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THE
BOMBAY RIOTS

OF

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THE MAHOMEDAN AND HINDOO RIOTS OF 1893.

After nearly twenty years of almost absolute peace, Bombay at noon on Friday, August 11th, was suddenly plunged into a scene of violence and turmoil without a precedent in the annals of the City. For some weeks previous to the outbreak a good deal of feeling had been created in the Mahomedan and Hindoo communities in parts of the Presidency in consequence of some rioting which had taken place in Prabhas Patan and elsewhere; and the formation by both communities of committees in Bombay in connection therewith does not appear to have in any way improved the relations between the two parties. The Mahomedans, however, allege that the origin of the outbreak was due to the ringing of bells and beating of *tom-toms* by the Hindoos on their *Divasara*, or new moon holiday, in the Mahadev temple in Hancock Lane, which is in the immediate vicinity of the great Juxma Musjid, this festival falling on the Moslem day of prayer. But whatever may have been the actual cause, a most violent encounter took place on Friday, and the rioting continued without practically any abatement throughout the following day, and to a more or less serious extent during Sunday. The Police, it seems, had some days previously received intimation that a disturbance was extremely probable, and were in a measure prepared for it, but with the small number of men composing the local force it was at once seen on the commencement of the rioting that their strength was quite inadequate to the demands that were likely to be made on them, and the aid of the military, naval, and auxiliary forces had eventually to be invoked. The Marine Battalion of native troops were the first arrivals, and were quickly followed by large detachments of the other troops in garrison, European as well as native; but as matters were fast going from bad to worse, his Excellency the Governor, who was at the time with his Council in Poona, was communicated with, and asked to order reinforcements to be sent down from that station. At midnight on Friday his Excellency had a consultation with General Gatacre, the Adjutant-General of the Bombay Forces, and on the following morning two squadrons of the 2nd Lancers were despatched, the Governor being at the station to see them away. A third squadron was afterwards got off, and was followed by a body of men drawn from the Infantry regiments stationed in Poona. In the meantime the Police and Military in Bombay had very serious work before them, and assistance was asked for and given in all quarters. On Friday night the Light Horse turned out, and the remainder of the local Volunteers were put on duty the next morning

Special Magistrates were appointed, and large crowds of prisoners were brought before them and placed in the local jails to await their trial. The City was in an extraordinary state of excitement and alarm, and all business was suspended. As night came on, scenes of great violence were enacted in all quarters of the native town, and the order to fire had at length to be given to the military. The rioters fled before the shots, but only to renew the disturbance in some other spot. Mahomedans and Hindoos were to be seen on all hands assaulting each other with pretty well every description of weapon they could get hold of. Temples and mosques were wrecked; and shops were looted by *budmashes*. So matters continued throughout Saturday, but on Sunday a slight improvement was observable, although a good deal of desultory fighting went on in several of the outlying districts. It was not till Monday that anything like law and order was restored, and even then the feeling of security on the part of the people was by no means great. Some of the shopkeepers were persuaded to re-open their shops, but in most cases they did not do so with entire willingness. The day fortunately passed off without a renewal of the disturbances, and encouraged by this circumstance several other traders followed their example the next day, but the mill-hands and the work people engaged in other branches of industry declined to return to work till after the holiday occurring in the course of the week. In all some fifteen hundred prisoners were taken. The total number of deaths which have resulted from the rioting is officially estimated at sixty-seven, while that of the injured is put at from four to five hundred.

THE MAHOMEDAN AND HINDOO RIOTS OF 1893.

TIMES OF INDIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12.

Rioting of a most grave and violent character took place on Friday in the native town of Bombay, and necessitated the calling out of both European and native troops. This, we believe, the third riot of a serious character due to religious differences among the different sections of the native community during the last half century. It was as far back as in the year 1850 that the first riot took place between the Mahomedans and the Parsees on account of a Parsee journalist named Mr. Byramjee Ghandi, who has since died, having given a portrait of the prophet Mahomet in his journal. The Mahomedans were then incited to a riot, and the Parsees were so roughly treated that it was with great difficulty that the authorities could put down the rioters. Another riot of a more serious nature broke out in the year 1874 between the same two communities, on account of a Parsee gentleman, named Mr. Bustomjee Jalbhoy, having made a reference to the prophet in his translation of the works of Washington Irving. The Mahomedans, as on the present occasion, assembled in the Juma Musjid and turned out in a body calling "din," "din," and attacked all Parsees and their houses in the native town. The riots lasted for about four days, and it was not until the military were called out that the city was allowed to rest in peace. The present riots are due to the strained relations of the Mahomedans and Hindoo communities on account of the incident which recently occurred at Prabhas Patan, where the Mahomedans are said to have desecrated the temples and murdered and injured a large number of Hindoos on the day on which *Taboots* had been immersed. Mr. R. H. Vincent, the Acting Commissioner of Police, who had been long expecting a rupture between the two communities, is of opinion that the riots are due to the machinations of the so-called agents of the Cow Protection Society, who went about preaching the necessity of purchasing and otherwise monopolising the cows so as to disable the Mahomedans slaughtering those animals. The lower classes of the Mahomedans were given to understand by some of the mischievous members of their community that the Hindoos had been endeavouring to deprive them of their chief article of food, and that it was with that view that they had been agitating and convening meetings of

their co-religionists and subscribing large funds in order that they might be able to carry out their object. Mr. Vincent had been dissuading for some time past the so-called agents of the Cow Protection Society from carrying out their objects in a manner which would in any way bring them into conflict with the other community. The feeling between the two communities has been running high ever since, and increased in intensity every day with the publication of the reports in the papers of the meetings held by the Hindoo community demanding that the offenders at Prabhas Patan should be brought to justice. The relations between the parties were strained to the uttermost point, and there was required only some flimsy excuse on one side or the other for a riot to break out. The Mahomedans assemble at their Musjid on Fridays to say their morning prayers, and as Friday the 11th of August was also a Hindoo holiday, they celebrated the *Divasara* festival in the usual manner by music and the beating of drums in their temples, which, the Mahomedans said, were conducive to a disturbance of their devotions in the Musjid. Fortunately, Mr. Vincent, who was apprised of the ill-feeling between the two communities for some days past, had made every arrangement for an emergency. He had specially deputed Superintendent Grennan and about half-a-dozen European Inspectors and a large number of native police to be in readiness in front of the Juma Musjid where the Mahomedans had assembled, who, it was alleged, intended to desecrate the temple of Mahadev, in the Hunnooman Lane opposite their Musjid on the termination of their prayers at noon. As was expected, the Mahomedan, after their mid-day prayers, began to emerge from the Musjid in large numbers, and many of those who were mischievously inclined, walked in the direction of the temple, calling out "Din," "Din," and throwing stones, brick-bats and such other missiles as came to their hands on Hindoos and their houses. Notwithstanding the best efforts of the police to allay the excited mob, the Mahomedans threatened to make use of their sticks and threw stones and shoes on Hindoo houses. The police at first persuaded the crowd to disperse, but as the mob refused to comply with their request, Superintendent Grennan, who had now the assist-

ance of Superintendent Brewin, and was supported by Inspectors Nelmes, Hardacre, Gannon and Greyhurst, charged the crowd with no other weapons but the sticks which they had in their hands, and succeeded within a very short time in beating back the mob into the Musjid compound. Mr. Vincent, with a body of police, soon came on the spot, and after making proper arrangements against the recurrence of a riot in that quarter, proceeded to Marwarree Bazaar and other parts of the town, where he was informed riots had also broken out. A large number of Mahomedans, who had taken part in the riots, were arrested and sent to the lock-up at Pydhownie and other police stations, and those who had had their skulls fractured and had received other serious injuries were sent to the Gooldas Hospital. Information was then received that riots had taken place at Bhendy Bazaar, Camateepoora, Grant Road, and other parts in the very heart of the native town where the Mahomedans mostly reside; and that Hindoo temples situated in those localities had been desecrated. At the Pydhownee police station, which is in charge of Superintendent Sweeney, there were a number of Hindoos lying prostrate, bleeding from wounds caused by sticks struck on their heads and other parts of their body. A Bania named Purshotam Valjee, who was passing along Abdul Raymon Street, was attacked by Mahomedans, and notwithstanding that a few Parsees remonstrated and interfered, he was struck a blow with a stick on his head, which was bleeding profusely. The police could not take the injured man to the Jameetjee Hospital, because the Mahomedans residing on the Bhendy Bazaar Road would not allow anybody to pass through the street, and threw stones and other missiles against those who attempted to do so. The man was eventually taken to the Gooldas Hospital, where he was treated for his injury, which is considered to be of a serious nature. A Parsee named Jehangeer Furdoonjee Ghandy was also detained at the Police station for the purpose of being taken to some hospital, as he had also received a wound on his head by a stone being thrown at him while he was travelling by the tramway car along Abdul Raymon Street. Hurry Vithul, a pay-clerk in the service of the G. I. P. Railway, was another of those injured by the rioters in Abdul Raymon Street, through which he was passing in a victoria from the Victoria Terminus to Byulla for the purpose of paying the wages of the men employed in the Engineers' Workshop at that place. Hurry Vithul had two bags of rupees, one containing Rs. 4,000 in Government notes and silver change, and the other containing Rs. 2,300, a Company's peon who accompanied him being in charge of those bags of money. A crowd of about a hundred Mahomedans assaulted Hurry, and his peon, and took away the bag containing the larger sum of money. Hurree had a contused wound on his head, and there were marks of violence on his legs and back. As the Mahomedans were continually throwing stones and other dangerous missiles on tram-cars passing through Bhendy Bazaar, Mr. Remington, the

manager of the company, who was present on the spot, gave orders at about 1 o'clock in the afternoon to stop plying the cars in that locality. Mr. Schofield, an assistant employed in the Tramway Company, as well as Mr. Bennett, Superintendent of Markets in Bombay, narrowly escaped receiving serious injuries from stones which were thrown against them by the Mahomedans. Ladoba Luxmon, chief inspector of the Tramway Company, had his jawbone broken, and another Hindoo inspector had his throat cut by missiles thrown at them while passing through Bhendy Bazaar in tram-cars. All traffic, vehicular as well as pedestrian, was stopped along the Bhendy Bazaar, where the Mahomedans from the upper stories of their houses threw stones, brick-bats and other missiles, endangering the lives of those who attempted to pass through it. It was about 3 o'clock when Mr. Vincent, Acting Commissioner of Police, Mr. Crummeey, Acting Deputy Commissioner, accompanied by Inspector Holdway, and followed by three native awars mounted on horses and holding in their hands drawn swords, were observed to come through Bhendy Bazaar in the direction of the Pydhownie police station. Mr. Vincent and Mr. Crummeey, who were both on foot, were armed with long bamboo sticks, and they looked quite fagged for the long walk they had through the native town. Mr. Vincent had received a wound on his chin and on his right hand from stones thrown at him by some Mahomedans from the upper stories of their houses in Bhendy Bazaar, and they were bleeding profusely. Mr. Crummeey had also received contused wounds on his hands; but he narrowly escaped being seriously injured by a large stone that was thrown at him, which would have perhaps fractured his skull were it not that he had just moved out of the way and got it on his shoulder. Inspector Holdway had received several wounds on his body, which bled profusely, so much so that his uniform was all covered with blood. Mr. Vincent, who had sent Mr. MacDermott, Superintendent of Police, to order out the military, was anxiously expecting the men to turn out every minute, and he was heard to say that it was a fortunate thing that police arrangements had been made beforehand, otherwise it would have been difficult to cope with the riot which was at that time reported to have spread in various parts of the town. Mr. Vincent was informed that a large number of Mahomedans had turned out at Camateepoora and Grant Road, and he had therefore to detail a few European Inspectors and a large number of native constables to see that there was no breach of the peace in those localities. There has recently been no such occasion when the paucity of the number of men was felt by the police than at the present juncture. All sorts of reports were received of riots breaking out in the several streets where Hindoo temples, large and small, are located; but the head of the police had not sufficient staff of European police or of native constables to be deputed to visit those places and nip the riots in the bud. It was deemed necessary to keep a large number of men at the Pydhownie police station, because it was apprehended that the low class Mahomedans, principally Arabs and Seedees, re

siding in Bhendy Bazaar, might at any time rush down and storm the houses and temples of Hindoos in Bhooleshwar and Kalbadevi, and injure or kill those Hindoos who came in their way. The police authorities were, therefore, in a fix when they were asked to provide a small detachment for Mandvi, where the Hindoos had been grossly maltreated and where it was reported that a few shops had been looted. Fortunately Inspector Nolan was on the spot, and succeeded in dispersing the mob, but not without serious injuries to himself. It may here be mentioned that the whole of the European police had been told off to be on the alert and do duty in different quarters of the town on Thursday evening, and they had done so without retiring to rest for a single minute the whole of that night. The strain, therefore, put upon the police again the whole of on Friday could very well be imagined. They stood to their guns and nobly did their duty without having anything in the shape of refreshment the whole of on Friday. Mr. Vincent and Mr. Crummey were up all night patrolling through the streets from 11 o'clock on Thursday night to 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and both of them again turned out at a later hour in the morning and were out the whole day without having their morning or evening meals. Mr. Vincent, at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, wrote to Mr. H. A. Acworth, the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, to see that the stones for metalling roads placed at the corners of Pydhowni and Null Bazaar should at once be removed, lest they might be used as missiles by the rioters. The Municipal Commissioner gave immediate orders for the removal of the stones, which were carried out during the course of the day. As the afternoon wore on, news was received that at last the Mahomedans residing in Bhendy Bazaar were up in arms, and a police detachment under Superintendents Grennan, Sweeney, and Ingram was at once sent off by order of Mr. Vincent to the place. Some of the shops of Hindoo sweetmeat-sellers were broken open, and the furniture and other things in those shops were thrown out into the street. In the meantime a fire-brigade brake-van in charge of Mr. G. Hale, and another brake-van belonging to the police, came from Byonlla to the Pydhownie police station, and it was reported by Mr. Hale that everything was quiet in the street. A native police constable, who was in the police van, however, said that stones were flying about and he was rather seriously injured by one of those stones striking him on his face. All this time a large number of Mahomedans, who took part in the different affrays, were brought to the police station and were locked up for the day. The crowd near the Pydhownie police station and all along the Bhendy Bazaar Road was very large and it increased in numbers as the day wore on. All the markets and shops and the places of business in the whole of the town were closed during the day.

At last, to the great relief of the police and the peaceful inhabitants of the town, the military headed by Mr. O. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and under the command of two European officers, was observed marching from Abdul Raymon Street in the direction of Pydhow-

nie. The military consisted of four companies, numbering 110 men, of the Marine Battalion Regiment, under the command of Major Mein and Captain Hammond. Major Mein asked for a written order from the Chief Presidency Magistrate before he separated and stationed his men in the different parts of the town. Mr. Cooper, after consulting with Mr. Vincent, thought it better to march the men through the Bhendy Bazaar Street as far as the corner of the Jail Road, probably with a view to inspire awe among those who were supposed to be the most troublesome of all the rioters in the town. Mr. Cooper and Mr. Vincent, accompanied by Superintendent MacDermott and Inspectors Holdway, Framjee Bhikajee and Morar Rao, were the first to leave the Pydhownie police station for Bhendy Bazaar, followed as they were by the detachment of the regiment under the command of the two European officers already named. All the shops in the streets were closed, and a large number of Mahomedans were standing on each side of the road, the inmates of the houses in the street looking out of the windows. The military, headed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the Police Commissioner, entered the street, which was littered in some places with articles of furniture thrown out from shops which were broken open and stones which were scattered all over the street. Mr. Cooper had nothing, not even a walking stick, with him, Mr. Vincent having only a bamboo stick in his hand. When the military arrived at the corner of the Jail Road, Mr. Crummey, Acting Deputy Commissioner, was asked by the Commissioner of Police to station himself with a few men at that point, and the detachment was then ordered to march in the direction of the Common Jail. The regiment marched passed the jail and round it towards the east entrance, where Mr. Mackenzie, the jailor, who was armed with a pistol which was kept hanging by his side in a leather case, was standing outside the gate. He informed Mr. Vincent that a Hindoo was very nearly being killed by a party of Arabs, but that he was saved by the timely interference of a European Police Inspector. Pointing to the gate of the jail, he said that it was no protection at all, and asked that a European police officer and a few native constables might be deputed to guard the jail from any outside attack. Mr. Vincent, after consulting the Chief Magistrate and the military authorities, left one naik and six men of the regiment to remain inside the jail until further orders. Passing from the jail to the Mahomedan quarters, a small Hindoo temple was found to be desecrated, the painted idol being thrown down and broken to pieces. Further on another comparatively larger temple was observed to be defiled, and the idols and the furniture contained in it were displaced and smashed to atoms. In response to the complaints made by the Hindoos, the Chief Magistrate and the Commissioner of Police went up to the temple and took a note of the damage done to the property. At a short distance another small temple had been similarly treated. When the regiment was marching past the Nishanpara Street, Mr. Acworth, the Municipal Commissioner, met the Police Commissioner and informed him that the stones at

different corners of the streets had already been removed. Mr. Brewin, the Superintendent, who was mounted on a horse, here came up and informed the Police Commissioner that two more companies of the Marine Battalion, under Colonel Forjett had turned out and were stationed at Kaasi Wada, where some more riots were apprehended. From Pal Gulli, the detachment marched through other native quarters, arriving again at Pydhownie at about 4 p.m. There Colonel Shortland, the Acting Commandant in charge of the District, came up and consulted with the Chief Magistrate and the Commissioner of Police as to the arrangement of the military. When this consultation was going on, two half companies of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, numbering 36 men, under Lieutenant Grace, appeared, on the scene, and other two small companies, numbering 40 men, followed in their wake. At about 5 p.m. another detachment of the Light Infantry, under the command of Colonel Scott, Major Nichollettes and Lieutenants West and Stevenson arrived at Pydhownie, and the men were then distributed by the order of the Commandant of the District in different parts of the town where disturbance was going on. Thirty men of the regiment in charge of Lieutenant West were posted at the south corner of the Omercarry Jail, fifty at the Two Tanks, while Lieutenant Grace with about thirty men was stationed at Pydhownie.

The riot, which first originated at the Juma Musjid, soon spread in other parts of the native town, the affray at Mandvie particularly being of a most serious character. The riots at Grant Road, Camateepoora, Null Bazaar, Cowajeb Patel Tank and other parts of the city has resulted not only in the death of one man, and serious injuries to about two hundred men, but considerable damage to property. The Mahomedans waylaid Hindoos, and the latter, in a few instances, also beleaguered Mahomedans who had gone on business in Hindoo quarters. The Pathans and Seedees are the most troublesome lot, and the police authorities considered it advisable to invite the heads of these communities to exercise their influence and dissuade their men from doing any acts of violence or lawlessness. The tramway stables at Byoulla were attacked by the insurgents, and doors and windows were broken, causing damage to the extent of several hundred rupees.

Later on in the evening, by command of Colonel Shortland, four guns were ordered out from Colaba to be placed in different parts of the town where the riots were of a serious character. Two of these guns were placed in position in front of the Pydhownie police station in charge of forty men belonging to the Royal Artillery under the command of Major J. M. Simpson, while a similar number of guns and men were placed at Grant Road under the command of Lieutenant Buchanan. Five companies of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, consisting of 600 men, under the command of Colonel Reilly, Major Jackson, Major De Houghton, Captain Churchood, Lieutenant Stavel, Lieutenant Grey, and Lieutenant Carter. Half of these men were stationed at Pydhownie, and the other half were detailed to do duty at Grant Road. The Bombay Light Horse patrolled the streets, and were stationed near the Pydhownie

Police Station. At about 8 p.m. 129 rioters, including Mahomedans and Hindoos, were conveyed under a military escort of the Lancashire Regiment to the Esplanade Police Court, where they were detained for the night, while twelve other rioters were locked up at the Pydhownie Police Station. Thirty-six other rioters were confined in the Dhoobie Talao Police Station. At about midnight eleven Mahomedans of the Pathan caste were arrested by the police at Omercarry while in the act of robbing a Marwaree of Rs. 2,500, which he was carrying to his shop at Bhendy Bazaar. These men are at present in custody at the Pydhownie Police Station. Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Acworth, the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, and Mr. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, were in attendance during the riots, and remained at the different police stations till a late hour in the night. There were in all 255 persons, Mahomedans and Hindoos, injured in the riots, of whom 98 were sent home after treatment, and 31, who were more or less severely injured, are at present lying at the Gooldas Hospital. About 125 other persons were admitted into the Jamssetjee Hospital, of whom 11 are at present pronounced to be in a very critical condition. The military were kept on duty all night, and will continue to be so till further order. Mrs. Renfrew, an "ensign" of the Salvation Army, who received a contused wound on her face during the disturbance, was treated at the European General Hospital, and was sent back to her house. By the order of Mr. Vincent, the Acting Commissioner of Police, all the liquor shops and shops for the sale of intoxicating drugs were on Friday closed. Two Moguls were arrested on Friday night by the military and the police for having in their possession two large sheath knives, which were taken charge of by the officer at the Pydhownie Police Station.

THE BEGINNING OF THE FRAY.

By general consent these riots were at the outset an infinitely more serious aspect than those which were with such difficulty suppressed, after several days of fighting, twenty years ago. The police were warned on this occasion of the imminence of a disturbance of a more or less serious character, and every precaution, that, handicapped as the force is by its deplorable paucity was possible, was promptly adopted. The men were on duty from early on Thursday evening, and without obtrusively demonstrating their presence, they occupied all night their precautionary posts in the quarters where a disturbance was most likely to break out. But as the sequel proved, they were a mere drop of water in the ocean of fanatical riot which, by an evidently preconcerted plan, followed immediately upon noon prayers in the Musjids. Both Mahomedans and Hindoos were ready for the fray. The train was laid, and only the feeblest spark was needed to fire the magazine of pent-up religious fury. Despite the warning they had received, it is evident that the authorities had no conception of the extent and fury of that smouldering volcano. It was, perhaps, impossible in the circumstances, after so long a period of

comparative peace, to realise to what dimensions such an outbreak could reach; but it is certain that had the military been warned to hold themselves in readiness, and the British troops put under arms early in the day, the disturbance could have been quelled with the minimum of difficulty. As it was the rioters had it practically their own way till nightfall. The British troops were ordered under arms at half-past five o'clock, but were not sent for till an hour or an hour and a-half afterwards; and in the meantime one of the two detachments of the Marine Battalion had been compelled to fire upon the crowd in self-defence.

A SEETHING HELL.

By half-past two o'clock the ominous rumours which had filtered through in the course of the morning received significant confirmation in the aspect of the streets in the Fort. The noisy throng of brokers in the dalal quarter vanished as if by magic. The pavements were swept as clean of native life as if they had been visited by a simoom. Crowds of men of all castes and all religions had surged northwards, and as soon as the southern limits of the native town were reached the omen of the deserted streets was made patent. All the shops were closed, and many of them barricaded. Groups of sepoy in yellow turbans held each street corner. The region in the neighbourhood of the Jumma Musjid, one of the earliest sources of the riot, was guarded by a large body of sepoy under two or three European police officers. From Pydhownie Police Station, the headquarters of the protective operations, as far as the eye could reach, the converging streets were a sea of surging native life. The Null Bazaar, destined a little later on to become the arena of a fierce and furious warfare between the rival religious factions, was impassable except for the bodies of sepoy and police sowars despatched thither at intervals in the vain endeavour to convert chaos into order. The Bhendy Bazaar was a seething hell of unbridled violence, and when the police, whose courage no superiority of numbers appeared to daunt, charged this furious mob, they were received with so terrific a fusillade of stones that the horses of the sowars, despite every effort of their riders, refused to advance; and the police were eventually driven back by the mob. The commanding figure of Mr. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, was conspicuous wherever the fray was densest, and his courage cost him some nasty wounds. With an unintentional liberality, to be deplored rather than blamed, the rioters had been plentifully supplied with what earned before the day's carnage was over the title of "Municipal Ammunition"—derived from the circumstance that in the course of road-repairing operations there were generous heaps, in convenient quarters, of the broken flint used in the process known as "macadamising." But there was no dearth of weapons at any period of the riot or in any of its too numerous centres. Tiles were thrown from roofs of houses, heavy boulders, notoriously collected of preconcerted purpose, and a dozen other varieties of lethal weapons were in fatal readiness.

ARRIVAL OF MAGISTRATES AND TROOPS.

Towards four o'clock there was a lull in the storm which had centred itself in the neighbourhood of Two Tanks, Null Bazaar, and the southern end of Bhendy Bazaar, and some amount of opinion appeared to prevail that the riot was simmering down. As the sequel proved, it was merely a breathing space, but the interval was sufficiently long to allow of the arrival of two companies of the Marine Battalion, under Major Mein. Almost simultaneously, Mr. Cooper, the First Presidency Magistrate, arrived at Pydhownie. Headed by the Commissioner of Police, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and Superintendent Brewin, the welcome detachment of troops marched down Bhendy Bazaar in the direction of Jail Road, where a fresh outbreak was reported. On the approach of the troops, however, the mob scattered to right and left, up lanes and alleys, like startled rabbits to their burrows, only to emerge again, however, as soon as the soldiers had passed on. Major Mein's force made a tour of the turbulent district east of the bazaar, and leaving a small guard at the jail, turned its attention to the scene of disturbance abutting on the Kolesa Moholla, a neighbourhood which for years has enjoyed a painfully unenviable reputation. In the meantime, a second detachment of the Marine Battalion had arrived at Pydhownie. Colonel Shortland, Mr. Webb, the Second Presidency Magistrate, and Mr. Aoworth, the Municipal Commissioner, were also to the front, and Mr. Webb accompanied the reinforcement in their advance towards the affected district in the neighbourhood of Falkland Road and Camattespoora, whence news had arrived of the sacking of a Musjid by a numerous body of Hindoos. They had hardly departed when a body of the 5th Native Infantry, under Lieutenant Grace, made its appearance, to be speedily followed by a reinforcement from the same source under Colonel Scott, in command of the battalion.

THE FIRST SHOT.

These latter were despatched under Lieutenant West, through Null Bazaar to the Two Tanks end of Falkland Road, where they received so violent a reception that they were eventually compelled to fire on the rioters, of whom they appear to have killed at least three. This was the first shot fired in the course of the most furious and bloodthirsty encounter known to the city since the inauguration of British rule. It had the effect of speedily clearing the streets; and doubtless had drastic measures of this description been earlier adopted the final suppression of the outbreak would have been much sooner achieved. Mr. Cooper was prepared, as were also Mr. Webb and Mr. Vincent, to take extreme measures should the supreme gravity of the situation at any point appear to demand them; but it was determined, no doubt wisely so, not to resort to resources so forceful until it became beyond a doubt that such a course was imperative. But here, again, the violence and determination of both sections of rioters, aided by a multitudinous swarm of *budmashes*, bent alike on warfare and plunder, but hardly affected by any pretence of religious fanaticism, was obviously underrated; and although we should be loth to say that

there was any lack of firmness on the part of those concerned in dealing with an emergency so grave and threatening, it must be pronounced to be beyond doubt that earlier action would have deprived the outbreak of half its terrors and more than half its potency. Bloodshed had been going on for hours. Our miserably inadequate police resources were hopelessly unable to cope with the riot, and full of pluck though they all are, officers and men, they were powerless to stem the torrent of fanatic violence. If their courage be measured by their wounds they would need no other testimony. The re-muster at headquarters after a raid presented a spectacle of cracked heads, gashed faces, and bloodstained clothes, which did these brave fellows infinite honour; and the handful of European officers were in even worse plight; and one at least of the latter was late last night reported to have received fatal injuries. Conspicuous among the officers of higher rank were Mr. Crummy, the Acting Deputy Commissioner, Mr. MacDermott, and Mr. Brewin, the last named of whom appeared to be almost ubiquitous, disappearing in one region of surging turbans and turbulent outcries only to re-appear a few minutes later in another, and thence at headquarters again, with fresh reports and instructions.

EUROPEAN TROOPS CALLED OUT.

Towards six o'clock a wantonly murderous assault on one of the crowd not far from the Pydhownie headquarters, where the presence of a small body of the 5th Battalion was sufficient to keep a certain amount of order, caused a wholesale stampede among the people. The crowd in the immediate neighbourhood of the police station were evidently not bent upon fighting, for at the outcry raised by this incident, they fled like chaff before the wind. Their hasty flight spread a scare into the locality abutting on to Null Bazaar; and speedily though they returned to their old stations, the rush was sufficient to create a new movement among the remoter hordes. It was at this critical juncture that a whisper spread through the crowd that the European troops were coming. The assumption was premature, but a new turn was given to the popular excitement by the arrival of Mr. Dastur, the acting Third Presidency Magistrate, without whose presence the troops at that point were technically useless. But it soon became known that if the European troops had not actually been sent for, word had at any rate been sent that they must hold themselves, both infantry and artillery, in readiness to march to the scene of the disturbance at a moment's notice. An hour afterwards the fateful order was given, and before nine o'clock the artillery, with four guns were drawn up in readiness for action.

AN OUTBREAK OF FIRE.

It will be understood that during all this time the fury of the rioting in its four or five natural centres had by no means abated. Dispersed by the steady march of three separate detachments of native troops, forced back into the net work of lanes and gullies which ramify like a rabbit warren through this congested district, the rioters were content to temporarily suspend hostilities in the face of armed

force, or to conveniently change the venue as necessity dictated. A disturbance was no sooner quelled in one quarter than it was succeeded by a fresh one elsewhere, this in its turn succumbing to the authority with which it was confronted, and being duly followed by a new outbreak in the quarter from the troops were furthest. Suddenly, in the midst of it all, a new cry rang through the non-combatant section of the vast horde of natives, "They are firing the town!" Away down in the direction of Byculla Bridge a dense black column of smoke slowly arose skyward. A few moments later a Pydhownie steamer was dashing down to the scene of the outbreak, and another speedily followed. Mr. Nicholl, the Chief of the Fire Brigade, acting under the instructions of the Municipal Commissioner, had all his men in readiness for this anticipated emergency, and the outbreak, which though incendiary was not in itself important, was quickly got under. The fire broke out in the region known as Sankli Talao, in the neighbourhood of Byculla Bridge, and although it was at first deemed to be the precursor of similar outrages elsewhere, it proved, so far as we are able to state up to an early hour this morning, to be the solitary manifestation of this form of infamy. It was quite sufficient, however, to create something like a panic, and to inspire a good many people with the idea that as soon as night closed down upon the scene the outrage would be many times repeated. So great, indeed, was the scare that from several quarters of the town where more peace-abiding people dwelt in too close contiguity to the militant element, they shut up their houses and fled from the scene.

A SCENE OF CARNAGE.

Although no concerted attempt was made to molest the two or three score of unofficial Europeans whom the news of the outbreak had drawn to the spot, they did not all escape scot-free; but for the most part they were able, without much apparent effort, to find themselves tolerably close to the fighting. As they wisely took no share in it save where a solitary member of one native community was being furiously beaten by half a dozen of the other, they got into no serious trouble unless it were from a shower of stones obviously intended for a more specific object. But the scene, when one approached sufficiently near to be able to define it, was one of the most ferocious and extraordinary carnage. Both sides had been tasting blood since noon, and the appetite grew with what it fed upon. The air smelled of it, and its physical demonstration lay in pools upon the pavement, manifested itself in the torn and gory clothing of the rioters, on the *lathis*, which they wielded with such blind rage, upon the flinty missiles which unceasingly hurtled through the air, and upon the heads and hands of those who staggered or were carried away to a place of refuge. It was emphatically a scene to be viewed but once, for the memory of it is not likely to fade from the mind of the beholder.

THE ASPECT CHANGES.

For some time prior to the arrival of the men of the North Lancashire, some five hundred strong, and of the Artillery with their four guns, there were signs of a cessation of hostilities. A threa-

tened outbreak near the south-west corner of Omerkhari jail had been dissipated by the arrival of Lieutenant Grace with forty men of the Marine Battalion and of Superintendent Brewin with a detachment of sepoy; and the Falkland road and Two Tanks had begun to quieten down. The storm was by no means over, as a violent re-erudescence of hostilities in the Null Bazaar region soon afterwards proved; but the presence of the native troops had an obviously wholesome influence. When the news spread that the rioters in Null Bazaar had been fired upon with fatal effect, there was another lull, and before the rioting had reorganised itself the approach of the European troops with their ordnance gave the riot, for the time being the *coup de grace*. One of the guns was planted at Pydhownie ready on occasion to sweep the converging streets; the others were stationed at the chief centres of disturbance; and before midnight the streets were practically deserted save for the European and native troops, the Bombay Light Horse under Mr. Cuffe, and the police. Up to an early hour next morning there were no signs of a renewal of the trouble, and it was hoped that the leaders of both communities would be prevailed upon to give an undertaking that hostilities should not be resumed.

THE MILITARY AND POLICE CONTROL.

The control of the protective forces, as well as the discipline of the men themselves, was admirable throughout. Colonel Shortland and the Municipal Commissioner remained on the scene the whole of the night. Mr. Vincent, the Police Commissioner, and his officers remained on duty all night, as well as the officers in charge of the military forces, both European and native.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The tolerant and harmonious relations which have existed for so many years past among the numerous creeds and communities in this city were broken on Friday, August 11, when a series of unfortunate collisions took place between the Mahomedans and Hindoos, which culminated in the most serious riots that have ever taken place in the history of Bombay. For some time past emissaries of the Cow-protection Society have been busy spreading their propaganda and in urging their co-religionists to take effective measures for preventing the slaughter of cattle, and in particular the sacred and venerated cow. One of the methods suggested for the accomplishment of this object was that the members of the community should do their utmost to purchase horned cattle and thereby preserve the lives of these beasts. This apparently innocent proposal directly it came to the notice of the authorities was seen to possess the germs for a serious misunderstanding with the followers of the Prophet, and several of the leaders of the movement were requested to meet Mr. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, who pointed out to them that their project, if unduly persisted in, was likely to lead to a serious breach of the peace, and therefore warned them to be particularly careful not to do anything to excite the hostile feelings of the sons of Islam. It was thought that this course would have a salutary

effect; and if no external influences had been brought into operation the probabilities are there would have been no interruption to the friendly intercourse between the two communities. The serious affrays that have recently taken place in various parts of the empire, and especially the recent fracas at Patan in Kathiawar, had the effect of exciting the feelings of both parties in Bombay. The indignation of the Hindoos was aroused by the unprovoked assault on their friends in Kathiawar and the profanation of their sacred fane, while the animosity of the Mahomedans was excited by the belief that the Hindoos were in reality the aggressors in the fight in the Junaghad State, and by the growing conviction that if the Hindoos bought up all the cattle they would be deprived of their food. With all those potent factors for mischief at work, it was patent that unless the most prudent counsels prevailed among the leaders of the different bodies, lamentable results would sooner or later be inevitable. A pretext for a row would not the authorities knew be difficult to find, and they rightly conjectured that, as Friday was a Hindoo holiday and the day of prayers for the Moslems it was quite possible that the growing distrust between them would culminate in some overt act of offence to the other party. In close proximity to the Jumma Musjid there is a fane dedicated to Mahadev, and it is stated that those connected with the temple were warned that if, in token of joy, they rang their bells during the time the worshippers of Allah were at their devotions, they would rue their temerity. The police, who seem to have been well acquainted with what was taking place, took what was considered to be ample precautions to prevent a disturbance of the peace, and accordingly yesterday morning a large body of native police, under several European constables, were placed in the vicinity of the Musjid to suppress at the outset any turbulence on the part of the Mahomedans. The latter, it is asserted, owing to certain requests made to them, congregated in unusually large numbers, and shortly after noon, in consequence of the tinkling of the bells in the neighbouring temple, many of the Mahomedans rushed from their sacred house to wreak vengeance on the adherents of Mahadev. The police, who were on the alert, at once intervened and succeeded in driving them back into their masjid, and the priests of the temple becoming cognizant of what was transpiring outside at once closed and barred their doors to secure themselves from molestation. Nothing daunted by their first repulse the upholders of the Crescent again essayed to break through the ranks of the police, and having been reinforced by many of their friends succeeded in forcing the police to adopt the defensive. In the heat of the excitement and bustle which followed during the remainder of the day, it was impossible to discover with any degree of accuracy what really happened at this juncture, but this much seems certain, that the police were soon involved in a serious conflict with the incensed Mahomedans, and many of the European constables, together with their native subordinates, were very severely handled. The news of this encounter spread like wild fire through the native town, which with magical rapidity underwent a marvellous transforma-

tion. The shops in the bazaars were promptly closed, and trade of all kinds was speedily suspended, while the residents in private dwellings locked their doors and in some cases barricaded the approaches thereto. In a few minutes all the peaceful avocations of the thoroughfares were blotted out and in its place were howling and excited mobs whose mad excesses the police were powerless to cope with. As though it were the result of some deep laid plot, although possibly it may have been the spontaneous eruption of the pent-up feelings of the populace, disturbances broke out in the chief centres of the Mahomedan quarters, notably in the Bhendy Bazaar and the Null Bazaar. The police reserves which were held in readiness for an emergency at the Chief Police Office were sent out, and they were resisted by infuriated crowds armed with lathis, who stubbornly fought with them, while their friends in the overlooking houses pelted them with stones and missiles of various kinds. In this skirmish several of the police officers, including the Commissioner of Police, received several nasty cuts. The police, who, although they were unarmed and in some cases only had light canes, did their duty most pluckily and succeeded in making several arrests. The police were, however, impotent to stamp out the outbreak, and it became evident that an appeal would have to be made to the military for assistance. And here it is to be regretted that the police are so inadequately equipped for dealing with a rising. Not only are they deficient in numbers, but are provided, in the case of the native policemen, with miserably insignificant truncheons, which puts its possessor at a disadvantage in a struggle with the sturdy Pathan, the muscular "Sidi Boy," or the lithe and agile *buamashes* that are to be met with in this great port. It is true that the European constables were recently provided with revolvers in case of need, but they were not furnished with ammunition. To these causes are undoubtedly due in no small measure the rising which for its extensive ramifications and the bitterness of the feelings engendered, and its disastrous effects eclipses entirely the great and memorable riots of 1873, when the city remained in a state of inquietude for several weeks. As the results of yesterday's unfortunate outbreak it is to be feared that animosities have been called into being, which it will take a considerable time to efface, for directly the unruly element and *badmashes* discovered that they could carry on their work of mischief with comparative impunity, they indulged in most brutal excesses and committed depredations of all kinds, including the pollution and desecration of temples. The roughs and bad characters to whom an emence of this kind means the prospect of a rich harvest of other people's goods did not hesitate to plunder wherever there was the least chance of obtaining the slightest amount of loot. Although, as previously stated, the tradesmen exhibited much alacrity in closing their shops, gangs of ruffians broke into their establishments and completely wrecked them, carrying off everything that was of value or took their fancy and maltreating the owners. Others amused themselves by attacking solitary members of the opposite faction, and admini-

stering to them a severe castigation. In one case several score of big burly roughs were seen pursuing a tram-car, in which were two inoffensive boys. Luckily the driver pluckily stuck to his post and drove his tram at a good pace, thus preventing the ruffians from doing serious injury to the lads. Throughout the whole of the afternoon the unprovoked attacks on inoffensive persons in the cars belonging to the Tramway Company was a regrettable circumstance, and for many hours on many of the lines the Company had to cease, and when traffic was fitfully resumed it was only done in some cases under police protection. Passengers were also pulled from the hack gharries and maltreated, but only in one or two solitary cases did the malcontents attempt to interfere with Europeans with whom they had no quarrel, and even in the midst of a tussle they refrained from interfering with the *Saheb-logus*. Throughout the afternoon skirmishes were perpetually taking place between the rival parties or between the police, in which a good many heads were broken, but no one, as far as could be learnt, was fatally injured. The surgeons at the various hospitals were kept busy, and the sticking plaster decorated faces of the members of the force showed conclusively how keen they had been in the performance of their duty. As soon as it became apparent that the troops would have to be called out to support the civil authority a messenger was despatched to the Commandant of the Marine Battalion, who stated that he could not act without an order from the General Commanding the District. The police officer then proceeded to the Military Office at the Town Hall, where the necessary order was obtained for the troops to be called out, and the presence of Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, was also secured to render the necessary legal authorisation to the acts of the troops. Subsequently, the 5th Bombay Infantry were also ordered to march to the disturbed districts, and the troops were disposed in various parts of the city where the rioting was most dangerous. The appearance of the troops had an awe-inspiring effect for a short time in some localities, but as they took up their respective posts to await eventualities the over-wrought feelings of the excited crowds found vent in a renewal of hostilities. The attendance of the Magistrates having been obtained with the soldiers at the more rowdy parts they were set to work to clear the streets. And this was not found to be an altogether easy task. The mobs who had temporarily lost all respect for the representatives of order retired sullenly before the troops, and no sooner was the fighting stopped in one direction than it burst forth afresh in another. Driven from the main roads the rival gangs fought in the gullies, and when they were dislodged from these they resumed their unfriendly demonstrations in the main arteries of traffic. In the midst of the uproar and confusion the alarm of fire passed from lip to lip, and in a commendably short space of time two of the well manued engines of the Fire Brigade were seen hurrying down the Bhendy Bazaar, in the direction of the Municipal Stables, where a small fire was quickly put out. Those who were acquainted with what was taking place

in lanes and bye-ways, it became evident that a great deal of firmness would be required in dealing with the tumult. Colonel Shortland, who is in temporary command of the Bombay District, and who was on board the mail boat when he received the first intimation of the commotion in the town, came on shore in a steam-boat and hurried to the scene of the disturbances. After consulting with the police it was determined to requisition the service of the British troops, and a sowar was sent to the commanding officers of the Artillery and Lancashire Regiment stationed at Colaba to hold their men in readiness to march to the aid of those already engaged in attempting to put an end to the row at a moment's notice. Hardly had this message been sent off from Pydhownie, which was Colonel Shortland's head-quarters for the time, then reports were received that the rioters were growing still more audacious and that repeated conflicts were taking place. It was expected that at about this hour, when the numerous mills closed for the day, that many of the employes who belong to the lower and impressionable classes were likely to be drawn into the vortex of the struggle, and it was to overawe these that it was thought well to have Mr. Thomas Atkins' co-operation. It was also considered advisable that the Bombay Light Horse should be at hand in case of the disorderly movement spreading, as it was felt that their services would be invaluable in charging the mob, the police sowars having had a very exhausting day's work and several of them being hurt. Before they arrived, however, some of the troops had been obliged to resort to extreme measures. Those who were doing their utmost to restore tranquillity in the neighbourhood of the Null Bazaar, were compelled to charge the immense and threatening crowd which surrounded them, when they were met with a fusillade of stones not only from the people in the streets but from the surrounding houses. The troops were really in a very awkward predicament. They did not number more than a score of files, and they were being pressed by a bloodthirsty multitude of several thousand fanatics. They were, therefore, under the necessity of firing in self-defence, and three persons were, it is said, killed. About the same time another party of soldiers killed, so it was reported, a man in a rush, but it was impossible to verify the statement. A number of policemen were badly hurt, but they succeeded in capturing many of their assailants. In fact, the Pydhownie Police Station was so packed with a nondescript assembly of prisoners, who in tattered garments and bruised and battered faces bore unmistakable evidence of the escapades in which they had lately been engaged, that it was seriously suggested that if some steps were not taken to relieve the pressure there would be a repetition of the Black Hole of Calcutta. Superintendent Erewin, who was ubiquitous and indefatigable in dealing with the disturbance, accordingly had an armed guard placed outside the police station, and the miserable and misguided offenders against the Sirkar were brought into the open air and allowed to squat on the ground until they could be removed to a more convenient look up at the Esplanade. Shortly before nine o'clock the English troops put in an appearance, and with

four guns took up commanding positions. Desultory engagements occurred during the night, but there was nothing to warrant a resort to such a drastic measure as firing volleys on the crowd.

Amongst the injured persons who were taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and treated by Dr. Eason, the House Surgeon, were 130 persons including Hindoos and Mahomedans, whose names and description of the injury they sustained are as follows :—

- 1.—Wallji Seejee, aged 30, a muddam by profession, residing in the Fort, has a contused wound, of about two inches in length, on the left side of the upper lip, caused by a blow with a stick. Refused to remain in hospital.
- 2.—Jadowji Kandas, aged 59, opium-seller by profession, residing at Moombadevi, has a contused wound on the right side of the forehead exposing the bone. Refused to remain in hospital.
- 3.—Juggonath Mohundas, aged 58, stamp-seller, residing at Funnaawady, has a lacerated wound of about one and a half inch in length on the left side of the head. Refused to remain in hospital.
- 4.—Motiram Vanmalee, aged 25, tailor, residing at Lohar Chawl, has got a contused wound on the left side of the nose of a quarter inch. Discharged.
- 5.—Govind Jeevanji, aged 14, residing at Lohar Chawl, has a wound about one inch in length on the outer side of the right thigh.
- 6.—Sivram Mahapat, aged 24, reserve policeman, residing at Girgaum, has a wound of about one and a half inch in length on the right side of the head.
- 7.—Mohiram Jalla, aged 22, goldsmith, residing at Ramwady, has a scalp wound of about half an inch in length on the back part of the head and a contused wound on the left eyebrow of about one inch in length.
- 8.—Narayan Condaaji, aged 55, shopkeeper, residing at Nagpada, has a contusion of the right ear.
- 9.—Mahomedsha, aged 40, cook, residing at Kalbadevi, has a black eye and contusion of the nose.
- 10.—Shrihond Vallji, aged 30, shopkeeper, residing at Bhendy Bazaar, has a slight contusion on the forehead.
- 11.—Lalchund Vallji, aged 34, residing at Bhendy Bazaar, has a lacerated wound of about three inches in length on the left hand.
- 12.—Aadool Hoosain Mahomedally, aged 24, glass seller, residing at Imambara, has a contused wound of about one inch in length on the head, exposing the bone.
- 13.—Moosa Jeeva, aged 30, victoria driver, residing at Bhisti Moholla, has a contused wound of about one and a half inches in length on the left side of the head.
- 14.—Soonderia Luximon, aged 16, servant to a shopkeeper, residing at the Market, has a lacerated wound about two inches in length on the back of the head.
- 15.—Soorad Bulli, aged 35, tram-driver, residing at Bynulla, has a superficial wound of about half an inch in length at the lower jaw.
- 16.—Purshotam Vallji, aged 25, broker, residing at Champa Gulli, has a contused wound, one and a half inches in length, on the left side of the head.
- 17.—Mahomed Jeeva Mahomed Dhunis, aged 40, Jemadar, Bombay Police, B. Division, residing at Nagpada, has a contused swelling on the left eyebrow.
- 18.—Dhondoo Jeevaji, aged 35, policeman, Mahim Division, residing at Mahim, has a contused wound of the scalp of two inches in length.
- 19.—Kruehumbai, Hindoo woman, aged 39, tobaccoist, residing at Null Bazaar, has a wound of about half an inch in length on the upper lip.
- 20.—Mahomed Nizamoodin Mahomed, aged 20,

tea seller, residing at Bapoo Hajam Moholla, has a contused swelling on the middle of the head.

21.—Sadoo Luximon, aged 43, tram inspector, residing at Bapoo Hajam Moholla, has a lacerated wound, about two inches in length, on the lower jaw.

22.—Sooklal Sheeval, aged 24, a servant, residing at Bhendy Bazaar, has a lacerated scalp wound of about two inches in length at the back of the head.

23.—Hema Kanya, aged 40, Municipal sweeper, residing at Oomercary, has a lacerated wound of about one and a half inch in length on the head.

The following persons who sustained serious injuries are detained in Hospital :—

24.—Jetha Sunker, aged 24, servant, residing at Mombadevie, has a severe contused wound of two inches in length on the right side of the head, exposing the bone.

25.—Mahomed Hoosain, aged 24, hawker, residing at Gully Moholla, has two severe lacerated wounds, of about three inches in length, on the top of the head, exposing the bone.

26.—Sooklal Seeval, aged 24, servant, residing at Bhendy Bazaar, has a lacerated wound, two inches in length, on the upper and back part of the head, exposing the bone.

27.—Purshotam Vallji, aged 25, broker, residing at Champs Gully, has two contused and lacerated wounds on each side of the head, two inches in length. He is under shock, and there is free hæmorrhage, bone exposed.

28.—Nursoo Sakaram, aged 50, postman, residing at Apollo Bunder, has a contused and lacerated wound of about one inch in length on the right part of the head.

29.—Chunilal Purshotam, aged 24, beggar, residing at Bhoiwada, has several lacerated and contused wounds of about three to four inches in length, on the upper part of the head, exposing the bone.

30.—Paideen Mooda, aged 30, dock labourer, residing at Mombadevie, has a lacerated wound of about three inches in length on the upper part of the head, exposing the bone.

31.—Babajee Pandoo, aged 30, policeman 667 E, has a severe contused and lacerated wound of about three inches in length, situated on the left eyebrow, exposing the bone. There is free bleeding, and he is under shock.

32.—Shomdeen Jeeva, aged 40, victoria-driver, residing at Bhendy Bazaar, has five contused and lacerated wounds from one to four inches in length on the top of the head, exposing the bone. He is under severe shock and in great pain. He has also got a fracture of the right fore-arm and a wound on the right eye.

33.—Rama Babajee, aged 39, cart-driver, residing at Oooliwada, has severe contusions on the back, of about five in number, and a contused wound on the head. The patient has also a wound on the left elbow.

34.—Luximidass Ramdass, aged 47, beggar, having no residence, has a contused wound of about one inch in length and swelling on the left side of the forehead.

35.—Luximidass Hurichund, aged 20, shop-keeper, residing at Khuruk, has a severe contused and lacerated wound of about three inches in length on the fore part of the head, exposing the bone.

36.—Ananji Damji, aged 35, police peon No. 404, residing on the race-course, has a large contused swelling on the right temple due to extravasation of blood.

37.—Juma Abha, aged 24, carpenter, residing at Null Bazaar, has a fracture of the right hand and a contused swelling on the back of the neck and a contused mark on the buttocks.

38.—Oosman Haji Ebrahim, aged 47, shop-keeper, residing at Baloo Serang Street, has three contused and lacerated wounds on the top of the head of about one inch in length, and six contused marks on the back, shoulder, left arm and fore-head.

39.—Abdool Kadar, aged 40, fireman, residing at Carnac Bunder, has his scalp covered with contused swellings and a fracture of the left fore-arm.

40.—Mahomed Hoosain, aged 24, hawker, residing at Mochee Gully, has two severe lacerated wounds of about one to three inches in length on the top of the head, exposing the bone; has also contusions on the right hand and shoulder.

41.—A Mahomedan lad, name unknown, aged about 18 years, was brought to the hospital suffering from a fracture of the skull. The patient was brought in an unconscious state, and he was lying in a critical state.

42.—Shaik Mahomed Shaik Emambux, aged 34, coolie, residing at Picquet Road, has a lacerated wound on the left eyebrow and a second wound on the top of the head.

43.—Kalla Somjee, aged 35, hawker, has two contused wounds on the upper and back part of the head and contusion of the back.

44.—Jewa Mota, 41, victoria-driver, residing at Bhendy Bazaar, has about twelve severe contused marks on the shoulders and back, the result of blows from a stick; has also a wound on the back of the head, is in great pain.

45.—Pyaodsen Maler, aged 30, dock labourer, residing at Khetwadi, has a severe lacerated wound of about three inches in length on the upper part of the head, exposing the bone; also a wound of the right thumb: is under shock.

46.—Hursonjee Jugjeevan, aged 24, hawker, residing in the Fort, has a contused wound of about one inch in length on the crest of the left ilium and a scalp wound of about one inch on the back of the head.

47.—Valubjee Dewohund, aged 27 years, copper-smith, residing at Mombadevie, has a severe contused and lacerated wound of about 2½ inches in length on the left side of the forehead, exposing the bone; there is free bleeding from the temporal artery: is under shock.

48.—Mahadoo Purmandass, aged 24 years, compositor, residing at Mandvie, has severe contusion across the left side of the face, also contusion of the right shoulder, arm, and elbow joint.

49.—Rumjoo Abha, aged 27 years, carpenter, residing at Chuna-ka-Butty, has three severe lacerated scalp wounds, one of three inches, one of two inches, and one of one inch on the top of the head; there is free bleeding: is under shock.

50.—Dost Mahomed Sewjee, aged 36, woodshop-keeper, residing at Kuruk, has two wounds contused and lacerated from two to three inches in length on the top of the head, free bleeding: is under shock.

51.—Mahomed Kawjee, aged 53 years, woodshop-keeper, Kuruk, has three severe contused and lacerated wounds of about three inches in length on the top of the head: is under shock.

52.—Hajee Abdoola, aged 40 years, merchant, Bungalow Mohla, has a severe contused and lacerated wound on the head of about 2½ inches in length and six contused marks on the back and shoulders, the result of blows from sticks.

The following patients were discharged after treatment :—

Luddack Moosa, aged 40, a Mahomedan.

Jeeva Hurri, aged 30, Hindoo.

Vussonji Hurri, aged 25, Hindoo.

Bhanji Cooverji, aged 30, Hindoo.

Thakersey Devohund, aged 30, Hindoo.

Govind Kalloo, aged 25, Hindoo.

Ramchunder Vinayak, aged 30, Hindoo.
 Hemital Luximon, aged 19, Hindoo.
 Moola Luximon, aged 35, Hindoo.
 Yessant Poondlic, aged 18, Hindoo.
 Rama Bapooji, aged 39, Hindoo.
 Grey, Police Inspector, aged 37, European.
 Parmdass, aged 40, Hindoo.
 Govind Bhawan, aged 40, Hindoo,
 Morarji Jootha, aged 47, Hindoo.
 Abdool Rahiman Cassum, aged 35, Mahomedan.
 Tanoo Essoo, aged 27, Hindoo.
 Kanoo Luximon, aged 26, Hindoo.
 E. E. Setna, aged 27, Reporter, *Bombay Samachar*
 Parsee.
 Gunpat Mahadoo, aged 30, Hindoo.
 Kurnondass Lalji, aged 26, Hindoo.
 Varga Jetha, aged 12, Hindoo.
 Bhagoo Essoo, aged 30, Hindoo.
 Haji Abdoola, aged 40, Mahomedan.
 Kola Somji, aged 37, Hindoo.
 Kassam Mohideen, aged 40, Mahomedan.
 Amroot Babji, aged 27, Hindoo.
 Luximon Sewram, aged 35, Hindoo.
 Naloo Muccan, aged 34, Hindoo.
 Rowji Ruttonji, aged 28, Hindoo.
 Vithoo Rowji, aged 28, Hindoo.
 Mahadoo Ganoo, aged 27, Hindoo.
 Sakaram Vithoo, aged 40, Hindoo.
 Bala Suttoo, aged 25, Hindoo.
 Oosman Haji, aged 40, Mahomedan.

(*Times of India*, Monday, August 14.)

MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN.

His Excellency the Governor received a telegram from her Majesty the Queen-Empress on Saturday night, expressing her Majesty's grief at hearing of the religious riots in Bombay, and her hope that they might soon subside.

STILL RIOTING.

On Saturday, August 12, the city passed through a time of greater trouble, turmoil, and bloodshed than on Friday, when the first outbreak took place. Those who have witnessed the riots of 1850 and of 1874, and who have a vivid recollection of all the incidents relating thereto, state without exaggeration that the present riots are of an unprecedented character in their magnitude and intensity, and their wide-reaching effects. The first two riots were between the Mahomedans and the Parsees, and as the latter form but an infinitesimal portion of the population of this city, the riots, were generally confined to those parts of the town where they resided, and the civil and military force could, therefore, easily cope with those riots. Further, there was not much of recrimination or retaliation on the part of the Parsees, nor did they attempt to desecrate the mosques or the religious places of the Mahomedans, and the authorities, therefore, on the first appearance of the military on the scene of the riots, were able to restore peace and quiet to the city. But such is unfortunately not the case in the present instance. As the murderous affrays are between the two communities who form about nine-tenths of the population of this city, which has since greatly extended in every direction, the police almost with the same force that they possessed during the last riots had a hard task to perform, and it was no wonder that within an hour or two of the first outbreak of the

riots they had to call in the aid of the military. The riots have extended, with the exception of the localities occupied by the Europeans, from one end of the town to the other. Affrays of a serious character are reported to have taken place at Colaba on the one hand, to Sewree, Matoonga, Dadur and Mabim on the other, thus covering such a wide extent of area that it has been found rather difficult, even with the aid of the military, to put down the skirmishes and bloodshed in the remotest parts of the town. The military were first confined to Pydhownie and other central places; but as reports of the gradual extension of the riots were received, the military were divided and sent in small companies to those parts where lawlessness and disorder prevailed supreme. On Saturday

THE HINDOOS WERE THE AGGRESSORS.

When we say the Hindoos were the aggressors, we do not include among them the Banias, the Bhatias, the Lohanas, and such other castes, who from their very nature are known to be more or less indisposed to enter into close conflict; but those who renewed the riots were Hindoo mill-hands, who turned out in large numbers to avenge themselves on the Mahomedans for the attacks they had made on the Hindoos, their houses, and their temples on the day before. It is well known that some of the Bombay mills are not working on Saturdays on account of the troublous times they are now passing through; but still there are a great many of these concerns which are kept going on that day. As usual, every preparation was made on Saturday to work the mills, and even the workmen attended in large numbers, apparently to do their duty for the day. Some of the men, however, who were mischievously inclined, put the idea into the heads of their fellow-workers that the Mahomedans had been assaulting their co-religionists and desecrating their temples, and it would be far better if they stopped work and remained at home for the day. Notwithstanding the persuasions and remonstrances in turn of their employers, the mill-hands stopped work in the early part of the day, and all left in a body, leaving the mill-owners to adopt any measures they liked against them. The crowd of mill-hands, which was at first peaceful, soon became unruly and boisterous, and as time went on it increased in numbers and became altogether an unwieldy and an unmanageable body. About a hundred thousand men having thus set themselves free, they went in different directions of the city, and, as subsequent events showed, they proved a dangerous element in the general riots which were at their height on Saturday in all the Mussalman quarters of the town. These mill-hands are all strong, well-built fellows, and armed with strong lethal weapons they went about

DESECRATING THE MOSQUES

in almost every part of the town where the military and the police were not stationed. A party of these mill-hands went in the direction of Worlee, where the well-known mosque of Mama Hajani is situated. The mosque is built on the rocks at some distance from the Worlee bridge, and at high water is surrounded on all sides by the sea. About two hundred of these insurgents attacked the mosque from outside with stones

and brought down a portion of it by means of thick long bamboo sticks. The besiegers fortunately were not aware that there were at that time in an inner room inside the mosque a few Mahomedans, men and women, who had assembled for prayers, for if they were, it was quite probable that they would have, if not murdered, caused serious harm to them all. Mama Hajani is considered to be one of the most holy and sacred mosques, and the Mahomedans have, therefore, it is said, taken a vow to avenge its desecration. These Hindoo rioters then penetrated into the heart of the town, and went about destroying every mosque and place of Mahomedan worship that came in their way. Early in the morning, at about 8 o'clock, they took possession of the whole of the Girgaum Road, the Girgaum Back Road, and their adjacent localities, and ran about like mad fanatics, raving and crying out "Mahadev kee Jeh," "Success to Mahadev," and belabouring, and in some cases murdering stray Mahomedans who happened to meet them in the streets. They attacked every shop owned by Mahomedans in these localities, and robbed and plundered right and left. In one of these shops a large quantity of blue and red dry paint was stored, and the insurgents threw the whole of it out into the street, which presented an extraordinary appearance for a considerable distance. A strong party of mill-hands then attacked the mosque of the Borees in a by-lane called Mangalwady on the main Girgaum Road, and having brought out the doors and windows and furniture, including even the cooking pots, of the mosque into the street, set fire to them, causing a great panic among the inhabitants of the locality. Constable Clarkson, who appeared at the scene soon after, took measures to keep the fire under control with the assistance of the townsmen, and sent a message to the head of the Fire Brigade for a "steamer," which arrived in good time and completely extinguished the fire. The Hindoos, in fact, were in possession of the streets for about an hour and plundered and caused great damage to property until the arrival of a detachment of 43 Blue-Jackets and 13 Marines under the command of Lieutenants Foulke and Cave, who patrolled the streets and remained in a convenient place in the locality the rest of the day and last night. In the course of the day the assailants made to enter the Kalbadevi Road and there plundered the shop of Dawoodbhey Jareewalla, who deals largely in gold and silver embroidered cloth, and also looted similar shops in its vicinity.

MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

In addition to the military that were called out for service from Colaba, Marine Lines, and Boree Bunder on Friday afternoon, the following further military arrangements have been made by the authorities. General Budgen, Commanding the Bombay District, and Major Blomfield, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, who had gone on leave to Poona, came down to Bombay on Saturday morning. General Budgen, having taken charge from Colonel Shortland, proceeded at once to the police station at Pydhownie, where he stationed himself for the whole day and night, giving instructions, in consultation with Mr. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, for the distribution of the military in

different parts of the town. At about 7 o'clock that morning 150 men of H. M. S. Abyssinia and 90 men from H. M. S. Lapwing, under the command of Captain Sbamburg and Lieutenants Kemp and Cave, and Warrant Officer Cross, landed at the Stone Bunder, Fort, and marched in the direction of Pydhownie Police Station, where they remained under the orders of General Budgen. A party of native lascars, numbering about fifty, from the Abyssinia and the Lapwing, also landed at the same bunder and went to the Pydhownie Police Station awaiting orders. At about 11-15 a.m., by the direction of General Budgen and the Commissioner of Police, a small party of lascars in charge of a European police officer went through the native town and cleared large crowds of people who had gathered in the streets. Later on in the afternoon fifty marines of the Magdala accompanied by the police marched to Tardeo, Clark, and Warden roads, while a few of the party were deputed to proceed to Gowalia Tank Road. Captain Swan, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, who was on duty ever since the breaking out of the riot, was in charge of the Light Horse and remained at the Pydhownie Police Station all Friday night until Saturday morning, when he was relieved by General Budgen and Major Blomfield. On Friday night the G. I. P. Railway Company adopted prompt measures to protect their several armouries, on which guards were mounted. Major Reiley, Chief Commissariat Officer, was also in attendance at the Pydhownie station to make arrangements for the baggage of the troops. At 3 p.m. on Saturday a special train conveying the 2nd Bombay Lancers, consisting of 125 men, under the command of Colonel Jones, Lieutenant Pilleau, Lieutenant Bayner, Dr. Lyon, Lieutenant Griffith, and Lieutenant Lowrie arrived at the Victoria Terminus from Poona, and were received by Captain Swan and Major Reiley, the former escorting the squadron to the Pydhownie Police Station, where he received certain orders from General Budgen. An hour afterwards, another special train conveying the second squadron, consisting of an equal number of men, arrived, and they also marched to the central station. At about 6 o'clock in the evening the Bombay Rifle Volunteers, consisting of 300 rank and file, under the command of Colonel L. H. Bayley, Major Leatham, Major Brown, Captains Place, Nicholson, and Baird, arrived at the Pydhownie station, where a few of the men were deputed to perform guard duty, and the rest were distributed in the different parts of the town. Towards midnight, a third squadron of the 2nd Lancers arrived by special train from Poona and were told off for duty at Bhendy Bazaar, Duncan Road, and Grant Road. Mr. E. W. Kelly, Passenger Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway, and his assistants, Messrs. Ryan, Walshe, and Jackson, were in attendance at the Victoria Terminus, and supervised the arrival of the Lancers. Mr. W. L. Harvey, I. O. S., Under-Secretary to Government, and the Inspector General of Prisons came to the Pydhownie station, where they remained until a late hour at night. Yesterday morning two special trains brought down to Bombay from Poona four companies of the 20th Lancashire Fusiliers, consisting of 600 rank and file under the command of Colonel

Goldsmith, Major May, Captain Emslie, Captain Ember, Lieutenant Oakebott, Lieutenant Samson, Lieutenant Scott Harden, Lieutenant Kreith, Lieutenant Lloyd, Lieutenant Walsh and Lieutenant Keelan; and the 25th Bombay Rifles, consisting of 500 rank and file under the command of Colonel Kandy, Captain Beckan, Surgeon-Captain Heath, Lieutenant Sillery, Lieutenant Cleary, Lieutenant Prevost, Lieutenant Phelps, and Lieutenant Fenn. A party of the Lancashire Fusiliers, under the command of Captain Ember and Captain Emslie, were posted at Grant Road and Duncan Road, while a party of the 25th Bombay Rifles was stationed at Null Bazaar and Cammatteepoora. Another detachment of the Lancashire Fusiliers on the breaking out of a disturbance at Chinchpogly was at once despatched to that place with a party of the Bombay 2nd Lancers.

On Saturday evening the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, consisting of about 200 rank and file, under the command of Colonel Swan, were sent off to Mahalaxmee and Cumbala Hill for duty. The Thana Police also furnished a contingent of fifty men in charge of a native jemadar.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR ON THE SITUATION.

At the Legislative Council held at Poona on Saturday afternoon, His Excellency Lord Harris in alluding to the riots in Bombay said:—

Before proceeding to the business on the Agenda paper I have to say that I have been asked by an honourable member if there is any objection to give any information as to the very deplorable agitation which appeared in Bombay City yesterday, and which is going on to-day. Under the circumstances, it seems to me that there is no objection to my giving that information. Though the rules for asking questions are not adhered to, I have the power of altering the lide laid down by those rules, and I think I am justified in giving the required information. The information I have received amounts to this: that the riots yesterday were serious enough to necessitate the aid of the garrison of Bombay, both European and native, being called in to aid the civil power. Some two hundred arrests were made and two hundred persons were injured. The strain on the police force was reported to be very severe, and the Inspector-General of Police is drafting into Bombay bodies of Mofussil Police from those districts whence they can best be spared. Two squadrons of Light Horse were despatched early this morning, and special Magistrates were appointed last night. I regret to add that the latest information is not favourable, as the rioting commenced again this morning in widely separated parts of the city; but I fear, from information I have received from the military authorities, that it has concentrated itself again, in a serious form. A third squadron of Light Horse has been despatched. A ship has been landed from ships of the Indian Squadron and the Royal Indian Marine, and the Commissioner of Police has instructions to ask for all the aid he desires. I hope myself that the presence of Cavalry will be more efficacious than anything else in dispersing the mobs, experience having shown that the mere passage to and fro in the streets prevents crowds

from collecting. Gentlemen, we shall do all we can to suppress this dangerous agitation as speedily as possible; but there is another force which can be brought to bear on excited passions, quite as effectual as anything Government can do, and that is, the moral suasion of the leaders of the communities concerned, and I take this opportunity of calling upon those leaders to use their influence and their learning and their position to dissuade their co-religionists from further acts of violence on this occasion, and on every occasion to do their utmost to check any indications of an outburst of a similar character. I pass no opinion on the causes of this outbreak, it would ill become me to do so at this stage, but wherever the fault may really be, I am justified in enlisting on the side of law and order every force that can be brought to bear against riot or agitation. On these grounds I call on the leaders of the communities arrayed against each other to add their moral influence to the executive power of the Government.

General Gatacre had an interview with H. E. the Governor at Poona regarding the despatch of the military to Bombay, and two hundred and forty sabres were accordingly ordered to be despatched fully equipped to Bombay, together with the 25th Bombay Rifles and the 20th Lancashire Fusiliers, which have already arrived in Bombay as stated above.

THE RAILWAY AUTHORITIES

have heartily co-operated with the military expediting the despatch of troop trains, the ordinary passenger train from Poona to Bombay having been cancelled for the present, as there is no more rolling stock available at that place. The railway authorities are deserving of great credit for the very quick work they have done in despatching the 240 horses of the Lancers, and conveying tents and baggage for the troops at such short notice.

APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL MAGISTRATES.

By a Government Extraordinary issued on Saturday by Mr. G. O. Whitworth, Acting Secretary to Government, Political Department, the under-mentioned gentlemen were appointed, under Section 18 of the Criminal Procedure Code, Special Magistrates for the City of Bombay:—

Messrs. H. A. Acworth, I. O. S.; R. H. Vincent; Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel T. S. Weir; Colonel D. V. Shortland; Messrs. J. M. Campbell, I. O. S.; G. Cotton; Lieut.-Colonel W. Osborn; Messrs. A. M. T. Jackson, I. O. S.; L. R. W. Forrest; O. A. B. Beatty; A. R. Maidment; Captain W. P. Walsh; Messrs. Charles Douglas, Montague Turner, John Symons, Louis P. Russell; Major B. Scott, R. E., and Mr. H. M. Phipson.

As the detachments of different regiments have been distributed in the various parts of the town, Government have deemed it proper in the present state of affairs to appoint more magistrates, without whose orders the military authorities cannot open fire against the rioters in cases of emergency.

FATAL RIOTS AND SERIOUS DISTURBANCES.

The riots in the native town on Saturday assumed alarming proportions, the Hindoos, principally of the labouring classes, having resorted to retaliation on the Mahomedans for the outrages com-

mitted on their co-religionists on the day before. There was a general outbreak of riots all over the town during the day, and detachments of military were sent out by the order of General Budgen wherever the police required their assistance. Information was received that the Hindoos had attacked the Musjid situated in the compound of a bungalow known as the Nwab of Beyla's house, now in the occupation of Mr. Haji Cassum, and a strong body of the police was despatched for the arrest of the offenders. Before the police could get to the place, the mosque had been desecrated, and the Koran and other religious books and several odds and ends that were within the building were torn or broken to pieces. The assailants in every instance made themselves scarce on receiving an intimation from their accomplices that the police were on their track. The Hindoos looted the shops of the Mahomedans, and the latter retaliated in localities where there was nothing to prevent them from following their lawless pursuits. They were not content with plundering each other's shops, but they also way-laid any and every individual who belonged to the opposite faction and made murderous assaults on them. The chief difficulty the police had to contend with was the safe conveyance of Mahomedan funeral parties through quarters where the Hindoos predominated. Usually these funeral corteges pass through Kalbadevie, Withulwady, and other streets, which are the strongholds of the Hindoo population of the town, and it was considered dangerous to allow such parties to pass through these streets. It was resolved, therefore, to furnish escorts of small detachments of the military, the Marines, and the Light Horse, with a body of police, to accompany those processions to Sonapore and back to the Mahomedan quarters. Each of these parties was under the orders of a magistrate, whose presence was necessary, because neither the military nor the marines could open fire in case of an emergency without his order. The wisdom of furnishing the escort to funeral parties became evident when such a party was passing from Null Bazaar to Girgaum Back Road where the four main roads converge. The conduct of the Hindoos there might have proved disastrous if the police and the military had not acted with prudence, circumspection, and moderation. There were five corpses of Mussulmans being taken to Sonapore, and the party numbered no less than five or six hundred men, most of them having bamboo sticks in their hands. At the corner of one of the four roads is an extensive chawl, three or four storeys high, occupied by about a hundred Hindoos, who are employed in mills and other local factories. These Hindoos partly opened their windows and threw a number of tiles on the biers containing the corpses. The Mahomedans naturally became infuriated, and swore to take their revenge on their assailants. The police as well as the military called out to the Hindoos not to indulge in that dangerous practice, but the Hindoos continued to shower pieces of tiles and other missiles on the crowd below. They would not desist from throwing the projectiles until the police threatened to break open their doors and make every one of them captives. The Mahomedans were asked by the authorities to treat the insult with

contempt, but they would not budge an inch they said until they had had their revenge. The police and the military had to resolutely call upon the Mahomedans to proceed, which they eventually did with many flourishes of their sticks against their assailants and many vows of avenging the insult on their way back to their houses. The Mahomedans then, with a view to give vent to their feelings, threw stones and struck their sticks against the windows of the Prarthna Samaj building, which is a temple of Hindoo reformers, and which is within a few yards of the chawl, and smashed the glass. Were it not for the escort which accompanied them, the affray between the two factions would have been fraught with serious results. Several Mahomedan corpses were removed during the day accompanied by military escorts, but without any disturbance of a serious character. The Hindoos threatened and hooted, but refrained from any active hostilities on account of the escort which was fully armed. The presence of the military and the Blue Jackets did not deter the Mahomedans from continuing the riots during the day. Even at short distances from where the military detachments were stationed they attempted assaults on the Hindoos and the spoliation of their shops and places of business. In Bhendy Bazaar they attempted to rescue a party of prisoners who were being taken under military escort to the Pydhowrie station, with the result that the soldiers fired and two or three of the party fell dead on the ground and many were injured. At Jambles Moholla again a large number of Mahomedans collected with a view to proceed to Bhendy Bazaar, but notwithstanding that the police asked them to desist from pursuing their course and to disperse, they pressed onwards and threatened the police with assault. The police in self-defence discharged their rifles, which were charged with buckshot, and the insurgents ran away, leaving six wounded in the street. Hardly had the excitement of this incident subsided, when news was brought to the central police station that a free fight had taken place between the two rival factions at Chinghpogly, and there were eight men killed and about a hundred seriously injured. Several reports were received at this time of some fatal conflicts in the town, and the police had therefore to be here, there, and at all other places wherever the conduct of the malcontents demanded their presence. A fatal occurrence arose out of a Mussalman funeral at Grant Road. The mourners brought up three corpses in a cart, and after consigning them to the grave wished to return by Coombarwada. This was opposed by the police, who knew that a conflict with the Hindoos, who abounded in that locality, was inevitable. The mob proved intractable and sought to force the line of defence. The police accordingly called the military to their assistance. They charged with fixed bayonets, but as that did not prevent the crowd from coming to close quarters, they poured a volley, killing some and wounding a large number of the insurgents. A fight took place about the same time at Chuna-ka-Bhates between about a thousand Hindoos and an equally large number of Mahomedan weavers of the Julaa caste. The affray was at its height when Constable Good, with a small party of local and railway

police, charged on the Hindoos, who were the aggressors, and succeeded in dispersing the crowd. A short time after the Hindoos were reported to be attempting to break open the doors of a house near the railway bridge at Grant Road because a Mahomedan, who had recently arrived at the Grant Road Station, had concealed himself in that house. The Hindoos, who were much excited over the demolition of their Marotee temple, shouted out "Kali mata ki Jai," and thus invoking the aid of their "Black Goddess" were striking vigorously at the door of the house. The police soon arrived on the spot and called upon the crowd to disperse; but as they declined to obey the orders given to them and became aggressive, Constable Good discharged a few shots from his fowling-piece in self-defence, with the result that the crowd disappeared in no time. About two hundred Mahomedans of the "Challee Chore" caste, who had desecrated, plundered, and burnt the Hindoo temple at Falkland Road, assembled again at Islampura with a view to commit some further damage in that direction. The Hindoos resented the insult given to them by attacking the "Challee Chores" and mortally wounding some of them. Superintendent Grennan came upon the scene in company of a few policemen and a small detachment of the Marine Battalion, who, after charging the mob with great determination and pluck, succeeded in arresting a large number of the assailants. A Pathan's dead body was brought on Saturday at the Pydhownie Police Station in charge of a Mahomedan colour-sergeant of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, who reported the circumstances under which the death of the Pathan was caused. He said that a crowd of about two hundred Pathans, chiefly dock labourers, had been attacking parties of Hindoos, and when they were asked not to do so, they endeavoured to attack the military guard of nine men stationed in Jakaria Street. The colour-sergeant told them not to approach nearer, and added that if they disregarded the order they would be fired at. The Pathans became aggressive, and as they came into close quarters with bludgeons in their hands, the military in self-defence fired upon them and killed the ringleader, whose body was subsequently ordered to be removed to the Morgue. Reports were about the same time received that serious riots had taken place at Dadar, and that the Hindoos contemplated making a raid on the Mahomedan Durgas at Mahim. The police with small companies of the military were ordered to be sent to these places, and it is said that they were able to nip the riots in these distant parts of the town in the bud. Several reports of affrays between the rival parties in different parts of the town were received at the Pydhownie police station during the course of the day, and they were all promptly attended to.

ATTACK ON A NATIVE JUDGE AND A MAGISTRATE.

A party of Hindoos, principally mill-labourers, went on Saturday to the house at Tardeo of Mr. Hakim, the Fifth Judge of the Small Causes Court, and threatened to assault him. Mr. Hakim having fired a revolver from one of the windows of his house, the crowd fled away. Mr. Pheroze Hoshang Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, narrowly

escaped receiving some injuries at the hands of a number of Hindoos while accompanying a Mahomedan funeral party to the burial ground at Sonapore. Mr. Dastur had kept two coachmen—a Hindoo and a Mahomedan—and they drove the vehicle in turns as they went through the Hindoo or Mahomedan quarters of the town. The Mahomedan coachman was driving the carriage on the present occasion, and he was assaulted with stones and sticks by a body of Hindoos passing through the streets. Mr. Dastur had the courage to jump out of his carriage, and as he was recognised by the assailants they ran away and disappeared in the crowd.

MINOR INCIDENTS.

The Mahomedans at Chindy Bazaar, near Null Bazaar, created a serious disturbance on Sunday, August 13, and it therefore became necessary to disperse them by military force. One man was shot dead, and several men were seriously injured. A Hindoo who was passing by the Jakaria Musjid was assaulted by a number of Mahomedan rousths and killed on the spot, the assailants disappearing in the mosque and in the adjoining houses. A Mahomedan walking along the Grant Road was assailed by a number of Hindoos and murdered. Two of the rioters have been arrested and sent to jail. A disturbance took place near the Common Jail between the two factions, in which one of the men lost his life. Several shops at Kavit Gully, Bhisty Mohla, Bhooleshwar, and Nagpada were looted, the Hindoos plundering those belonging to the Mahomedans and *vice versa*. Several arrests have been made in connection with these outrages. Major Maspherson, of the Poona Police, arrested seven persons while they were in the act of removing an iron chest containing ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,500. There were serious riots at Sewree, which were put down by the police and the military before they assumed any very alarming proportions. The Hindoos made frequent attacks on the *musjid* at the Sonapore burial-ground, but they were repulsed by the Mahomedans, who kept them at a distance by throwing large stones and other missiles at their assailants. A party of the Blue Jackets, however, soon drove the Hindoos out of the Sonapore Lane. There is no truth in the rumour that the mosque at Colaba was desecrated by the Hindoos on Saturday.

THE PYDHOWNIE POLICE STATION.

The Pydhownie police station was the central place where the heads of the military and civil authorities were to be found day and night. General Budgen and Mr. Vincent issued orders to their subordinates from their office, which was opened on the verandah of the building. Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and the Special Magistrates appointed by Government, who take their turns, have also seats in the office. On one side of the police station food is cooked in large copper pots for the European soldiers and the Blue Jackets. The Hindoos send at their own expense large quantities of sweetmeats for the use of the native police. The rioters, who are arrested during the day, are first brought to the Pydhownie station, whence they are remanded by the Magistrates to jail. Pandals have been erected in front of the police station

and on the roadside opposite for the accommodation of officers and men.

THE TRAMWAY COMPANY.

The Bombay Tramway Company, who have proved throughout a most valuable adjunct to the protective forces, issued orders to allow the police, as well as the military and volunteers, to travel on their cars free of charge.

SUSPENSION OF BUSINESS.

The native merchants closed their offices on Saturday and Sunday, because they themselves and their men could not travel from one part of the town to another with safety. The Municipal Office was entirely closed on Saturday afternoon, as a sufficient number of clerks had not put in an appearance. There was not much doing at the local Banks, nor at the offices of European merchants, tradesmen, and lawyers, as their native constituents could not attend to their business in the Fort. All the schools, the share market, and the shops in the native town were closed, and all business at the bunders was at a standstill, while the streets in the Fort have presented a deserted and dreary appearance for the last two days.

RIOTERS CHARGED BEFORE THE MAGISTRATES.

There were 127 prisoners brought on Saturday from the Pydhonie police station to the Esplanade Police Court under a strong escort of the Bombay Rifles and the police. They were all charged with rioting and cognate other offences, and remanded to jail till the 25th of August. Among these prisoners there were 118 Mahomedans, who were ordered to be sent to the Common Jail, and 9 Hindoos, who were taken to the House of Correction.

TWELVE HUNDRED ARRESTS.

Up to Sunday night there were 1,199 men arrested in connection with the riots. In the House of Correction accommodation is found for 720 prisoners, among whom 249 are Mahomedans and 471 Hindoos. In the Common Jail there are 479 prisoners, including both Mahomedans and Hindoos. The two jails are at present guarded, within and without, by a strong military guard.

INQUESTS ON THE KILLED.

During Saturday and the whole of Sunday Mr. Turner, the Coroner, and Dr. Sidney Smith, the Coroner's Surgeon, were both engaged, the former in holding inquisitions, and the latter in making examination of the wounds inflicted on dead bodies. The number of inquests held since Saturday afternoon up to late yesterday evening was 35, eighteen being upon the bodies of Hindoos, and seventeen upon those of Mahomedans. On Saturday afternoon the Coroner held an enquiry at the J. J. Hospital on the bodies of ten persons, five of whom were identified, and, after recording formal evidence, the enquiry was adjourned until the 24th instant. Yesterday morning Mr. Turner held an enquiry on the bodies of 19 persons at the morgue, Cammatteepoora and at the J. J. Hospital on the bodies of six persons, when the Coroner's Surgeon was of opinion that the deaths in three cases were caused by gunshot

wounds inflicted during the riot between Mahomedans and Hindoos, and in the case of 22 he was of opinion that the deaths were due to the fracture of the skull, the result of blows with sticks, and a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence was recorded. The following were the only four persons who were identified :—

- 1.—Devai Luxmon, aged 40.
- 2.—Bava Saheb Bhowan, aged 40.
- 3.—Husein, aged 40.
- 4.—Rama Ittoo, aged 40.

THE FATALITIES.

About forty men are so far reported to have been killed in the riots, inquests having already been held on thirty-five of them. About 160 men who had suffered during the riots were taken to the Jamssetjee Hospital, of whom seventeen have died.

TERROR AMONGST THE NATIVES.

A terrible state of panic prevails amongst the more peaceable members of the native community, and the energies of the police have been severely taxed in persuading them to keep to their houses. The Hindoos, in quarters where Mahomedans were also living, displayed the greatest anxiety to leave their houses and migrate to other parts of the town where only their own people are resident. In many instances police or military escorts were furnished, and the more terrified folk allowed to pack up their belongings and move off to quieter districts. On Sunday afternoon however it was decided that the removals should be discouraged, and many a family was stopped on the road and sent back to its old home. The poor people seemed terribly distressed, but when told that if they insisted on proceeding they would do so without an escort, they accepted the inevitable and turned back. Many others preferred to remain in their houses with closely fastened doors and await their fate. In very many of the ill-ventilated, ill-smelling, and generally squalid little streets off the Bhendy Bazaar Road dozens of houses were to be seen with bolted and barred doors, and their occupants all crowded together like sheep in a pen in the rooms on the upper floors, taking furtive glances through partly opened windows at what was taking place in the street below. In other cases even the windows were kept firmly closed, the panic-stricken inhabitants not desiring to run the risk of having their heads smashed by the missiles of the rioters. At one house where the lower part was completely wrecked and the windows above shut up, the police entered, and on proceeding up a dark, tumble-down old staircase to a room on the first and only floor, ascertained that it was occupied by a Marwarry. He had locked himself in with what treasure he had been able to rescue from his shop beneath, which had been looted by the rioters, and he refused to come out, saying that he had got his money there and did not mean to leave it. In consequence of the terror of either falling into the hands of the rioters, or of being included on the lists of the lawless, the *halalkhor* and other departments of the Municipality have suffered very considerably, and unless some arrangement can be speedily made to get the *halalkhors* and scavengers to return to work, it

is feared that in addition to the serious state of things which has resulted from the conduct of the rioters, something like a plague must shortly be experienced in the native quarters. The Municipal Commissioner communicated with Dr. Weir on the subject, asking him to take all possible steps to get the *halalkhors* to resume work, and it is hoped that some arrangements will speedily be made to meet the necessities of the case. At the best of times these densely crowded parts of the city are not sweet-smelling, but now that the *halalkhor* service and scavenging work have had practically to look after themselves for the last day or two, the condition of things is hourly becoming more serious. The stench occasioned by the refuse which has been lying in the houses since Saturday morning is unbearable, while the presence of dead cats and rat and vegetable matter rotting on the roadway is not calculated to improve matters.

SCARCITY OF BAZAAR SUPPLIES.

On Sunday morning a great scarcity of animal food was experienced in the Bombay markets and had it not been for a fair supply of fish and vegetables, and the use of tinned provisions, which are happily always obtainable, it is certain that many would have had to subsist on very short rations. Most of the trouble was caused by the men at the Municipal Slaughter-houses at Bandora having left off work, owing to an attack having been made on one of the meat vans while returning from Colaba in the early morning. Shortly before midnight on Saturday, Mr. Douglas Bennett, it seems, received a telegram from Mr. Saunders, the assistant in charge of the Bandora Slaughter-houses, stating that only sufficient cattle had been slaughtered to meet the requirements of the troops, and in consequence Mr. Bennett immediately proceeded to Bandora. Fortunately the Commissariat contractor came to the rescue and offered to supply what he could for the requirements of the markets, but it was found impossible to send more than a very little meat into the city, and only those who were extremely early in getting about their marketing secured a share of it. Some of the hotel proprietors appear to have anticipated events, for it is stated that many of their servants slept outside the market all night in order to seize the meat immediately it arrived. This commendable display of enterprise, combined with the short supply, reduced the private resident's chance of securing his matutinal mutton-chop to practically nil, but it is not likely that this unhappy state of affairs will be of very long duration, for under the Municipal Commissioner's directions a detachment of cavalry was told off to escort the vans in.

Amongst other domestic inconveniences occasioned was the dearth of barbers who in most parts of the city were conspicuous by their absence.

THE POLICE ARMED WITH MARTINIS.

In consequence of what has been experienced during the past two or three days in the numerous encounters between the police and the rioters, it was decided that the European members of the local force should be equipped with something further in the way of weapons of defence than the revolvers that had up to then been served out to

them, and accordingly yesterday morning Inspector Saunders was despatched to the Bombay Arsenal for enough Martini-Henry rifles and carbines to meet the case. The new arms arrived during the forenoon, and were put in distribution in the course of the afternoon.

A PLUCKY PATHAN.

News having been received on Sunday that a large body of Mahomedans had set upon a small party of Hindoos in the vicinity of Bhandy Bazaar, a detachment of police sepoy was sent to their assistance, and while a somewhat severe struggle was taking place between the representatives of the two communities and the police, a fine stalwart Pathan appeared on the scene, and rendered the police most valuable assistance in their work of rescue. On bringing the twenty-five Hindoos, whom he had so manfully assisted the sepoy in delivering from the hands of their assailants, to the European police officer in charge of the section where the disturbance occurred, the Pathan was warmly commended for the important services he had lent, and told that his plucky conduct would be brought to the notice of the Police Commissioner in the morning.

SOME FUNERAL INCIDENTS.

At the lower end of Grant Road, just where it joins the Bhandy Bazaar, two guns were placed with canisters of grape ready for immediate use. The stalwart men of the Royal Artillery, under the command of Captain Benson, did excellent work in keeping order at this end of the street, which is, with its neighbourhood, as every one knows, a hot-bed of not the best class of Mahomedans. A huge collection of sticks showed what a number of men had been quietly disarmed. All down the street small bodies of the 5th N. L. I., under the command of Colonel Scott, were placed with Major Nichollets, Captain Stevenson, and Lieutenant West in attendance. Mr. Forrest was the Special Magistrate. All was quiet and orderly till about 10 a.m., when a funeral procession started at the lower end of the street. By the time it reached Duncan Road it numbered nearly a thousand. The usual excitement was evident—shouts and cries, brandishing of long sticks, and at every street corner frantic waving of arms and hands, urging others to join. The procession was then accompanied by a small body of the 5th N. L. I., with Major Nichollets and Captain Stevenson. The police brake, with Mr. Forrest and Inspector Framjee Bhichajee, followed. Superintendent Grennan ably managed the procession, and nothing could be better than the kindly, almost fatherly, manner with which he and Inspectors Ingram, Nelmes, and Tighe controlled the excited crowd. After several attempts of the more unruly portion of the crowd to get down the streets leading to the Hindoo quarter, the procession reached the Grant Road. The troops and police, with Inspector Rao Bahadur Mooraro on horseback, halted and waited until the procession was reformed after the burials were over, and, though the excitement was intense, no breach of the peace took place. An hour afterwards another funeral procession with five biers was formed, and some 2,000 excited Mahomedans joined in it. Various scuffles with the police and the military happened at the corners

of the streets leading to the Hindoo quarter, and the police brake was besieged by the excited crowd clamouring at the indignities the Faithful had received. At the cemetery a large portion of the crowd kept outside, and the troops and police moved to the northern side, and as it was rumoured that a rush was intended, the excitement increased. A large number made a rush down one of the side streets, but a volley, fired it is believed by a section of the Marine Battalion, sent them hurriedly back. Twenty minutes later the procession was reformed. Another rush was made down Bapty Road, but they were driven back again by Captain O'neagh of the Marine Battalion, who came riding through the rioters armed with a long stick. Major Nichollets then gave the order to disperse the crowd, and in a few minutes the street was completely cleared and not a soul to be seen, while some twenty of the worst rioters were taken prisoners. This action had the very best effect, and for the remainder of the day the greatest order prevailed. The Magistrate, in consultation with Superintendent Grennan, gave orders that no more than twenty persons were to be allowed to join any other funeral procession, and the tact and good management of the European Superintendents and the native police, assisted by the men of the 5th Native Light Infantry, enabled this order to be carried out most successfully. The determination of the authorities to allow no further crowds was attended with the most salutary effects on the badmashes of the neighbourhood.

SCENES OF A NIGHT AND A DAY.

A correspondent, who was one of the thirty Light Horse on duty from Friday night to late on Saturday afternoon, has a good deal to tell of the events of the twenty hours' patrol. The muster, he says, was, all things considered, a particularly good one, for scarcely an hour elapsed between the issue of the order and the falling in at the Bombay Club. So readily, indeed, was the duty taken up that one old member rejoined on the spot, and there were not wanting others who, with an improvised uniform, were as keen for the work as any of us. Arms, as is usual at this time of the year, were in store at head-quarters, but five minutes' halt there sufficed for the buckling on of swords. The route through Kalbadevi to Pydhownie was profoundly quiet, and at Pydhownie the North Lancashires had the thoroughfare pretty well to themselves. Mr. Vincent soon found us something to do, for there were a couple of guns to be escorted to Grant Road, and it was thought that the patrolling of the streets which had been the scene of disturbance by a party of horsemen would have a useful influence. In Bhendy Bazaar there were traces of the day's doings in the wreckage of shops which strewed the road. The only people out were the Mussulmans, for not a Hindoo dared to show his face in that almost exclusively Mahomedan quarter—and they looked on in quiet unconcern as the guns were drawn slowly along. In some of the streets there was the stillness of death. In one in particular, a narrow dark street off Grant Road, where there had been a good deal of spilling of blood in the afternoon, not a soul was to be seen, and the place was in absolute darkness. Further on the Commissioner took us to a

street where a gang of men had been caught in the act of trying to make off with a safe. Here and there the road was so strewn with lathis and debris of sorts that there was a rattling of the horses' hoofs as though we were passing over broken boxes. For the most part the streets were deserted and silent, but now and then news came of disturbance at some distant point, news which in most cases turned out to be incorrect. After this part of the town had been briskly patrolled for a couple of hours the troop divided into two detachments, Mr. Vincent taking one with him under Sergeant Symons, and leaving the other with Lieutenant Ouffe. Reports of a disturbance at Tank Bunder drew Sergeant Symons' troop in that direction, but the neighbourhood was fairly quiet, and by midnight the need for patrolling seemed at an end. The bivouac was at Pydhownie, which was a busy scene all night. The Chief Presidency Magistrate, who represented the "civil arm," left about that time, and was relieved by Mr. Acworth, the first of the ten Special Magistrates whom the Government, on hearing of the outbreak, had nominated without delay, and the Municipal Commissioner remained on duty until he was relieved at six o'clock by Mr. James Campbell. The busiest of all busy men was the Police Commissioner, for whom there was no rest again that night—not even the rest of the long chair—and who, when the urgent work of the night was done, was to be seen at the table outside the police station busy entering up the record of an eventful day. A large house opposite the Police Station was occupied by some of the North Lancashire men; others, and some Artillery, were in front of the fountain, and the Light Horse were posted at the Kalbadevi end of the Square, where some tired troopers had a substitute for a night's rest in a few snatches of sleep on the steps of a temple. It was a hard night for the horses, who had missed their evening feed, and a mere handful of grass was all that was to be had for them. But they were all as fit as need be when patrolling was resumed at five.

Mr. Vincent shrewdly suspected that the mill quarters might be the scene of disturbance, especially as Saturday, being a close day, idle hands would easily find mischief to do. One detachment—Sergeant Symons's—remained under the Commissioner's orders, and had a busy and a useful day in the neighbourhood of the police headquarters. Lieutenant Ouffe's detachment went at once to Ohinchpoojly, and we saw at once the nature of the work that we should have to do. The predominating element in that part of the town and Parel and Arthur Roads is of course Hindoo—low caste Mahrattas mainly. The Mussulmans are an insignificant minority—a few weavers and dyers, and here and there a memon wood-seller or a Borah shopkeeper. There are, besides, a few Mahomedans in the mills. But they are for the most part scattered, and unable to help themselves, and the Hindoos of that part of the town, knowing that they could anywhere bear down upon them in the proportion of a hundred to one, bravely paid back whatever injuries their community had received in Friday's fighting. Here is a case in point. In the three hundred yards of Arthur Road that stretch between the level crossing and the junction with

Parel Road is a chawl, the upper storeys of which are occupied chiefly by poor Mahomedans. Almost opposite is a much larger chawl, with probably three or four hundred occupants, all Hindoos. Between these two houses a prolonged one-sided and pitiless fight set in on Saturday morning. When we first rode into the street a Hindoo was lying on the ground in an unconscious state, having been struck probably by one of the Mussulmans in a small single-storeyed chawl half-way up the street. But that was a mere circumstance. The essential fact was that the whole row of houses already alluded to had been forced into a state of siege by the Hindoos over the way, who, armed with lathis, had come down in hundreds, driven the occupants into their quarters, and hurling volleys of stones at them had forced them to close every shutter, and helplessly stand a siege. Now and again a face would peer wistfully at a half-opened shutter, and through the opening you could see a whole family nervously huddled together near the window. The appearance of the cavalry patrol would be the signal for the sudden stampede of the besiegers. But they would return as quickly as they vanished, and when we came back to the street after one of these many scatterings of the mob, the road was more thickly strewn with stones than ever. The occupants of the besieged house, however, look no real harm. They were prisoners behind barred windows until Mr. George Cotton, one of the Special Magistrates, whose work on this day of dispeace was invaluable, came on the scene, accompanied by some of his principal assistants, and by a tactful use of his great influence as an employer of labour, persuaded the besiegers to raise the siege. The last time we passed along this part of Arthur Road peace reigned supreme, and every door and shutter in the beleaguered house was open. Another incident in Arthur Road may be named as typical. During our first patrol, when the disturbances had already set in nearer the level crossing, we noticed a small woodseller's yard, in front of which the proprietor, a patriarchal looking Memon, was perched cross-legged upon his bench, apparently with no thought that his Hindoo neighbours, badly as they were treating other Mussulmans, would ever play him an ill turn. An hour later, when we returned from an expedition in the Chinchpoojy direction, a change had come over the scene. The old man was gone, and his place was wrecked. In the street there lay his bench and his bed, shattered into a hundred pieces; his account books were torn to shreds, and, worse still, a beautifully printed copy of the Koran lay in tatters, papering the road in front of the shop. It was quick work and ruthless, and contrasting the scene before and after, it seemed to us all to be a cruel bit of business. In the adjacent Kala Choki Road something of the same kind had been done. A Mahomedan dyer had hung up in a drying shed what must have been a good many hundred pounds of yarn, dyed a beautiful bright scarlet. His neighbour thought it the right thing to do to pull it all down and scatter it on the ground, where it was trampled underfoot by the crowd. Behind this was a woodyard, where the crowd helped themselves to lathis. The irony of the situation, indeed, was that if a Mahomedan wood-seller was belaboured by the crowd he might be sure that he

was being beaten with sticks taken out of his own shed.

It was about here, however, that we had an opportunity of testing the ease with which a mob armed with these weapons can be disarmed. At the turning into Kala Choki Road a crowd of two or three hundred were driven forward by the Light Horse, formed into line, to the Parel Road end of the road. Here about a dozen police were drawn up, and the mob thus taken between two fires, meekly threw down every stick that they had and took to their heels. The pace, indeed, which these gentlemen put on when they were fronted was something remarkable. There was one gang of them, numbering not less than a hundred, who had courageously undertaken the siege of a little Mussulman house on the Parel Road. When we appeared on the scene, showers of stones and bricks were raining upon this miserable little place, the occupants of which, in terror for their lives, had barred every door and shutter. It was the easiest thing imaginable to clear the road and drive the mob across the swampy field on the other side. But the assailants had the advantage that is usual with those who fight and run away, and I am afraid that when our backs were turned the poor inmate of that house had a bad time of it, for the panel of every shutter had been broken in before we passed that way later in the day. I do not think anyone can have gone through such an experience as ours was on Saturday and retain anything like an average human regard for the Bombay Hindoo low-caste with his hundred-to-one courage. Let one unfortunate Mussulman appear on the scene, and if the Hindoos were quite numerous enough to think it safe to set upon him, he was sure to have a bad time. On suddenly turning a corner into Parel Road, we came across a typical instance of this. A solitary Mussulman, with nothing to defend himself but a very poor pair of fists, was set upon by a gang of men with lathis, who had already fetched blood when we came upon the scene. His assailants vanished like morning clouds, and their victim followed at the horses' heels, until we were able to find him a safe place on a Commissariat wagon. A minute after this we came across a man, apparently a Borah, lying at the gate of the Dinshaw Petit Mill. His head had been battered, and he lay there, with his shoes and his umbrella at his side, untended and uncared for, for he was as good as dead, and no Hindoo would touch him. I do not know if it is superfluous to say that the mob, whatever their deserts may have been, were very gently treated. The rule that weapons are to be used against crowds only in self-defence was strictly followed, both by horse and foot, and the Lancashire men behaved everywhere with good temper, though one of them was heard to observe, to the address of the Light Horsemen, that it would be "better to touch 'em up now than be messin' about for a week." It was perhaps the limpest, most incohesive mob that ever turned into the streets; but for all that there was mischief in it when the conditions for doing mischief were safe and easy. A tragic proof of this came to light early in the afternoon. News came that the mill population in the neighbourhood of Mahim was in a state

disturbance, and we started in that direction, by DeLisle Road, followed by a small party of the North Lancashire Regiment, under Lieutenant Carter. As we approached Elphinstone Road station a crowd of probably four hundred men were seen coming along the road leading from the Dhun Mill to the level crossing. We proceeded along the road passing through the crowd, and then turned to the rightabout. The rioters, who were all armed with *lathis*, were thus in a "tight corner." The railway gates were closed; the end of Carroll Road was barred by the North Lancashire men, with rifles loaded and bayonets fixed; behind them, barring the avenue of escape by Elphinstone Road towards the sea, stood the Volunteer Cavalry. The situation was therefore favourable for pressing on the mob the advisability of laying down their arms. And here Mr. Cotton, who had walked from Arthur Road with the Infantry, went into the middle of the crowd, button-holed the ringleaders, and after two minutes' parleying, persuaded them to lay their *lathis* down. This done, the subjection of the rest was the work of a moment, and in less time than it takes to tell of it, as many sticks were piled up on the roadside as would stock a wood dealer's yard. The mob then evaporated. The whole thing was managed with great tact and firmness, and the public owe not a little to Mr. Cotton for the excellent use which he made of his influence as the largest employer of labour in Bombay. There was enough in the incident—coupled with the complete absence of influential members of the native community from all attempts to bring the disturbance to an end—to add one more to the reasons we have for asking, "What would this country be without the Englishman?" And now for the meaning of this noisy assemblage, armed with sticks and staves. They had turned out, they represented, to defend themselves against Pathans. Of Pathans, however, there are believed to be just eleven in the immediate neighbourhood, and already the mob had reduced the number by nearly fifty per cent. by a murderous raid upon a lonely house standing at the westward end of the road, in which a small colony of Pathans had taken up their quarters. When we reached that end of the road we heard the wailings of women the survivors of an assault upon the house in which three men had been killed. The body of one had been dragged out into a neighbouring rice field; two others remained in the house, and at the time of our arrival one man, who had been brutally beaten about the head, was being brought downstairs, and others, with blood upon their coats, were sitting about. The house had been mercilessly looted. Household property of all kinds was lying upon the road, perhaps the most significant element in the scene being the quantity of shreds of wearing apparel, betokening the roughness with which the victims had been handled by their assailants. Outside the precincts of the house not a Mahomedan was in sight, but it is evident that some daring men of that community were lying in ambush in the neighbourhood, for we had scarcely advanced three hundred yards along de Lisle Road on our way back towards the city when a stretcher was brought out of the police chowkie at the corner

of Carroll Road, bearing a Hindoo, who was dying from wounds just inflicted upon him by some men who had disappeared. The march in was thenceforward devoid of incident, until we returned to Parel Road, where an opportunity for useful service presented itself. About a hundred Mahomedans of the poorest class had taken refuge in and behind the small house which had stood such a pitiless siege earlier in the day. They were waiting, with their wives and their little ones, for a safe conduct to Nagpada, a purely Mahomedan quarter, where they would be able to dwell in peace, and there was something pathetic in their exodus of old and young, with their poor belongings, passing through a population that was hostile to them to a place where no man should make them afraid. The hostile crowds upon the roadside were cleared for them to pass by without molestation, and it was a sight to see the helter-skelter flight of people from the verandahs of neighbouring chawls when a single North Lancashire man showed his face, and told them to go inside. When they approached the Bhendy Bazaar they were amongst their own people, and we parted company from them, and went forward to Pydhowne, where the two detachments joined, and were soon afterwards dismissed, after twenty hours' duty. We went on duty again on Sunday night, but what happened then you will hear from some one else.

WITH THE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

The delay on the part of the authorities in calling out the Bombay Artillery and Rifle Volunteers to assist in suppressing the alarming riots in the native city excited a great deal of adverse criticism on the part of the public, while the men felt that when the emergency had arisen the chance was not given to them to perform one of the functions for which they were obviously enrolled and for which they considered themselves quite competent. Several explanations have been given for this apparent attempt on the part of those entrusted with the conduct of affairs to ignore a portion of the citizen soldiers, and they are probably correct in the main. In the first instance, the officer commanding the garrison doubtless felt that to call away a large body of men like the Bombay Volunteers from their business would entail a great deal of inconvenience, and he probably also felt that it would be as well to have a force of this kind in reserve to come fresh upon the scene at a critical juncture. Another reason was the credence given to the report that all the rifles of the corps were in the Arsenal, and that it would be impossible to arm the men, even if they were summoned to assemble, without some delay, owing to the red-tapeism that has to be adopted in drawing munitions of war. Be the cause what it may, the fact remains that, although the authorities rightly mustered the Light Horse, who rendered valuable services in patrolling the thoroughfares, the services of the other Volunteers were not requisitioned until Saturday. Those responsible for the custody of the head-quarters of the respective corps, however, mounted guards during Friday night for the protection of their property and ammunition. This measure was absolutely imperative, for the marauding

gangs of *budmashes*, who were eager for plunder, would not have hesitated to attack those buildings, a successful raid on which would have provided them with such useful weapons for wreaking their vengeance on their opponents, and for carrying on their depredations on a more extensive and audacious scale. However, everything passed off quietly at those places, the rioters, among whom the most trifling item of news spread with marvellous rapidity, apparently having the *khubber* that those "magazines" were carefully guarded.

On Saturday, about noon, a message was sent from the Adjutant of the Bombay Rifle Volunteers to Brigadier-General Rudgen, who had hastened to Bombay immediately he had intelligence of the rising, to take up the direction of affairs, asking him if the Volunteers could render any aid in preserving order. The General at once replied in the affirmative, and gave instructions that the citizen soldiers report themselves at the temporary head-quarters at Pychonie at six o'clock in the evening. The regimental officers, immediately they received intimation of what was intended to be done, did their best to assemble their men. With the whole city in such a disturbed state, it was almost impossible to communicate with some of the members residing in distant suburbs. Notwithstanding, however, the shortness of the time available to summon the men together, by about half-past five o'clock the head-quarters was filled with an eager throng of Volunteers, who were busy drawing their arms and ammunition, and who were extremely eager to take part in putting down what has almost threatened to be a veritable insurrection. When the men had provided themselves with ball cartridges, a very respectable number fell in on their markers in the roadway in front of the old Sailors' Home; and having been formed into three strong companies, under the command of Captains Baird, Place and Nicholson, the battalion, under the command of the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Lyttelton Bayley, started for their rendezvous by way of the Kalbadevie Road. As the red-coated amateur soldiers briskly marched through this great channel of traffic, the houses and road were thronged with spectators, who, although they were perfectly orderly at the time, were evidently desirous of avenging their wrongs by anything but legal means. On arrival at Pychownie, the company under Captain Baird was entrusted with the task of guarding the Common Jail, while the company under Captain Place, accompanied by Major Brown, was made responsible for the guardianship of the House of Correction, where it was known a large number of dangerous rioters were under detention awaiting trial. The latter company were ordered to proceed to their destination by way of the Duncan Road, and the scene along the whole route was in marked contrast to that of the previous night. It was in this locality, it will be remembered, that some of the most desperate rioting that has entirely upset the serenity of Bombay took place, and during the greater part of Friday night this road was rendered a pandemonium by the frays of the infuriated and howling mobs amongst themselves or in their encounters with the representatives of the law. Now, however, all was as quiet as a deserted street in the city of London on a

Sunday, although there were not wanting signs of the desperate characters of the struggles of the previous day. Strwn all over the street were small stones, broken tiles, and similar missiles which had been hurled with such disastrous effects the previous day. The residents in the locality, either fatigued by their exertions of the previous day, or cowed into reluctant submission by the demonstrations of the *Sirkar's* force, were ensconced behind the shutters of their windows, or idly gazed from their verandahs. On arriving at the House of Correction, Captain Walshe, the governor of the institution, who had altogether about five hundred prisoners in his charge, desired that the Volunteers should be marched round the establishment in order that the unwilling inmates might be convinced that he was supported by sufficient power to enforce his mandates, and as a kind of moral deterrent against their making any attempt at escape. These precautionary measures were deemed necessary on account of the fact that most of these dangerous characters were placed in the various compartments free from shackles of any kind and guarded only by the usual staff of warders. Earlier in the day Captain Walshe, whose experience in handling native offenders of all kinds is probably unique, had armed the European vagrants with police batons and had paraded them, and under the exceptional circumstances made a deviation from his usual custom and warned the prisoners that if they attempted any act of insubordination he would use the most drastic measures to bring them to reason, but that if they behaved themselves they would be treated as kindly as circumstances would permit. The promenade of the Volunteers round the various sections of the prison in the gathering gloom was rather effective. The steady tramp of the soldiers through the tortuous, dark, and narrow passages made an impressive accompaniment to the sharp words of warning addressed to the various batches of evil-doers crowded and huddled together in the different courtyards, who were dimly visible in the faint gleams of the lanterns carried by some of the warders as they piloted the troops through the devious ways. After these preliminary arrangements had been gone through to secure order in the interior of the jail, Captain Walshe, who had applied to the General for a guard, as he feared that an attempt might be made to rescue some of the persons incarcerated in his "dungeons," then made certain suggestions which he thought would best secure this object. He had himself sensibly disposed of the prisoners in a manner which he thought would contribute to this end, by placing the prisoners of the opposite party to that from which he anticipated a visit in the outer cells, so that in the event of their getting into the jail they would meet with anything but a friendly reception. Sentries were placed at various portions of the interior with a strong guard in a commanding position in the centre of the building to deal with any possible *emeute* among the prisoners. Outside sentries were posted at convenient places to give timely notice of the approach of parties of rioters, while the remainder of the men were held in readiness for eventualities in the compound. Hour after hour passed wearily by without anything occurring to disturb the performance of

their new duties which the Volunteers were cheerfully performing. About half-past ten o'clock, however, there was a commotion at the west end of Clare Road, and soon a huge crowd was seen approaching. The long lances and towering figures of the cavalry men who had been drafted into Bombay from Poona during the day showed that the party was a friendly one, and as they entered the compound it was discovered they were with the assistance of a body of Mofussil and Bombay police escorting an immense number of prisoners, who had been caught more or less red-handed in the commission of outrages of various kinds, and placed temporarily in the cells of the Girgaum Police Station. Here they were packed so closely together that the police determined to take the responsibility of sending the misguided wretches to the House of Correction rather than detain them all night in the cells in which they were packed like sardines in a box. On their arrival at the prison, the governor of the institution, recognizing that under the exceptional strain put on the police to keep the peace, made no objection to breaking the rules and receiving the accused at night. He had, however, to make certain changes in the disposition of those already in his custody in order that the men of the rival factions might be entirely separated from each other. While this was going on, the main party of the Volunteers were ordered to assist in guarding the freshly-arrived rioters, who with true Oriental indifference, uncomplainingly and unresistingly resigned themselves to their fate. Of course, it was impossible to decide whether under this apparent calm exterior there might not lurk desperate resolves, and the troops and police had therefore to exercise the utmost vigilance to prevent any of the prisoners from escaping. Presently it was announced that their accommodation inside was ready, and the task of handing over and receiving the prisoners begun. The Mahomedans, to the number of 126, were admitted into the portals first, and a very motley and determined lot they looked. From one group of three a pleasing voice was heard, and on enquiries being made it was found that the owner was a Hindoo, who had been for some hours in involuntary association with his Muslim adversaries, whose companionship he was anxious to be freed from. His request was acceded to, and with cheerful alacrity he joined his fellow-castemen. These totalled to 153, and they bore traces of the severity of the recent broils in which they had been participating. Their captors had several of their men slightly hurt, and it was with visible satisfaction that they found themselves relieved of their responsibility. The addition of 279 extra prisoners brought the number of rioters to over five hundred, which sudden and unexpected addition to the population of the *kaid khana*, entailed a number of harassing duties on the staff. The influx of so many new arrivals had no disturbing effect on those already in captivity, for persuaded doubtless of the utter futility of attempting to escape, and wearied by the play they had given to their bellicose inclinations, they sunk into slumber, or listened quietly to the distant hum of the turbulent populace borne on the still night air. The remainder of the night was spent by the local citizen soldiers in the quiet round of duty, although one or two timorous or

over-excited individuals were anxious that they should rush off to some real or imaginary affray in some other part of the town. An occasional shower of rain did not render sentry-go any the more pleasanter, but at last day broke, and all likelihood of attempts at rescuing the prisoners was removed. Not to err on the side of over-confidence, however, a party of blue jackets from H. M. S. Lapwing relieved the Volunteers temporarily of their duties, whilst they sought well-merited rest and refreshment at their homes. The third company of Volunteers, under Captain Nicholson, had to pass the night in the Kalbadevie Road, while Colonel Bayley and the Adjutant, Major Leatham, were with the head-quarters at Pychownie. As far as the Bombay Volunteers are concerned, they have shown the utmost willingness to do their duty, and many of the men not having sufficient notice to go to their homes to put on their uniform, appeared at head-quarters and fell into the ranks with their comrades without hesitation.

THE VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

On Friday evening the No. 2 (Byculla) Company of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery were ordered under arms for patrol and guard duty, and on Saturday similar orders were received with regard to the No. 1 (Fort) Company. No. 2 Company was on Friday night in charge of Major G. W. Boughton, the Commandant, and of Lieutenant Barrow, and had some lively experiences with the mob, who consisted mainly of *budmashes* intent on such miscellaneous looting as came in their way while the protective forces at the disposal of the General Commanding were engaged in dealing with more violent manifestations elsewhere. The patrol turned out strong, and armed with carbines, sword-bayonets, and ball-cartridge, did excellent service in the preservation of order in the turbulent neighbourhood of Byculla and Parel. On Saturday night No. 2 Company was in charge of Captain Wilson, and although the arrival of additional European troops and of two squadrons of Bombay Lancers had had the effect of subduing to a very gratifying extent the deplorable recrudescence of rioting which ushered in the second day of the disturbances, the citizen artillerymen proved again very serviceable in the maintenance of order. No. 1 Division, under the command of Major Boughton, with whom was Captain and Adjutant J. Sanders Slater, fell in at the Fort head-quarters shortly after 5 p.m. for night patrol and guard duty. A strong guard having been left at head-quarters under charge of Captain Sanders Slater, three divisions under Major Boughton proceeded to Byculla, marching first to No. 2 Company's head-quarters, and then proceeding on patrol duty in full strength, with fixed bayonets, and provided with ball cartridge. Taking up a section of the district occupied by a half company of the Rifle Volunteers, they afforded a welcome temporary relief to the patrol, and subsequently marched, by way of Hipon Road, to Jacob's Circle, where a guard of the Loyal North Lancashires were in momentary expectation of attack by a strong body of rioters. The Lancashire guard had by this time been on duty for some six and thirty hours without a break, and late the previous night or early in the morning had had a sharp struggle with a body of some two hundred and fifty Hindoos bent on the destruction of an adjacent

mosque. No shots were fired during this encounter, the clubbed rifles and fists of the Lancashire boys doing sufficient service without the aid of more deadly adjuncts, but as the guard was only fourteen strong, it may be easily realised that, despite the assistance of a few police sowars and sepoye, they had a tolerably tough time of it. The rioters, notwithstanding their strength, found in due course that they had had just about enough of it and dispersed multiviously, hardly stopping to pick up their wounded. The Lancashires, of whom a patrol about sixty strong was on the march through the neighbourhood, remained on duty all day, and when Major Boughton's detachment came up were pretty well tired out. It was decided to remain here in anticipation of the threatened repetition of the attack of the previous night, for the *kubber* had come in that the rioters were mustering a thousand strong to retrieve their previous defeat and destroy the mosque. Some lively work was expected, and the Volunteers were not less ready for it than the Regulars should the anticipated occasion arise. The night was dark—moonless and almost starless, with occasional sharp showers of rain. At intervals from all around the post, but all more or less remote, came the wild shouts of the rioters, like the cry of the jackals in the jungle; now and again could be heard the echo of distant firing; and the dark night passed slowly on to this weird accompaniment, varied only by the mournful howling of pariah dogs, in cadences not dissimilar to those of the rioters themselves. A little after midnight there was an alarm in one of the seven streets debouching on to the Circle. The post was already on the alert, but the alarm proved false. A disturbance had undoubtedly arisen, but it resolved itself into what appeared to be nothing more than a case of misplaced domestic affection and its natural corollary in the shape of family dissensions. The circumstances did not appear to call for armed intervention, and the post relapsed into inaction. About half-past one there was another alarm. It manifested itself in what seemed to the ear a sound resembling the stealthy pattering of hundreds of feet. The order was given to "turn out," and was obeyed with cheerful alacrity. But again the alarm was false, for the new comers proved to be a squadron of the Bombay Lancers on their rounds. Curiously weird looked this fine body of men, in the semi-darkness of the night, crossing the Circle in a long double line two abreast; and until a word or two had been exchanged with their commanding officer, the post of Regulars and Volunteers was still not without the impression that the promised attack was near at hand, for the inaction and the forced silence had grown a little wearisome. But the Lancers reported all quiet throughout their wide circuit, exchanged greetings, and passed spectrally on. As it was now deemed obvious that the attack could not be made that morning, the Artillery took leave of the Lancashires, formed fours again, and "marched easy" to the heart of the native town. On the way they halted once more as a second squadron of Lancers crossed their line of march, and then marched by way of Duncan Road, through Null Bazaar and the adjacent neighbourhood, to Pydownie, and thence homeward without achiev-

ing any adventure of note. Headquarters were reached again at about half-past three on Sunday morning. Both companies again turned out on Sunday night.

THE LEE-METFORD RIFLE AT WORK.

On Saturday an operation was performed at the Jansetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital on a native, who had been shot during the riots on that day, which has a more than passing interest, being probably the first observed result of the use of the new small-bore Lee-Metford magazine rifle on active service. The man's leg-bones were shattered to the smallest fragments from the knee to the ankle, and the damaged leg had to be amputated at the knee. Had the rioters had any idea of the possible consequences of a breach of the peace and a collision with the military armed with the small-bore repeating rifle, it is probable that the majority of them would have found discretion to be the better part of valour.

THE INJURED.

Among the injured persons who were taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and treated by Dr. Eason, the House-Surgeon, there were admitted on Saturday and Sunday 23 Hindoos and 27 Mahomedans, whose names and description of the injury they sustained are as follows. There was only one death, that of a Mahomedan, named Abdoola Cassum :—

1.—Tada Vayed, a Mahomedan victorin driver, residing at Bhendy Bazaar, has got a contused lacerated wound about three-quarter of an inch in length situated on the middle part of the left eyebrow exposing the bone, two scratch and contused marks on the head : refused to remain in hospital.

2.—Kama Shoba, a Hindoo servant, residing at Dhobie Talao, has a contusion of the right shoulder and elbow joint.

3.—Dugroo Mola, a Hindoo ramosee, living at Mazagon, has a contused mark on the back and both the legs.

4.—Appa Itoo, a Hindoo newspaper seller, living at Dhobie Talao, has a contused wound on the top of the head of about two inches, and contused swelling on the forehead and a fracture of the right wrist.

5.—Kunnia Baboolal, a Hindoo syce, living at Apollo Street, has a small wound on the left cheek and a contused swelling on the left side of the face.

6.—Luxia Nasia, a Hindoo mill-hand, living at Two Tanks, has a contused wound on the left side of the forehead of about an inch in length.

7.—Jayshunker, a Hindoo, has a contused wound on the left thigh.

8.—Hodee Birohund, a Hindoo servant, residing at Bhendy Bazaar, has a contused scalp wound of about half an inch in length on the back of the head.

9.—Gunnoc Luxmon, a Hindoo shop-servant, living at Ohinch Bunder, has a lacerated wound of about one inch in length on the right hip, supposed to be caused by a bullet from a gun.

10.—Oomer Tyeb, a Mahomedan hawker, has four wounds of the scalp, from one to four inches in length, on the top of the head : refused to remain in hospital.

11.—Gushna Ballajee, a Hindoo grass seller, living at Girgaum, has a lacerated wound of the right eyebrow of about one inch in length.

12.—Cassum Jannoc, a Mahomedan, has a small punctured wound on the right hip, supposed to be the result of a gun shot : refused to remain in hospital.

13.—Sayed Hassum, a Mahomedan diver of the Port Trust, has two contused lacerated wounds of about

two to four inches in length on the front part of the head.

14.—Hyder Allimahomed, a Mahomedan servant living at Barbhaya Moholla, has a fracture of the nose, with a wound of about half an inch.

15.—Mushahu Naku, a Hindoo milk seller, living at Gamdevie, has a lacerated wound of about three inches in length on the right side of the head, exposing the bone : refused to remain in hospital.

16.—Itya Janoo, a Hindoo coolie, living at Dongri, has a superficial contused wound about one inch in circumference on the left wrist joint, said to have been caused by stones being thrown at him.

17.—Dhakoo Baloo, a Hindoo *males*, suffering from a gunshot wound of the right leg : three shots removed.

18.—Sabraj Gaganraj, a Hindoo broker, has a small wound on the forehead.

19.—Purboodin Rampuread, a Hindoo driver, living at Colaba, has a contused wound about half an inch on the left eyebrow, caused by a blow from a stone.

20.—Dhondoo Koocha, a Hindoo servant, living at Koliwada, has two contused wounds on the head, each about an inch long, and several stick marks on the back.

21.—Amerchund Hemraj, a Hindoo servant, living at the Market, has a superficial contused wound about an inch on the nose, the nasal bones being fractured said to have been caused by a blow from a rifle.

22.—Abdoola Fakirmahomed, a Mahomedan fakir, living at Karelwady, has a superficial contused wound on the back part of the head about one inch long, caused by a blow from a stick.

23.—Abdool Ismail, a Mahomedan servant, living at Choki Mohla, has a simple fracture of the ring finger of the left hand.

24.—Vullemahomed Yarmahomed, a Mahomedan priest, living at Camateepoora, has a simple fracture of the middle finger of the right hand, caused by a blow with an umbrella.

25.—Amrootal Kalidas, a Hindoo servant, has a contused wound about an inch and a half on the head, caused by a blow from a stick.

26.—Hajee Jan, a Mahomedan fakir, has a fracture of the left fore-arm, the result of a blow from a stick.

27.—Suddoo, a Hindoo shop-keeper, has an incised wound of about 1½ inch in length on the left side of the mouth, caused by a spear.

27.—Kalliansing Kevalram, a Hindoo milkman, has two contused wounds, each an inch long, situated on the head, caused by a blow with a stone.

28.—Dewji Saga, a Hindoo goldsmith, living at Sutar Chawl, has two contused wounds on the head, each an inch long.

29.—Gulamhoosen, a Mahomedan fakir, has a contused wound about two inches long on the back part of the head.

30.—Hussonally Rajabally, a Mahomedan mill-hand, living at Karelwadi, has three contused wounds, varying from quarter to an inch in length, situated on the head.

31.—Hoosen Cnokoomahomed, a Mahomedan fakir, has a severe contused wound about two inches in length on the right fore-arm.

32.—Yakoob Shermahomed, a Mahomedan tailor, residing at Bhandy Bazaar, has a severe contused wound of the scalp, of about three inches in length, on the right part of the head, exposing the bone.

33.—Dayal Jaitha, a Hindoo, has a severe contused wound of three inches in length on the front part of the head and fracture of the left arm.

34.—Lalji Hurriram, a Hindoo milkman, has a compound fracture of the right clavical and a wound of about 2½ inches in length, exposing the bone : is under shock.

35.—Bhawoo Dhondi, a Hindoo coolie, residing at Khetwadi, has two severe wounds on the top of the head, exposing the bone : is under shock.

36.—Musa Metaree, a Mahomedan servant, has a gun shot wound penetrating through and through the left arm, shattering the bone, and then penetrating the chest, and the bullet lodging some three inches deep under the shoulder-blade. The bullet on its being removed was found to be a rifle ball. The wound is of a dangerous character. The patient states that he was standing at a shop purchasing bread when he was wounded.

37.—S. Pereira, a Portuguese musician, residing at Bhuleshwar, is seriously injured, has a lacerated wound on the left side of the head, exposing the bone.

38.—Shaik Cassum, a Mahomedan police peon, residing at Dhobie Talao, has a lacerated wound of about 1½ inch in length, slitting open the nose on the left side ; has also a lacerated wound of the scalp, of about 1 inch in length, on the front part of the head.

39.—Khojah Pikad, a Mahomedan servant, is dangerously wounded : has a gun shot wound of about 1 inch in width on the right hip, penetrating for about four inches, and fracturing the thigh bone, enlarging itself in the pelvis : is under shock.

40.—Memon Aiab, a Mahomedan press servant, has four scalp wounds on the back part of the head exposing the bone : the wounds are gaping.

41.—Dawoodbhoy Moosajee, a Mahomedan, has severe contused and lacerated wounds on the right side of the forehead.

42.—Abbas, a Mahomedan beggar, is in a weak and exhausted condition from loss of blood, has a severe lacerated wound on the forehead, exposing the bone : is in a serious state.

43.—Husson Mahomed, a Mahomedan, has a contused and lacerated wound of the scalp and two wounds on the forehead.

44.—Sayed Hussan, a Mahomedan driver, has two severe contused and lacerated wounds on the top of the head.

45.—Shaik Fazul Lalli, a Mahomedan coolie, has two gun shot wounds penetrating the chest : is under shock and in great pain : has some difficulty in breathing : is seriously injured.

46.—Gulam Hoosen, a Mahomedan fakir, has a contused wound on the back part of the head.

47.—Teekha Kara, a Hindoo, has eight wounds on the head, with swelling of the scalp : is under shock.

48.—A Mahomedan, name unknown, has a severe lacerated wound of the scalp, the head is covered with a mass of bruises, also a severe lacerated wound on the left eye-brow : is in a state of collapse.

(Times of India, Tuesday, August 15.)

AN IMPROVEMENT IN THE SITUATION.

To the great relief of everybody in Bombay, but to none more than the military and the police, the rioting which has unfortunately been so general in the town since Friday greatly abated on Monday, and there was a most marked improvement observable in the condition of things generally. Indeed comparative peace prevailed in most quarters. The soldiers and police were of course still at their posts, and they are not likely to be withdrawn for some time to come, but on all hands it was evident that the excitement had cooled down, and there seemed every prospect of affairs assuming their normal condition before very long. In the earlier part of Sunday rumours were abroad that at night-

fall a serious outbreak might be looked for, but happily the rumour, as is often the case, proved to be a false prophet, and the night passed away without any very serious disturbance, although a few shops at Falkland, Grant, and Duncan Roads were plundered. The looting parties, however, were promptly arrested by Superintendent MacDermott and Inspector Briscoe. At an early hour yesterday morning, however, an affray did occur at Chinchpogly, but it was promptly quelled, though not before one Mahomedan had his head somewhat severely damaged. While speaking of this part of the town, it may also be stated that the bodies of two Hindoos were found lying near the lines of the G. I. P. Railway at Chinchpogly. Judging from the marks about them the men had evidently died very violent deaths, and the appearance of the bodies indicated that they had been dead for about a couple of days. On Sunday night both Mr. Vincent the Commissioner of Police, and Major Macpherson slept at the Pydhownie Police Station, their cots being placed under one of the two *pandals* which were erected outside the station on the suggestion of Mr. Acworth, the Municipal Commissioner. At about 9-30 p.m. an alarm was given that some two or three hundred Mahomedans had assembled in Jamlee Moholla and in Khuduck armed with bamboo sticks and ready to fight. Intimation of this came to the Pydhownie Police Station, whence Superintendent Brewin, Sirdar Khan Bahadoor Mir Abdoolalli, Superintendent of the Detective Police, and a party of Marines marched to the two localities with fixed bayonets, but on arrival they found the alarm was false, whereupon the police and the Marines returned to the Pydhownie station. The first sign of improvement discernible to one proceeding from the Fort to Byculla on Monday morning was presented by the shops in Abdool Rehman Street. Not all of the shopkeepers had re-opened their doors, but most of them had done so, and business appeared to be going on quietly. At Pydhownie the greater presence of soldiers and police naturally conveyed the impression that there was still trouble in the air, but as a matter of fact the guardians of the peace were, so to speak, only standing at ease. Many of the shops in the Bhendy Bazaar Road and Null Bazaar and other parts of the native town had also been re-opened, the shopkeepers in several instances having been persuaded to do so by the police, who promised that if they resumed business they would be afforded all possible protection in the event of a renewal of the disturbances. The vehicular traffic was almost as heavy as usual, and other noticeable features of reassurance were that many Hindoos and Mahomedans of the lower order were to be seen walking about the streets without in any way interfering with each other, while the Pathans and Hindoos employed at the docks returned to their duties, and were found to be working amicably side by side as if nothing had transpired to strain the relations between them. A party of Blue jackets was posted at the Prince's Dock in order to cope with any disturbance that might occur, but their services were not required as quiet prevailed during the day. The Municipal *halakhores* and scavengers were also induced to resume work, and their joint labours

speedily led to a much desired improvement in the condition of matters sanitary; indeed, had they not returned yesterday, it is extremely probable that a serious epidemic of disease would soon have been added to the other troubles which had fallen upon the city. The mill-hands, however, who are always a most important element in such times as Bombay has been passing through, have not gone back to work. On the whole, the appearance of affairs was far more hopeful than had been anticipated, and nothing could be more assuring as to the future than the remarks which the Municipal Commissioner took the opportunity of making at the meeting of the Municipal Corporation. Another circumstance which tends in the same direction is that at the invitation of Mr. Acworth, the Police Commissioner, and the Special Magistrates a special meeting of the heads of the Mahomedan and Hindoo communities was arranged to be held in the Municipal Commissioner's office. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., also invited a few of the leading members of the Hindoo and Mahomedan communities to his bungalow at Malabar Hill to concert measures to restore peace and harmony between the two communities. Sir Dinshaw had an interview on the subject with Mr. Haridas Voharidas, ex-Divan of Junaghad, Mr. Virchand Dipchand, and others, and it is believed that the intervention of a gentleman of Sir Dinshaw's position and influence will bring about the desired result. Among those invited were the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Haji Zenal Abedin, Mr. Vurjeevandas Madhowdas, and Mr. Lukmidas Khimji. Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, Mr. O. Douglas, and Mr. George Cotton were also invited to attend the meeting. One other significant circumstance connected with the altered state of affairs is that the native members of the local police force were directed to attend their ordinary parades and were being relieved at the usual hours. In addition to the valuable assistance which has been so freely rendered by our citizen soldiers, the P. & O. S. N. Co. have come forward in a most commendable manner, and although their help has, perhaps arrived a little late in the day, it is none the less appreciated. An armed contingent of seventy Europeans belonging to the Company's vessels was despatched from the Docks in the morning, and accompanied by their respective commanders, Captains Nantes, Gordon, Leigh and Crawford, proceeded to the military and police head-quarters at Pydhownie. Of the men, who were armed with Snider rifles and bayonets, twenty were sent to do duty at the Chinchpogly Fire Brigade Station, twenty-five at Mahaluxmi, and twenty-five at Worlee, each party being in charge of one of the Captains named above.

A FATAL ATTACK.

Although we have stated that the rioting practically ceased on Monday morning, a few of what may be termed isolated instances of violence have unfortunately to be recorded, the statement as to the cessation of the disturbances being of a general character, for of course such outbreaks are rarely, if ever, at once suppressed. At 6-30 a.m. a Mahomedan, while walking along a piece of ground opposite the Chinchpogly Fire Brigade Station, was chased by two Hindoos, one of whom was

carrying an iron bar and the other a stick. Before the European infantry which was posted there there could reach the Mahomedan the Hindoo with the iron bar in his hand dealt him a severe blow which resulted in his death, while his companion made his escape. The Hindoo who had delivered the fatal blow was taken charge of by the military and handed over to the police. In the early morning there was also a little stone throwing at Null Bazaar but no damage worth mentioning was done.

THE DEATH-ROLL.

Most exaggerated statements have, as is usually the case, been circulated as to the number of the killed, but while it is as yet extremely difficult to ascertain definitely what the actual number is, it may safely be taken that it exceeds fifty. It is, however, probable that many of those who are now in hospital and elsewhere will succumb to their injuries and so add largely to the death-roll. At 7 a.m. on Monday Superintendent Nolan received information that the corpse of a Mahomedan, Abdul Aziz Abdul Kadar, aged 20 years, had been found lying dead at Narelwadi, Mazagon, with his skull fractured. From inquiries made it appeared that Abdool Aziz was, at 10 a.m. on Sunday, carrying some food to a relative employed at the Kaiser-i-Hind Mill, when a number of Hindoos set upon him, assaulted him with sticks, fracturing his skull and inflicting several other serious wounds. Abdul Aziz, who was then bleeding profusely from the wounds, managed to escape from the hands of his assailants to the house of a friend living at Narelwadi, where he remained until his death, which occurred at five o'clock in the morning. Another Mahomedan, named Nehal Hakim, aged 35 years, a servant in the employ of H. H. Aga Khan, was discovered lying in the compound of his master's house at Nesbit Lane, Byoulla, with his skull fractured. Mr. Turner, the Coroner, in the morning held an inquiry at Byoulla touching the deaths of the two Mahomedans. Dr. Sidney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, who examined the bodies, was of opinion that the deaths of the two deceased persons were due to the fracture of the skull, and the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deaths were due to fracture of the skull, the result of blows inflicted by some person or persons unknown.

A BUSY DAY FOR THE CORONER.

Mr. Turner, the Coroner, was busily engaged the whole of Monday in holding inquests on the bodies of eleven Mahomedans and seven Hindoos. Inquests on the bodies of nine persons were held at the Morgue, five at the J. J. Hospital, two at Byoulla, one at Gocaldas Tejpal Hospital, and one at Lallaugh, Parel.

The following are the names of persons who were identified by their relatives:—

Sukina, woman, aged 30 years, wife of a dyer, residing at Curry Road, Parel.

Jehangeer Oosman, aged 40, servant to a dyer, residing at Currey Road.

Obida, aged 38 years, a servant to a dyer, residing at Abdool Rahman Street.

Marwarry Moti Cooma, aged 16 years, residing at Old Nagpara.

Rama Ithoo, aged 45 years, residing at Newrojes Hill.

Ragoo Abaji, aged 25 years, residing at Bengalpoora.
Bheeva Bajee, aged 47 years, residing at Arthur Road.

Hooessain Amaba, aged 17 years, residing at Tindal Street.

Babaji Soothan, aged 40 years, residing at Mazagon.
Mahomed Cassum, aged 18 years, residing at Mandvis.

Abdool Aziz Abdool Cadur, aged 18 years, residing at Gorupdeo.

Napel Hakim, aged 40 years, residing at Byoulla.

At the inquest held on the bodies of fifteen of the persons, the jury returned a verdict that the deaths were due to fracture of the skull, the result of blows from sticks received during the riots.

In the case of Ragoo Abajee the verdict was that death was caused by a stab in the stomach by a knife received during the riots; while in the case of Marwarry Moti Cooma, death was caused by a sword bayonet wound on the chest, and in the case of Hooessain Amboo, death was occasioned by hæmorrhage following a gun-shot wound.

THE REMOVAL OF THE DEAD.

In consequence of the scenes which took place while the dead bodies were being removed on Saturday and Sunday to the burial and burning grounds, it was yesterday decided to so arrange the routes taken by the funeral parties of the two communities as to prevent, as far as possible, one community encountering the other. One of the largest processions witnessed during the day was that which passed the Pydhownie Station about noon. The corpses, which were those of Mahomedans, were no fewer than twelve in number, and they were followed by some hundreds of mourners. Mr. Acworth and Dr. Weir, with an escort of thirty armed men of the Alibag police force, accompanied the procession, which was taken along the Oowasjee Patel Tank Road, Girgaum Road, Ohurney Road, and the Queen's Road, to the Sonapore burial-ground, the same route being adhered to on the return journey. This route entailed a walk of about three miles, which is something like twice the distance that has ordinarily to be traversed, but seeing that by taking it the Hindoo quarters were avoided the alteration was certainly well justified.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER RE-ASSURES THE PUBLIC.

On Monday at the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, which was adjourned to enable the Municipal Commissioner to attend to his duties as a Special Magistrate in connection with the disturbances in the town, that officer, before the meeting separated, addressed the Corporation, as the representatives of the citizens of Bombay, in the following terms:—

He said:—Mr. President, before we separate, I take the opportunity, as one pretty closely connected with these unfortunate disturbances from the commencement, of addressing you and stating that we have fairly got everything that can be called a systematic disturbance in thorough check, and there is now nothing left to control except the floating rascality of the city. This, I am also glad to say, is more and more every hour being got in hand. There is not the slightest risk to pedestrians on any of the principal roads of the city. They are all completely clear, and I would ask the gentlemen present, as representatives of the citizens generally, in so far as they can, to impress upon their households and upon all those whom they know

and can influence that the time has come when they can attend to their ordinary avocations, open their shops, go to business, and attend to the ordinary affairs of daily life. Such a course, of all others, is the one most calculated to restore confidence and peace in every part of the city. So long as the shops are shut people do not know where to get their food and such supplies as they need. They are driven into all sorts of vague and irregular courses, and nothing like steady and systematic work settles down. The time is now come when business may be safely attended to. Three thousand troops, cavalry, artillery, and infantry, hold the city thoroughly, and citizens may depend on the measures taken by the authorities for their personal security. The Commissioner of Police and myself have received a great many applications from individuals for help. Some of them are of a rather ridiculous character. One, received this morning from a gentleman, thanked us for his personal security and asked for a British guard to protect a cow and a calf. (Laughter.) I know that my words are being reported, and I am in a sense addressing the citizens generally, and I would, therefore, say that although it is impossible to attach a guard to every individual's house, they may rely upon this, that everything is secure, and troops can be moved at a moment's notice to any centre of disturbance. We have nothing to fear now, and the small proportion of the ordinary *budmash* class—we have 1,300 under lock and key—will soon be thoroughly under control, and they are the class who are of course the first to take advantage of such unfortunate disturbances as we have been exposed. The number of individuals concerned is now so small and the city is so completely held in all its different quarters by troops empowered to act at any moment in any quarter, that I express my personal convictions, as Municipal Commissioner and one perfectly cognizant of the measures that have been taken, that every quarter of the city is now thoroughly secure. I need scarcely say that his Excellency the Governor's appeal on Saturday to the different communities is, so far as I am aware, being attended to by the leaders of those communities, in so far as their influence extends. They have expressed their sympathy and have done, and are doing, their best to impress on the less educated and less intelligent members of these communities the necessity of not only keeping order and not acting aggressively to members of other communities, but also the fact that they need not have any apprehension about pursuing their ordinary avocations. That is a fact I am anxious to express, and I take this opportunity of impressing, through the members of the Corporation present, upon the city generally, this most important fact, that security in every quarter of the city is fully established. The troops, as I have already stated, are more than three thousand in number, in addition to the entire police force acting under Mr. Vincent, on whose energy, intelligence, and courage, no person who has had the opportunities I have had of watching him and his work can pass too high encomiums. The same may be said of the police, European and native, serving under him, and also of the troops, both European and native. They have even carried their reluctance to use force to a wonderful pitch, when one considers the resistance and irritations to which they have been exposed. Taking into consideration the fact that all the troops and all the police have now had their fair measure of rest and refreshment, and that they are well posted, and ready to act, I say that this city is at this moment better held by her Majesty's forces, military and civil, than it has been during the twenty-three years I have had acquaintance with it. I trust these words, which I speak with a deep sense of responsibility and in

which I know I am expressing the opinion of my friend, Mr. Vincent, may have some reassuring influence on the citizens at large, when they appear in the press to-morrow morning. I am sure I do not vainly appeal to you and the gentlemen present when I ask them to use their influence, not so much their collective influence, but their personal influence, to induce the citizens to believe that they can now proceed with their ordinary business in peace and quietness. (Hear, hear.) I wish to add that the work of the Health Department is now going on as well as ever.

A NIGHT'S PATROL.

The Bombay Light Horse, who went off duty on Saturday evening, were, as we intimated yesterday, ordered out for patrol on Sunday night. They mustered, thirty-five strong, outside the Bombay Club at five o'clock, and marched through Kalbadevie to Pydhownie, just in time to see the arrival of a murderous looking gang of prisoners brought in under military escort. Here the two troops separated, Sergeant Symons's as before remaining under the Police Commissioner's orders and patrolling some of the streets with him, being finally dismissed at about five o'clock next morning at Breach Candy. Lieutenant Cuffe's Troop was sent out to Parel to relieve a post of the 2nd Lancers who were stationed in Government House Road. There had been signs of excitement in the neighbourhood of Sewree, and the lanes in that locality were patrolled for a short time. The Parel end of Arthur Road, however, which had been the scene of so much disturbance in the forenoon on Saturday, claimed a good deal of attention. A number of Mahomedans had been introduced into that quarter for the protection of their co-religionists, who had been so badly treated on Saturday, and these had to be carefully watched by patrolling parties, for an attack upon a chawl occupied by several hundred Hindoos was threatened. Once only was the stillness of the deserted streets broken. Loud cries were heard at one in the morning from a densely inhabited house at the end of the road, and the Light Horse at once galloped to the scene. The North Lancashire men posted at the Gas Works in the rear of the house entered the place, and found only a hundred or two helpless people alarmed about nothing. A troop of Lancers on their way to Bandora to escort the train of meat vans into the city happened to be passing at the time, and halted in the street while the house was being searched. The rest of the night and morning passed without incident, and at seven o'clock the post were relieved, and marching to head-quarters were dismissed, General Budge and Mr. Vincent heartily acknowledging the service that the Mounted Volunteers had rendered.

THE WORK OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

The local Volunteer forces have every reason to feel gratified and honoured at the positions of responsibility with which they have been entrusted by the General Commanding the District during the critical state of affairs in the native town caused by the unfortunate religious disturbances. While the mounted corps was engaged in the onerous duty of suppressing the disturbances in the streets, the infantry were chiefly employed in the no less important, though less conspicuous, task of guarding the local prisons in

which the rioters were confined. On Sunday evening Captain Place's Company of the B. V. B. fell in at the head-quarters of the corps and marched to the House of Correction, where they again took over from the sailors of the Lapwing the duty of guarding that institution. That the duty was an important one may be gauged from the fact that between seven and eight hundred rioters were confined within its walls, altogether free from those restraints which are usually employed to prevent prisoners from subverting authority. Among these were many of the most notoriously dangerous characters, who have been arrested during the riots, and that they were kept in subjection without resort to any violent measures speaks well alike for the excellence of the arrangements of Captain Walshe, the Governor, and the vigilance observed by the guard. The military demonstrations made by the authorities had a marked effect in overawing the *budmashes* and restoring tranquillity to the disturbed areas, where during the greater part of the night brooded a silence like that of a city of the dead, and the night at the jail passed off without incident, the Volunteers doing their duty in a businesslike way. During Monday forenoon large numbers of those who had learnt that their friends were detained in the building in accordance with the usual custom brought food for their friends, but the difficulty of seeing that among so many persons awaiting trial the provender reached the rightful recipient rendered it necessary to clear them out of the compound, as there was the possibility of some of them attempting to rush the main entrance. This was the only occurrence that varied the ordinary routine of the guard, and at six o'clock a detachment of the Loyal Lancashire Regiment relieved the Volunteers, and with loaded rifles mounted guard over the rioters. Major Brown, before the Volunteers left, complimented them on the excellent way in which they had performed their duty which, in his opinion, was most praiseworthy. He intimated that he would favourably report their conduct to Colonel Bayley, and that he would also not forget to mention the admirable style in which the sergeants had done their work. The Company then marched by way of Duncan Road and Bhendy Bazaar to the head-quarters of the corps, where Captain Place, having thanked the men for so cheerfully carrying out the orders of himself and officers, (Lieutenants J. H. Furneaux and W. Garlick) dismissed them. Captain Baird had for some time a body of Volunteers under his command assisting the regulars in the protection of the Common Jail. A guard under Captain Smith was posted at head-quarters for the defence of the armoury. Considering the shortness of time which those responsible for the commissariat had for making their arrangements the *bundobust* for rationing the men was very satisfactory, although, of course, there were many who did not fare so well as they might have done if more precise information could have been obtained beforehand of their probable movements. These were inconveniences which the necessities of the case entailed, and which the men put up with remarkable good humour.

THE MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

On Monday a detachment of the 5th Light

Infantry, consisting of 43 rank and file, in charge of a native officer, was posted at the J. J. Hospital for duty. A company of the Royal Artillery, consisting of 35 men, in charge of Major Teldham, marched from the Colaba barracks to Grant Road yesterday about noon and relieved a party of the 20th Southern Royal Artillery. At the Two Tanks a detachment of the 5th Light Infantry, consisting of 90 rank and file, under the command of Captain Tritton, Lieutenants Sargent and West, was stationed; while at Null Bazaar a party of the 5th Light Infantry was posted in case of any emergency. A detachment of the Bombay 2nd Lancers were warned for patrol duty in Bhendy Bazaar, Null Bazaar, Bynulla, Duncan Road, Grant Road, Two Tanks, Parel, Cammsteepoora, Haines Road, Chinchpoojy, Mazagon, Ghorupdeo Road, Ripon Road, DeLisle Road, Jacob Circle, and Dadur.

NEARLY FIFTEEN HUNDRED PERSONS UNDER ARREST.

In all nearly fifteen hundred persons have been arrested in connection with the riots. In the House of Correction, which is under the charge of Captain Walshe, there have been incarcerated about 795 prisoners, including both Mahomedans and Hindoos; out of these 74 Hindoos and Mahomedans were arrested on Monday. In the Common Jail, which is in charge of Mr. A. G. Mackenzie, 621 prisoners have been confined, including both Mahomedans and Hindoos; out of these 70 were arrested on Tuesday. These figures, it should be stated, only relate to what had happened up to about six o'clock on Tuesday evening, since which other arrests have been made.

CLOSING OF THE APPEAL COURTS ON THE APPLICATION OF HINDOO PLEADERS.

On Monday, in the first division Court of the Appellate Side of the High Court, where Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Bayley presided, Mr. Mahadev Chinnajee Apte, one of the pleaders, made an application to their Lordships to close both the Appellate Courts for two days (Monday and Tuesday) inasmuch as the pleaders practising in the Courts, who were mostly Hindoos, could not in the present state of affairs leave their families alone and attend to their business without great inconvenience and anxiety to themselves. Their Lordships complied with the request made by Mr. Apte and closed their Court, and also the Second Division Court, where Mr. Justice Candy and Mr. Justice Fulton presided. Mr. Justice Parsons closed his Court at 2 o'clock in the afternoon as parties to the several cases called out and witnesses were not able to put in an appearance. Mr. Justice Starling, however, was occupied the whole day in trying a case in which the parties were present.

APPLICATION ON BEHALF OF A PRISONER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Khan Bahadur P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, on Monday, Mr. Ghamutt, barrister-at-law, appearing on behalf of Mooljee Jeevan, a Lohana, said that he was in an awkward predicament, and did not know how to proceed in making the application he had been instructed to make. Those who were instructing him complained that the man in whose behalf they moved had been arrested yesterday at "Vadnee Gadee," in Mandvee and incarcerated in

jail, which jail, they knew not. Moreover, there was no "charge-sheet" for reference of particulars, neither was the man produced in Court.

The Magistrate explained that without a charge-sheet, and in the absence of the complainant and the accused, he could not take any notice of the matter. He supposed the accused formed one of a number of persons charged with an offence relating to the disturbances. The fact was the police had no time to inquire into the matter: the police had to work very hard.

Mr. Ghamutt inquired whether the police could not be directed to produce the accused, and the charge-sheet.

The Magistrate declined to order the police to do so, and added that he could not take cognizance of a complaint unless it was properly placed before him. Furthermore, even if the police were asked to do so, they would not have time.

Mr. Ghamutt said that what he perceived from his instructions was, that the man sent to jail was quite an innocent person, and he knew not how an innocent man could be allowed to suffer a punishment in the jail until an inquiry into the charge came on. He must, however, admit, in fairness to the police, that he did not know what the charge was.

The Magistrate observed that every man should be considered innocent until he was adjudged guilty, and he supposed that the same observation applied in the case of Mr. Ghamutt's client. Perhaps his case had been adjourned to the 25th, to which date the other cases had been remanded, and there would be enough time in the interval to inquire as to what the charge was, and whether it was a bailable one. If it was murder, arson, or some such grave offence, of course the accused could not be released on bail; if the offence was bailable, he would be liberated on bail.

Mr. Ghamutt and the person who instructed him then left.

THE MILL-HANDS STILL REFUSE TO WORK.

The mill-hands did not attend their respective mills on Monday. A large number of them—about a hundred thousand—were still at large, and refused to return to their work. It was apprehended that these idle workmen would again resort to violence and desecration; but they did not prove themselves nearly so troublesome as on the day before. The mill-hands residing at Chinchpoojy, Parel, Elphinstone Road, Clerke and Ferguson Roads gave some trouble to the police, and showed symptoms of a disturbance, but on the arrival of the military and on prompt measures being adopted by Superintendent Cobb and Inspectors Huret and Holdway everything passed off quietly, the officers with the assistance of the military taking way sticks and other dangerous weapons from the mill-hands. Mr. Cobb arrested thirty-three persons, including Mahomedans and Hindoos, for rioting. Mr. F. A. Little, and Mr. George Cotton, the Special Magistrates, remanded these men to jail. All the spinning and weaving mills in the city were closed as the men would not turn out to work.

THE PENALTY OF AFFORDING PROTECTION.

On Sunday a number of Hindoo mill-hands learnt that a Parsee residing at Girgaum Road had offered protection to an old Mahomedan woman and her family in his house. The Hindoos immediately proceeded there and demanded of the Parsee some money, threatening that if it was not given they would force their way into the place and murder him. The Parsee, fearing that

he would be ill-treated, paid the Hindoos Rs. 10, and they thereupon went away. A few minutes after another batch of Hindoos came to the house, and made a similar demand, which not being complied with they broke the door open and forced their way in, and finding the Mahomedan family had gone they took their departure.

Another case of a similar nature is reported by a correspondent, who writes as follows:—A little after mid-day on Sunday I joined a party under Superintendent Sweeney, about to patrol the Mahomedan quarters near the Umarkhadi Jail. The party consisted of three files of the Tannr Police and two files of the 5th N. I. under a European officer. We tramped through a number of evil-smelling gullies, and were lost, as far as I was concerned, somewhere in the wilds of Jackeria Street. The whole quarter seemed to be in a state of excitement, and the Mahomedans—Borahs they appeared—were as thick as bees. Rumours had reached them of the massacre of Mahomedan children, and though Superintendent Sweeney did what he could to convince the people that the rumours were untrue, he did not apparently succeed. It was a hot day, the lane was crammed with an unwashed mob, the gutters had not been scoured since the outbreak, and the odour was overpowering. While here a well-dressed Mahomedan informed the Superintendent that he and some others had secreted several Hindoos in their houses since Friday; that among them were women and children, and that these had had scarcely any water or food since the outbreak. He was afraid that the fact of their being secreted in his house had become known to some Pathans and Sidis in the neighbourhood, and as there had been two fatal conflicts in the lane that morning begged the party to have them removed. The Superintendent promptly ordered the party to march to their aid. The first batch were concealed in a large stationery warehouse. So anxious was the Borah to get them out that he hammered at the immense padlock and broke it open. It was some time before he could persuade the miserable prisoners to believe in the reality of their succour. Anything more pitiable than the six or eight miserable people that issued out cannot well be imagined. They seemed to be in a state of semi-consciousness; they obeyed instructions in a dazed mechanical way, and appeared to have suffered considerably. One woman had an infant at her breast; she was in such a state of nervous collapse that I took the brown little thing from her arms. It was, perhaps, an unwise step, for she burst into hysterical sobs and sank down on the ground. A Bania lad could not answer my questions because of the nervous twitching of his lips; indeed, his whole face was affected by nervous contractions. There were at least four houses from in which Hindoos were succoured; all in a similar miserable condition. A Mahomedan brought his Hindoo servant to the Superintendent and begged him to protect him; he was, he said, an old and faithful servant. One old Mahomedan lady said that a Hindoo couple had been her tenants and friends for years, and it was touching to see her joy at the rescue of her friends. The crowd in the meantime appeared to be getting somewhat out of hand, and the Superintendent warned the mob off, ordering at the same time the rifles to be loaded. We moved slowly out of the lane and

escorted the Hindoos as far as Pydhownie Station. The Hindoos were Mahrattas, up-country Hindoos from Oudh, Surat Banias, and Marwarris—some thirty in all. For the last sixty hours we have had such tales of horror, that an incident like this perhaps may give as much pleasure to your readers as to help in the succour of these poor wretches gave me. It at any rate shows that there were not a few Mahomedans who were ready to sacrifice much and to suffer much for the sake of their Hindoo fellow-subjects and for the cause of humanity.

DESECRATION AT WORLEE.

In addition to the acts of desecration which have been committed at some of the mosques and temples in the city, we are informed by a native gentleman that on Sunday a party of *Ghatees* and *Kolis* attacked two tombs at Worlee, in which are said to lie the remains of two Mahomedan saints, and completely demolished them. The man employed to look after the tombs is stated to have been very roughly handled by the rioters, who would possibly have murdered him outright had it not been for the interference of a party of native Christians who pluckily came to his rescue.

SUPPLYING SWEETMEATS TO THE POOR.

Cartloads of sweetmeats were supplied by wealthy Hindoos to be distributed among their poor co-religionists, who have had no bazaar supplies for the last three days. The Mahomedans also have been distributing *nans* (wheat cakes) and plantains to the poor of their community.

THE NAGPUNCHMI FAIR.

On Monday the Commissioner of Police ordered a batakee to be beaten through the town, advising the Hindoo community of Bombay not to attend the Nagpunchmi fair, to be held at the Nagpara the following day.

PUBLIC PRAYERS.

The following is a translation of a circular, dated Bombay, 13th instant, and addressed by the Very Reverend Canon Faria, President of the Junta Governativa, to all the clergy subject to the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Damau:—"The peace and quiet of this city of Bombay having been disturbed to a considerable degree in consequence of the riots which the Government is doing its best to put down, it is very necessary that public prayers should be offered that God may enable the Government to speedily attain the object it has in view. I therefore direct that immediately on receipt of this circular the prayer "Pro quacumque tribulatione" be recited for three days before the tabernacle kept open and benediction of the Blessed Sacrament be given on the 3rd day. I further direct that for fifteen days after receipt of this, you and any other priest, who may happen to come to your Church say at mass the prayer "Pro quacumque tribulatione." This latter prayer may, however, be discontinued in the event of your being positively certain that order has been restored."

THE INJURED.

There were six persons admitted on Monday into the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, the following being names and description of the injury they sustained:—

(1.) Surad Pursad, a Hindoo, living at Full Gully,

has two contused wounds on the top of the head, is weak and faint, seems to have kept on hiding some time after receiving the injury.

(2.) Lalbai Nursey, a Hindoo woman, aged 18, living at Memon Mohla, has a contused wound on the right side of the forehead one and a half inches in length, has got black eyes and two slight wounds above the left eyebrow. The upper lip is swollen, also a wound on the right cheek, and some minor injuries on the lower extremities.

(3.) Khana Sona, a Hindoo, living at Tankwadee, has a lacerated scalp wound of about one and a half inches in length on the left side of his head.

(4.) Kassiram Itoo, a Hindoo bamal, living at Tankwadee, has a contused wound of about half an inch in length on the left side of the head.

(5.) Nagoo Ohongoo, a Hindoo boiler-maker, living at Kolbhat Wadi, has a contused wound of about one inch in length on the left eyebrow, with swelling.

(6.) Ramchunder Daji, a Hindoo police peon, living at Kamateepura, has a small contused wound on the back of the head.

There were 18 persons admitted in the J. J. Hospital, among whom 10 were treated and sent home, while the other 8 have been detained for treatment. There were four deaths amongst the injured in this hospital yesterday.

MR. H. A. ACWORTH.

Mr. Acworth, the energetic Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, has been working day and night in concert with the Police Commissioner in quelling the disturbances in the native town. He has been devoting the whole of his time in concerting measures with General Budgen, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and Mr. Vincent, to effectually prevent the two factions from coming into collision with each other. He had been working for two days and nights when the first riots broke out, without having had a moment's rest. He is seen in almost every part of the town where disturbances occur, and uses his influence to dissuade the two communities from resorting to violence and desecration of their places of worship. It was at his suggestion that the two pendals at Pydhownie, which are so very convenient to officials to meet in, have been erected. General Budgen, Mr. Cooper, and Mr. Vincent are to be found there during the day doing their own as well as the special duty devolved upon them. Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, was also there in the evening, and so was Mr. Campbell, the Collector, who was present in his capacity as Special Magistrate. General Budgen and Major Macpherson of Poona remained at the police station all night, sleeping accommodation being provided for them in the pental. Mr. Kennedy, Police Superintendent of the Punch Mahals, arrived on Sunday night, and relieved Mr. Vincent and Major Macpherson.

PROTECTION BY THE PARSEES.

The Parsees, it is said, have saved a great many Hindoos and Mahomedans from being killed or seriously injured by the opposite faction by giving them protection in their houses. Both the Hindoos and the Mahomedans have been waylaying individual members of the opposite factions, and the Parsees residing in Girgaum, Khetwady, Barkhote and other places, have afforded a great many of the latter protection

by concealing them in their houses. In several instances the Parsees have been threatened with violence if they did not give up those who sought protection from them; but they refused to do so under any circumstances.

ANOTHER SPECIAL MAGISTRATE.

Mr. F. A. Little has been appointed by H. E. the Governor to be a Special Magistrate for the City of Bombay.

(*Times of India*, Wednesday, August 16.)

RESTORATION OF TRANQUILLITY.

The peace which prevailed on Tuesday remains, we are glad to say, unbroken up to the present, and everything indicates the probability of its continuance. On Monday night a series of reports as to the renewal of the disturbances in parts of the native town reached the military and police, but happily for the most part they proved to be but false alarms, and the night was got through without any further trouble than that occasioned to the authorities of having to proceed to the quarters from which the reports emanated to ascertain the condition of affairs there. The first report received at midnight was to the effect that a number of Mahomedan weavers living at Madanpura, which is situate in the rear of Messrs. Treacher and Co.'s Byculla establishment, had attacked several low caste Hindoos residing in the neighbourhood, and were looting their houses. Immediately on receiving this intelligence, Acting Superintendent Nolan and Inspector Butterfield with a party of European Infantry, and a detachment of the 2nd Lancers, proceeded to the spot indicated, only to find that the alarm was a false one. In consequence of the alarm from Madanpura a detachment of the 2nd Bombay Lancers was posted at the Wahabi Joolais Musjid at Ripon Road behind the new Byculla railway station. At about 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning a message was sent to Superintendent Nolan that a large number of Joolais were throwing stones at the houses of Hindoo mill hands living in the locality, and also on the Cavalry patrol. Mr. Nolan, Inspector Butterfield, Constable Oody, and a party of policemen and the military patrol proceeded to the spot, and saw several Joolai rioters beating a hasty retreat, off the main road, into their rooms in bye-lanes where they locked their doors and concealed themselves. The police with the assistance of the military, however, arrested about twenty-two Joolais, and took them prisoners to the Byculla police station. Mr. Nolan also arrested nine Hindoo rioters, six from Parel and three from different localities. About the same time Mr. Vincent and Mr. Kennedy, who were at the Pydhownie Station, were informed that a gang of Purdasees were plundering the shops of the sweetmeat sellers in Bhuleshwur and were wrecking the houses of Hindoos in the Kalbadevie road; that a large body of Seedies had landed from a ship in harbour and were taking an active part in the work of destruction and despoliation; and further, that in consequence, the greatest excitement existed amongst the Parsee residents in the locality. Mr. Vincent and Sirdar Rao Bahadur Mir Abdul Ali, Superintendent of the Detective Department, at once repaired to the scene of the reported rioting, but things were found

to be in a state of tranquillity, and their presence not being required they returned to head-quarters. These with one or two other false reports of a less startling character represent the history of the night's watching, and while the unnecessary exertion which the alarms entailed on the hard-worked guardians of the peace is to be regretted it is a matter for sincere congratulation that nothing more serious happened. Throughout Tuesday, the confidence which had commenced to be re-established on the previous day continued to extend itself in a marked degree in the several parts of the native town, even where the rioters had been most active. Many if not most of the shop-keepers had re-opened their doors, the vehicular and pedestrian traffic went on as hitherto, and the streets were fast resuming their wonted appearance.

On Tuesday morning, at about 9 a.m., Mr. J. M. Campbell, Collector of Bombay and one of the Special Magistrates, accompanied by Superintendent Sirdar Abdool Ali and Superintendent Harry Brewin, proceeded from the Pydhownie police station to the surrounding localities in the native town, including Kalbadevie, Maneck Chowk, Sheikh Memon Street, Janjeekar Street, Chuckla, Khand Bazaar, Mandvie, Musjid Bunder Road, Nagdevvee Street, and Sheikh Abdool Raymon Street, with the object of persuading the more terrified native traders to re-open their places of business. Mr. Campbell and the two police officers assured the shopkeepers that Government had succeeded in restoring perfect order in the town, and that there was no chance of the disturbances being renewed. A great many traders cheerfully responded to the call and thanked Mr. Campbell for his trouble. Some of the leading native merchants were then introduced by the Superintendents to the Collector, who warmly shook hands with them, and need all his endeavours to allay their anxiety as to the future. Very many of the shops in these parts were subsequently opened, but those belonging to the Banias of the Chowksey Bazaar and the shops situated in the three cloth-markets belonging to Mr. Lunkmidas Khimji, Mr. Damodar Thackersey Moolji, and Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas still remain closed, these latter shops being principally owned by Bhattia piece-goods sellers. In the Marwarrie Bazaar some of the shopkeepers again closed their premises, saying that they would not re-open them until after Friday.

Mr. Damodhardas Thackersey, it seems, wrote a letter to the Commissioner of Police stating that he does not consider the opening of shops advisable unless additional measures of protection were adopted. The reply returned to this suggestion was that the measures taken for the protection of property were adequate, as the police and military already maintained guards at the outlets to the Jooma Musjid, Sheikh Memon Street, Kalbadevi, Moombadevi and Abdool Raymon Streets; and that such a feeling of security prevailed in the shops belonging to jewellers, bankers, and shawl-merchants, in close proximity to the cloth-markets, which contained far more valuable property than that in the cloth-market, that business was being carried on freely and fearlessly. However, if any special reasons for requiring the additional protection Mr. Damodar had sought for existed, he was requested to state

them to the Commissioner of Police at the Pydhonie police station. Following upon Mr. Campbell's visit to these localities, Mr. Vincent rode round with a sowar about half an hour later, and personally assured the shopkeepers and others that order had been perfectly restored. Mr. Vincent's presence was very cordially acknowledged by the townspeople, who acted with alacrity upon his advice to go on with their daily work.

A MEETING OF HINDOO AND MAHOMEDAN LEADERS.

Mr. H. A. Acworth, the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, at the initiative of some of the Special Magistrates appointed by Government in connection with the riots, convened a meeting on Tuesday afternoon of a few representative members of the Hindoo and Mahomedan communities.

The following gentlemen were present at the meeting:—Mr. H. A. Acworth, C. S.; Mr. C. P. Cooper; Mr. Vincent, Acting Commissioner of Police; Colonel Shortland, R. A.; Colonel Osborne, R. E.; Mr. J. M. Campbell, C. S.; Major Scott, R. E.; Dr. T. S. Weir; Messrs. C. Douglas, M. Turner, L. B. W. Forrest, George Cotton, E. M. Phipson, F. A. Little, A. E. Maidment; the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta; the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram; Messrs. R. M. Sayani, Amiroodin Tyabjee, Hajee Cassum, Aga Abdool Hoosein Shirasee, Vurjeevandas Madhowdas, Hurkisondas Narotandas, Ohaturbhuj Morarjee, Damodhur Tapidas, and Visbhukandas Atmaram.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen,—As this meeting has been convened by myself, and in my offices, I take the liberty of assuming the chair. It has been convened on the initiative of some of those Special Magistrates to whose unpaid services the city has been so much indebted during the past few days. The object is not to devise means for suppressing the riots, which are now at an end, a result which has been achieved by her Majesty's forces, civil and military. (Hear, hear.) The object generally is, that the leading members of the communities whose animosities have been so unhappily displayed during the past few days should meet us, who may fairly call ourselves representative members of the English community, in order that we may consider and discuss what practical measures are open to us generally, and primarily and principally to the gentlemen of the Hindoo and Mahomedan communities, to abate, and if in process of time Providence should allow it, to extinguish the unhappy passions which have been at once the cause and the consequence of the late disturbances. I have asked one gentleman of the Parsee community to join this meeting—the Hon. Mr. Pherosha Mehta—not only because no meeting of the representatives of this city is complete without him, but on the more definite ground that he may be said to be a member for the city in his Excellency the Governor's enlarged Council. Now, gentlemen, I would ask you to consider the point or points which I have endeavoured to lay before you, and I would first call upon the gentlemen of the unofficial English community, to whose initiation this meeting is due, to favour us with the views which presented themselves to them as justifying the conclusion that valuable results might attend such a meeting as this. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Forrest asked if the Chairman would read the names of gentlemen whom he had invited.

The Chairman did so. He added that he had received letters from Mr. Damodhur Thakersey Mulji and Mr. Bhaishunker Nanabhai, the latter of whom said that he regretted he had to attend the High Court, but at the same time expressed his hearty sympathy with the meeting. Mr. Damodhur

Thakersey, in his letter, said that he was unable to attend the meeting owing to indisposition.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said that the Hon. Mr. Javerlal U. Yajnik was at Poona.

Mr. George Cotton said that as one of the Special Magistrates he had an opportunity of speaking to Mr. Vurjeevandas and Mr. Damodhurdas on the day before, and he considered it proper to state to the meeting that he was just a little disappointed that they had not seen more of their native friends that afternoon. He was in great hopes that every gentleman invited would be present on the occasion. As Mr. Forrest and himself had asked Mr. Acworth to call the meeting, he (Mr. Acworth) was perfectly justified in asking them to give their views upon the matter. What they really wanted was something which would give a practical effect to the meeting. He had not had sufficient time to think out the matter, but what struck him at the moment was, that if their Hindoo and Mahomedan friends, besides using their personal influence, would join together in an united circular, which might be printed in the Marathi, Guzerati and Hindustani languages, posted up in various parts of the town, they would have some effect on the mill-hands and such other classes who had been giving them of late a great deal of trouble. Although Mr. Vurjeevandas represented the higher classes of the Hindoo community, and might be able to approach them, they were not the people who should be approached, because he (Mr. Cotton) did not think that respectable classes of the Hindoo and Mahomedan communities had anything, or very little, to do with the disturbances. He had no doubt—and the Commissioner of Police would correct him if he was wrong—that it was the lower classes of the communities who had given, and were giving, them a lot of trouble. It was impossible to approach the various classes by calling them together, but they could only be appealed to through their representatives. As an employer of a large number of labourers, he might be able to approach that small community, and the same might be done by others who were situated like himself. If a joint circular were issued by representative Hindoo and Mahomedan gentlemen, and posted and placarded all over the town, calling upon their co-religionists to consider their position and think how bad these disturbances were for themselves and for the whole city, and asking them to be at peace and to forget and forgive the past—if something of that sort were done, he had no doubt that it would have a considerable effect. By the adoption of such means, and by using personal influence, they would be able to approach nearly everybody. That was only a suggestion thrown out by him, which, it appeared to him, would have some good practical effect. What was desired was the suppression of bad feeling that had existed, and that might yet exist, for some time to come. As was pointed out by the Chairman, they had her Majesty's forces, which were quite sufficient to suppress, and had already suppressed, the riots, and what they ought to endeavour to do was to allay as far as possible the ill-feeling which existed, and might continue to exist, for a long time to come. He was of opinion that a joint circular, signed by leaders of both the communities, asking them for their own sakes and for the sake of the city to preserve the peace and to restore tranquillity would be the most appropriate and practical result the meeting could arrive at. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. L. R. W. Forrest said that he did not come there prepared to make a speech; but he would state simply and shortly the reasons which induced him, and others to ask the Chairman to convene a meeting like the present. He noticed that his Excellency the Governor at Poona suggested that the leading members of the communities concerned should

use their influence to produce peace. As had already been observed the riots had been put down entirely by the military and civil forces of Government, but the fire still smouldered, and he believed that there was such a thing as moral power which might be usefully and wisely exercised at the present time. It was their duty by every means in their power to help to restore confidence in the people and to reconcile them with one another, and if they did that, they would all have done very great good for the comfort and welfare of the inhabitants of that city. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Forrest) recognized many difficulties in the way, but he thought that if he used his own influence, and if all the gentlemen at the meeting were to use their influence with the gentlemen, chiefly of the Mahomedan persuasion—and he was glad to see his old friend, Mr. Hajee Cassum, at the meeting—they might be able to induce Mr. Hajee Cassum and others who exercised great power and influence over those classes who were chiefly concerned with the riots, which, it might be said, had nothing whatever to do with the upper classes. They might also make an appeal to the Hindoo gentlemen to use all their influence over the Ghattee classes to resume their ordinary avocations. They would be said to have taken a great practical step if they could induce the Ghattee classes to resume their work, because if they did that, all their troubles would be at an end. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Abdulla Kur, who came with Mr. Hajee Cassum, said that he was requested by Mr. Hajee Cassum to state that if the spinning mills were opened and all the mill-hands went to work, there would be no more disturbances in the outlying districts. As the military had been stationed in several parts of the town, there was no danger of the shops being looted, and the shopkeepers might be asked to resume their business.

The Chairman said that had already been done. A large number of shops had been opened, and other people had been induced to open their shops. He recognized the value of the suggestion, but he would like to know how they were to induce the people to resume their work.

Mr. Kur said that the religious heads as well as the leaders of the communities might be induced to issue joint notices.

Mr. Hirkisondas Narotamdas was of opinion that hand-bills signed by proprietors and agents of mills assuring the mill-hands that peace and tranquillity had already been restored, would be the best means of inducing them to return to their work. He thought that the issuing of such a circular was better calculated to induce the mill-hands to go to their work than calling in the aid of the religious heads of the communities.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy remarked that it was of no use issuing the circular among the mill-hands, because they were mostly illiterate and were not able to read. The better course would be that some of the leaders of that class, viz., the Naiks, might be asked to persuade them to resume their work.

Mr. Vincent said that on Friday and Saturday last he got hold of some of those Naiks and did his best to persuade them to resume their work.

Mr. F. A. Little said that he had seen a great number of those mill-hands in their chawls. He called for the head men in each of those chawls, and went round and tried to pacify them as much as possible, and the best reason he could get for their fighting, as one Hindoo put it, was that the Mahomedans had their day, and the Hindoes had had their day, and there would be now no more disturbances by them. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cotton said that he was ready to open his mills that morning, but the difficulty at the present moment was that, in the first place, the women, who

were the reeler, did not come, and without reelers or without a full complement of hands, the mills could not be worked. The women still feared to turn out. Immediately confidence was restored, the mill-hands would be as ready to rush to work as they were anxious to get them back for their work. The Mahomedan firemen and engine-drivers had gone to live in another part of the town, and they would not come back to their old quarters until they were assured that perfect peace had been restored. He was, however, much pleased to see that morning, while coming from Pydhownee, a number of Hindoes and Mahomedans walking side by side as if nothing had happened; but still at Chinchpoojy and other outlying parts of the town, where the Hindoes predominated, there was not a single Mahomedan found going along the streets. He did not think that any practical good would be done by calling meetings of the two communities as was suggested to him during conversation by his friend on his left (Mr. Vurjeevandas). They might certainly call meetings if they liked, but the suggestion already made by him, which was that of issuing a circular by the leaders of the two communities, might be first acted upon. Mr. Mehta, in conjunction with the Chairman, might be asked to draft that circular, which was sure to be read by the jobbers, and the substance of which would permeate to the lower classes of labourers, and it would have its desired effect. He did not think that his suggestion was the best; but what they wanted was some practical suggestion, and he thought that they would be better able to approach the lower classes by means of such circulars than by any number of meetings that might be called for that purpose. Let them do something practical; let them distribute such circulars broadcast all over the town, or if it was deemed desirable, let them all, Hindoes, Mahomedans and Europeans, drive together through the streets of the town. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. O. Douglas agreed with the practical suggestion made by Mr. Cotton, but he took exception to the idea of holding meetings for the purpose of accomplishing the object in view. (Hear, hear.) It would be a fatal mistake to hold any such meetings. (Hear, hear.) If they called a meeting, only a few men might attend, and there was every danger of a hot and excited discussion between them. They should, as suggested, distribute broadcast circulars signed by the leaders of the two communities, and show to the lower classes that the heads of the two great communities were in accord and were willing to work together. (Hear, hear.) It was for Mr. Vurjeevandas and others to show how their object could best be accomplished. Mr. Vurjeevandas came to him yesterday and appeared very much distressed at the events which had occurred—and all good citizens of all classes and creeds were very much affected by the events of last week—and as the meeting had now been called, it was now for Mr. Vurjeevandas and others to give their views and say how the thing was to be done. The object of every one present at the meeting—and he believed of all well-disposed citizens of Bombay—was to bring about peace and quietness and to forget all those troubles as soon as possible. He did not think that could be done until the lower classes and the leaders of the two communities worked in close friendship. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

Mr. Cotton: May I ask if the Commissioner of Police has any suggestions to make in the matter?

The Chairman: He has lost his voice.

The Chairman, continuing, said that the Police Commissioner, who could not unfortunately, on account of his hoarse voice, speak loud enough to be heard, had conveyed his views to him. Mr. Vincent said, to begin with, they were beating about the bush.

The first thing to do, in his opinion, was to enquire what the cause of the disturbances was. (Hear, hear.) The primary cause, in Mr. Vincent's opinion, had been the preaching about the city—(hear, hear)—particularly in the Mahomedan quarters, of what he would designate as a certain Hindoo propaganda. Both the Hindoos and Mahomedans in this city had a large number of relations and friends in Kathiawar, where the disturbances first arose. Communications passed to the knowledge of the police from the Hindoos of Bombay to the Hindoos of Kathiawar, and from the Mahomedans of Bombay to the Mahomedans of Kathiawar. He would say nothing directly as to the results. Those events were followed by a fear of disturbances in the Concan close to them, particularly in Tanna and Callian, from both of which towns a large number of Mahomedans emigrated to Bombay to lay their complaints before the Commissioner of Police that they entertained fears as to their personal security. It had been reported in one of the English dailies (the *Bombay Gazette*) that a certain Hindoo gentleman stated, "that in consequence of the information received by him, he went to the Byculla Police Office, and waited upon Mr. Vincent, Acting Commissioner of Police, and apprised him of the Mahomedans' intention of rioting. He was assured by Mr. Vincent that every necessary step would be taken to prevent any breach of the peace." The fact was that the Commissioner of Police had taken such precautions as it was possible for him to take before the gentleman in question had gone to him. That gentleman went to the Commissioner of Police, because he (the Police Commissioner) had sent for him to warn him against his intention of calling his mill-hands into Gnneshwadi, which was opposite the point where the riots commenced. Mr. Vincent was of opinion—and he (the Chairman) entirely concurred with him—that the only argument which it was possible to apply to the illiterate classes of that city or of any other city in such an emergency as that—the only effective argument was the argument of force, not force directed against them, but the bearing in upon them the conviction that an adequate force existed to protect them and to suppress aggression on their part against others, or aggression of others against them. At the same time Mr. Vincent and himself were both of opinion that Mr. Cotton's suggestion might certainly without harm, and perhaps with useful results, be adopted. That was one concrete result at which they had at present arrived. He did not know whom he should ask to prepare the circular, which would require some care. If Mr. Mehta would do it in communication with him he would be obliged to him. They had got thus far. If the meeting agreed with him to issue the circular in the Mahratti, Guzerati, and Hindustani languages, he would ask the Hindoo and Mahomedan gentlemen present to allow their names to be appended, to reassure, as far as they could, the mill-hands and the lower orders of their personal security and calling upon them in their own interests and in the interest of the public—and they should not let them suppose that they were afraid of them—to resume their ordinary avocations. But since Monday afternoon, when he first issued the notice convening that meeting, the conviction had been borne in upon him more and more that it was the sacred duty of all educated Hindoos and Mahomedans to the utmost of their power to act upon the principle, and to impress upon all whom they could impress that principle, that it was not within their moral or legal right, any more than it was in their material power, to prescribe to any subject of her Majesty what religion he should profess or what food he should consume. Her Majesty's proclamation of five and thirty years ago proclaimed perfect equality between all religions, all classes, and all races of her Majesty's subjects, and there was no gentleman who was present there who in his

own conscience could refuse to admit that the promise then held out had been redeemed. There was no gentleman present there, and they were all educated men acquainted with the past history of the country—there was no one whose conscience, whose thoughts when his conscience was speaking to him, did not assure him convincingly that there was no other Government that had ever ruled in that country of whom this thing could be said. To that leading principle which proclaimed perfect religious equality to all, there must be attached a corollary—a further principle which he might express in the legal maxim *Sic utere tuo ut alieno non laedas*, which meant "So use that which is your own as not to injure that which belongs to another," that is to say, that while it was the right of every one of them to pursue his own pathway to heaven in such manner as he chose, and to eat such food as he chose, he had nevertheless not got the right wantonly to outrage the religious feelings of any one else. These were two simple leading principles which were the principles of every nation, which could be called civilized. It was imperative that his Hindoo and Mahomedan friends—for he could apply that term to them all—should lay those things to heart, not merely as maxims to be spoken in speeches and written in newspapers, but as things to be acted upon and to be inculcated on all whom they could influence. They had no right, because they professed a particular religion, to insist that others should follow their own creed. Whether it was a Hindoo temple, or a Mahomedan mosque, or a Parsee fire-temple, or a Christian church, or a Jewish synagogue, every man in the British Empire had a right, and would and should continue to have a right, to attend any place of worship he preferred. It was not his wish to address to them nothing but platitudes which were only fit to be headings in copy-books, but these were maxims which were of real practical weight. It was quite true that perhaps the second or the third day after the riots commenced they had nothing to deal with except the rascaldom of the city, but that rascaldom would not have been set free and would not have gathered head if religious animosities had not been set alight to begin with. They had then arrived at one practical conclusion. They would issue a circular. His impression was that the most practical step they could take would be to convince the lower orders that the city was too strongly held now for disturbances to be possible, or for their safety to be compromised. Like Mr. Douglas, he distinctly deprecated anything like the holding of meetings. Nothing so much stirred the people up and, according to a Mahomedan proverb, made their hearts hot, as public speechifying, particularly when the speeches were reported. Where speeches, controversies and wranglings began, the end was that they separated ten times more hot than when they entered the meeting, particularly among the lower orders of the different communities, who ought to be kept apart. He was quite sure that however highly educated the gentlemen, whom he was addressing, might be, and however disinclined they might be individually to break each other's heads—a Mahomedan gentleman to break the head of a Hindoo, and *vice versa*—he was certain that they all required to be reminded of their duty under the British Government of recognising the religious and other rights of other people—a duty which ought to be paramount with every British subject. It was all very well for them now to take steps to reassure the mill-hands as they proposed to do;—and he hoped that those steps might be effectual—but what he would entreat the gentlemen to recollect, and he particularly referred to the Hindoo gentlemen present, was that in furthering that propaganda, that preaching, to which the Commissioner of Police had requested him to refer, (probably they thought it an innocent and legitimate object that

of harmless proselytism) they were dealing with dangerous ideas and combustible classes, a child's hand could put a match into a powder magazine which might blow the city to pieces. He was expressing the views of the Commissioner of Police as well as himself (Mr. Vincent expressed acquiescence), and he entreated them to bear in mind that proselytism, if it was to be carried on, ought to be carried on with consideration of the religious feelings of others. If religious propagandism was not carried on in that manner it was not religious propagandism, but savagery. There was no religion and there was no law which called upon any of them to destroy their fellow-creatures because they did not worship at the same shrine as they did. That was a practical lesson which, it seemed to him, ought to be learned from these riots. He earnestly trusted that both his Hindoo and Mahomedan friends would take that lesson to heart. It seemed to the Police Commissioner and himself, who were responsible for the peace and good government of the city, that they would be failing in their duty if they did not plainly express their conviction that whatever the unforeseen results might have been, the true and the primary cause of those disturbances had been attempts at religious proselytism, which ought never to have taken place. He had already detained the meeting very long, and asked the gentlemen present to make any further suggestion that occurred to them. (Applause.)

Mr. Amirudin Tyejee, speaking on behalf of Mr. Hajee Cassum, said that it was desirable that leaders living in each of the Mahomedan Mohollas (streets) should sign a sort of a bond that they would see that there was no disturbance in their Mohollas, and that peace would be preserved there. If such a course was pursued, he (Mr. Hajee) thought that he would be able to obtain signatures to such a bond from many of the leaders residing in the Mohollas.

The Chairman observed that what Mr. Hajee said was possible amongst the Mahomedan community, but it would be rather difficult to do the same among the Hindoos. If Mr. Hajee Cassum would undertake to do himself what he had suggested, they would exceedingly value his services.

Mr. Amirudin said that Mr. Hajee would be very glad to do it, provided some sort of a similar guarantee was obtained from the mill-hands.

The Chairman said he did not know if it was possible to obtain any such guarantee from the mill-hands. He omitted to mention one thing when a reference was made as to the necessity of trying to induce the Hindoos to open their shops: The Collector of Bombay and the Commissioner of Police had been using most strenuous endeavours to get the jewellers to open their shops and also the Marwarree cloth market and had succeeded, but they could not successfully induce the Bhattias to open their cloth market.

Mr. Vurjeevandas said that there was no success *dundoubt* yet made, and the people were afraid to open their shops. There was a report that a Marwarree went that morning with some money in his possession, and he was stabbed by a Mahomedan.

Mr. Vincent said that the report was entirely untrue.

The Chairman said that he had heard that rumours were going on to the effect that some of the military forces had already been withdrawn. He took that opportunity to state that none had been withdrawn. He personally considered it necessary, though the Commissioner of Police was a better judge than himself, to retain the entire force until the termination of the holidays. He had no right to speak with the voice of Government, but he might say that he did not

believe they would withdraw a single man until the authorities gave their opinion that it was safe to do so.

Mr. Vurjeevandas undertook to persuade the Bhattias to open their shops. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Vincent said that he had not heard of any such report as stated by Mr. Vurjeevandas. He tried to get last night four hours' sleep, but he could not do so, because he was aroused with a report that there was a row at the Bhandy Bazaar, and on his rushing down to that place he learnt to his great surprise that the row was due to a Marwarree beating his wife. (Laughter.) He was told yesterday by a European, and also a native gentleman, that there was a murder that morning, and on his taking the trouble to find out what it was he learnt that there was no truth in the rumour. There had not been a single case of murder during the last twenty-four hours. People were given to making false alarms, but they ought to know that such exaggerations and false alarms were always productive of dangerous results. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman said that Mr. Hajee Cassum was going to use his influence in the different Mahomedan streets and get guarantees from the leading Mahomedans residing in them. Those leading men would exercise their influence, and they would be answerable to Mr. Hajee, as head of their community, for the preservation of peace. He (the Chairman) thought that was a practical idea, and one which they were much obliged to Mr. Hajee Cassum for undertaking to carry out.

Mr. Amirudin said it would be done on the condition that a similar guarantee of some sort was given by the other side.

The Chairman: How can that be done?

Mr. Visbhukandas said that the Hindoos would for their part see that their co-religionists did not create any breach of the peace.

Mr. M. Turner said that Mr. Hajee Zenal Abidin undertook to do all he could in his own community. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman then asked if the meeting approved of the signatures of the Hindoo and Mahomedan gentlemen present being appended to the circular proposed to be drafted by Mr. Mehta in conjunction with him (the Chairman).

The meeting by a show of hands unanimously gave their assent to the proposal.

Mr. Cotton suggested that the circular might be drafted as quickly as possible.

The Chairman said that it would be done that evening.

Dr. Weir observed that his experience as a census officer was that the circular would not be signed by Hindoos or Mahomedans until it was signed by certain well-known religious leaders. It was just possible that if the circular was not signed by the religious leaders, it would be torn to pieces.

The Chairman: Who are the Hindoo religious leaders?

Dr. Weir said that every Hindoo knew perfectly well that the lower orders of their community would never read a document like that without consulting their religious heads.

Mr. Vincent said that they would like to know the views of Mr. Mehta on the subject.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta said that they must recognize the one most important fact, that so far as the disturbances were concerned they had been completely put down by the help of the civil and military forces. They could not do better than emphatically recognize that circumstance. They had been most fortunate that on the present occasion they had Mr. Vincent as their Commissioner of Police who knew the city and its people so well—(applause)—and to whom to so great an extent they

were indebted that the disturbances were not allowed to spread further than they had done. They also ought to recognize the debt of gratitude to his Excellency the Governor for his promptness in sending out from Poona the forces to their help, to which he was himself an eye-witness. They were also indebted to the military officers for the assistance given by them to the Police Commissioner and the city in such an efficient manner on that important occasion. It was quite true, as observed by Mr. Cotton, that the hand-bills might to a certain extent go to allay fears and assure both the communities that a good understanding was being arrived at. It would be a very good thing if some authoritative means were adopted to publish far and wide that the civil and military forces would not be removed for some time to come. If that were done, he was sure that the mill-hands would at once return to work, and the rest of the shops would be opened. Nothing could be more useful at present than to authoritatively inform the public at large that the Police Commissioner would be at his post day and night, and that the military was not to be removed.

Mr. Vincent assured the meeting that the police as well as the military would not be removed from their present posts until some time to come.

Mr. Mehta, continuing, said that everybody must recognize the fact that they could not continue the disturbance with impunity. That was a feeling which ought to go home to everybody in the city. (Applause.)

The Chairman observed that they had said all that could be said upon the subject. Mr. Vincent and himself were very much obliged to those who had attended the meeting. He trusted that what had passed that day might have some useful, salutary, and reassuring effect. (Applause.)

On the motion of Mr. Cotton, a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

THE MEETING AT SIR DINSHAW'S ABANDONED.

The meeting of a few of the leading members of the Hindoo and Mahomedan communities, which was called by Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart., at his bungalow at Malabar Hill, was not held on Tuesday, inasmuch as it was not deemed advisable to anticipate the meeting called for the same purpose by Mr. Acworth and the other Special Magistrates in the afternoon.

THE PRISONERS BEFORE THE MAGISTRATES

Up till noon on Tuesday the charge-sheets received at the Esplanade Police Court office of Mr. O. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, showed the total number of persons charged for rioting, robbery and kindred offences relating to the committing of a breach of the peace and of acts of violence on the 12th, 13th and 14th instant, respectively, at 805, 525, and 36—total 1,336. The "charge-sheets" were signed by Superintendents Brewin, Grennan, Nolan, Sirdar Abdul Ali, and others; and the dates of remand in reference to different groups of prisoners extended from the 18th to the 29th instant. The Magistrates making the orders for the remand of the prisoners to the Common Jail and the House of Correction are—Mr. O. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate; Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate; Khan Bahadur P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate; and Mr. F. A. Little (Government Solicitor), Mr. H. A. Acworth (Municipal Commissioner), and Colonel Shortland

(Senior Officer of the Military Staff), Special Presidency Magistrates.

THE JAILS FULL.

In the House of Correction there have been incarcerated about 795 Mahomedan and Hindoo prisoners, the jail being guarded by 30 men of the Lancashire Fusiliers, under the command of Lieutenant Lloyd. In the Common Jail 653 rioters have been confined, of which number 32 were admitted on Tuesday. This jail is guarded by a detachment of 15 men and one gun of the Royal Artillery under the command of Lieutenant H. D. Hammond and 70 men of the Lancashire Fusiliers, under the command of Lieutenant G. J. Farmer. The Bombay Jails being much crowded, it is probable a large number of the prisoners will be transferred to the Tanna Jail.

THE INJURED.

Only two persons were admitted into the J. J. Hospital on Tuesday, suffering from injuries sustained at the hands of the rioters, and they have been detained for treatment.

THE RECOVERY OF LOOT.

The police have, we hear, succeeded in recovering about Rs. 1,500 worth of property from the houses of some thirty Punjabee Mahomedans and of several Bombay Mahomedans. A large part of the property has been identified as belonging to a Hindoo temple at Old Nagpada, and to several Marwarees' shops which were looted during the riots of Friday last near the Two Tanks and in Memon Moholla.

A further quantity of stolen property was yesterday recovered by Superintendent Grennan and Inspector Moorar Row in Cammateepoora, Cocmbarwada, Khara Talao, Bellasis Road, Soortee Moholla, Chowkey Moholla, Gujria Street, and Grant Road.

ATTITUDE OF THE MILL-HANDS.

The mill-hands still refuse to resume their work, alleging that they are afraid to leave their families alone and unprotected at home. The mill-owners are of opinion that there is no chance of these men returning to their work until Monday next, and their mills will, therefore, have to be closed until that day.

KILLED BY BAYONET WOUNDS—INQUEST.

On Tuesday afternoon Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry at Arthur Road, Chinchpogly, touching the death of Rama Urjoon, aged 22 years, a mill-labourer, living with his brother at Arthur Road, who died from bayonet wounds in the chest and stomach inflicted during the riots on Sunday. The following evidence was recorded:—

Koosbia Urjoon said that deceased was his brother and lived with him on the second storey of a chawl in that locality. On Sunday, at about midnight, the deceased was in the passage of the chawl, when the witness heard that a mob of Mahomedans had come into the chawl. In about fifteen minutes after he opened the door and saw his brother (the deceased) lying in front of the door, with three punctured wounds, one on his chest, one on his side, and a third on his thigh, and was bleeding. The deceased was conscious but could not speak. He took the deceased in his room, and next morning Dr. Burjorjee was called in, who treated the deceased until his death, which took place at 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

Deva Mahadoo, a mill labourer residing in the same chawl where the deceased resided, said that at 11 o'clock on Sunday night he saw the deceased lying awake in the passage, when he heard a mob of Mahomedans was coming in the chawl to attack them. He saw the deceased get up and go down the staircase. In the meantime the soldiers came up and the witness went into his own room and locked the door from inside. All the lights on the first floor were extinguished, and there were great excitement and confusion in the chawl. A few minutes after the excitement was subsided he went downstairs and saw the deceased lying in the passage with three punctured wounds on his body. On being asked he said he had been beaten by the soldiers while in a privy on the first floor.

Mr. Henry Percival Keelan said he is a Second-Lieutenant in the 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, and was in charge of a party of 28 men stationed at the Gas Works, Parel, on Sunday night last. At a quarter to twelve o'clock on Sunday night he heard an uproar in a chawl near the Gas Works. The guard turned out, and he took a file of six men of his regiment to the chawl with fixed bayonets and went upstairs. Some men were standing with lights in their hands at the top of the landing. One or two had sticks in their hands. On seeing the witness the natives in the chawl ran away and the place was in darkness. He went with his party into the place and found the doors of the rooms on the first storey shut. The witness then went to the latrines situated at the end of the passage, the doors of which were also closed, and found some men inside. He called out to them to open the door, but as they would not do so, the soldiers at his direction burst open the door. One by one the natives came and ran down the passage, and on their way the witness noticed that his men beat the natives on their backs by swinging their rifles round at them. While the witness and his men were returning, three natives, one of whom was the deceased, were found lying in the passage. At that time there were no Mahomedans found in the chawl. The witness saw none of his men strike the natives with their bayonets in the chawl. Before leaving the Gas Works the witness had given orders to his men not to fire or use their bayonets without receiving orders from him.

The jury on the evidence returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by exhaustion following bayonet wounds in the chest and stomach, accidentally inflicted during the riots.

DISTURBANCE IN GIRGAUM.

On Sunday morning, writes a correspondent, a mob of Hindoos attacked a house of ill-fame, occupied by Mahomedan girls in Girgaum Road, and threw all the articles of furniture on the road and destroyed them. Later on during the day the police had all the Mahomedan girls located in Girgaum Road removed under the escort of a party of Blue Jackets to a locality where greater safety was afforded. So great is the loss of confidence among some of the classes of the Hindoo community as to the safety of their lives and property, that on Monday and Tuesday a large number of people, mostly Marwarees and durzies (tailors), left Bombay for their native countries, taking with them their wives and children.

PROTECTION OF HINDOO WORSHIPPERS.

The same correspondent also writes as follows:— Mondays in the present Hindoo month of Shravan are considered very holy, and the first Monday especially so, in consequence of which the Hindoo temples were densely crowded on Monday evening with Hindoo worshippers. The police

had made excellent arrangements to suppress any disturbance that might arise near these temples. The Baboolnath Temple at Chowpati is a very rich temple and a favourite place of worship with the followers of Bam. The congregation here on Monday evening was very large, and a guard of about twenty men of the Bombay Lancers was told off specially for the protection of this temple.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Amongst the Volunteers who promptly rendered good services during the late riots, the services of the members of D Company are worthy of some notice. We learn that when Captain Nicholson arrived at his bungalow at 8-30 p.m. on Friday night (11th instant) he found orders awaiting him from Lieutenant-Colonel Bayley, to get as many men of D Company together as he could and mount guard (under Major Leatham) at the Corps' Armoury. Captain Nicholson at once hurried back to the Fort, and on announcing his object found the men eager to go out, and by half-past nine he was at the Armoury with some eighteen files, many of the men having only just come off telegraph duty, and yet without having had any repose were most willing to enter on military duty, and mounted guard until half-past eight next (Saturday) morning, but owing to no commissariat being established had scarcely any refreshment whilst up all night. Thus the Company under Captain Nicholson had the honour of being the first of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles under arms. That afternoon, at 5-30, when the whole regiment was ordered out, Captain Nicholson managed to get his Company out in greater strength, and being joined by a few files from E Company, a portion of the combined force were then detailed for duty with some members of G Company, under Captain Tomlinson, at the Tram Car Stables at Parel. Captain Nicholson with some fifty men were detailed for duty to guard and keep open the Kalbadevie Road, with directions from Mr. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, to keep patrols up and down that road, and thus remained there until nearly 11 o'clock on Sunday forenoon, when they were relieved. During the whole of these fifteen hours' duty, from Saturday night until Sunday morning, the men were kept hard at work patrolling the road, but the commissariat arrangements were still so bad that they had nothing whatever to eat beyond a few biscuits and little bread and a cup of tea about 9 o'clock on Sunday morning, which had been kindly provided for them by a gentleman in the neighbourhood. We understand that these same men of D Company, who had been on duty on Saturday night, again resumed the same work on Sunday night at the same place, and then they had twelve hours of it. Again on Monday night, the same men resumed duty as guard over the Armoury for another twelve hours. Thus four nights in succession they and their officers were on duty; and considering the fact that, when let off as Volunteers, most of them had to perform their ordinary work, it was highly creditable to all that they showed such zeal in turning up as they did. The members of D Company, however, take great pride in showing their esprit

de corps owing to their marked success in winning so many prizes and cups by their shooting and proficiency at drill. Moreover, many of the members of the Company have rendered previous good service as Volunteers in several parts of India and Burmah, where they found themselves there in the regular course of duty as telegraphists. Some, we believe, hold frontier medals. We may congratulate Captain Nicholson on his having such excellent men under his command, and having unaided by any Subaltern assistance managed to render such prompt and efficient service.

A large number of letters have reached us from members of the various local Volunteer Corps, with reference to their obligations to the authorities regarding the assistance they should afford in connection with the suppression of the disturbances in the native town. Without going into the obligatory aspect of the question, it may be safely assumed that wherever it is possible the principals of firms and heads of Government and public departments will give every facility to those under them to perform their military duties, for it is to the interest of all citizens that tranquillity should be restored to this important centre of commercial enterprise and industry as speedily as possible. That the services of our citizen soldiers are highly appreciated by the Government is shown by the fact that the following message from his Excellency the Governor of Bombay was published in yesterday's District Orders by Brigadier-General Budgen:—"Please convey to Officers Commanding Volunteer Corps my high appreciation of the readiness of officers and men in giving their valuable aid in support of the regulars and police."

NAVAL ASSISTANCE.

During the riots so far H. M. S. Lapwing and Magdala have been able to put on shore some 200 men, consisting of 150 Blue Jackets and Marines and 50 lascars, the crew of the Abyssinia being held in reserve, the whole naval force being under the command of Captain Schomberg. The distribution of the force has been 68 men in the Girgaum District under Lieutenants Fowke and Cave, 60 men at Mahaluxmi under Lieutenant Kemp, Lieutenant Satow being stationed at Pydownie with some men at the disposal of the General Officer, Lieutenant Yorke with a force of 50 doing relief duty. It is needless to say the services of the Blue Jackets have been greatly appreciated and largely availed of.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST RIOTING IN POONA.

The following notice, signed by Major Macpherson, District Superintendent of Police, has been posted all over the native city in Poona:—"The public are warned that in the event of any rioting the District Superintendent of Police has received orders from the District Magistrate to disperse the crowd by force, and that persons taking part in any such riot will be liable to be shot, as the crowd will be fired on if they resist or do not disperse at once on being ordered to do so by any officer on duty. To-morrow (Wednesday) being the Hindoo festival of Nagpanchami precautionary measures are being taken to prevent any collision between the Hindoos and Mahomedans.

ARRANGEMENTS AT POONA.

Our Poona correspondent wrote on Tuesday:—"The excitement in Poona since the first disquieting telegram was received here on Friday night has been very great, and the telegraph office has been literally besieged by people who were not unreasonably anxious about the safety of friends and relatives in Bombay, for all manner of exaggerated reports were current in the bazaars. The telegraph people have, therefore, had much heavy work to perform, and it speaks volumes for the efficient working of this department that the numerous telegrams they were entrusted with were despatched or received without any delay to complain of. A large staff of signallers have been at the instruments night and day, and to facilitate the delivery of telegrams a small contingent of sowars was placed at the disposal of the telegraph master. It is impossible to give too much praise to the Government for the prompt and effective measures they adopted to put down the disturbances which have disgraced the capital of Western India. His Excellency the Governor practically lived at the Council Hall during the time the fighting was reported to be going on, so as to be able to call the military authorities into consultation, whenever required, without delay. At midnight, on Friday, Lord Harris had an interview with General Gatacre, the indefatigable and capable Adjutant-General, when it was decided to despatch two squadrons of the 2nd Lancers to Bombay, and early the following morning his Excellency with Captain Fowke was at the railway station to see the first troop special off. Lord Harris personally inspected the horse boxes in which the Lancers' horses were conveyed to Bombay, and by his presence encouraged the railway officials, who deserve a great deal of credit—especially the station master and his two assistants—for the promptitude with which they responded to the call for special troop trains. His Excellency also held himself in readiness to proceed to Bombay at any moment should it have been deemed necessary for him to go, and altogether he has had a great deal of work to attend to. All telegrams received from the police and military authorities were promptly considered by him, no matter at what hour of the night they arrived, so that his Excellency has had very broken rest since the rioting commenced. To General Gatacre, the Adjutant-General, every praise is due for the indefatigable manner in which he worked. He has been at the railway station night and day hurrying on the arrangements for the despatch of the troop trains, and has not spared himself in any way. He saw every train off—there were six troop specials in all. The first went off at 8-15 on Saturday morning, and the last at five minutes to 1 o'clock on Sunday morning. The scene at the station during this period was a very exciting one, and it was truly wonderful to see the rapidity with which the troops were entrained and the specials got ready. The European Infantry were very keen on going to take part in restoring order. When the first order was received to despatch one wing of the Lancashire Fusiliers, four companies were ordered to parade, and it was found that several men who did not belong to the companies ordered out had smuggled themselves into the ranks. When found out and ordered to fall out they appeared to be very disappointed, but their disappointment did not last long, for scarcely had these four companies reached the railway station than another order was received for the despatch of the remainder of the battalion. Captain Geoghegan, the Assistant Adjutant-General, Poona District, has also worked very hard, and rendered much valuable aid to the Adjutant-General. The 36th Field Battery, R.A., at Kirkee, have been

holding themselves in readiness, since Saturday evening, to proceed to Bombay at a moment's notice should their services be required. The Poona Horse, who arrived here on Sunday morning, having, entrained at Visapur, on the Dhond and Manmar Line, the previous night, have also been in readiness. The special troop trains did the journey between this and Bombay in very quick time. The special which took the first four companies of the Lancashire Fusiliers is said to have run into Bombay in something under four hours.

(Times of India, Thursday, August 17.)

THE NATIVE TOWN AT PEACE.

The best hopes that were entertained have been realised. The city is now thoroughly at peace, and everything supports the idea that the tranquillity, which at present prevails will continue. This state of things is all the more gratifying, as on Wednesday being the Hindoo holiday, *Nagpunohmi*, there was some reason to apprehend that there might be a fresh ebullition of feeling. Notwithstanding the fact that all the mill-hands remained away from work, the proclamation prohibiting the holding of the annual fair at Nagpada was most faithfully obeyed. As a precautionary measure, however, Mr. Campbell, the Collector, Superintendent Brewin, and Sirdar Rao Bahadur Mir Abdulali, with a party of European and Native Infantry and a dozen men of the 2nd Bombay Lancers, proceeded to the Hindoo temple in Nagdayee Street, where it is customary for the devotees to assemble in large crowds on the anniversary of this particular festival, but after remaining there till 11 a.m., and finding that no one came, they returned to the temporary head-quarters at Pydhownie. About two o'clock in the afternoon Mr. Webb, one of the Special Magistrates, Superintendent Brewin and Sirdar Mir Abdulali, with a formidable body of troops, visited Old Nagpada, where the *Nagpanchmi* Fair is held, and after staying there several hours, and seeing that no attempt was made to hold the *tamasha*, the force withdrew. The infantry guards that were placed at Graham's Naka, at the old Alasagon Police Office and the south side of E. M.'s Common Jail, were removed on Wednesday morning. That a perfect feeling of security has not yet been established amongst the native shopkeepers, is shown by the fact that many of them refuse to re-open their places of business until after Friday, the Mahomedan prayer day. The leaders of both communities, however, are now doing their best to restore confidence, and the following circular, printed in the different vernaculars, and signed by several influential gentlemen, whose names are appended, has been issued broadcast in the town:—

We, the undersigned members of the Hindoo and Mahomedan communities of this city, consider it our duty to impress upon our respective co-religionists the necessity of recognising that they are bound to live in peace and harmony under the aegis of the benign British Government. Any disturbance of the peace of the city can only result in the loss of life and injury to themselves, and brings no good to anybody. We therefore implore our co-religionists to forget all that has been done on either side, and let the relations of peace and

harmony which have existed between them so long find sway among them again. We can assure them that life and property in the city will continue to be guarded by the civil and military forces, as they are being so admirably done at present. It is for the benefit of all of us, therefore, now to return to our peaceful avocations, and we again implore all classes of the people to help in maintaining the peace and quiet of the city.

HAJI CASSUM JOOSUR.
VURJIWANDAS MADHOWDAS.
HURKISONDAS NAROTUNDAS.
FAZULBHOY VISRAM.
VIZBOKANDAS ATMARAM.
HAJI ISBAHIM PATEL.
CHUTOORBHOOS MORAJEE.
RAHIMTULLA MAHOMED SAYANI.
AGA ABDUL HUSSAIN SHEERAZI.
DAMODHUR TAPIDAS.
AMIROODEEN TYABJEE.

The appeal, as is shown on the face of it, is the outcome of mature consideration on the part of its signatories, and we do not doubt that it will have the desired effect in stifling the angry passions which have been so unfortunately aroused.

A GRATEFUL DEPUTATION.

On Wednesday morning a deputation of native merchants, numbering about twenty, who carry on business in copper and twist, proceeded to the Pydhownie Police Station to thank Mr. Acworth, the Municipal Commissioner and one of the Special Magistrates, for the protection that had been afforded them during the past few days, and stated that they were also very grateful to Mr. Hajee Cassum Mitha, of Colsa Moholla, for the influence he had used in freeing the locality in which they reside from the presence of the rioters. They also stated that if Mr. Mitha would assure them that they had nothing to fear, they would re-open their shops. Mr. Mitha was accordingly sent for, and, on arrival, gave the required assurance. He afterwards went with the traders to their shops in Mombadevi Street and remained until they were re-opened, and afterwards proceeded to the Marwarry Bazaar and succeeded in inducing some of the Marwarries to adopt a similar course.

ARREST OF RIOTERS AT WORLEE.

On Tuesday six men were arrested for riotous behaviour at Worlee. Superintendent Cobb, who made a round of his district on Tuesday night, and was satisfied that there were no further symptoms of disturbance in the localities embraced in his division. Mr. F. A. Little, one of the Special Magistrates, who was at Mahim, remanded the six men to jail, whither they were escorted by a party consisting of five policemen of the Satara force armed with fixed bayonets, and a detachment of the Bombay police.

DETERMINATION OF GOVERNMENT TO PRESERVE ORDER.

Early on Wednesday morning a *dataki* was beaten through the town informing the public that the troops will remain here until perfect order has been restored.

A FATAL ENCOUNTER.

Mr. J. Crummy, the Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police, on Saturday received information that from fifteen to twenty thousand mill-hands living in Chinchpogly and its vicinity were ready with sticks to attack a party of Maho-

medans numbering about 500, including men, women, and children, and that the latter were in great danger. Mr. Crummy, on receipt of the intelligence, accompanied by a party of the North Lancashire Regiment, consisting of 25 men, in charge of Corporal Raith, proceeded to Chinchpogly, and with great difficulty dispersed the rioters, who made successive attacks on the rival party, injuring many and killing about ten of them. A party of the 2nd Bombay Lancers were told off for patrol duty at Chinchpogly, Jakaria Bunder, Tank Bunder, and its adjoining locality, and is still detained there. Mr. Crummy has since been visiting those localities night and day, and has found that the Hindoo mill residents there are quite quiet and will probably return to work after Friday.

WORK AT THE DOCKS.

On Wednesday morning a large number of Hindoo dock labourers returned to work at the Prince's and Victoria Docks, they being escorted from their homes in different parts of the town by Blue Jackets and the police, and the work in the docks is now going on as peaceably as usual.

TRANSFER OF PRISONERS TO TANNA.

In pursuance of arrangements made by Mr. Townley M. Filgate, Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay, on Monday last, about 780 Mahomedan rioters were on Wednesday morning transferred from Bombay to the Tanna Jail. About 7-45 a.m. these prisoners were escorted by a detachment of the Lancashire Fusiliers, consisting of sixty rank and file, under the command of Captain Amber, and also by a party of the 2nd Bombay Lancers, and marched from the Common Jail and the House of Correction to the new Byculla railway station, where a special train, which was in waiting, conveyed them to Tanna.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Volunteers on Wednesday passed a comparatively quiet day. Besides furnishing a guard to the head-quarters, and a small party for the protection of the Worlee pumping station, there was little employment for them, although some reserves were held in readiness in case of necessity. On the guard being changed on Wednesday morning, Lieut.-Colonel Bayley read a letter from H. E. the Governor, expressing his personal thanks and appreciation at the manner in which the members of the various Volunteer organisations had turned out to assist in preserving the peace of the city. The following officers of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles have been on duty during the present disturbances:—Lieut.-Colonel Bayley, Major Brown, Major Leatham (Adjutant), Captain Baird, Captain Place, Captain Nicholson, Captain Smith, Captain Tomlinson, Lieutenants English, Furneaux, Snell, O. O. James, W. Garlick, Captain Soundy (Paymaster), and Lieutenant Cornforth (Quartermaster).

ACCUSED PERSONS RELEASED ON BAIL.

Mr. Brown, solicitor, appearing on behalf of Teekchand Dhurmdas, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Wednesday, made an application to have his client released on bail. Mr. Brown said that his client was arrested on the 18th and committed on the Magistrate's warrant from the Pychownee Police-station to the Common Jail on a charge of "rioting, &c.;" what

the " &c." meant, however, he could not say. The accused was a respectable gentleman. He was arrested at 8 o'clock in the morning at about thirty yards' distance from his own house in Barbhaya Moholla. He had sent his servant to fetch some flour, the man returning in a short time to complain that he had been assaulted. Teekchand, thereupon, went to enquire who the assailants were, and was arrested by a private of the Native Infantry on the road. He had ornaments on his person at the time, and the presumption was that if a man wanted to take part in a riot he did not do so after embellishing his person with articles of value. The Magistrate made an order for the bringing of the accused from the Common Jail, on an "examination warrant," and for his release on bail, himself in Rs. 500, and a substantial surety for a like amount.

Mr. Hemming, solicitor, made an application of a similar nature on behalf of Khoja Moorjee Noormahomed, whom he described as proprietor of the Kaiser-i-Hind Flour Mills. Mr. Hemming said that his client was arrested by the military on the 12th on a charge of rioting at Bombay, and the fact was that the arrest was effected on the verandah of the accused's own house. The accused was a respectable man and was himself a large house-owner in Bombay. He had been remanded to the Common Jail. Mr. Cooper made an order similar to the one he had made in the above case.

Mr. Boughton, solicitor, preferred another application of this nature before the same Magistrate. He said that his client, Bala Motiram, a near relation of Mr. Jaya Karadi Lingoo, the Government contractor, had been arrested in connection with the Cammatteepoor riots and committed to the House of Correction. In handing over a written application to the effect, Mr. Boughton remarked that it was well nigh impossible that such a well-connected man could commit the offence he was charged with. Mr. Cooper made the necessary order.

Besides those mentioned above, applications on behalf of the following accused, charged with rioting and offences committed against the public peace, were made on Tuesday and Wednesday with the object of having them brought from jail on "examination warrants" and liberated on bail:—E. W. Ratkar, Dhunjeebhoy Maneckjee, Jamsetjee Fackeerjee, Gajanan Atmaram, Shreedhur Balwant Khandekar, Arjoon Succaram *alias* Arjoon Visram, Narayan Withul, Moreshwur Tatoba, Hajee Adum Lateef, Eesa Abdoola, Hassum Jooma, Mahadoo Snokoojee, Anandrao Balcrishna, Dattoo Jivaji, Ramkrishna Babooljee, Ramchandra Mucoond, Gunput Cashiram, Zaid Abdoola, Runchord Tribhowan, Ballaram Moteeram, Moteeram Hanmanta, Abdoola Snokoo Ladha, Ismail Isak, Jacob Sheriff, Rajan Oosman, Mahomed Joosub, Oosman Bawa, Dhurma Mahdoo, and others. The amounts of the securities demanded were in some cases Rs. 200, and Rs. 500 in the others. Applications came pouring in before Mr. Cooper during the whole of the day, and were decided by him. In a few cases the applications were refused.

INQUESTS.

Mr. Turner, the Coroner, held an enquiry on Wednesday at the J. J. Hospital regarding the death of Ibrahim Samash, a Mahomedan barber, aged 26 years. About 11 a.m. on Sunday deceased was found lying conscious in Gilder Street with a wound on his head, and on being questioned he said he had been beaten by some Hindoos with sticks. He was taken to the hospital, where he died at 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by fracture of the skull, the result of blows from sticks received during the riot. A Coroner's inquest was also held at Gnsur

Street regarding the death of a Mahomedan fireman named Hoosainkhan, aged 40 years. On Saturday morning a party of Lancers were dispersing a mob, collected at Two Tanks when deceased was stabbed in his chest with a lance by one of the lancers, inflicting a wound from the effect of which he died at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by a wound in the chest inflicted by a sowar with a lance during the riots.

Another inquest was held at Grant Road regarding the death of a Hindoo woman named Radha, aged 25 years. On Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, deceased was standing against a wooden partition on the roadside near her house, when a bullet came through and struck her on her hand and neck, inflicting wounds, from the effects of which she died at 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased died from a gun shot wound in the neck caused by a stray-bullet from a rifle fired at the rioters during the riots.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ASSAULT-AT-ARMS POSTPONED.

A telegram has been received from the Inspector of Gymnasia, Madras and Bombay, stating that the assault-at-arms annually held at Poona has been postponed on account of so many troops being at present employed in Bombay.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES AT POONA. POONA, AUGUST 16.

A big fair was held in the native city this afternoon in connection with the Hindoo festival of Nagpanchmi. In order to overawe the crowds and prevent any attempt at disturbance the authorities made a demonstration with the armed police and troops. About 150 policemen patrolled all the streets along which the various processions passed. About sixty of these were armed with muskets and twenty rounds of buckshot. The mounted police patrolled the streets, and fifty sabres of the Poona Horse, under Lieutenant Newnham, and one company of the 4th Bombay Rifles, under Captain Williams and Lieutenant Riddle, were held in readiness at convenient centres. A half company of the Yorkshire Light Infantry, under Captain Griffith and Second-Lieutenant Cooke, and twenty-five sabres of the Poona Horse, under a native officer, were in Cantonment ready for any emergency. The whole of the troops of Poona and Kirkee have also been holding themselves in readiness, and will continue to do so until Saturday. Mr. Charles, the Collector and District Magistrate, Major Macpherson, District Superintendent of Police, and Mr. Plunkett, City Magistrate, were present to look after the arrangements. The crowd which assembled were not so great as on previous occasions and appeared greatly astonished at the demonstration made. No disquieting rumours of any probable outbreak had reached the authorities, but they deemed it advisable to take these precautionary measures.

(Times of India, Friday, August 18.)

RESUMPTION OF BUSINESS IN THE BAZAARS.

The best evidence that the feeling of confidence and security is rapidly spreading throughout the

town is afforded by the fact that nearly all of the shopkeepers in the cloth markets on Thursday re-opened their places of business, and a large number of mill-hands returned to work. The native town appears to have resumed a good deal of its wonted cheerfulness, and the anticipation with regard to Friday, the *Jooms* or Mahomedan prayer day, is that no disturbance is likely to arise, the members of both communities seeming to be imbued with peaceable feelings. The angry passions that were aroused have been subdued, and although, of course, it is impossible to say for certain that nothing further will happen, there is every reason to believe that the good feeling hitherto maintained between the two communities has been restored.

INTERVIEWS WITH THE LEADERS OF THE HINDOO AND MAHOMEDAN COMMUNITIES.

A representative of this paper on Thursday interviewed several leading gentlemen of the Hindoo and Mahomedan communities on the subject of the origin and rise of the riots in Bombay. The gentlemen interviewed occupy the highest position in their respective communities, and they naturally objected at first to enter into conversation with our representative, stating that it would not be wise on their part to give utterance to their views lest it might prove unsavoury to their own community and wound the religious susceptibilities of the opposite faction. Being assured, however, that their names would not be made public, they willingly answered questions put to them, and told the whole story without any reserve. The sum and substance of the several interviews was that the Mahomedan leaders are honestly convinced in their minds that the riots in Bombay were due to the Prabhas-Patan meetings held by the Hindoos in the city; whereas the Hindoo gentlemen, with one or two exceptions, could not assign any reason whatever for the recent disturbances.

Mr. Vurjivandas Madhowdas, the head of the Basia community, who entered into conversation with our representative without imposing any condition as to his name being kept private, said among other things that the riots were not due to the Prabhas-Patan meeting held at Mahadev Bang, because there was nothing done there which would, in the slightest degree, give offence to the other community. The assertion made in the papers that the Cow Protection Society was responsible in a great measure for the stirring up of the feelings of the Mahomedan community was not supported by facts. The Cow Protection Society, he said, was established some seven or eight years ago in the city, and how was it, he asked, that their feelings had not been stirred up during all that time and that they did not take up a hostile attitude against the Hindoos? If Government thought that the preachings of the Society would in any way bring about a rupture between the two communities, they ought to have at once stopped the Society from carrying out their object, which was nothing more nor less than to increase the ever diminishing number of cows for domestic as well as agricultural purposes. The object of the Mahadev Bang meeting was to raise subscriptions, for the purpose of supplying food to the starving, and affording relief to the sufferers,

to repair and rebuild the temples, and, lastly, to bring the offenders, whoever they were, to justice. The Mahomedans attacked the Hindoos on the first day of the riots, and the mill-hands retaliated on the following day. The *Times of India* was quite correct when it said that the Banias, Bhattias, Lohanas and other sections of the Hindoo community did not take any part in the riots and the desecration of the mosques; but that it was only the mill-hands who took an active part in the disturbances. He could assign no other reason for the breaking out of the riots, except what it was broadly stated in the town that two or three Memons, who came from Verawal Patan, had something or other to do with the excitement among their co-religionists in the town. Mr. Vurjeevandas further stated that he did not join the second Prabhas-Patan meeting, and gave intimation of his having nothing to do with that meeting in the native papers. Being asked would it not be better with a view to facilitate the bringing about of peace and amity between the two communities that the committees formed by both the Hindoos as well as the Mahomedans in connection with the Prabhas-Patan riots should be dissolved and the monies collected by them returned to the subscribers, Mr. Vurjeevandas said that as far as the subscriptions in connection with the meeting at Mahadev Bang were concerned, they were all on paper, and not a pie had as yet been received from the subscribers. The committee thought of deputing some person to see that justice was meted out to those who were concerned in the riots at Patan.

Another Hindoo gentleman, who holds an equally high position with Mr. Vurjeevandas in his community, and one who often takes an active part in public affairs, gave a long history of the origin and rise of the riots in Bombay. Speaking in confidence to our representative, he condemned in strong terms the conduct of the Mahomedan roughs in having attacked and murdered poor and innocent Hindoos and desecrated their temples, but he could not help remarking that some provocation or other was given to the Mahomedans by the members of his own community. He did not, however, think that the real or supposed grievance on the part of the Mahomedans justified them in doing what they did; but considering that the lower classes were illiterate, ignorant, and apt to be fanatic, he was honestly of opinion that the Hindoos ought to have managed the second Prabhas Patan meeting with tact, moderation, and judgment. He said that he attended the first meeting at Mahadev Bang; and he was quite sure that neither the manner nor the method of transacting the business before that meeting was such as to cause annoyance or in any way wound the religious susceptibilities of the other community. The second meeting, however, was uncalled for and superfluous, and was no doubt the immediate cause of the riots. The agents of the Gowsalan Updeshak Mundli, who had a hand in the convening of that meeting, did not, to say the least, act discreetly in having put up hundreds of placards in the town where the Hindoos as well as the Mahomedans resided, calling upon their co-religionists to attend the meeting. They did not again act wisely when they went about

"swearing by the cow" and prevailing upon the Hindoos to close their places of business and to shut up their shops in the cloth markets for the day so as to swell the number of men at the meeting. The Mahomedans, who resided and kept shops in the immediate neighbourhood of Hindoo localities, eagerly watched their movements and became apprehensive. A rumour soon got abroad that the Hindoos were gathering by thousands and subscribing incredibly large amounts of money to get the Mahomedan offenders at Prabhas Patan hanged, and to purchase all the cows that were to be had in the country so as to deprive them of their chief article of food. The rumour soon spread in all sorts of exaggerated forms, and the Mahomedans, it appeared, ever since bore a grudge towards the Hindoos and secretly determined to have their revenge on them. The Hindoos were not at all surprised when the first outbreak of riots occurred, and in consequence of rumours which prevailed in the town they were fully prepared for the disturbances, which they, however, did not think would assume such large dimensions and would be fraught with such fatal and disastrous results. The second meeting, our informant said, was called because some people, who considered that they had not been treated by Government in certain matters in the manner they expected to be treated, wanted to show them that they exercised great influence and control over the members of their own community.

Another Hindoo gentleman occupying a very high position in the legal profession, could not assign any reason for the breaking out of the riots. He said the more he thought about it the more he was bewildered.

Mr. Hajee Cassim, the well-known ship-owner and merchant, attributed the riots by the lower classes of his community to the rumour, which was rife among them for some time past, that the Hindoos wanted to monopolise all the cows, and they would not therefore have their usual beef supply. He did not, he said, attend the meeting of the Mahomedans, and he had not subscribed Rs. 500 which were put down by his friends against his name. He would have, however, to pay the money if they asked for it. He had undertaken at the meeting of the leading members of the Hindoo and Mahomedan communities convened by Mr. Acworth to obtain guarantees from the leaders of every Mahomedan *moholla* (street) in certain localities to keep the peace with the Hindoos, but he did not think he will succeed in obtaining it, as the Mahomedans insisted upon a similar guarantee from the Hindoos.

Another Mahomedan gentleman, a member of the Municipal Corporation and a Justice of the Peace, assigned the same reason for the riots as Mr. Hajee Cassim Joesph. He deplored that the ignorance and credulity on the part of the lower orders of his co-religionists should result in such bloodshed. He assured us that there was no truth in the rumour that there would be a repetition of the riots this (Friday) morning by the Mahomedans. The leaders had been persuading and doing their best to prevail upon the lower classes to keep the peace. They are not likely to be unruly in the presence of such a large number of the police and the military.

Another Mahomedan gentleman, who has enjoyed all the honours that the local Government can bestow upon a citizen, agrees with the view taken by the *Times of India* as to the origin of the riots. He honestly believes, and so do all the leaders of his community, that the riots were the result of the new propoganda preached by the Hindoos. He was one of those who was consulted as to the advisability of holding a meeting of his co-religionists; but he honestly told his friends, that although the mode they suggested of convening the meeting was constitutional and fair, it was not an opportune time to do so. He did not attend the meeting, because he was not in favour of that movement.

A FALSE ALARM.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock on Wednesday night some excitement was occasioned in Ambawady and Mattarpoady, in the Mazagon section, in consequence of the report of a gun being heard. Superintendent Nolan, accompanied by a party of the Tanna and Bombay Police, immediately set off in the direction from which the sound came, and ascertained that the report proceeded from the bungalow of some Europeans living in the locality, but the name of the person who discharged the gun was not discovered. Finding everything quiet Mr. Nolan ordered the police to return to their respective posts.

THE SHOPS IN THE CLOTH MARKETS RE-OPENED.

A general meeting of the members of the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association was held on Thursday at the Hall of the Mooljee Jaitha Kapad Bazaar at 11-30 a.m., when Mr. Damodhur Thackersey Mooljee, the chairman of the Association, presided. Mr. R. H. Vincent, the Acting Police Commissioner, was also present in accordance with a previous arrangement made with him. On Mr. Vincent's entrance into the Hall, the members rose from their seats and loudly cheered him. Mr. Vincent assured the chairman that there was now peace and tranquillity everywhere, and that there was no likelihood of any further disturbance taking place. He also exhorted the members to open their shops and resume their usual avocations. The members thanked Mr. Vincent for his presence there that morning in spite of the very heavy and responsible work now falling on him. Mr. Vincent also very kindly made special arrangements for a few men to be stationed at the markets, for which the meeting expressed their very grateful thanks. They then expressed their willingness to open their shops, which were accordingly opened in the Mooljee Jaitha Kapad Bazaar. As the Association contains members, who have their shops in the other two markets, these were also opened. The meeting terminated after the customary vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE WOUNDED POLICE.

Two native officers, one *sowar*, and twenty-three sepoy were wounded during the riots, and are now lying at the Police Hospital. Two native members of the local force and one G. I. P. Railway policeman who are suffering from gunshot wounds, and a Bombay policeman with two broken ribs, are now under treatment in the Jamsatjee Jejeebhoy Hospital.

THE KILLED

At present it is impossible to state definitely the number of persons killed during the rioting, or who have since died from injuries received. The official record places it at between sixty and seventy, but the actual total is thought to be somewhat larger, for in one of the local hospitals alone on Wednesday night no fewer than ten deaths occurred. The Commissioner of Police has, we understand, instructed the Superintendents of the several divisions to submit a return of the killed and injured in their respective districts, and it is likely that it will be furnished very shortly.

INQUESTS.

On Thursday Mr. Turner, the Coroner, held an enquiry at the J. J. Hospital regarding the death of Vazeer Cadur, aged 70 years, living and working in a cook shop at Grant Road. On Friday afternoon, when the military were dispersing the rioters in that locality by firing on them, deceased, who was sitting in the shop, was struck by a bullet in his left leg and sustained a severe fracture of the thigh bone. On the following morning he was taken to the hospital and detained for treatment. Vazeer did not rally, and died on Wednesday at midnight. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from a gunshot wound in the thigh received during the riots.

Another inquest was held at the same hospital on the body of Eemal Bawa Sabeb, a boiler-maker, aged twenty-two, in the employ of the Bombay Port Trust. About 7 o'clock on Friday evening, deceased was returning home from work along Grant Road, when the soldiers were firing at the rioters, and a bullet from one of their rifles struck him on the left leg, causing a serious wound, from the effects of which he died at half past five o'clock yesterday morning. The jury returned a verdict similar to that recorded in the other case.

MORE APPLICATIONS ON BEHALF OF PRISONERS.

The whole of on Thursday the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Cooper, was busily occupied at the Esplanade Police Court in disposing of a large number of applications made either by professional gentlemen or by relatives on behalf of prisoners remanded in the jails on charges of rioting and other offences against the public peace. The procedure followed in deciding applications of this nature has been altered, and the applicants are required to sign before the Magistrate a statement showing the name of the accused, his age and occupation, the time and place of his arrest, the circumstances in which he was arrested, and the name and address of the man who was willing to stand surety. This statement was then forwarded to Superintendent Brewin for report. That police officer returned the statement from the Pydhones Police Station with an endorsement either for or against the application, and after receipt of it the Magistrate decided each case on its merits.

FURTHER RECOVERY OF LOOT.

On Thursday afternoon Superintendent Jones and Inspector Greyhurst obtained information with reference to some persons who in the early part of the week looted a Hindoo temple at the corner of Nishanpada. They proceeded to Bengalpoora and effected the arrest of a Mahomedan, in whose possession was found a brass serpent, and also a large quantity of brass and copper utensils belonging to the temple. From further information received on the spot they arrested in the same

locality a second person from whose possession they recovered a brass dome and some articles of wearing apparel, the property of the *pujarees* of the temple. In consequence of information given by the latter individual the police are on the look out for two other Mahomedans who are stated to have carried away other property from this temple.

At about 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon the Chief Constable of the G. I. P. Railway Police brought to Superintendent Brewin at Pydhonia a Mahomedan, who had gone to the Bank of Bombay to cash a currency note of Rs. 1,000. This particular note it appears was stolen from the cashier of the G. I. P. Railway on Friday last as he was proceeding towards Bhendy Bazaar together with five others. This Mahomedan, when questioned by the Police as to how he came by the note, said he had received it from another Mahomedan who had purchased from him Rs. 4 worth of cloth, and who had promised to come for the change between five and six o'clock. Superintendent Brewin sent a policeman in plain clothes to the shop of the above person, with instructions to arrest the man when he called for the change. This latter subsequently turned up for the change, and was taken into custody by the detective. He is a man of bad character, and when questioned about the possession of the note made a statement which led to the arrest of a second person, who is also a Mahomedan of bad character, and he made a communication to the Police, in consequence of which they are now in search of several other men, and there is every probability of the whole of this unfortunate cashier's property being recovered. Inspector Greyhurst and Subedar Shaik Ebrahim Imamoodin yesterday recovered several watches, chains buttons, and other gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 500, from some Mahomedan *budmashes*, residing in the vicinity of Nagpada. This property is believed by the Police to belong to two Marwarees, whose shops were looted at Memowada on Sunday last.

PROPERTY SENT TO THE BANK FOR SAFETY.

During the last two or three days a large quantity of money, jewellery, and other valuables has been removed by native citizens to the Bank of Bombay for safe custody.

DEPARTURE OF HINDOO FAMILIES.

Since the breaking out of the riots several families of Marwarees and Guzeratee and Soortee Hindoos have departed by railway to their native country. About twenty thousand persons are said to have thus gone away, but in the absence of official returns it is possible that the figures have been a little exaggerated.

THE ELOHEE'S SIGNATURE?

Some of the less educated Mahomedans have been discussing the advisability of having the signature of the "Istamboul Elchee," or the Turkish Consul in Bombay, affixed to the circular signed by the leaders of the Mahomedan and Hindoo communities. They allege that this is quite necessary to render the document binding on the Mahomedans.

"NO RELIGION."

Joe Miller's jest as to putting up a board, with the above inscription, on a place which was in danger of being damaged during the Gordon riots is well known. An incident somewhat on a par with it occurred on the Girgaum Road, where a Borah shopkeeper, afraid of the Ghatee rioters in that locality, closed his shop, and wrote on the door in large letters, "To be Let. Apply to Parsee Dorabjee, who is the owner of the shop." The point of the joke was, however, blunted by the looting of the shop shortly afterwards.

THE POLICE FOREARMED.

Now that quiet has been restored several additional items of interesting information are being gleaned, and one of them at least has a very special interest attaching to it. It may not, perhaps, be generally known that for a month or more before the outbreak on Friday the police had sufficient reason to justify them in concluding that a storm was brewing and might burst at any moment. From day to day the opinion gathered strength, and on Thursday, so convinced was the Commissioner that the trouble was not far off, that at 10 o'clock that night he called all his principal officers to the Head Office at Byculla, and a long conference took place, with the result that when the disturbance began the next day, the force was practically on the spot, though it was from the first seen that the smallness of numbers and non-possession of weapons of defence would place them at a serious disadvantage. The sepoy, it was true, had their *batons*, but as a prominent member of the force yesterday observed, "What was the good of these blunt toothpicks against the length and thickness of the rioters' bamboos?" The remark is full of calm philosophy, and in the event of future possibilities it might be as well if it were not altogether forgotten. Still, unprepared—that is only as far as arms are concerned—though they were, the local police force behaved splendidly, and their gallant conduct throughout will ever be remembered with feelings of pride by the citizens of Bombay. Their calm, courageous, and genial chief, Mr. Vincent, has shown himself beyond the shadow of doubt to be the right man in the right place, and he is to be sincerely congratulated on having at his command a body of officers and men who, under most trying circumstances, have proved themselves equal to any emergency. It has been a terribly trying time for them, but they have acquitted themselves in a manner which has elicited admiration from all quarters, and it is sincerely to be trusted that they are now within easy reach of the rest they so thoroughly deserve.

On all hands the regulars, too, have proved their thorough efficiency and reliability, and their gallant commander, Brigadier-General Budgen, who has practically been up night and day since he arrived on Saturday, has the satisfaction of knowing that with such splendid material at his disposal, the Bombay army will always be able to give a good account of itself when called upon to do so.

The excellent services of the Volunteers have already been acknowledged, and what has been said about them is equally applicable to the officers and men of the Lapwing, of the Royal Indian

Marine, and the party of helpers so kindly sent by the P. & O. S. N. Co., one and all of whom have afforded most substantial assistance to the police and military in the troublesome times through which the city has been passing.

HOW THE FIRST SHOTS WERE ORDERED.

The following account is given by an eye-witness:—As nothing definite has been reported as to how the first shots came to be fired on Friday, the 11th, I should like to state what actually occurred. The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Crummy, left the Byculla police office at 1-10 p.m. on receiving information of the outbreak. He got down at Pydhownee, and managed to allay the fears of the Hindoo inhabitants on whose houses stones had been showered by the Mahomedans. He was shortly after joined by Mr. Vincent, the Commissioner, and they both proceeded to make arrangements regarding the preservation of peace in Jambles Moholla and Kika Street, and in Bhendy Bazaar. In the Bhendy Bazaar both Mr. Vincent and Mr. Crummy were hurt, and the powerful Mahomedan who had hit Mr. Vincent was followed and arrested in a lane near the Nawab's mosque by Constable Good, at great risk to himself. Thence Mr. Vincent and Mr. Crummy proceeded to Jail Road, and returning by the Bhendy Bazaar route they went to the Erskine Road. The pelting of stones was here so thick as to render the further progress of the party unsafe, in consequence of which they were obliged to retire until such time as the military, whose assistance had been called for, appeared on the scene. On the arrival of the soldiers the party proceeded to the Erskine Road Chowkey. The populace along the Gol Pitha, Seven Roads, and Islampoora was in a great state of excitement. In the last place the Chales thore and Julais robbed everybody they could. The rioting was being continued throughout the route fast and furious. At Falkland Road several arrests were made. The Mahomedans had spread terror in Koombarwada, and a party of them came out to Grant Road at about 3-30 p.m. The Doorgadevi Temple had been desecrated and looted at 2 p.m. There were about fifty Hindoos, including men, women and children, wanting to go to the Two Tanks, but they could not get there for fear of the rioters. Whilst Mr. Crummy was driving down to the Two Tanks in the police-brake, and had just passed the corner of Goozia Moholla, a young Mahomedan boy with a long stick rushed up to the conveyance and began hitting several Hindoo men, women, and children who were walking at the side of the brake for protection. That worked like fire to fuel or match to gunpowder. A large crowd of Mahomedans then rushed on the Hindoos, who made their way to the brake to avoid their assailants. Superintendent's Grennan, Ingram and Nolan, and Inspectors Butterfield and Framjee, came up at this juncture, also about a score of Mahratta soldiers of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry. Their united exertions succeeded in driving back the crowd of infuriated Mahomedans, and in taking the Hindoos, half dead with fear, past the Two Tanks, whence they fled to their respective homes. Just then about two thousand Mahomedans rushed out from several narrow

streets and pelted the police and the military with stones in a most ferocious manner, and the latter were obliged to retreat. A European engine-driver, who was gallantly assisting the police as a volunteer, was knocked down on the ground, and nearly everybody of the party more or less injured. The crowd set up an exultant cry of victory and came upon the party for the second time. Several among them stopped the brake and tried to unharness the horses, while the coachman was knocked off his box. In view of the serious pass to which matters had come the military loaded their guns and fired; and it was well they did so, for otherwise it is certain that many of both the military and police would have fallen victims to the lathis and other weapons of the rioters, who had a majority of about fifty to one in their favour. The Commissioner, who had been all this while very busily engaged in quelling the disturbances in Cammatseepoora, rode up to see how matters stood. The police then retired to the Two Tanks and took up a position there. Several Hindoos had been stabbed and deliberately murdered by Pathans on the Duncan Road, and in one case the assailants were captured by two Parsees, who have been cited by the police as witnesses.

FRIDAY PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

It being considered possible, though not probable, that extra precautionary measures might be of advantage in certain parts of the city on Friday it had been arranged to station a large body of European Infantrymen and thirty or forty men of the 2nd Bombay Lancers outside the Juma Musjid during the hour of prayer, which extends from 12 noon to one o'clock. Troops will also be placed at the old Mombadevi Chowky to guard the Hindoo quarter there, and at Jakaria Musjid, Null Bazaar, Grant Road, Byculla, and other places where Mahomedans were in the habit of congregating on that day. The members of the Bombay Light Horse had also been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for duty, and assembled outside the Bombay Club at 10 a.m.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND THE INJURED.

His Excellency the Governor will pay a short visit to Bombay on Saturday for the purpose of seeing the several persons who were injured during the riots and who are now being treated in the local hospitals. His Excellency is expected to arrive at about 7 o'clock in the morning, and alighting at the Byculla Station will proceed first to the Police Hospital, where many native members of the local force are lying under treatment, then to the J. J. Hospital, and lastly to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

TIMELY ASSISTANCE.

As soon as a report of the breaking out of the riots reached Kolesa Moholla on Friday at noon, the two leading men of that street, Mr. Cassim Mitha and Mr. Ibrahim Patel, called together the chief residents and exacted from them a guarantee that order should be maintained. Not content with this arrangement, they placed a guard at each end of the street to prevent the inhabitants from going out without permission. Moreover, they daily supplied food to about five hundred men, including policemen, indigent Mahomedans, and

even Hindoos. Another gentleman, who rendered the police most valuable assistance, especially on Friday and Saturday, when help was most needed, is Mr. Mookke Cassum Moosa, his Highness Aga Khan's manager, who has been most cordially thanked by the Police Commissioner for his services.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

A guard was on Thursday kept at the B. V. R. Headquarters and also at Worlee. Lieutenant H. R. H. Wilkinson, B. V. R., was on duty on Saturday and Sunday at the Common Jail under the orders of Captain Baird.

(Times of India, Saturday, August 19.)

PRAYER AND PEACE.

Contrary to the expectation of the natives that there would be a renewal of the disturbances on Friday, the day passed off quietly and without any notable incidents. Almost all the business places and the shops in the native town were closed until the Mahomedans returned home from their afternoon service at the Juma Musjid, and the vehicular and pedestrian traffic was not nearly as large as is usually the case. Some of the most busy streets, such as the Bhendy Bazaar, Null Bazaar, Duncan Road, Moombadevi, and various other localities, where thousands of people pass and repass on ordinary days, presented a rather deserted appearance in the morning. Both the Hindoos and the Mahomedans did not open their shops nor did many of them stir out of their houses. About 11 o'clock, however, a few Mahomedans were seen at Bhendy Bazaar, Null Bazaar, and other parts inhabited by them, to proceed in the direction of the Juma Musjid, where they go every Friday for the purpose of public prayer. During the last few days both the police and the military had interdicted the use by pedestrians of sticks and umbrellas; but yesterday the order seemed to have been relaxed, and people were observed to be going about with umbrellas in their hands. There were very few Hindoos noticed in Mahomedan localities, and the rumours that were spread in all quarters about a renewal of the disturbances created for a time mutual distrust, but this disappeared soon after the termination of the Mahomedan prayers. The streets in the afternoon assumed a more lively appearance, and the pedestrian traffic increased, and the people became more confident of peaceful intentions on either side as the day wore on. The several cloth markets were closed in the morning, though the main gates of two of the markets were kept open, and business was partially transacted at the close of the day. The police and the military occupied the corners of the various main roads, and the manner in which they quietly sat on verandahs of houses or strolled in the streets without any fire-arms in their hands showed that they had entire confidence in their strength, and that they expected no disturbances in the town. The European soldiers, some of whom were armed only with bamboo sticks, had an easy time of it, as they sat chatting with each other or smoking or reading; while the native troops seemed to regard matters with equal complacency. The Bombay Light Horse turned out in the morn-

ing and took up their position at the corner of Moombadevi where the four roads converge.

APPEARANCE OF THE MAIN STREETS.

Proceeding from the Fort to the native town, the Mahomedan shops opposite the Crawford Markets were observed to have been opened. Almost all the shops, however, along Shaik Abdul Bayman Street were closed, and the same was the case at Bhendy Bazaar, Duncan Road, where the doors and windows of houses were closed, Null Bazaar, Jugjeevan Keeka Street and Marwarree Bazaar. The Jugjeevan Keeka Street was guarded, in addition to native troops, by the lascars of the Royal Indian Marine, who were armed with bamboo sticks. The shops along the Bhendy Bazaar, as already remarked, were shut, and the usual large crowds of people were not observable on the road, which is one of the most frequented in the city. This and the deserted appearance of the Nawab's Mosque, and the street adjoining it, presented to the spectator an appearance in marked contrast with the tumultuous proceedings of the Friday before last. In the Nawab's Mosque, one solitary individual, an old man of venerable appearance, who was kneeling to say his noonday prayers. Two fruiterers' shops were open opposite to the mosque, and a few more shops were here and there partially so, that is, they had one shutter down, this arrangement evidently being made to enable the owner, on seeing the least sign of approaching danger, to put up that last plank, and shut himself in. A score of military men guarded this quarter, whilst the road leading from the Jamssetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital to the Two Tanks was guarded by a gun pointed towards the latter locality, 28 Royal Artillerymen under Captain Benson, and also by eighty men of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, under Major Nicholetts. Nearly all the shops here were open. The gallant Major was going his rounds accompanied by a couple of orderlies, and with a walking stick as his only weapon of defence. Bodies of the Bombay Light Horse (which corps, by the way, had a wonderfully good muster considering it was mail day) and the 2nd Bombay Lancers also patrolled this and other important parts where disturbances have occurred during the last few days. The road from the Two Tanks to the Grant Road and the Duncan Road exhibited similar signs of vigilance on the part of the civil and military authorities. Near the Three Lights at the Null Bazaar, which was recently the centre of several severely contested and bloody affrays, Colonel Scott was on the alert with one hundred of his men (5th Bombay Light Infantry) with the following officers:—Lieutenants Chitty and Sargent, Subedar-Major Ambar Singh, Subedars Hanmantrao Choban and Rama Pratkan, and Native Adjutant Uttam-singh. Police guards were placed at the Hindoo temples in Bhooleshwar. Khetwady and Falkland Road was under the watch and ward of Superintendent MacDermott and Inspector Briscoe, of Bombay, and some Tanna policemen and of the military. Men of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment were at Pydhowne, where were also Royal Artillerymen with a gun in position pointed towards Bhendy Bazaar. At

Two Tanks the police were in charge of Superintendent Nolan and Inspectors Butterfield and Tighe. At Moombadevee and in the streets adjacent to it, and all along Sheikh Memon Street, or Marwaree Bazaar, parties of the 2nd Bombay Lancers were observed on patrol duty. European troops of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment were also there. Superintendent Grennan and Inspectors Gannon and Nelmas were on duty near the Moombadevee Temple and the Marwaree Bazaar. Superintendent Sweeney, with Inspectors Saunders and Moore, were on duty at the Jackeria Musjid. The gates of the Luthmidas Khimjee Cloth Market were closed, but though the gates of the Mangaldas and Mooljee Jaitha Markets remained open, all the shops were closed, as were the doors of dwelling-houses in many streets.

THE SCENE AT THE JUMMA MUSJID.

Warned by the terrible events which marked last Friday the civil and military authorities were most thoroughly on the alert throughout the earlier part of Friday in that most densely populated part of the native town in which is situated the famous Jumma Musjid, the largest and most important tabernacle of the Mahomedan community residing in the town of Bombay. It is a fine old building with a somewhat imposing appearance, and within its precincts there can be accommodated something like seven thousand persons, that is if full advantage be taken of its spacious courtyard and the terrace of the large *chawl* which abuts on it. Indeed, on the all eventful day on which the disturbances broke out it is estimated that something like that number of people were in attendance. In all the approaches to it on Friday the shops were shut, business was entirely suspended, and the utmost tranquillity prevailed. Mr. Campbell and Dr. Weir, two of the Special Magistrates, had made themselves as comfortable as they could in two rather risky lounge chairs, placed under the shelter of a somewhat squalid gateway nearly facing the main entrance to the Musjid, while Brigadier-General Budgen, Major Blomfield, Officiating A. A. G., Superintendent Brewin, Sirdar Rao Bahadur Mir Abdul Ali, Inspectors Roberts, Framjee Bhicajee, and Sloane, and Constable Hardsore were walking about near at hand, while the devotees were quietly making their way into the Musjid. Some forty members of the local police force and ten men of the Bijapore Police armed with buckshot were dispersed round about the place, while the services of thirty men of the 2nd Bombay Lancers had also been requisitioned, ten of them being stationed at the southern gate, ten at the northern gate, and a like number at the eastern gate. About half-past eleven a fair young student of the Photographic Art made her appearance on the scene and took a couple of capital portraits of the gallant General, the Special Magistrates, and a few other fortunate individuals, who will most probably have the pleasure of seeing the group in one of the English illustrated journals in the course of a few mails. In the meantime the worshippers were slowly entering the Musjid, and General Budgen, with Major Blomfield, repaired to a room in the Musjid overlooking the hall of prayer to watch the

attendants at worship, while two Mahomedan members of the detective force took up their places inside the hall. The attendance was much smaller than is generally the case, it being stated to be only about one-fourth of the usual number. It might have been considerably larger, but Sirdar Mir Abdulali turned back four or five hundred young lads, fearing they might give vent to some of those mischievous freaks generally associated with the juvenile element. For the most part those who attended the Musjid on Friday were elderly, respectable-looking members of the community, and their general demeanour was such as to remove any impression that trouble might be created. At about a quarter to one prayers were over, and the worshippers dispersed to their homes as quietly and as orderly as they had arrived. Just as they were leaving, Mr. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, Mr. Kennedy, Superintendent of the Panch Mahals Police, who is now on special duty in Bombay, and Mr. Crummy, Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police, rode up with a small escort of mounted police, and finding that everything was quiet departed to some other part of the town. The two detectives who were present in the Musjid during prayer time, on being asked as to whether anything extraordinary had taken place, stated that the usual exhortation had not been delivered, and that no reference whatever had been made to the recent disturbances: nothing beyond the ordinary prayers had been offered. The military remained on duty for a short while longer, and, seeing that there was little or no probability of anything in the nature of a disturbance arising, withdrew.

THE MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

The following are the details of the arrangements made by the military authorities for the preservation of order:—The Royal Artillery have four guns out, one dominating the Mesh Egoos Musjid in rear of the Pdownie Police Station, two at the junction of the Grant and Parel Roads opposite the J. J. Hospital, and one in the Common Jail at Omerkhadi. Each gun is in charge of a gun party of seventeen Royal Artillerymen, with an escort of twelve men for the single guns and twenty for the two facing the hospital. The Royal Navy have fifty-seven men on duty near Messrs. Stephens' stables in Ohurney Road; a small party of Blue Jackets at the Tramway Terminus, Girgaum; and two officers and detachments at the Prince's Dock and the Tramway Stables, Byculla. Two squadrons of Cavalry were yesterday morning moved to the entrance of the Prince's Dock, where accommodation has been placed at the disposal of the military authorities by the Chairman of the Port Trust, and one squadron to Government House, Parel. The last mentioned squadron supplies a detachment for duty, consisting of thirty men, by day and twenty by night at the Tramway Terminus, Parel, and also has detached posts of about six men each by day and night at Jackeria Bunder, the Parel Fire Brigade Station, and near the Sewree Cemetery; at Dadur Police Station of seven men by day and twenty by night; at Malabar Hill (south end) of twelve men; and near Messrs. Kemp's establishment at Cumballa Hill twelve men. The Cavalry also supply sixty men for general patrol duty, and six patrols are always in attendance at

Pydhownee. The British Infantry have a hundred men located in a big building facing the Pydhownee station. They supply gun detachments of fifteen men each and outposts at Jackeria Musjid and in the Null Bazaar; and one hundred men at the J. J. Hospital, twenty-five of these being sent to the jail at night time. At Essa Khalifa's stables in Bellasis Road there are stationed another sixty; at the junction of DeLisle and Haines Roads ten; and at the Gas Works twenty-five. Inside the jail there are twenty; at Jacob's Circle thirty; at Lalibang, Parel, fifteen; at Malabar Hill (south end) twenty-five; and in the vicinity of Messrs. Kemp's establishment at Cumballa Hill, forty. The Native Infantry furnish one hundred and forty men at Grant Road, ninety at Grant Road west, fifty inside the jail, a gun escort of forty men at the junction of Grant and Parel Roads, twenty between Mandvie and Musjid Bunder, ten at Jackeria Musjid, thirty at the Parel Police Station, thirty for Commissariat work, and twenty for general escort duty. The men mount guard at nine every morning, and practically have twenty-four hours on and the same number off duty. on Friday there were special parties out, consisting of eighty men of the 2nd Bombay Lancers, thirty of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, and seventy-five of the 25th Bombay Rifles. A party of the 2nd Bombay Lancers, consisting of 100 rank and file, under the command of Captain Griffiths, were posted at Shaik Memon Street at a distance of about two hundred yards, while at the Jackeria Musjid twenty-five men of the 25th Bombay Rifles, under Lieutenant Cleary, and ten men of the Bombay 2nd Lancers were stationed. A party of the North Lancashire Regiment, consisting of 30 rank and file, under Lieutenant Wyld Browne, and ten men of the Cavalry paraded at the old Mombadevie Chowkey. One hundred native lascars of H. M.'s Indian Marine were posted at Jamli Mohola. At the south-east corner of the Common Jail twenty men of the 25th Bombay Rifles, under a native officer, together with ten men of the Cavalry, paraded; and at Bellasis Road, by Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s establishment, there were thirty rank and file of the 25th Bombay Rifles and twenty men of the Cavalry, while ten men of the Cavalry patrolled the streets at Mahim and Doorgadevi. Lieutenant-Colonel Jones is in command of the Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel Pearce, the Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel Tandy, 25th Rifles; Lieutenant-Colonel Forjett, the Marine Battalion; Colonel W. Scott, 5th Bombay Light Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Goldsmith, Lancashire Fusiliers; Lieutenant-Colonel Byley, the Loyal North Lancashire; and Captain Schomburg, the detachment of Royal Navy men. At the temporary Headquarters at Pydhownee there are, in addition to General Budgen, Colonel Shortland; Major Blomfield, (officially Assistant Adjutant-General); Captain Aitken, 19th Bombay Infantry, from Mhow; Captain Weisman, 13th Bombay Infantry, from Ahmednugger; and Captain Swann, D.A.A.G.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Bombay Light Horse had thirty-three men on parade on Friday, fifteen of them doing patrol duty and the rest remaining at Pydhownee in case their services should be specially required. The Bombay Rifles had twenty men at Chinchpoojly

Police Station and twenty-five at the Hornby Vellard, while this corps also has a fixed post at the Worlee Pumping Station.

WORK AT THE DOCKS.

Early yesterday morning a large number of Mahomedan and Hindoo stevedores' labourers went to work as usual at the Victoria and Prince's Docks, and continued working side by side in the different sheds and on board the steamers lying in the Docks until a very late hour in the evening. Superintendent Ingram, of the Dock Police, and Inspectors Lee-Smith and Moore were the whole day on duty to prevent any breach of the peace, while a party of Blue Jackets with fixed bayonets were also in attendance in case of any emergency arising; but happily no disturbance of any sort occurred.

THE MILL-HANDS.

On inquiry at the Fort offices of the principal Bombay mill-owners our reporter was informed that none of the mills could be worked yesterday because of the small number of operatives that presented themselves. When several of the mill-hands were peremptorily informed the day before by their employers that unless they came to work on Friday the deduction from their wages of a double days' pay (which is the usual penalty imposed on absentees according to the rules) would be strictly enforced, the men begged for leave for that day, stating, as their reason, that their presence was necessary at home to assure the safety of their families. Although this leave of absence was not formally granted, it was, in the nature of the circumstances, indirectly assented to. The mill proprietors, however, have made strenuous exertions to keep the mills going from to-day, and they have great confidence in their endeavours proving successful.

OFFICIAL LIST OF THE KILLED.

From the returns prepared in the Health Department of the Municipality as to the number of persons who have died from injuries received during the riots, it appears that up to on Friday morning sixty-seven deaths had been recorded, twenty-five of the deceased being Hindoos and forty-two Mussalmans. Eleven deaths have so far, according to the returns, resulted from gunshot wounds, ten of the dead being Mussalmans. Forty-four deaths have occurred from fracture of the skull, the dead including twenty-one Hindoos and twenty-three Mussalmans. One Hindoo is stated to have died from a stab in the back with a knife, one from exhaustion following a wound on the chest, one from hæmorrhage consequent on a bayonet wound, and one from hæmorrhage caused by a cut throat. Three Mussalmans succumbed to penetrating wounds and two to bayonet wounds, while one is stated to have been killed by accident.

EXODUS OF NATIVE FAMILIES FROM BOMBAY.

There has been a large exodus of native families, chiefly Hindoos, from Bombay, by the B. B. & C. I. & G. I. P. railways. From figures obtained from the railway offices, it appears that on Wednesday last no fewer than 4,791 passengers left Bombay, 3,492 persons having travelled to Guzerat and other distant districts. On the following day the

number of persons leaving Bombay by the Bombay and Baroda line was 8,283. Taking into consideration the fact that about four or five hundred passengers travel daily by the evening mail trains, these figures show an increase of over 7,000 passengers during the last two days. During the last five days there were about 9,000 passengers booked at the Byculla Station of the G. I. P. Railway Company, which was again a large increase as compared with ordinary times. Now that confidence has been restored, it is believed that the people will cease migrating to their native countries.

PREPARING FOR EMERGENCIES.

Within the last four or five days the entire stock of arms and ammunition at Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s Fort Establishment has been sold to European residents in the Fort. The stocks at other business places in the city have also been very largely reduced.

TWO EUROPEAN LADIES ATTACKED.

One incident of a startling nature which occurred on the afternoon the rioting commenced, and which has not been previously mentioned, has been brought to our notice. It seems that about an hour (that is at two o'clock) after the riots began at Jumma Musjid two European ladies, Mrs. Stewart and Mrs. Denning, who at the time had with them a young child, were proceeding in a hack victoria, driven by a Mussulman, along Kika Street, when between four and five hundred Hindoos surrounded the *gharry*, violently assaulted the *gharrywalla* and roughly handled the ladies, from whom it is said they took some jewellery and a purse of money. Fortunately assistance was speedily at hand, and the ladies were placed in another *gharry* and conveyed in safety to their destination.

THE END OF THE TROUBLE.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19.

The Governor of Bombay arrived here this morning from Poona and visited the wounded in the J. J. Hospital, Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and Police Hospital. At the last-named institution there are 28 men of the local police force under treatment for various injuries sustained during the late riots in the city. His Excellency conveyed to them his high sense of appreciation of the splendid services they had rendered in quelling the disturbances. His Excellency asked Dr. Sydney Smith, the Police Surgeon, numerous questions as to the possibility of acquiring additional land for the extension of the premises, and it is not improbable judging from what passed between the Governor and Dr. Smith, that something would be done at no distant date to improve the Police Hospital, which stands very badly in need of improvement. It will be of course understood that in addition to the 28 patients already referred to there are several native policemen who have received minor injuries which are happily not sufficiently serious to prevent them from attending to their duties. The Governor also inspected the temporary Cavalry Lines at the Prince's Dock, the temporary Lines of the Rifles at Warree Bunder, and also visited the Sassoon Docks where other troops are stationed. After leaving the Sassoon Dock, Lord Harris drove to the Yacht

Club, where he had breakfast in company with Brigadier-General Budge, Mr. Vincent, Commissioner of Police, Lieutenant-Colonel Harris, Military Secretary, and Captain Fowle, A.-D.-O. Later in the day the Governor visited several parts of the native town where the riots had been more serious. He then drove to the Secretariat where he remained until the afternoon, when his Excellency left for Poona. The city is now perfectly quiet, the shops have been re-opened, and the working classes are pursuing their daily avocations. The military precautions will, however, be maintained for some little time to come.

THE MAHOMEDANS AND THE PRABHAS PATAN RIOTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES OF INDIA.

Sir,—Your characterisation of the Thursday meeting of the Mussalmans in connection with the Prabhas Patan riots in your yesterday's leader as a "retaliation" and "counter-demonstration" against the Hindoo Mahadev Bâg meeting, and therefore "unwise" and "indiscreet," brings again into prominent relief a want that has often been felt by the leaders of the Mussalman community—the want of a truly representative organ of Mussalman views and an accurate chronicler of their doings in the public press in Bombay. Unfortunately, the fact of the present deplorable riots in Bombay, following so close upon our meeting, has lent a colourable excuse to what, if our proceedings had been accurately and fully reported, and its true character thereby properly conveyed to you, would have been only an apt illustration of the fallacy *post hoc, non propter hoc*. Apart from the exemplary orderliness of the assembly, which was really a surprise to us well acquainted with the dangerous susceptibilities and sensitiveness of our co-religionists, all the speakers demanded nothing else but justice and fair play, and repeatedly declared that if after a free and searching enquiry, unhampered by ignorant extraneous pressure and agitation, it was found that the Mussalmans were the real culprits, they would be the first to rejoice in the disturbers of the public peace being brought to a speedy and exemplary punishment. Our opening of a subscription list was in response to an express appeal for funds from the Mussalmans of Patan, who were too poor to entertain, without such an assistance, counsel that would submit their case properly before the Court, and we thought that, in responding to the appeal, we were but furthering the ends of justice by securing an adequate representation of the defence. And last, by so far from our meeting having been convened in any spirit of opposition and antagonism to the Hindoos, one of its special objects was to confer and co-operate with the Mahadev Bâg Committee with a view to concerted action being taken to attain what at all events was the sole motive with which we were actuated, *viz.*, to have justice done and punishment meted out to whomsoever was found guilty. I trust that a consideration of these facts will lead to dissipate the erroneous idea that prevails as to the true character of our movement.—Yours, &c.

AMIRUDDIN TYABJI,

Joint Honorary Secretary,

Mussalman Prabhas Patan Byot Defence Committee.
August 14.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES OF INDIA.

Sir,—The position which you have taken up in reference to the deplorable riots in Bombay is to be regretted for more reasons than one. For one thing, it is eminently unjudicial. The *ex cathedra* judgment which you have undertaken to pronounce with such confidence as to the causes of the riots is, to say the least, based on no proper investigation or evidence, and resting as it apparently does on one-sided representations, it seems to be wholly erroneous. For another, it is no less injudicious and impolitic. Whatever the real causes of the riots and whoever may be really responsible for their occurrence, the re-establishment of peace and good-will, which we are all so anxious to bring about, will certainly not be facilitated or promoted by charging one or the other of the parties with having been the authors of the disturbance. The time has not come for a confident pronouncement of judgment, nor are the requisite materials for forming a correct decision yet available; but it seems to me that the cow-killing agitation and the Junaghad riots committees have had about as much to do with the riots as, let us say, the Irish Home Rule Bill or the Franco-Siamese embroglio. Mr. Amirudin Tyabjee's sensible letter had knocked that part of your argument on the head, and it is a wholly gratuitous assumption that the movements in Bombay in reference to the Prabhas Patan riots were intended to show any distrust of the administration of justice by the Junaghad Durbar; while the emphatic and reiterated demand for the dissolution of the committees as the only means of restoring quiet and order in the city is nothing more or less than a humiliating confession of inability to control and check turbulence and lawlessness and a disastrous yielding and therefore premium to mob rule, and implies that henceforth no movement, however legitimate or necessary, can be undertaken lest the ruffians and *badmashes* of the town should threaten to rise and commit excess. I venture to think that you, Sir, will be the first to discountenance such a doctrine, and I can only hope that the promoters of the Hindoo and Mahomedan communities, whose objects are perfectly legitimate and between whom there is no antagonism whatever, will think twice before adopting any such action.

August 16.

JUSTICE.

[* We have inserted the above in order that the leaders of the agitation which preceded the riots should have no reason to complain that a free hearing has been denied them. If our correspondent, a Hindoo of position, will go further, and establish to the satisfaction of reasonable people that the riots had a purely spontaneous origin, we shall be glad to afford him facilities for the purpose. Meantime, if there is no intention to show distrust in the Junaghad Durbar, why are the committees maintained—committees, the formation of one of which was inaugurated by a declaration at Madhav Bagh that "no dependence could be placed on the amicable protestations of the Durbar or the professions of service of the local pleaders of Patan," and by warnings that if the Durbar were at fault, the Political Agent and the Government of Bombay would have to be approached? So long as the committees remain there will be an obvious and organized manifestation of the rivalries between the two communities. Their dissolution, on the other hand, would be an unmistakable and practical declaration, *coram populo*, that the quarrel is over. There would be nothing humiliating in this. It would be a concession to good feeling and civic duty, and the first to move in that direction on either side would deserve well of his co-religionists and of the city.—*Ed. T. of I.*]

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES OF INDIA.

Sir,—It would be interesting to hear what your correspondent "Justice" thinks of the following two matters:—First, the action of one of the newly-elected members of the enlarged Legislative Council in prejudging at the Hindoo meeting at

the "Madhav Bagh" a question which, it was known, must become the subject of judicial investigation in the Courts of a Native State. Second, the language reported to have been used by the President of the meeting on that occasion. The *Times of India* has made certain comments on a startling public event, and drawn attention to alleged causes, on the surface, deducible from the overt action of certain prominent members of both communities. If your correspondent "Justice" is a leader in the Hindoo community, it would have been more to the point if he had stated that he is in a position to know that there are other causes besides those which have been already assigned for the recent outburst of hostility between the heads of the two communities, and that he will state them when a subsidence of the present excitement, or an official investigation as to who were the real and responsible promoters of the disturbance, affords the desired opportunity.

August 17.

OBSERVER.

THE BOMBAY RIOTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES OF INDIA.

Sir,—These riots between the two principal races in India, which have been observable in other parts lately, and which culminated in Bombay last Friday, show demonstratively that the ancient bitterness between the Hindoos and the Mahomedans in religious matters is as rife to-day towards the close of the nineteenth century as it was in the days of Tamerlane and Aurangzeb. That years pass by without this smouldering hostility bursting out into flame, as it did last Friday, only shows the existence of some restraining influence operating powerfully enough to keep the flames under. It does not require any profound thinking to see that this restraining influence is nothing but the predominating presence of the European element in the more responsible part of the administration of the country. Once remove or weaken that element, this wholesome check or restraint is gone, or so weakened as to be inoperative; and then what the result would be in grave contingencies like last week's can scarcely be conceived. The eternal cant of political agitators in India, about the promises in the Proclamation of 1858, and about the rights of the Indians to a full share in the administration of the country, receives a full and satisfactory answer from events like these of last week, the gravity of which none can under-rate. Such being the case, any measure which directly or indirectly tends to weaken the English element in the administration of the country, an element which alone is capable of operating as a restraint on the wild passions of the hostile races of India, should be discouraged. And as the runaway motion of Mr. Paul in Parliament for simultaneous examinations in India, if adopted, would undoubtedly have such a tendency in flooding the services with a native element, it would tend materially to weaken the all essential English element on occasions of a grave import, and the consequences would be disastrous. Before closing, would it not be better to remind the Congress-wallas and other political agitators in India, before they begin to din into our ears the annual talk about political aspirations of the people and their political rights and privileges, that, as seen from the events of last week, the people of India are by no means fit to receive those political rights and privileges, which are so constantly demanded in their names, and that no

good can be done to India, as a whole, till these two great factions of the Indians learn to regard each other with less of bitterness and hostility, notwithstanding religious differences; and that it were better for them to set their shoulders to the wheel in educating slowly the mind of the ignorant millions towards such a desirable end, before they agitate about political rights and privileges, which, under existing circumstances, can never be enjoyed peacefully without the danger of liberty degenerating into license.—
Yours, &c.,

H. LASCARI,
Barrister-at-Law.

High Court, Bombay, August 14.

PUBLIC MEETINGS AND THE RIOTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES OF INDIA.

Sir,—It is superfluous to say that all Poona is shocked at the terrible news from Bombay. The troops are still leaving for Bombay, and the rumour is that up to last night some 350 people were killed in the fray! A preliminary meeting of Mahomedan leaders that was to have been held here this afternoon to promote a movement against the much discussed "simultaneous examinations" for the Indian Civil Service has had to be postponed *à la* for obvious reasons. One cannot be too careful about organising these public meetings, as they are apt to lead to unforeseen consequences. I for one am prepared to urge Government to enact a rule providing that no public meeting shall be held without the previous sanction of a constituted authority. For who knows that but for the recent Hindoo and Mahomedan meetings in Bombay the present disastrous disturbances might have been averted? Of course, their intentions were good enough, but their action has indirectly led to a great catastrophe. These public agitations seldom do any good in a backward country like India. I myself was asked to identify myself with the Mahomedan meeting of Thursday last in support of those implicated in the Patan imbroglio, but I thought it proper not to countenance it in any way. Still no one would have thought of holding it if the Hindoos had not held their meeting previously. It is to be hoped a generous construction will be put on the occurrence, as after all it was the outcome of circumstances irresistible to ignorant and fanatical minds. Education and civilisation alone can cure these tendencies of human nature, and that means time. Meanwhile, the leaders of the respective communities should do all in their power to bring about a cessation of hostilities and ultimate peace, as suggested by H. E. Lord Harris himself.

Napier Hotel, August 13.

F. V.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES OF INDIA.

Sir,—I see that my name figures somewhat too prominently in certain quarters in connection with the riots, and a great deal of ill-informed and unfounded criticism is indulged in as regards the cow-killing and the Prabhas-Patan riots movement (in which I have taken part in common with a large number of my co-religionists) in relation to the riots in Bombay.

In the present excited state of public feeling, however, it will serve no useful purpose, even if it may not do actual harm, to reply to these criticisms or to attempt a personal explanation. I shall therefore refrain for the present from following the example of those who seem so anxious to rush into

print with their crude theories and random guesses, and to honour me by crediting me with an amount of power and influence of the possession of which I was hitherto ignorant. I will not attempt a detailed answer of all the idle and mischievous gossip which some persons seem so ready to swallow. I am quite prepared to defend and justify my action in connection with the movements which seem to afford a convenient working hypothesis as regards the riots to certain persons from whom better judgment might have been expected, and I shall be content to accept the public verdict arrived at on sufficient and reliable data.

For the present I need only say that the suggestions and insinuations made against me personally are as unfounded as is the random talk of the promoters of the Mahomedan and Hindoo communities in connection with the Patan riots being the real, if innocent and unconscious, authors of the disturbances in Bombay. "One who Knows" seems to know precious little indeed of facts, and seem more anxious to throw dirt than to supply facts and arguments.—
Yours, &c.,

LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI.

August 16.

CLOSING OF SHOPS IN THE PIECE-GOODS BAZAARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES OF INDIA.

Sir,—Although I have now no connection with the Native Piece Goods Merchants' Association, having resigned my post of Deputy Chairman of this body. I and Mr. Govindjee Thakersey Mooljee, Secretary of the Bhattia Hallai Mahajans, thought it our duty, after reading the assurances of peace given by Mr. J. M. Campbell, Collector of Bombay, and one of the Special Magistrates, accompanied by Sirdar Abdool Ali and Superintendent Harry Brewin, to request the members of the Association to resume their business. This was done by several of them, but when they saw that other native traders at Javeri Bazaar and Twist Bazaar, who had also opened their shops, had again closed them, they have again closed their shops. I would suggest that Mr. J. M. Campbell, the Special Magistrate, and Mr. Vincent, the Police Commissioner, should address a few lines to the Chairman of the Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association, asking them to call a general meeting of that body, and if they, i.e. Mr. Campbell and Mr. Vincent, attend the meeting, I am sure the members will listen to them and resume business. As regards the firm of Morarjee Goculdas & Co., of which I am a member, I have to say that they resumed business two days ago.—
Yours, &c.,

DAMODAR GOALDAS MUNJEE.

August 16.

THE NAGPADA MAHOMEDANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES OF INDIA.

Sir,—In an account that has been given of the riotous scenes at Nagpada, the Mahomedan inhabitants of that locality have been described as being mostly *badmashes*. As participators in a riot they as well as their opponents undoubtedly deserve to be so called. But in justice to the Nagpada Mussalman, it must be said that apt as he is to become wild and ungovernable when he fancies he has cause to think his religion insulted or attacked, he is equally capable of showing sparks of a noble nature even when his fanatic fury is at its height. In the present instance the so-called *badmash* of Nagpada has shown that he has honour and humanity enough to protect even at the risk of his own safety his helpless Hindoo

neighbours, the Marwarries, the corn-dealers, and others, who live at Nagpada in the very midst of Mussalmans. At Nagpada isolated Hindoo families were protected; Hindoo shopkeepers' persons and property not touched; Hindoo stragglers either safely escorted to their homes, or in most cases only given a good beating without serious injury; and Hindoo women and children in no case molested. I hope I have succeeded in showing that Nagpada cannot on the whole boast of *budmashes* of pure and unalloyed wickedness, and that as a hot-bed of *budmashes* it must yield the first place to some other locality.

—Yours, &c. L. M. SAADI.
August 16.

THE CAUSES OF THE RIOTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES OF INDIA.

Sir,—I have been much pained by the attitude—the very unfair attitude—which you have unfortunately taken up, and which you so persistently maintain towards certain so-called Hindoo leaders in connection with the unhappy riots that have disgraced Bombay during the past week. Of course, you are expressing the view which you honestly hold, but I must say your judgment has been warped, first, by the inherent prejudice against the Hindoos from which few Anglo-Indian minds are free, and, secondly, by the haste in which you undertook to fix the responsibility of the riots, without waiting for full and adequate information and without giving all sides a fair and impartial hearing. This is to be deeply regretted, for it comes to this, that the great influence which you so justly and so deservedly wield is, in this matter, thrown against the Hindoos, and this places them at a serious disadvantage in the inquiry which the Government must, and I think will, order into the origin of the sad events of the past few days. I really think the course which you are pursuing is, as "Justice" pointed out in your issue of yesterday, both unjudicial and injudicious, and what is worse, already others are following in your wake. Mr. Acworth, for example, has taken up your text in his speech to the Hindoo and Mahomedan 'leaders,' which you publish to-day, and which betrays such astonishing ignorance of even the most elementary principles of the Hindoo religion. Under these circumstances, it becomes the duty of those who, like my humble self, feel that you are unconsciously doing great wrong to a whole community, and to a very legitimate movement of some members of that community, to speak out their minds freely with a view to assist the public and the Government in arriving at a correct conclusion in regard to the origin of the unfortunate riots.

Your contention appears to me to be as follows:—That the unwise activity of the Cow-Protection Society set the ball rolling; that the Hindoo demonstration of sympathy for the Hindoo sufferers in the Prabhas-Patan riots made matters worse; and that, finally, the counter-demonstration of the Mahomedans put a strain on the relations between the two communities which finally resulted in an open rupture. This being your analysis of the causes of the riots, you naturally suggest that the activity of the Cow-Protection Society should be restrained, and that the Hindoo and Mahomedan Committees appointed here for rendering all lawful assistance to the Hindoo and Mahomedan sufferer in Prabhas-Patan should be at once dissolved. Well, my reply to all this is that it is a gratuitous assumption to suppose that the cow-protection movement has had anything to do with these riots; that the demonstrations in Bombay in connection with the Prabhas-Patan undoubtedly have some relation to them, but not in the way you

suggest; and that for their real origin, we must hold the unfortunate ignorance and fanaticism of the uneducated members of the Mahomedan community responsible.

And first, as regards the cow-protection movement. I will at once say at the outset that I do not much believe in the practical usefulness of this movement. What those who have launched it into existence aim at is this: they want to impress upon the minds of all Hindoos the fact that the stock of agricultural cattle is year by year, diminishing in the country; they think this to be a great evil, and they want to check it by all lawful means in their power. They propose that no Hindoo should sell cows to butchers and such other persons, and they promise that where Hindoos *have to sell them* for one reason or another, the agents of their Society would purchase them and take care of them. For the more effectually carrying out their scheme, the Society make use of the religious sentiment of the Hindoos that cows are sacred beings, and that it is the duty of every Hindoo to protect them from the butcher's knife. Now my objection to this plan is that it is entirely impracticable, and I think it would be vastly better if the men of the Cow-Protection Society would direct their efforts, which undoubtedly are very earnest, and which are inspired by what they sincerely believe to be their public and religious duty towards improving the breed of the cattle, instead of wasting them in the way they are doing. But although I may thus quarrel with the Society's plan on practical and economic grounds, I shall certainly be among the first to stand up for it, if anyone questions its legitimate character and advocates its suppression. Hindoos can well understand why Englishmen join with the Mahomedans in denouncing the cow-protection agitation, but denunciation is not argument, and it has yet to be proved that the object of the movement is unlawful or even dangerous to public peace. Surely if some Mahomedans do not like the movement and burst into lawlessness on its account, the fault lies with the Mahomedans and not with the movement. Let us think of an exactly parallel case. The efforts of Christian missionaries to make converts to Christianity are extremely distasteful to the Hindoos. What if five or ten thousand Hindoos were to think of resorting to the breaking of Christian heads, and this also indiscriminately by way of protesting against the conduct of the missionaries? I am sure you will answer by saying that the missionaries should go on with their work, and that the fanatical disturbers of the public peace—the five or ten thousand Hindoos—should be warned that their conduct is lawless, and that if they are at it again, the steel or the bullet would remorselessly repress their ardour. And yet I do not know why the efforts of the Cow-Protection Society should not be entitled to the same protection at the hands of Government as those of the missionaries in India. I think the reign of law under which we live cannot and must not tolerate in the slightest degree attempts at mob rule, no matter from what quarter they proceed. In this connection, I cannot but express my surprise that so well-read a man as Mr. Acworth should describe the work of the Cow-Protection Society as efforts at proselytising. Your readers will see, from the description I have given above of the scope and work of this Society, that it no more deserves the character given to it by the Municipal Commissioner than do the exertions of the Anti-Opium Society or the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association. Besides, Mr. Acworth ought to have known that one peculiar feature of the Hindoo religion is that its doors are closed against all who are born outside its pale. And thus the bloody and downright attempts of certain races, as also the quiet and insidious attempts of others at making converts, are absolutely unknown to the Hindoos. After this

it will, I think, be admitted that Mr. Aoworth's platitudes (I take his own word) about your proselytism lose their point and force.

So far I have been arguing on your assumption that the cow-protection movement was in the first instance to blame for the recent outbreak of lawlessness. But I deny altogether that the assumption is correct. The Society has not begun its work now for the first time. The agitation has gone on, in an organized shape, for the last seven or eight years at least. The head-quarters of this movement are in the Central Provinces, and in almost every town of India it has branches or organizations of a similar nature. And I do not understand how you make out that, though so long in existence it provoked only this year the lawless hostility of the Mahomedan community.

Equally unfortunate is your attempt to throw the responsibility of the riots on the Hindoo and Mahomedan Committees organized to administer relief and render assistance to the sufferers at Prabhas-Patan. You say that the Hindoo gentlemen who organized demonstrations of sympathy with the Prabhas-Patan sufferers acted, to say the least, very foolishly, and that their conduct has been the unconscious cause of the disturbances. It is really to be regretted that you should make use of so unsound an argument. If the Bulgarian atrocities could justly bring together meetings of sympathy in England, I do not understand why the Prabhas-Patan atrocities, such as they then appeared to be, should not justify the Bombay meetings. I know it looks like illustrating the ridiculous by mentioning the sublime to look for a parallel to the Bombay meetings in the English meetings in connection with the Bulgarian affairs. But the principle involved in both is, I contend, the same. If the Hindoo meetings are to come in for a share of the responsibility of the recent riots, I do not know why we should not go further and throw some part at least of that responsibility on you and the *Bombay Gazette* for publishing in your columns such distressing accounts of the Prabhas-Patan riots and thereby greatly exciting the minds of all Hindoos. Or, if a similar line of argument may be allowed, I wonder what you can have to say in reply to those who urge that his Excellency the Governor's letter to Mr. Lakhmidas Khimji, which, whatever its merits, was certainly capable of considerable improvement in the matter of its tone, acted as a direct encouragement to the Mahomedans to break the peace. It is not urged by anyone that the Hindoos made inflammatory speeches against the Mahomedans at their meetings, and we all know that the Hindoos were not the first to attack. There is a report that the Mahomedan meeting was not so quiet. It is said that at that meeting, although the leaders of the community talked sense and meant peaceful measures, there were certain others who talked nonsense and meant mischief. But like so many other rumours, this report must, I think, be discredited, because we have the word of a man of Mr. Amiruddin Tyabji's position that the meeting was most orderly and peaceful. There is one circumstance, however, on which the public must insist on having some light thrown, and it is this: How did the Mahomedans make a rush as one man, on leaving their Muejid on Friday, at the Hindoo temple close by, and how, although when they entered the Musjid, they took no sticks with them, they were, most of them, armed with sticks when they came out?

Where, then, lies the real responsibility of these riots? As I have already observed, it is the unfortunate ignorance and fanaticism of the uneducated Mahomedans that are responsible for them. The presence in Bombay of some Mahomedan emissaries from Prabhas-Patan and the arrest of a Bombay Mahomedan *Fakir* in Ahmednagar (as

announced by the Poona papers) for trying to instigate his co-religionists there to rise against the Hindoos, throw not a little light on the whole affair. I must go further and say that the conduct of most Anglo-Indian writers and speakers is not blameless in the matter. Anyhow the Hindoos have got an idea that these Anglo-Indians, who to them appear to represent the opinions of the Government, never lose an opportunity to talk slightly of them, while from the way in which they speak of the Mahomedans it looks as though they were at heart afraid of them, and were therefore anxious to anyhow secure their good-will. I am very sorry to say all this, but I feel that it is now time that some one spoke out freely in the matter. The Mahomedans appear to be like children spoiled by over-indulgence, who know that they can have things all their own way, if only they make themselves sufficiently unpleasant. What but this was the cause of the riots between the Parsees and the Mahomedans in 1861 and 1874? It is very unfortunate that the Hindoos should have the impression I have referred to above. It cannot be denied that there is considerable justification for it. Even you, Sir, cannot, at so critical a time, resist the temptation of indulging in sneers and gibes at the hundred-to-one bravery of the Hindoo mill-hands, although you make no such remark about the Mahomedan rough as though his bravery was anything else. I think, therefore, if the Government are really anxious to prevent such disturbances in the future, as they must undoubtedly be, they must give the Mahomedans plainly to understand that this is the reign of law, and that under no circumstances would lawlessness of any kind be tolerated. I am sorry I have had to write at such length, but I rely for space on your love of fair-play.

August 18.

A HINDOO.

[*.* The above letter is from a representative Hindoo, whom we have allowed to state his case entirely in his own words, without amendment or curtailment. We need scarcely say that we are prepared to traverse the major part of his criticisms, but our own view as to the causes of the riots has already been stated fully and frankly, and we were at the pains yesterday to establish it by weighty evidence. There, for the present, we are disposed to leave the controversy.—ED. *T. of I.*]

THE RIOTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES OF INDIA.

Sir,—In the summary of deaths from different causes among all races in the city of Bombay for the week ending Tuesday, the 15th August, published in yesterday's *Bombay Government Gazette*, the total mortality from violence (local injuries) is put down at 19, viz., 14 Mahomedans and 5 Hindoos. In your issue of the 15th instant it is stated under the head of death-roll that more than 50 persons perished from violence within the four preceding days in the riots. There is no doubt that your statement is correct, but it is difficult to account for such a vast difference in the official returns. The Health Department who have the charge of the registry of deaths should, I think, unravel the

August 18.

MYSTERY.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES OF INDIA.

Sir,—I had no intention of emerging from my retirement from public life, but the very serious aspect of affairs prevailing in Bombay compels every one to use any available means to assist in effecting some good to the general public, and I beg space in your much esteemed journal as the channel to convey a few warning notes. The laudable efforts of the

Municipal Commissioner and the Press to restore confidence may have some good effect with outsiders, but the measures, or something similar, adopted in 1851 and 1874, at which in an humble way I assisted, should be resorted to *at once, viz.*, H. E. the Governor should personally confer with the heads of the two communities requiring guarantees of good behaviour on the part of the various sections they belong to, the armed protection being meanwhile maintained for a safe period. I am unwilling to trespass on your valuable space, though much remains for legitimate comment regarding the state of things witnessed in my daily visits to all parts of the town, but I would urge all right-minded people to use their personal influence in their respective spheres to stamp out the ill-feeling pervading these sections of the public, and suppress by caste edicts and appropriate punishments all lawless acts, which are evidently confined to the lower classes.—Yours, &c.

AMEER MAHOMED KHAN.

August 18.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES OF INDIA.

Sir,—The impression abroad is that we have not yet seen the last of the religious disturbances which have created so much sensation in Bombay during the past week. I am given to understand on good authority that influential Musalmans have left Bombay for Kerbela, about four days' journey beyond Bagdad, to commune with their High Priest as to what their action shall be, and whether it is to be one of peace or war with the Hindoos. Personally, I am convinced that the only way of settling the trouble, which commenced in Rangoon, found its way to Kathiawar, and now to Bombay, is for the British Raj, if possible, to bring together the religious heads of the Hindoo and Mahomedan communities. I merely make the suggestion that this should be done in the hope that the British Government will deem it advisable to call together the heads of the communities and consider whether such a course is practicable.

W. G.

"ASK A POLICEMAN."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES OF INDIA.

Sir,—As an instance of the almost touching confidence which the native has in the veracity and humanity of the Bombay Police, I should wish to mention the case of the elderly Bania who last evening came to Pydhownie Police Station, and in the presence of the General Commanding the District, the Commissioner of Police, two Special Magistrates, and other officers, asked Mr. Brewin for the services of a midwife, as Mrs. Bania shortly expected to be confined! It was almost sad to see the man's face when he was gently told that "he must go away, as this was not a place for 'Dhais!'"

OBSERVER.

THE STRENGTH OF THE POLICE FORCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES OF INDIA.

Sir,—It must be in the recollection of many that some time ago, at a meeting of the Municipal Corporation, a prominent member of the Corporation told that body that only half the police force we have would easily keep the city in peace. I am sure his views have undergone a complete change after these riots, which have proved beyond doubt that not only was

the police force numerically incapable of controlling the enormous crowds, but that they required no small number of even the military to put them down; and I hope there will be no further attempts to mislead the Corporation.

August 16.

O.

A RELIEF FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES OF INDIA.

Sir,—May I suggest that a fund may be opened for the relief of those who have been the victims of the acts of the *budmashes*, such fund to be open to both the Hindoos and the Mahomedans, and to be distributed amongst the deserving by a committee composed of the members of both the sects? Not only would such a step tend to relieve the distressed, but would also be the means of reconciliation.

A PARSEE.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The *Pioneer* says:—It is sorry news that tells us that the fashion of Hindoo-Mahomedan rioting has spread even to the most enlightened and tolerant spot in the Indian Empire—the City of Bombay. It appears, however, that the accounts of the recent fatal brawling in Kathiawar had inflamed the feelings of both communities in the Western capital. The Hindoos began to hold public demonstrations on the text of the quarrel in Junagadh, the Mahomedans followed suit, and the result was the rival mobs of partisans having been worked up to the proper pitch of excitement came into collision on Friday afternoon and were with difficulty separated after serious outrages had been committed on the military and police at nightfall. Several persons are said to have been killed, and more than fifty injured, not to speak of serious casualties in the ranks of the police. A resumption of hostilities was apprehended yesterday morning in spite of the arrival of a force of a native cavalry from Poona. That these things can happen in the city which has been the sole exemplar to the rest of India of the civic spirit, and which has latterly been identified with the name of Naoroji, is a circumstance which plainly calls aloud for the firm hand and impartial spirit of the Native Civilian.

The *Statesman* writes:—The area covered by the riots—reaching as it now does from Rangoon to Bombay—suggests a common origin for these unfortunate occurrences. We are told that it is a question of religion between the Hindoo and Mahomedan communities. But the cow is not more sacred to Hindoos to-day than she has been any time since the dawn of history, and sacrificial observances of the Mohurrum are no more aggressive than they usually have been within Mahomedan experience. What is it in the North-West Provinces, in Behar, in Junaghur, in Rangoon, and Bombay which has set the communities at each other's throats? Never was a more strange cause assigned than that innocent symbol of peace and plenty—the cow; yet we must believe that she has some responsibility for the outrages which have everywhere been attributed to her. But it is a question which may not be argued. The plain sense of it is, however, that as Mahomedans and Hindoos have for so long existed side by side with a difference of religion and rites, and since there is no immediate prospect of the former merging their faith in the latter or the latter in the former, they will have to agree to live together with the old measure of tolerance. It is possible, of course, to exaggerate the

significance of the riots. The causes may not be so religious as they are said to be. But from the point of view of law and order they are sufficiently insufferable to call for all the measures of soldiery and police, which have been reported. By and by we shall hear whether at all the centres of the outbreak it has not been true that the police were napping or pursuing business of their own, else collisions on such a magnitude had not occurred. From Amargarh it is openly reported that the injudicious action of "the juvenile Collector" working with partiality through Mahomedan officers, induced the riots. It may have been the occasion, but it cannot be called the cause there more than anywhere else. It will not satisfy the demands of justice to make scape-goats of Collectors, however juvenile they may be, when orders are issued in connection with the observance of sacrifice which had often been issued before, without detriment to the peace of the neighbourhood. Nor can we accept the account of them which assigns the riots to a political cause. It would be the strangest unreason even amidst the heat and madness of communities in strife for number two to assault and slay number three because it desired to deal a fatal blow at number one. Rather, if political, would the occasion be made for a combination of forces to reach the common enemy, than a delirious demonstration in which he stood outside and above, delivering invincible orders that the demonstration was to come to an end. But it is the very element of unreason in all riot, which makes it so difficult to discuss. Usually we have to look to the local peculiarities of each case. Bombay has for many years enjoyed a good reputation for the power of going on in the even tenor of her way. Forty-two years ago the Mahomedans and the Parsees came to blows. Twenty years later their smouldering differences again found vent in a fiery riot of some importance. It might be well to discover under what leadership and guidance the Parsees, twenty years later, while they are one of the most important communities in Bombay, are at peace with their neighbours. We notice that Lord Harris while ordering a competent body of soldiers and police into the disturbed districts, calls upon the leaders of the Hindoo and Mahomedan communities to exercise what influence they possess over the fighting factions in order to bring the disturbance to an end. It is not a counsel of weakness. If there are men who possess that influence in the local crisis, it is right that they should be asked to use it in order that worse things may be prevented. If, however, as some of our native contemporaries assert, such influence does not now exist, it would seem to mean that in Bombay the authorities are dealing with a common outbreak of irritability, which may be as much due to the pressure of two populations on the means of subsistence as anything else. It is the appearance and re-appearance at so many different and disconnected centres of the same phenomenon which gives so much importance to the details now coming in from Bombay. But they must not be overrated. There is nothing happening which has not happened before, and which the resources of British civilisation are not amply capable of meeting.

The *Madras Standard* observes that it is a matter for deep regret that the Western Capital of India, whose growing commerce gives employment to a large number of men of different nationalities, should be the scene of the disgraceful riots which have recently taken place there. Unfortunately for this country, the spread of English education does not seem to tend to the growth of peace between different classes and communities and those embracing different religions. Riots between Hindoos and Mahomedans are becoming more and more frequent, and such important towns as Calcutta and Rangoon

are becoming the scenes of such unseemly conflicts. Whatever be the immediate reason of the riots in Bombay, there is no doubt that the recent riots in the native State of Junaghad, where the Hindoos appear to have suffered very severely and the appeal of the Hindoos of Junaghad for help to the leading men in Bombay are the indirect causes of the riots in Bombay. Some have also attributed the outbreak to the operations of the members of the Cow-Protection Society. We do not profess to be able to discover the true cause of the recent riots or account for their frequency, but at the same time nothing can be more absurd than to connect the National Congress with the riots as some of the London papers seem to have done in discussing the Bombay riots. We are glad that Lord Harris has taken the necessary steps to quell the riots and even called upon the leaders of the Hindoo and Mahomedan communities to bring their moral influence to bear on their own people and thus assist the Government in the discharge of their onerous duties. It is at such a crisis that the leading men of the communities ought to exercise their power for good, and we hope to hear that some of them at least have had a hand in quelling the disturbance.

The *Rast Goftar* says:—The riots and disturbances unparalleled in their extent and gravity which disgraced this city on Friday and yesterday are an offshoot of the affray which took place at Prabhas Patan on the Mohurrum day. The meetings which were held by Bombay Hindoos in aid of their caste-people in Prabhas Patan was followed by a large meeting of Mahomedans called for the relief and succour of their own co-religionists in that place. They had sent a letter to Bombay, stating that they were suffering from the oppression of Hindoos, that the Hindoos had originated the fray which had ended so bitterly for them, and that the inquiry into the disturbance and the trial of the persons implicated in it should be conducted, not by Junaghad officials, who were all Hindoos, but by some European or other officers who would be free from prejudice or bias. The feeling then spread fast among the Mussulmans of Bombay that their brethren in Prabhas Patan had risen against official tyranny, and that poor, depressed and voiceless as they were, their case deserved sympathy and support. This feeling gradually developed into fanaticism and a great deal of tension and bitterness was produced in the two communities. If, as has been stated, the police had received previous warning of the disturbances contemplated by Mussulmans, who have been the aggressive party, all concerned might have taken safeguarding measures in time for their prevention. The police force under Mr. Vincent, however, behaved most gallantly, and put forth their best endeavours to suppress the riots. There was fortunately no delay in calling out the troops, whose assistance was of no small value in arresting the spread of hostilities. In such cases it is of the first importance that Government should act with firmness, promptitude and decision, and we are happy to find that they have done so, guided by the personal energy and exertions of H. E. the Governor himself from far away Poona and from whence his Excellency has not failed even to run down to Bombay in this great emergency. Temples have been desecrated, and as a measure of retaliation, mosques have been defiled. The passions of the combatants have been fearfully aroused, and we tremble to think of the fatality which would have ensued had the mob been armed with guns and swords instead of sticks and stones. The sensible portion of both the Hindoo and the Mahomedan communities must be very sorry for this deplorable exhibition of fanaticism. Bombay is not Junaghad, and we may be sure that there will be no delay

here in the apprehension of the rioters and in bringing them to condign and exemplary punishment. We are afraid the cow-preservation movement has a great deal to answer for the riots which of recent years have been breaking out in India. We are sorry to have to say this, because the movement has its origin in sentiments of kindness and reverence for this useful animal, and the motives with which it has been started have nothing that is questionable in them. The movement has, however, been fast developing into a crusade and a religious propaganda. The doctrines of the preachers sent out by these societies are calculated to produce an exciting effect on their hearers. They are not inculcated with the object of inflaming the mind, but in the uncultured masses they are certain to produce a feeling of bigotry and intolerance. To this extent, the fast-spreading agitation for the preservation of cows will prove fatal to the preservation of peace among men. The leaders of Hindoo and Mahomedan society, all sensible men among them, of course, regard these disturbances with the greatest regret. But it is their duty to probe the evil to its bottom, and crush it out at its source. The cow-preservation movement, if it is at all to be carried on, ought to be more judiciously directed.

The *Gujrati* says:—It is with a very heavy heart that we notice in these columns the riots that for the third time disgraced Bombay on Friday last. For nearly a fortnight the city had been thick with rumours of all kinds. But events have shown that there was more than a substratum of truth in the reports which have received such a ghastly confirmation in the dreadful occurrences of this week. It is nothing but a shame and disgrace that we, Hindoos, Mahomedans and Parsees, should not be able to live in peace and harmony, and that at intervals of every twenty years Bombay should relapse to the primitive state of intertribal warfare of a barbarous character. The disturbances at Azimgarh, Bareilly, Rangoon as well as in this city have once more proved, if any proof were at all needed, how those who are responsible for the maintenance of order are not in close touch with the unseen social under-currents, and how a most deplorable and irretrievable catastrophe might happen one day from a state of unpreparedness and the absence of timely vigilance and promptitude. The people at large knew the exact proportions of the storm while it was at its height, and yet the authorities found themselves taken as it were by surprise. There is little doubt that Friday's disturbances were the result of preconcerted action, and it is a thousand pities that with all the detective skill and foresight of the Bombay police no adequate measures were devised beforehand to cope with a grave contingency. If sufficient military force had been summoned in time and disorderly quarters of the city carefully guarded, the rioting would have been deprived of half the fearful consequences in which it has resulted. It is, however, some consolation that the police force, both European and native, acted with courage and determination at the critical moment. It was only last week that we foretold the happening of a dire calamity in view of what was occurring throughout India, and it deeply grieves our heart to find that our prophecy has more than been realised in this city. We yet beseech Government to take note of the premonitory symptoms of a storm that might, unless checked in time, furiously sweep over the land with calamitous consequences to all. As was to be expected, some Mahomedans of this city also convened a meeting last Thursday with a view to support their co-religionists in Junagad. It was alleged at the meeting by some speakers that it was the Hindoos who took an aggressive part and

wounded the religious feelings of the Mahomedan community. We have no desire to sit in judgment upon the action of either Hindoos or Mahomedans with the imperfect materials at hand for arriving at an impartial conclusion. But the official report prepared and signed by the Mahomedan Chief Justice of the Junagad State and a Hindoo official after making inquiries lends no support whatsoever to the allegations made. The matter will, however, be subjected to full judicial examination, and within a few weeks it will be known for certain who the real culprits are. Whether they be Hindoos or Mahomedans, they deserve to be punished in an exemplary manner with a view to prevent repetition of the brutal and disgraceful atrocities the like of which have scarcely been witnessed in recent times in India. The object of the meeting held by the Hindoo community of this city is to sift the truth and obtain redress by getting at the real offenders. We believe our Mahomedan friends are also actuated by similar motives. We only wish they had been a little more cautious and guarded in the counter-allegations they have made. Let not the two communities misunderstand each other, but endeavour in a friendly spirit to obtain justice and reparation for the aggrieved parties, whether Hindoos or Mahomedans. We know it as a fact that sensible and far-seeing Mahomedans deplore as sincerely as Hindoos the disgraceful and horrifying occurrences at Prabhas Patan, and we sincerely trust and hope that the leaders of the two communities will not say or do anything that is likely to lead to further misunderstandings.

The *Indian Spectator* says:—After two decades of undisturbed peace, the streets of Bombay are witnessing exhibitions of religious hatred of which this city has no reason to be proud, and which have not a few lessons for the authorities and the public to learn. The most striking amongst these lessons, for Government, is perhaps the inadequacy of their preventive arrangements. For the public the lesson to learn is the living volcano which underlies the fabric of society in India, and the explosions of which it rests but little with the educated and influential classes to prevent or to control. That some such outburst was expected this week, cannot be denied. The leaders of the communities would have averted it, if they could. Evidently they could not do this any more than they could prevent the bursting of a thunder-storm. As to the Police and the Magistracy it is a marvel to see how they have done so much, both in the way of prevention and control, with so little material at their command. The call upon the military seems to have been made not an hour too soon; their presence a few hours earlier might have overawed the mob. But, of course, Mr. Vincent could hardly have appealed for aid before he found out the helplessness of the plucky little Police force fighting large numbers in some places, with its strength diluted by distribution over long distances, if not equally large areas. The details of this humiliating disturbance we must leave to those better able to supply them; nor could we possibly do much good by speculating, at this stage, as to the cause or causes thereof. Let us be thankful for the fact that not a single Mahomedan or Hindoo gentleman of position sympathizes with the mob. On the contrary, it is recognized as the duty and the interest of each one of our citizens to contribute what he can towards the restoration of peace and order. Now that the worst passions have had time to exhaust themselves, we believe the leaders of the community ought to be able, in concert with the authorities, to devise some means towards the object in view. The first city of the Empire has been sufficiently humbled by the occurrence since Friday. Government have done the right thing in appointing several European

gentlemen to be Special Magistrates and in sending troops from Poona to put down recurring outbreaks.

Native Opinion says:—Never did the annals of this city for the last twenty years present such a deplorable and distressing sight as did the noon of the terrible Friday. As we go to press, the city is quite besieged, those parts of it mixedly inhabited by Mahomedans and Hindoos being held by the military. What the real and true cause of the riot was, is yet to be investigated, though different rumours seem to trace them to different causes. Some say it is the cow-killing question that has brought about the disturbance, while others again trace it to a recent meeting of the Hindoos held to move the Provincial Government to inquire into the sad events of Prabhas-Pattan. But these flying rumours must be rated at their own worth. Probably the cause is a latent one, which time, inquiry and minute investigation alone will disclose. If the poor cow was the prime cause of the disturbance as some seem to suppose, the proper time for the fracas was the Mohurram, which, as we all know, has passed away happily, without the least hitch. As to the meeting of the Hindoos at Madhav Bang, it was only a formal affair intended to ask of the Government mercy and justice for their ill-treated countrymen in Kathiawar. To our knowledge, however, nothing serious was said against our Mahomedan brethren at the meeting, and so there is no warrant to say that the said meeting brewed the mischief. We think the most humble Hindoo subject of her Majesty has the right to petition as much as the Mahomedan subject. To us none of the parties seems at fault in holding meetings, because we do believe that had every thing passed off well, the funds and the retention of the services of lawyers might possibly have enabled the Junagad Judges to probe the true cause of the mischief and to lay the blame of those riots at the right doors. No doubt the fire here seems to have smouldered long, though without any signs on the surface. Perhaps from Pattan the flame spread to Bombay,

and it found vent on Friday last in the free fight near the Jumma Musjid. If we are not misinformed, the temple of Marooti on which the Mahomedans first attempted to wreak their vengeance has been in existence for years, and how for the first time on this occasion they could take exception to the temple or the beating of drums there, is inexplicable just now. Somehow after the Jummat dispersed from the Musjid, the fracas took place, and it is of the highest importance both to the public and the authorities to discover the relation between the mediate and immediate causes of these riots.

The *Hindu Patriot* thinks that a little more forethought on Friday last would have perhaps averted the bitter struggle which has been raging since that day. If such things are to happen in the Capital of the Presidency, then what may not take place in the interior, where Military aid may not be as readily and as largely available, and where the police is anything but strong? In a serious matter of this kind, special measures of a conciliatory character ought to be taken, not merely in Bombay, but also in other parts of the country. Everywhere two things are found to have characterized the riots. In the first place, the local authorities seem to have been fully aware of the nature of the coming row, and in the second place, the measures taken by them to cope with the situation were in no case even partially successful. After this, small wonder, if ignorant people should be found to say that the authorities did not at heart desire to avert the riots, and that they only wanted to make a show of averting them. Leaving aside these not wholly unprofitable speculations, we venture to suggest that in a matter of this kind Government ought to take the people into their confidence and conjointly with the popular leaders devise a mode of *rapprochement* between the contending factions which will minimize the chances of a recurrence of disputes and dissensions and conduce to the maintenance of that harmony which always ought to dwell between the sons of the same Fatherland, albeit professing different faiths.

THE TIMES OF INDIA ON THE RIOTS.

(Times of India, August 14.)

The Riots. There is not much, at all events in the matter of narrative and information, that need be added to the accounts that we have given elsewhere of the disturbances that broke out in Bombay on Friday. Some few points, however, need to be brought out with such emphasis as we can give to them here. One is the promptitude with which the Government in a grave emergency have supported and supplemented the efforts of the local authorities, placing at their disposal—with a readiness that carries on the face of it the implication that whatever else is asked for may be had—as much military force as may be required, and promptly reinforcing the police with drafts from the mofussil. Another point is the resourcefulness and energy with which the Police Commissioner and his assistants have worked from the beginning. One needed to be on the spot to realize with what devotion to duty Mr. Vincent and his staff have borne themselves during the past few days. He and they have been as ubiquitous as untiring, and it is due to them to say that, if the riots could have been prevented or nipped in the bud, no one from his knowledge of the native population and his influence over the turbulent classes would have been more likely to do it than he. Something, too, should be said of the patience with which the authorities acted everywhere except in the presence of actual violence. There is an uncalculating severity which sometimes aims at accomplishing its ends by an indiscriminating and impartial onslaught upon the innocent and the guilty alike. There are times when, in the interests of society, even this is justifiable lest a worse thing happen. But there has been no need so far for a wholesale severity of the kind, though the time might come, if the scenes of Friday and Saturday were repeated, when it would be necessary to let it be known that whoever, whatever his intent may be, forms part of a disorderly crowd, does so in peril of his life. Obviously we cannot afford to allow a mob to remain in possession of the town for days, terrorizing the peaceful inhabitants, wrecking houses, and putting a stop to business; and there comes a point when society must assert its rights over the forces of

disturbance without too circumspectly counting the cost.

Lord Harris, in his statement of the meeting of the Legislative Council on Saturday, very appropriately, and not by any means prematurely, called upon the leaders of the community concerned to do their best to calm the excitement amongst their co-religionists, adding their moral influence to the executive power of the Government in bringing about a restoration of peace. The summons is a necessary one, and it comes from the right quarter. The British Government in quarrels of this kind are quite impartial, and as exponents of English opinion we may say that the European community in India have no preferences as between Hindoos and Mahomedans. Like people of every creed and race, the one and the other community has its special merits and its special demerits, and it happens that neither party to the present quarrel has shown itself at its best. Lord Harris has refrained from passing, at this stage, an opinion on the cause of the outbreak. We should be glad if we felt justified in imitating a reticence which is strictly becoming to his Excellency. But, as we shall not refer to the cause of mischief without intimating where the remedy is to be found, it will be easy for us to be outspoken. The authors of the mischief—unsuspecting and innocent of all intent to create a disturbance we acknowledge—are the men who took advantage of the recent misadventure in the Junagadh State to gather Hindoo opinion and energy in an unnecessary and risky enterprise. Unnecessary the movement started a fortnight ago certainly was, because it was undertaken before any justification whatever was given for the fear that the Junagadh authorities would do less than justice in the Pattan matter. The State, though ruled by a Mahomedan prince, is to all intents a Hindoo State. It has a Hindu Dewan, and the bulk of the administration are Hindus. To assume, on receipt of telegrams announcing the riots at Pattan, that the assailants of the massacred men would be favoured by the Junagadh authorities, and that terrorism would be perpetuated amongst the Hindoo community in the disturbed locality, who are at least twice as numerous as the Mahomedans, was rash and

unfair to the Durbar, who might very well have been allowed to conduct its own business in its own way without the intervention of fussy philanthropists in Bombay. Lord Harris, whose good sense and tact seldom fail him, never did a more strictly correct thing than when he declined to accept the unauthorized intervention of people who have no more to do with Junagadh than with Saturn, and whose offices were pressed upon the Hindoo community with no higher motive than a fussy self-seeking. It was certain that an agitation of this kind would provoke the Mahomedans to some counter-movement, and this we saw last week, when a Mahomedan Committee was formed in Bombay to counterwork in Junagadh the efforts that were to be made by the Bombay Hindoo community. The response was an unwise one. This was foreseen by one of the best informed and most influential of the Bombay Mahomedans, who for that reason declined to preside over the meeting convened last Thursday. But the retaliation, if such dangerous potentialities had not lurked in it, would have been deemed to be not an unnatural one, and the organizers of the Mahomedan counter-demonstration can at best plead the extenuation that is always within reach of men who do an unwise thing under extreme provocation.

Besides this, the Hindoo leaders have in another important respect failed to measure the consequences of their intervention. Whether or not it was in the minds of the leaders when they set out upon the enterprise, this movement against Junagadh has been associated with a fanatical agitation for the preservation of cows with which men have been associated who, from their education and position in native society, ought to have known better than to have anything to do. This added seriously to the reason for hostility which the ignorant Mahomedans have seen in the movement. They saw in it something aimed at once against their religion and against their daily food, and if they became distrustful, who is to blame? Some of the leaders in this Society for the Preservation of Cows—particularly during the last Bakri Eed season—have gone out of their way to detect cow-killing in unauthorized places, and this they did in spite of very frank warning as to the consequences from people who were in a position to know what their unwise vigilance in this matter would lead to. It has been a case of "*Tu l'as voulu, George Dandin,*" and we see the consequences. But this is not the day for recrimination unless it be accompanied with some practical suggestion. If the leaders, who have thus far been conspicuous by their absence from movements for the cessation of strife,

would promptly dissolve their Junagadh Committees and return the subscriptions to their members, they would make it easy for other people to forget their indiscretions. Let the Hindu men of influence propose that course to the Mahomedan Committee nominated last Thursday, on condition that that Committee do the same, and then let a proclamation be made in the native town that there is to be no more agitation either at Madhav Bagh or in the Jumma Musjid, and a very practical step will have been taken towards the adoption of Lord Harris's excellent advice to the leaders of both communities "to use their influence and their learning and their position to dissuade their co-religionists from further acts of violence on this occasion; and on every occasion to do their utmost to check any indication of an outburst of a similar character." The immediate dissolution of the committees on both sides is the only way of making amends for past indiscretions, which otherwise will need to be severely reprobated whenever the story of the riots of 1898 is told.

(*Times of India*, August 15.)

The Riots. The stirring and reassuring address delivered by the Municipal Commissioner at the meeting of the Corporation yesterday afternoon admirably sums up the situation and the practical obligations that arise out of it. A marked change came over the aspect of things yesterday. The shops were beginning to open—the surest sign that can be given of a revival of confidence, and of a movement towards the normal state of things in a city that has been in tumult. People were moving without let or hindrance yesterday in thoroughfares which during the previous three days they traversed in peril of their lives. The stock of *mauvais sujets* outside the gaols must have been pretty nearly exhausted when thirteen hundred of them were under lock and key, and those who remained at large were manifestly becoming overawed by the presence of three thousand armed men ready to fire on them on the first sign of a revival of turbulence. The conditions all round, indeed, promised a speedy return to a normal state of affairs, and we regard Mr. Aoworth's excellently conceived remarks as so eminently useful to that end that we would suggest that they should be at once printed in the vernaculars, and distributed broadcast among the people whom the newspapers do not reach. There is one part of the Municipal Commissioner's remarks to the Corporation which, it is devoutly to be trusted, will meet with prompt justification. We refer to the passages in which he endeavoured to encourage the leaders of the native com-

munity to do their duty to the city by bringing about concord amongst the people of whom they are in a more or less direct sense the leaders. It is true that elements have come to the surface in these days of storm and fury which recognize no leadership save that of brutal and criminal impulse. Neither Moola nor Guru can get a hearing from these, and the Mahajan and the Shettia is unknown to them. The pure *budmash* is his own leader, and must be dealt with in one stern inexorable way. There is the gaol for him, and the policeman's baton, and if need be the short sharp snasion of the bayonet point and the bullet. But a little higher—though still very low in the social stratification of the native town—there are large masses of men who are undoubtedly influenced by the action of the wealthy Hindoo on the one side, or of wealthy Mahomedans on the other. Suppose, in the interests of practical action, we say nothing of the unwisdom of past proceedings on either side? It would still remain true that the influences that were powerful for disturbance—and which did actually end in disturbance—are now equally powerful for the purposes of peace. Hence we are glad to learn that a movement has been initiated by the Police Commissioner, the Municipal Commissioner, and the Special Magistrates for the purpose of bringing together into harmonious co-operation the recognized leaders of the Hindoo and Mahomedan communities.

It would be undesirable to anticipate the results of the efforts which are to be made in that direction this afternoon, but we are assured that it would have a tranquillising effect if the committees which have been organised in connection with the forthcoming trials of the Prabhas-Patan rioters were to disappear from the scene. Mr. Amirudin Tyebjee, a very excellent and influential representative of the Mahomedan community, writes to us to-day to throw light upon the purpose with which the Mahomedan committee was organized last Thursday. Accepting unreservedly his account of the matter, we should still say that if the Hindoos had allowed matters to take their course, instead of proclaiming their fears and suspicions before excited mass meetings, it is highly improbable that there would have been any counter movement on the other side. The time, however, has passed for any attempt to measure out censure upon past indiscretions on either side. These will be forgotten—the strange disinclinations of the heads of the respective communities for spontaneous action in the cause of peace will be forgotten—as soon as the leaders on both sides have shown their readiness to retrace their steps. An arrangement should be the easier, because

the arguments of each side are reciprocally contradictory. The Hindoos allege that justice must not be measured out to the rioters by the Junagadh authorities unless a Committee in Bombay come to the rescue, provide prosecuting counsel, and, by means of a liberal expenditure of money, work up the cases against the desecrators of their sacred places and the persecutors of their co-religionists. The Mahomedans, on the other hand, say that as the administration of the State is mainly Hindoo, there will be no expiation of the offence of those who killed Mussulmans in the riots, and no valid defence of the Mussulman prisoners. Some of them go further and say that justice will not be done unless the Bombay Government depute a political officer to try these cases. Both sides seem to us to be equally wrong. There is no warrant for the assumption that the Junagadh State will not do its duty—certainly none for the further assumption—implied but not expressed—that the Bombay Government, which is quite able to exercise a vigilant supervision over the way in which the proceedings are conducted, will be tolerant of injustice by the Junagadh Courts. The very inception of the enterprise taken in hand by the Bombay Committees is in disregard of the measures ordinarily taken by the Bombay Government to ensure that the administration of justice in the Native States under its jurisdiction shall not stand out in marked contrast with the proceedings of tribunals in British territory. We come back, then, to the proposition which we made yesterday, that the organized interference in these Junagadh trials, which is at once the purpose of the Hindoo and Mahomedan committees and the visible manifestation of discord between the two communities in Bombay, should be summarily stopped, and that the committees should be dissolved as the most ostensible way of proclaiming to the excited religionists on each side that peace has been concluded.

It will in no wise detract from the good influence of Mr. Acworth's reassuring words yesterday if we say that the public in its most hopeful mood would deprecate any substantial and immediate reduction in the precautions that have been so well directed by both the military and the police authorities for the preservation of the peace. The worst, we all trust, is over, but the possibility of a recurrence of disorder has by no means disappeared. To-morrow is the well-known Hindoo festival of *Nag Panchami*, a great day for the worship of Kali, and ten days later the even more famous Cooanüt festival is celebrated. A relaxation of precautions this side of Friday, the next Mussulman day of prayers, would awaken anxieties,

and it has been represented to us that at least before Coconut Day it would be unwise to deprive the city of the strong protection which is given to it by the presence of the native cavalry. Lord Harris reminded the Legislative Council on Saturday of the great service that troops of this arm may render in preserving the peace of cities, and every soldier will echo the observation. The events of the past few days, indeed, must have suggested to not a few people a doubt whether it is an altogether wise thing for a city like Bombay not to have any regular cavalry within less than a hundred and twenty miles, and the military authorities might do worse than enquire if in the southern part of Salsette a site could not be found, healthy and with sufficient open country around it, for permanently stationing a squadron of light cavalry that would be at all times available for local emergencies. It may be doubted, too, if the thirty mounted police with which the Bombay force is provided is sufficient for the work required of it, though its numerical deficiencies are not greater than those of the force taken as a whole. And in this connection we think it necessary to say, in correction of an incidental observation that occurred in our Saturday's report of the riots, that the Bombay Government have readily recognised the need for a substantial increase, to the force, that they have budgetted for it since 1890, and that but for the unfortunate turn of events which has mixed up a grave constitutional question between Government and the Corporation with this urgent matter the augmentation would have been effected long ago. Good will come out of evil if an early result of the unhappy events of the past few days should be the establishment of a *modus vivendi* between Government and the Municipality in a matter respecting which each has been battling, from its own point of view, for public right, but battling a little too long.

(Times of India, Friday, August, 18.)

Steps towards
Peace.

We publish elsewhere a full report of the meeting which was held on Tuesday under the auspices of the Municipal Commissioner and the Police Commissioner, with a view to consider ways and means of restoring concord between the recently discordant communities. The meeting resulted, as our readers have already been informed, in the issue of a circular in which counsels of good sense and good feeling are set forth in simple vernacular. Endorsed as it is by leading Hindoos and Mahomedans in alternation it may fairly be expected to have a good effect. It is the first overt manifestation of harmony between the

heads of the native communities that has been given during these unhappy days, and it has come none too soon. We should have thought better of the men of prominence among our native fellow-citizens if the effort had been a little more spontaneous. But for the initiative in a matter of this kind the impartial hand of the Englishman was needed—the hand of one who stands outside the quarrels of race and religion, and can look upon the dissensions of Hindoos and Mahomedans without preference or prejudice. Impartiality, however, is not the same thing as blindness, and we invite the attention of some of our Hindoo friends who have taken exception to the view we have formed of the origin of the disturbances to the dispassionate account which Mr. Acworth, speaking on the authority of the Police Commissioner, has given of the matter. This is not the time for contention on that point, but unless the police authorities have misunderstood things from the beginning, writers like our correspondent "Justice" are simply taking liberties with the intelligence of the public when they ask us to believe that the agitations which preceded the riots had no share in bringing about these unhappy results. We call attention here to the results of an interview which one of our representatives had yesterday with some leading members of both communities. As a whole they strongly confirm the view which we have taken all along. Those who differ from us fail to give any alternative explanation of the origin of the riots, and practically throw us back upon the untenable theory of spontaneous disturbance. On the other hand there is one influential Hindoo, a prominent worker, with the Prabas-Patan Committee at the beginning of the agitation, who finds in the mass meeting organised by certain Hindoos the immediate cause of the riots. We publish his statement in the strong conviction that it will prove but the precursor of a whole body of evidence that will leave no doubt as to the mischievous, though unintended, effect of the agitation of the Committee. As to the excuse that the movement was intended to afford relief to the sufferers by the riots in Junagadh, the hollowness of this is demonstrated in Mr. Vurjeevundas's confession that the subscriptions at the Mahadev Bagh meeting were all on paper, and that "not a pie had yet been received from the subscribers." Once more, then, we ask why these Committees, which are proved to be as powerful for mischief as they are helpless for good, are allowed to remain, and why the simple step of dissolving two pernicious and useless organizations is still deferred? We are all ready to recognize that the leaders were unaware of the consequences with which

their action was charged, though this was only because they disbelieved the warnings that were addressed to them by an authority whom wise men would have allowed themselves to be guided by—ready, too, to recognize that some of the leaders in the movement now regret the mistake that they made in associating themselves with it. Much, therefore, will be forgotten if the lessons of mutual tolerance so well expounded by Mr. Acworth at Tuesday's meeting are practically applied, if an agitation which in Bombay and in other parts of India has had such unhappy results is brought to an end, and Hindoos and Mahomedans alike mind their own affairs without troubling about their neighbours. The joint appeal which has been scattered broadcast through all quarters of the city will serve as the beginning of a better and a happier time, and Bombay, if henceforth there should be wisdom where lately there was fanaticism and passion, may look for an early recovery of its good name for tolerance, order, and harmony.

(Times of India, Saturday, August 19.)

The State of the City. At the time of going to press the city was still in a state of tranquillity, and there were no signs of a recurrence of the scenes of violence with which Bombay had been disturbed on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. An increasing number of shops had re-opened, and traffic was carried on in all quarters without interruption, though the large numbers of people who had hurriedly left the city by every train during the past few days betoken the continuance of great distrust amongst the native population. However, the cordial co-operation of the leaders of the Hindoo and Mahomedan communities in preaching peace and reconciliation, backed up by the large display of military force, and by the announcement that the troops will not be withdrawn for some time to come, is having a tranquillising effect, and the general belief is that the trouble is at an end. Lord Harris, who has shown great energy and promptitude in directing the despatch of troops from Poona, will arrive this morning.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

N. B.—The following abbreviations are used in the *Quarterly* :—

G. R. = Government Resolution.	J. D. = Judicial Department.
P. N. = Press Note.	L. D. = Legal Department.
Ec D. = Ecclesiastical Department.	M. D. = Marine Department.
Ed. D. = Educational Department.	P. D. = Political Department.
F. D. = Financial Department.	P. W. D. = Public Works Department.
G D. = General Department.	R. D. = Revenue Department.

Blue Book Quarterly.

A Review of the Publications of the Government of Bombay.

No. 3.

OCTOBER 1914.

PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PART I.

Administration.

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT, PART I, OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND, FOR THE YEAR 1912-1913.—*Foolscap folio*, 68 pp. (Government Book Depôt, Bombay)—price 10 annas or 11d.

It was explained in the last issue of the *Quarterly*, page 30, that Part I of this report is of the nature of a statement of accounts, and that its publication is delayed by exigencies of audit. Part II has been already published and reviewed. The present publication, being mainly of a statistical nature, obviously requires no detailed notice, but anyone desirous of ascertaining particulars of collections, remissions, suspensions and the like, will be able to trace therein the Presidency, Divisional and District figures under each head.



Agriculture.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE INDIGENOUS PLOUGH OF WESTERN INDIA, being Bulletin No. 57 OF 1913 of the Department of Agriculture, Bombay—*Super-royal 8vo.*, 19 pp. with 4 illustrations and numerous diagrams (Government Book Depôt, Bombay)—price 12 annas or 1s. 2d.

The author of the Bulletin, Mr. S. S. Godbole, L.C.E., Assistant Professor of Physics at the Agricultural College, points out that the indigenous plough of Western India is doubly inefficient, because it demands haulage disproportionate to the amount of work done, and ordinarily leaves a considerable portion of the soil unworked and unploughed. But it has two great and saving virtues; it is

very cheap and very easily repaired even in the remotest village. It has therefore been considered important to see if it cannot be given greater efficiency without materially increasing its cost and without making it more difficult to repair.

The author's solution of the problem is to make a change in the share. The ordinary Deccan share is triangular, with the apex downward. Mr. Godbole proposes a share, also triangular in shape, but with the apex upwards, and the flat surface resting on the bottom of the furrow. The advantages claimed for such a plough-share are (1) that it will cut a rectangular instead of a triangular furrow, as broad at the bottom as at the top, and (2) that it will to some extent turn over the loosened soil and prevent the formation of large clods. It is, however, obvious that a plough of this nature will demand increased draught, and it has to be determined whether the advantages gained are sufficient to outweigh this disadvantage.

Mr. Godbole has tested this point first by theoretical mechanics, next by laboratory experiments with small models, and last by field tests with full-sized working models, and the conclusion reached by him is that the experimental plough, though it requires more haulage, is nevertheless more efficient than the ordinary plough; that is to say, it requires much less force per square inch of furrow opened than the ordinary plough. It can be run straight, balanced and worked as easily as the old plough, and as the method of yoking and working is the same, no special training in its use is required. In fact, Mr. Godbole claims that this is merely an improved form of the ordinary plough which can be turned out in any village.

* * * *

PRICKLY-PEAR EXPERIMENTS, being Bulletin No. 58 OF 1913 of the Department of Agriculture, Bombay.—*Super-royal 8vo., 11 pp. with 10 plates* (Government Book Depôt, Bombay)—price 14 annas or 1s. 4d.

In this bulletin Mr. E. W. Horn, Manager of the Kirkee Civil Dairy, describes a six months' experiment in the preparation and use of prickly-pear as a famine or emergency fodder. In January 1913 six bullocks were purchased from the

famine-stricken district of Ahmednagar. With one exception they were in extremely poor condition. The pear used was the common variety which is to be found anywhere along the roadsides and in jungles. The spines were removed by burning with oil stoves or blow-lamps, the most economical of which proved to be one called the 'Effective,' price Rs. 22. Care has to be exercised to see that all the bigger spines are removed; some fine hair-like spines are almost certain to remain but will not have any ill effect. After the spines have been burnt off the slabs of pear are passed through a chaff-cutter. A knife, such as is used for chopping *kadbi*, can be substituted, but a chaff-cutter is, of course, quicker and more convenient. As the pear fed alone would not be sufficiently nutritious an addition of 6 per cent. of cotton-seed was made, and this mixture was fed to the cattle. At the beginning small quantities of the mixture were given with a quantity of chaffed *kadbi*, and the mixture was increased and the *kadbi* decreased daily, until after about a week the *kadbi* was entirely omitted. Of the six bullocks, four took to the pear readily and ate it greedily after about ten days. One other gave some little trouble, but ate it readily after a month. The last only began to eat it at the end of the experiment, but this was probably due to his extremely emaciated condition, for it was with great difficulty that he could be got to eat sufficient good fodder of any sort to regain condition. The cattle lost weight to some extent at the beginning of the experiment, but soon made up the loss and then actually gained weight. One bullock gained as much as 70 lbs. The average amount of pear consumed was 32 lbs. per head per day.

The pear can be prepared at a cost of Re. 1-4 per 1,000 lbs. in a day of 10 hours, and without allowing for wages a pair of bullocks can be fed with pear and cotton-seed at a cost of Re. 0-4-9 a day. One stove is sufficient to burn pear for 20 head of cattle. Prickly-pear fodder was used for dairy stock at Mánjri farm when other fodder was dear and effected a considerable saving. It was also used at the cattle camps in the Ahmednagar district in the 1913 famine with great success and the leading cultivators were much impressed with the demonstrations. Thus it is held to be conclusively proved that prickly-pear, if fed with a 6 per centum admixture of cotton-seed, is a valuable emergency fodder in famine times and that it can be profitably fed to cattle in conjunction with other fodder when the price of ordinary fodder rises.

SUGARCANE, being leaflet No. 3 of 1913 of the Department of Agriculture.—(Government Book Depôt, Bombay).

This leaflet replaces leaflet No. 11 of 1909, and explains all points in sugarcane cultivation by modern methods from the choice and tillage of the soil down to the extraction and boiling of the juice.



Commerce and Industry.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1882, FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1913-1914.—*Foolscap folio, 6 pp. letter-press and 30 pp. statistical tables* (Government Book Depôt, Bombay)—price 6 annas or 7d.

This report is compiled by the Registrar of Companies, Bombay, and deals not only with the main Companies Act, but with all the cognate Acts, such as the Societies Registration Act of 1860 and the Provident Insurance Societies and the Indian Life Assurance Acts of 1912.

The report shows that 62 new companies were registered in the Bombay Presidency during the year ending 31st March, 1914. In the previous year there were only 43 registrations. The Registrar attributes the largeness of the increase to the rush of intending promoters to complete and register their projects under the old Act, so as to avoid the stricter provisions of the new Act which came into force on 1st April, 1914. He thinks that the increase would have been still greater but for the banking crisis of the latter half of the year. The number of companies which went into liquidation rose from 26 to 46. This increase is also attributed in part to the failure of the Credit, Specie, and other Indian banks. The position at the close of March 1914 was that there were 613 companies limited by shares with a nominal capital of Rs. 52,56,56,900 and a paid-up capital of Rs. 29,53,08,206. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 593, Rs. 52,34,96,900 and Rs. 27,47,01,104. Thus the year saw an increase under each head despite the bank failures.

One new company applied for registration under the new Provident Insurance Societies Act, and this application, together with those of other companies which have come within the provisions of the Act, was awaiting disposal at the close

of the year, pending the final publication of the rules. The Registrar has only 10 provident societies on his books, although there were over 200 such societies a decade ago. Most of these collapsed owing to defects in their constitution. Three companies were registered under the new Indian Life Assurance Companies Act after complying with the provisions of section 4 regarding deposits.

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REPORT OF THE MARITIME TRADE OF THE PROVINCE OF SIND FOR 1913-1914.—*Foolscap folio, 35 pp.* (The Commissioner's Printing Press, Karáchi)—price 4 annas.

This report is prepared by the Chief Collector of Customs in Sind. The report for the Presidency proper was reviewed at page 44 of the last issue of the *Quarterly*. The detailed trade and navigation statistics for both the Presidency and Sind are published later in the year in separate volumes.

The total value of the foreign import trade rose from Rs. 1,785 to Rs. 2,017 lákhs, an increase of more than Rs. 2¼ crores, or approximately 13 *per centum*. The principal articles which contributed to the increase in imports were sugar, tobacco, wood and timber, metals, yarns and textile fabrics. Cotton manufactures alone contributed Rs. ¾ crore to the increase. The total value of the import trade was easily a record.

On the other hand, the value of foreign exports fell from Rs. 3,287 to Rs. 2,665 lákhs, a decrease of approximately 19 *per centum*. The diminished exports of wheat and barley alone account for the total decrease. The Sind and Punjáb wheat outturn was somewhat lower than in the preceding season, but the chief factor in the decrease of shipments was the bumper crops produced in Canada and the United States. Similarly, exports of barley, gram, maize and pulse were stimulated in the previous year by the failure of crops or scarcity in Europe. With this factor removed, exports fell heavily in the year under notice. Nevertheless, the total value of the foreign export trade was higher than in any year except the last.

The total value of the trade at the subordinate ports of Keti Bandar and Sirganda fell by 24 *per centum* to Rs. 15.13 lákhs. The decline is accounted for

by the fact that the rice crop was below normal in quantity, and also inferior in quality, owing to heavy rains and an unusual inundation.

The customs revenue of the year, after deducting refunds and drawbacks, amounted to Rs. 93 $\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs. This represents an increase over last year's figure of Rs. 11 lakhs or nearly 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per centum*.



REPORT ON THE EXTERNAL (TRANS-FRONTIER) LAND TRADE OF THE PROVINCE OF SIND AND BRITISH BALUCHISTAN FOR 1913-1914.—
Foolscap folio, 5 pp. letter-press and 25 pp. statistical tables (The Commissioner's Printing Press, Karáchi)—price 8 annas.

This report is prepared in the office of the Chief Collector of Customs in Sind. The companion report for the Presidency proper deals with conditions of greater complexity, and is issued later in the year.

The trade reviewed in this report is the land trade of Sind and British Baluchistan with Afghanistan, the Kelat and Las Beyla territory in Baluchistan, and Persia. Its total value, excluding treasure, advanced from Rs. 190 $\frac{1}{2}$ to Rs. 197 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. There was a large increase in the import, but a considerable decrease in the export trade, and thus the net gain was only 4 *per centum*. Nevertheless, the increase in the past five years has been 34 *per centum*, and in the past decade no less than 88 *per centum*.

The Afghanistan trade is by far the most important, amounting in value to Rs. 1,56 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. For the first time since 1904-1905 trade was recorded with Northern and Eastern Afghanistan. Its value was nearly Rs. 2 lakhs. The most important trade route to Afghanistan and also Persia is the Nushki route. Some remarks of the Political Agent, Chagai, on this trade are quoted in the report, and it is interesting to find that the effects of the failure of the People's Bank of Lahore and other banks were distinctly felt in the Nushki *bászár*. A stagnation was caused among buyers, and to this is attributed in part a decrease in the imports from Persia. The panic and timidity caused by the bank failures seems also to be partly responsible for the general decline in the export trade.

ANNUAL FACTORY REPORT OF THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY, 1913.

Notice of this report is postponed until the Government resolution reviewing it is published.

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Education.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE REFORMATORY SCHOOL AT YERA'VDA FOR THE YEAR 1913.—*Foolscap folio, 7 pp.* (Government Book Depôt, Bombay)—price 2 annas or 2d.

The report of the Superintendent shows that the health and discipline of the inmates were satisfactory. The average daily number of boys in the institution decreased from 145 to 131 owing to discharges (63) out-numbering admissions (44). The boys are educated and taught useful industries such as gardening, carpentry, smith's work, painting and polishing, book-binding and type-setting. Out of the 120 juveniles discharged during the past triennium only 3 have been reconvicted and 27 cannot be traced. The remainder are known to be living honestly.

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Finance.

REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT IN THE BOMBAY AND KARACHI CIRCLES AND ON THE MOVEMENT OF FUNDS IN THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY INCLUDING SIND FOR THE YEAR 1913-14.—*Foolscap folio, 59 pp. letter-press and 8 pp. statistical statements* (Government Book Depôt, Bombay)—price 8 annas or 9d.

This report is submitted to the Controller of Currency by the Accountant General of Bombay. It contains a review of the seasonal and trade conditions of the year from the financial point of view and illustrates their effect on the movement of funds and the absorption of currency. The subject dealt with is entirely controlled by the Government of India, but the following summary is included in the *Quarterly* because the report must necessarily be of great interest to the public of the Bombay Presidency.

The paper currency returns show that there has been a steady increase in the circulation of notes of the lower values, which is believed to represent an

increase in their popularity and in their use as a medium of exchange and remittance. The circulation of notes of a higher denomination than Rs. 100 is decreasing, especially in the Bombay Circle, where this tendency was so marked that in spite of a rise of Rs. 32 lakhs in the average net circulation of small notes, there was a fall of Rs. 28 lakhs in the total active note circulation. The balance was, however, redressed at Karáchi, where there was a rise in the circulation both of low and high-value notes. Trade being slacker in Karáchi than in the previous year, it seems that a proportion of the available funds was kept idle in the form of Rs. 10,000 notes, while the financial crisis in the Punjáb doubtless induced local banks to strengthen their reserves and to hold an unusual number of high-value notes during what is normally the busy season. The steady increase in the circulation of Rs. 5 notes in both circles is very marked, and shows that notes of small value are readily accepted by the masses. The circulation of Rs. 10 notes, which in the previous year was practically stationary, rose sharply in the Bombay and moderately in the Karáchi Circle. This affords proof of the proposition that there is room for both gold and small-value notes in the ordinary currency in circulation among the people. The increase in the circulation of Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 notes is also maintained, but the increase in the circulation of Rs. 100 notes in Bombay is not as remarkable as in the preceding year. These notes are largely used for remittance purposes, and the crisis in the money market seems to have checked such remittances from Bombay merchants up-country.

The total absorption of gold coin increased from £1½ million in 1911-12 and £1½ million in 1912-13 to a little over £4 millions in 1913-14. The absorption may indeed be even greater, as the Customs Department returns the import of sovereigns at £7,290,000 while the Currency Office figure is only £6,091,000. The difference is believed to represent imports of 'shield' sovereigns, which command a premium, and of other sovereigns in small amounts which pass into circulation direct. The very large increase in absorption is a striking proof of the growing popularity of gold coins, to whatever use they may ultimately be put.

The net absorption of rupees and half-rupees was Rs. 404·86 lakhs as against Rs. 71·67 lakhs in 1912-13 and Rs. 460·27 lakhs in 1911-12. The reduced absorption in 1912-13 was due to the failure of the 1911 monsoon, in

Gujarát especially, which resulted in the return of a large amount of coin from circulation in the first seven months of 1912-13. Thus the silver balance (including the balance of coin in the Gold Standard Reserve) at the beginning of the year under report had reached the abnormal figure of Rs. 768·51 lákhs, but by reason of the greater absorption and a decrease in the receipts from the mint and from other provinces, the closing balance stood at Rs. 341·8 lákhs. The exports of private merchandise from Bombay in 1913-14 exceeded those of 1912-13 by over Rs. 10 crores, and the larger issues of silver, *pari passu* with a greatly increased absorption of gold, are regarded as a result of the improvement in trade conditions.

The net absorption of quarter and eighth-rupees amounted to Rs. 9·38 lákhs as against Rs. 4·89 and Rs. 4·53 lákhs in the two previous years. The net absorption of nickel coin also rose from Rs. 3·52 to Rs. 3·59 lákhs. The nickel one-anna piece has been very popular in the Bombay Presidency since its introduction, and the total absorption from 1907-08 to 1913-14 has amounted to Rs. 27·65 lákhs. Its popularity continues to have a marked effect on the circulation of single pice, of which Rs. 1 lách returned from circulation in the year under review. New coins are however still in demand for weddings and festivals, where custom requires the distribution of *largesse*.

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Legislation.

THE DEKKHAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT.

The following draft of a Bill for the Protection of Agriculturists and Explanatory Note were published in Press Note No. 858, L. D., 17th July 1914:—

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

Certain difficulties having arisen in connection with the working of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, the Bombay Government decided in 1912 to appoint a Commission consisting of Mr. S. R. Arthur, I. C. S., then Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General, and Mr. V. M. Bodas, retired 1st Class Sub-Judge, to inquire into and report on the working of the Act.

2. Some specific questions were referred to the Commission for opinion ; but they had also authority to report generally on the working of the Act, and were thus enabled to consider the Act as a whole.

3. The Commission submitted an able and exhaustive report on the subject. Their conclusions were briefly that the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act should be repealed and that a short Act to take its place should be passed in the Bombay Legislative Council. The Commission, while recommending that several Chapters of the Act should disappear, were in favour of retaining Chapter III, giving power to go behind the bond ; and they made an important new proposal on the subject of the method in which the accounts of money-lenders should be kept.

4. On receipt of the report, Government considered the question whether the time had arrived to repeal the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act altogether without passing any new Act to take its place. The majority of the officers consulted, however, were found to be in favour of legislation generally on the lines proposed by the Commission to take the place of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act. A preliminary draft of a Bill has accordingly been drawn up mainly on those lines, and it is now published for general information, after having been revised in consultation with some experienced Judges and Revenue Officers.

5. The view that Government are at present disposed to take in respect of the draft Bill is as follows :—

Agriculture is the leading industry in the Presidency ; and in the four Deccan Districts there has been since 1879 a special procedure devised with the intention of affording special protection to those who follow that industry, that procedure having been extended in recent years to the Presidency generally. The definition of "agriculturist" in the present Act includes many who do not really depend on agriculture, and it is desirable to amend it so that it may apply only to those who really live by agriculture. Further, owing to economic changes the need for a special procedure designed for the special protection of agriculturists is less than it was 35 years ago, some indeed holding that it is now not needed at all. The better opinion, however, seems to be that it would be unwise to abolish at once a procedure which has been in force for so many years, so that the present generation of agriculturists have known no other, at least in the four districts, or to

abolish it before the effect of the economic changes in progress has been more fully developed and observed. The Governor in Council, as at present advised, considers, therefore, that immediate abolition is undesirable, though entire repeal may become proper in future; and that meanwhile restriction in the scope of application is sound and justifiable. Restriction of scope should take place by excluding from the application of the Act agriculturists who are in a good position and therefore are not in need of special protection but are able to take care of themselves under the ordinary law; and by excluding also those who do not really depend on agriculture (that is the cultivation of their own fields) for their living, but depend as much, or more, on money earned as labourers, briefly those who do not possess "economic holdings". The best measure of position as an agriculturist is the amount of land revenue paid on the land cultivated, together with the qualification that the individual himself does the cultivation of his lands.

6. The definition of agriculturist in the draft Bill has been drawn up accordingly. At the same time it is recognised that there is room for difference of opinion regarding the best method of defining an agriculturist, and an alternative definition is therefore attached hereto. This alternative definition provides for the exclusion of non-economic holders and contemplates restriction by class or classes. It is thought that either of these definitions is preferable to that proposed by the Commission which is open to the objection that it is not sufficiently definite. Under the Account sections money-lenders are to keep accounts with agriculturists in a certain form, and it is therefore essential that they should be able to ascertain without difficulty at the time of making a loan whether the borrower is an agriculturist or not.

7. Section 10A of the present Act is the object of very strong and very conflicting opinions. Clause 7 of the draft Bill, which is based on the draft proposed by the Commission, aims at meeting some of the objections raised to the existing section by those who condemn that section, and at making adequate provision to meet the views of those who press for its retention.

8. The most striking novelty in the draft Bill is clause (5) prescribing the keeping of accounts between money-lender and agriculturist. The recommendations of the Commission have been received with considerable difference of opinion

among the officers consulted, but they are on the whole supported in the Presidency proper, not in Sind. It is recognized that the present sections (Chapter IX of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act) are inoperative, and the object of the new provision is to secure an effective statement of account between creditor and debtor being maintained for the protection of the smaller agriculturists.

9. As proposed by the Commission, the Chapter of the Act regarding Village Munsiffs has been omitted from the Bill. The question of the retention of these Courts and of the extent of their jurisdiction will be examined along with that of the constitution of Village Panchayats for the disposal of petty suits, which is at present under the consideration of Government.

10. It will be seen from clause 31 of the Bill that the intention is that the new definition of agriculturist and the provisions relating to accounts shall apply to transactions entered into subsequent to the date of the new Act coming into force and that the rest of the amendments in the Act (*e. g.*, the revised provisions regarding instalments) shall apply to transactions whether previous or subsequent to the new Act coming into force. It is also intended that the new Act shall not come into force till some date (a year, say) after it has been passed in the Legislative Council.

11. On a consideration of the Report of the Commission the Governor in Council decided that, whatever might be the ultimate conclusion on the question of mending or ending the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act as a whole, it was desirable to take action on two of the recommendations of the Commission:—

- (I) that the conciliation system should be abolished, and
- (II) that the remission of Court-fees should be withdrawn.

Orders have been issued accordingly. The system of Village Registration has also been discontinued.

12. The Governor in Council desires to take this opportunity to record his appreciation of the valuable services rendered by many gentlemen who have worked gratuitously as Conciliators for a number of years throughout the Presidency.

13. This note is published for the information of the public and the subject will be taken into further consideration by the Governor in Council after the end of October. Any representations or opinions which may reach him, addressed to the Secretary to Government, Legal Department, before the 1st November, will be considered in the renewed examination of the question which will take place after that date.

Alternative definition of agriculturist.

An agriculturist is a person who holds land within the territories to which this Section is extended of which the revenue is not less than such minimum as may be prescribed in the case of each district or part of each district by the Governor in Council by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette* and who belongs to such class or classes of persons as the Governor in Council may by notification prescribe.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section revenue shall not include revenue assessed on any land for purposes other than agriculture; nor shall it include a rate for the use of water under section 55 of the Bombay Land-Revenue Code, 1879.

BILL No. of 191 .

(An Act for the Protection of Agriculturists in the Bombay Presidency.)

WHEREAS it is expedient to protect agriculturists in the Bombay Presidency in their dealings with money-lenders ;

AND WHEREAS the previous sanction of the Governor-General under section 5 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, has been obtained for the passing of this Act; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Bombay Agriculturists' Relief Act, 191 ; and it shall come into force on the first day of , 191 .

(2) This section alone shall extend to the whole of the Bombay Presidency. The rest of the Act may be extended wholly or in part by the Governor in Council by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette* to any district or districts in the Bombay Presidency or to any part or parts of any such district or districts.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,

(1) "agriculturist" means a person

(i) who holds land within the territories to which this section is extended, of which the aggregate land revenue assessed under the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, does not exceed one hundred rupees in the Presidency proper and three hundred rupees in Sind, and also is not less than such minimum as may be prescribed in the case of each district or part of a district by the Governor in Council by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, and

(ii) who ordinarily participates personally in the physical labour of cultivating that land or part of it, and includes any relative of such person who is ordinarily resident in his house and dependent upon him; or, in the event of his decease, his widow, or any heir otherwise qualified who on account of his youth is unable to participate personally in the physical labour of cultivation; and also includes, in reference to any suit or proceeding, a person who, when any part of the liability which forms the subject of that suit or proceeding was incurred, was an agriculturist within the meaning of that word as then defined by law in the area in question :

provided that the Governor in Council may by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette* exclude any class of persons from the scope of this definition.

Explanations.—(a) A person shall be deemed to hold land if he is lawfully in possession of land whether such possession is actual or not :

provided that a mortgagee of land shall not be deemed to hold such land if the mortgagor remains in actual possession thereof.

(b) A person does not cease to be an agriculturist within the meaning of this definition if he is prevented from personally participating in the physical labour of cultivating the land by age or bodily infirmity, or if he

temporarily ceases to do so owing to necessity or reasonable cause. Reasonable cause in this explanation includes absence in the military service of His Majesty.

(c) A person shall not be deemed to be an agriculturist in respect of any particular transaction unless he, or the person through whom he claims, was an agriculturist at the time when the transaction took place. Even if he subsequently ceases to be an agriculturist, his status as an agriculturist shall not be affected in respect of that particular transaction.

(d) For the purposes of this section land-revenue shall not include land-revenue assessed on any land for purposes other than agriculture; nor shall it include a rate for the use of water under section 55 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879.

(2) An agriculturist shall be deemed to reside where he personally participates in the physical labour of cultivating land as aforesaid.

(3) "Money" shall be deemed to include agricultural produce, implements and stock.

(4) "Lease" shall be deemed to include a counterpart, a *kabulayat*, an undertaking to cultivate or occupy, and an agreement to lease.

(5) "Standing crops" shall be deemed to include crops of all sorts attached to the soil, and leaves, flowers and fruits upon, and juice in, tree and shrubs.

3. The decision of any Court of first instance that any person is or is not an agriculturist shall, for the purposes of this Act, be final, subject only to the exercise by the High Court of their revisional jurisdiction on a point of law; and a person, who has not claimed to be an agriculturist in the Court of first instance and been admitted or held to be an agriculturist by such Court or by the High Court in revision, shall be debarred from claiming such status in any subsequent proceedings arising out of, or relating to the execution of, the decree passed by such Court or by any Appellate or Revisional Court.

4. Every *jagirdar* or other authority invested with powers under Bombay Regulation XIII of 1830 or Act XV of 1840 shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be a Subordinate Judge of such class as the Governor in Council may from time to time direct.

CHAPTER II.

ACCOUNTS.

5. (1) Every person who lends money to an agriculturist shall, from such date as may be prescribed in this behalf by the Governor in Council, keep an account of all money transactions between himself and that agriculturist prepared in the following manner, namely:—

(a) the account shall be kept in duplicate, and one of the copies shall be kept by the creditor and the other by the debtor;

(b) all transactions between the parties shall be entered in the accounts, and each transaction shall be attested by the signature of both the parties or by the thumb-impression, in lieu of signature, of any party who is illiterate.

(2) If the debtor has a copy of the prescribed accounts but fails to bring it with him when an entry for payment by him has to be made in the accounts, the creditor shall give the debtor a separate receipt (*hāt pāvṭi*) and the requisite entry in the accounts shall be made as soon as possible afterwards.

(3) Provided that the provisions of sub-section (1) shall not apply to money-transactions of rupees ten or less, so long as the total of the amount due on these transactions, including interest, does not exceed rupees twenty, but where the amount exceeds rupees twenty the prescribed accounts shall at once be opened.

CHAPTER III.

OF SUITS AND OTHER PROCEEDINGS TO WHICH
AGRICULTURISTS ARE PARTIES.

6. The provisions of this Act shall apply to the following suits only, namely:—

(a) Suits for the recovery of money alleged to be due to the plaintiff, when the defendant, or any one of the defendants, is an agriculturist,

(i) on account of money lent,

(ii) as the price of goods sold, or

(iii) on a written or unwritten engagement for the payment of money not hereinbefore provided for ;

(b) suits for the recovery of money due on contracts other than the above and suits for rent or for moveable property, or for the value of such property, or for damages, when the defendant, or any one of the defendants, is an agriculturist ;

(c) suits for foreclosure or for the possession of mortgaged property, or for sale of such property, or for foreclosure and sale, when the defendant, or any one of the defendants, is an agriculturist ; and

(d) suits for the redemption of mortgaged property when the plaintiff or, where there are several plaintiffs, any one of the plaintiffs, is an agriculturist.

7. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 92 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, when it is alleged at any stage of a suit or proceeding to which an agriculturist is a party that, at the time of any transfer of immoveable property or of the right to enjoy such property by such agriculturist, or by the person, if any, through whom he claims, there was an oral agreement that the said transaction should take effect as a mortgage, the Court may declare the transaction to be a mortgage if, upon examination of the parties to the suit and upon consideration of relevant circumstances preceding, attending and following the alleged sale, which circumstances may be proved by oral or documentary evidence, it is satisfied that there was such an agreement.

(1) Provided that such agriculturist or the person, if any, through whom he claims, was an agriculturist at the time of such transaction.

(2) Provided also that direct oral evidence of witnesses other than the parties to the suit as to the existence or non-existence of a contemporaneous oral agreement that the transaction should take effect as a mortgage shall not be admissible as evidence.

(3) Provided further that the matter comes, or is brought, before the Court in a suit instituted, or a proceeding commenced, either

(*b*) in the account of principal there shall be debited to the debtor such moneys as may from time to time have been actually received by him or on his account from the creditor, and the price of goods, if any, sold to him by the creditor as part of the transactions :

(*c*) in the account of principal there shall not be debited to the debtor any accumulated interest which has been converted into principal at any statement or settlement of account or by any contract made in the course of the transactions, unless the Court, for reasons to be recorded by it in writing, deems such debit to be reasonable :

(*d*) in the account of the interest there shall be debited to the debtor, monthly, simple interest, on the balance of principal for the time being outstanding, at the rate allowed by the Court as hereinafter provided :

(*e*) all money paid by or on account of the debtor to the creditor or on his account, and all profits, service or other advantages of every description, received by the creditor in the course of the transactions (estimated, if necessary, at such money value as the Court in its discretion, or with the aid of arbitrators appointed by it, may determine), shall be credited first in the account of interest ; and when any payment is more than sufficient to discharge the balance of interest due at the time it is made, the residue of such payment shall be credited to the debtor in the account of principal :

(*f*) the accounts of principal and interest shall be made up to the date of instituting the suit, or if the Court thinks it fit to do so, up to the date of the decree, and the aggregate of the balances, if any, appearing due on both such accounts against the debtor on that date shall be deemed to be the amount due on that date, except when the balance appearing due on the interest account exceeds that appearing due on the principal-account, in which case double the latter balance shall be deemed to be the amount then due.

11. (1) In any suit of the description mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of section 6, the plaintiff, if the suit is brought within an area to which section 5 has been extended, shall annex to the plaint an extract from his account relating to the transaction or transactions in suit, and such extracts shall be

duly verified by him in the manner prescribed by Order VI, rule 15, of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

(2) If such plaintiff fails so to do for any cause which the Court deems sufficient, he shall produce such extract within a reasonable time to be fixed by the Court, and, if such extract is not so annexed or produced, the plaint shall be rejected.

12. (1) In any suit of the description mentioned in clauses (a) and (e) of section 6 the plaintiff, and in any suit of the description mentioned in clause (d) of that section the defendant, if the suit is brought within an area to which section 5 has been extended, shall, if required by the Court, produce accounts regularly kept by him in the ordinary course of business, containing entries as to the transaction or transactions in suit, or, so far as regards any transaction between the parties which takes place on or after such date as may be prescribed by the Governor in Council in this behalf for any specified area to which section 5 extends, accounts kept in the manner prescribed by that section.

(2) If any such plaintiff or defendant fails to produce such accounts, the Court, unless it is satisfied that such default is due to circumstances beyond the control of the defaulter, or is due to any cause which, in the circumstances, affords sufficient excuse for the default, shall draw a presumption adverse to the case of such plaintiff or defendant of such kind and to such extent as the Court may think fit, and where such default is, in the opinion of the Court, deliberate and inexcusable, may refuse the claim of such plaintiff or defendant except to the extent to which it is admitted.

13. Where the mortgaged property is in possession of the mortgagee or his tenants other than the mortgagor, and the Court is unable to determine what profits have been actually received, it may fix a fair rent for such property and charge such rent as profits for the purpose of section 10 :

Provided that, if it be proved that in any year there was an entire or serious failure of the crops, an abatement of the whole or part of such rent may be allowed for the year.

14. (1) In a suit of the description mentioned in section 6, clause (d), the Court shall not be debarred from passing a decree for redemption merely on the ground that the time fixed for the payment of the principal of the mortgage money has not arrived, or on the ground that the mortgage-debt has not been completely discharged, or on both of these grounds together; and the Court may in its discretion pass a decree for redemption either immediately, or after a certain time, or upon the expiry of the time fixed in the mortgage-deed, as it may think fit :

Provided that the Court shall refuse to pass a decree for redemption prior to the expiry of the time fixed in the mortgage-deed unless the plaintiff shows good cause why redemption should be granted earlier.

15. So far as it may be consistent with the provisions of this Act, every decree for redemption or foreclosure of any mortgage, and every decree or order for the sale of any mortgaged property made at the instance of a mortgagee thereof, shall name such future day, not being less than six months after the date of such decree, as the Court may think reasonable for the payment by the mortgagor of the money payable under the decree, and no such foreclosure shall be made absolute nor shall any such sale take place before the day so named.

16. (1) Subject to the provisions of section 18, the Court may in its discretion—

(i) in passing a decree for redemption, foreclosure or sale in any suit under this Act,

(ii) in the course of any proceedings under any decree passed, whether before or after the Act comes into force against an agriculturist, direct that any amount payable by the mortgagor or by such agriculturist under the decree shall be payable in such instalments, on such dates and on such terms as to the payment of interest, and, where the mortgagee is in possession, as to the appropriation of the profits and accounting therefor, as it thinks fit :

(2) In passing a decree for redemption or foreclosure in any such suit as aforesaid, or when the amount payable to a mortgagee in possession has been determined in any such suit, the Court may, in its discretion, direct that the amount

payable by the mortgagor shall be discharged by continuing the mortgagee in possession for such further period (to be specified by the Court) as will, in the opinion of the Court, be sufficient to enable him to recover from the profits the amount payable by the mortgagor with reasonable interest, and that on the expiry of such period the property mortgaged shall be restored to the mortgagor.

17. (1) Subject to the provisions of section 18, the Court may, if it thinks fit, in any suit for the possession of mortgaged property under section 6, clause (c), instead of passing a decree for possession of that property, pass a decree directing that the amount payable by the mortgagor shall be payable in such instalments, on such dates and on such terms as to the payment of interest, and as to the appropriation of the profits and accounting therefor, as it thinks fit :

Provided that the Court shall not make a direction as described in this section unless the mortgagor shows good cause why the said concession should be granted to him.

(2) If the sum payable under any such order is not paid when due, the Court may, if it thinks fit, instead of making any other order which it is empowered to make for the realisation of that sum, make an order directing that the mortgagee be put in possession of the whole or any portion of the property mortgaged for such period (to be specified by the Court) as will, in the opinion of the Court, be sufficient to enable him to recover from the profits the amount payable by the mortgagor with reasonable interest and that on the expiry of such period the property mortgaged shall be restored to the mortgagor.

(3) The proviso to sub-section (1) shall apply in the case of mortgages executed before the date on which this Act comes into force as well as to mortgages executed on or after that date.

18. (1) When the Court decides that the amount due by a mortgagor should be paid by instalments it shall fix such instalments as may seem equitable, and such instalments shall not extend over a period exceeding eight years unless the Court thinks it necessary, for reasons to be recorded in writing, so to extend it. It shall also allow future interest at a moderate rate, unless, for reasons to be recorded in writing, it deems it unnecessary to do so.

(2) If the mortgagor makes default in respect of two instalments, so that at any given time the payment of two instalments is in arrears, except on account of failure of crops for two successive years or for other similar reasons beyond the control of the mortgagor, the whole of the decretal amount shall at once become due and be recoverable in execution.

19. No agriculturist shall be arrested or imprisoned in execution of a decree for money passed whether before or after this Act comes into force.

20. Immoveable property belonging to an agriculturist shall not be attached or sold in execution of any decree or order passed whether before or after this Act comes into force unless it has been specifically mortgaged for the repayment of the debt to which such decree or order relates, and the security still subsists. For the purposes of any such attachment or sale as aforesaid standing crops shall be deemed to be moveable property.

21. (1) When any immoveable property belonging to an agriculturist has been sold by public auction under the provision of paragraph 10 of the Third Schedule of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the sale may within thirty days from the date of the auction be set aside by the Collector, if he considers the price bid by the purchaser to be inadequate.

(2) When the sale is so set aside the purchaser shall be entitled to receive back his deposit or his purchase-money, as the case may be, and the Collector may resell the property by public auction or private contract, as he thinks fit. Every such resale shall be deemed to be a sale under the provisions of paragraph 10 of the Third Schedule of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

CHAPTER IV.

REGISTRATION.

22. When any document is presented for registration by an agriculturist or when the execution of any document presented for registration is admitted by an agriculturist, the sub-registrar before registering the document, shall read and explain it to the agriculturist and shall satisfy himself that the said person understands the meaning of the document and shall endorse upon the document a note under his hand to the effect that he has acted in accordance with the provisions of this section.

CHAPTER V.

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS.

23. When in any suit or proceeding before a Subordinate Judge under this Act to which an agriculturist is a party, any pleader, vakil, or mukhtár, or any advocate or attorney of a High Court, appears on behalf of any party opposed to such agriculturist, the Subordinate Judge, if he is of opinion that such agriculturist has not the means of obtaining proper professional assistance, may, with the consent of such agriculturist, direct the Government Pleader or any other fit person (who is willing to do so) to appear on his behalf.

CHAPTER VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

24. No mortgage, lien or charge of or upon any immoveable property belonging to an agriculturist shall be valid unless it is created by an instrument in writing under the hand of the person creating such mortgage, lien or charge.

Nothing in this section shall apply to any mortgage, lien or charge created by mere operation of law, or in favour of the Government or of any officer of the Government in his official capacity.

25. The last clause of Order XXI, rule 2, of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, shall not apply to payments out of Court made in any proceeding under this Act, in any case where an acknowledgment by the judgment-creditor for the same is produced, or when the payment is either admitted by him or proved.

26. In taking an account under section 10 or in any suit under this Act where interest is chargeable, such interest shall be awarded at the following rates :—

(a) the rate, if any, agreed upon between the parties or the persons (if any) through whom they claim, unless such rate is deemed by the Court to be unreasonable ;

(b) if such rate is deemed by the Court to be unreasonable, or if no rate was agreed upon, or, when any agreement between the parties or the persons if any, through whom they claim, to set off profits against interest and assess-

ment and similar charges without an account, has been set aside by the Court, such rate as the Court may deem equitable taking into consideration the nature of the security, if any, and the normal rate of interest prevailing in the locality.

27. Any Court which receives an application to file an award to which an agriculturist is a party shall scrutinise the award and may (in addition to exercising, if necessary, any of the powers possessed by the Court under the Second Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908) refuse to file such award if it considers it to be bogus or inequitable.

28. Except sections 2 and 19, the provisions of this Act shall not apply to any matter to or in which any society registered under the Co-operative Credit Societies' Act, 1904, or the Co-operative Societies' Act, 1912, is a party.

29. The Governor in Council may, from time to time, make all such rules as he may deem necessary,

(a) generally for carrying out the provisions of this Act ;

(b) in particular for prescribing the account books to be kept in accordance with the provisions of section 5.

30. All rules made by the Governor in Council under this Act shall be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* and shall thereupon, in so far as they are consistent with this Act, have the force of law.

31. Where any provisions of this Act are extended to any specific area under sub-section (2) of section 1, such provisions shall, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context thereof, apply to transactions entered into before the date of such extension as well as to those entered into after that date :

provided that the definition of agriculturist and the provisions of sections 5 and 29 (b) shall apply only to transactions entered into after the date of such extension to any specific area, and in the case of the transactions entered into before such date agriculturist shall mean an agriculturist as then defined by law in that area.

32. The Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, as subsequently amended, is hereby repealed.

* * * *

Local Self-government.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE LOCAL BOARDS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND, FOR THE YEAR 1912-1913.—*Foolscap folio, 7 pp. letter-press and 28 pp. statistical tables* (Government Book Depôt, Bombay)—price 7 annas or 8d.

The letter-press of this publication consists of G. R. No. 5433, G. D., 10th July 1914, which reviews the financial and executive administration of the district and táluka local boards. The statistical tables exhibit in detail the constitution, income and expenditure of each board.

The review runs as follows :—

The number of district local boards remained unchanged during the year under review, but the number of táluka local boards was increased by one by the creation of a board for the newly constituted táluka of Miro Khán in the Lárkána district.

2. There was a nominal increase of nine square miles in the total area in charge of the boards due to the correction according to the revised Imperial Census tables of the figures of area in the case of the Ahmedabad, Surat and Thána districts. The total population of the area administered by the local boards was 18,061,323.

3. In the Northern Division changes were made in the constitution of the táluka local boards of Dhandhuka and Ankleshvar with a view to the due observance of the prescribed proportion between official and non-official members. In the case of the Thána District Local Board it came to notice that the number of nominated salaried servants of Government, inclusive of the President, exceeded half the total number of nominated

members. In order to cure this defect in the board's constitution a non-official member was nominated in the place of an official who retired so as to admit this being done. In the Southern Division the Dhárwár Táluka Board, which had been superseded in 1910, was re-established during the year under report. In the Kolába district a seat on the Alibág Táluka Board which had remained vacant during the previous year was filled by election.

Triennial elections were held in the districts of Surat, Thána, Ahmednagar, East and West Khándesh, Kánara, Kolába and Ratnágiri, and in three tálukás of the Sátára district.

Elections.

The elections generally failed to arouse much interest, except in the Surat and Ratnágiri districts where the seats were for the most part well-contested. In Sálsette an elective seat had to be filled by nomination for want of a candidate. Regarding the elections held in the districts of the Central Division it is reported that in no case did more than one-third of the total number of electors trouble to record their votes. The triennial terms of the district and táluka local boards of Karáchi, Hyderabad, Lárkána, Thar and Párkar and Upper Sind Frontier having expired, these boards were also re-constituted in the year under report.

4. The total number of meetings held during the year rose from 1,320 to 1,336, of which latter number 68 were adjourned for want of quorum. The rule regarding the holding of half-yearly

Meetings.

meetings was complied with by all the district boards. Thirteen táluka boards in the Northern Division, three in the Southern Division, and two in Sind failed to hold the minimum number of four meetings in the year. In the Central Division, and especially in East Khándesh, the táluka boards appear to be more active, and the average number of meetings per board was five. The average percentage of members attending the meetings in the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and in Sind was respectively 58, 51·7, 53·4 and 57 as against 58, 53·9, 52·3 and 57 respectively in the previous year.

5. The aggregate income of the boards rose from Rs. 68,31,000 to Rs. 74,60,000, a somewhat remarkable increase.

The following statement compares the receipts under the principal heads of revenue with those of the preceding year :—

	1912-1913.	1911-1912.	Increase.	Decrease.
		(Rupees in thousands.)		
Land Revenue	2,05	1,98	7	...
Provincial Rates	32,21	28,38	3,83	...
Interest	17	17	...	...
Police	1,50	1,68	...	18
Education	22,24	19,64	2,60	...
Medical	97	1,42	...	45
Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	78	88	...	10
Miscellaneous	75	98	...	23
Civil Works	13,93	13,19	47	...

6. The slight increase under the head "Land Revenue" is principally due to the increase in Sind. In the Northern Division also there was an increase mainly attributable to larger realizations from quarrying fees in the Kaira district and to the recovery of arrears of royalty from contractors. The very large increase under the head "Provincial Rates" was principally contributed by the Northern Division, in which the favourable season experienced during the year of report facilitated the recovery of arrears of local fund cess suspended in the preceding year. The other two divisions in the Presidency furnished increases of about half a lakh each, but there was a decrease under this head in the receipts from Sind.

The considerable increase under "Education" was chiefly due to the grants made by Government for opening new schools for primary education and for

improving the pay of teachers in primary schools, and, in a minor degree, to the fee receipts derived from recently opened schools. The decrease under the head "Police" is attributed to the reduction in the number of impoundings of cattle, due to the absence of the fodder famine which prevailed in the previous year. The decreases under the heads "Medical," "Scientific and other Minor Departments" and "Miscellaneous" call for no special remarks.

In the Northern Division an extra Government contribution to the Kaira District Local Board and the inclusion of the usual grant to the Panch Maháls formerly shown under the head "XXV.—Miscellaneous" make up a large proportion of the net increase of Rs. 74,000 under this head. In the Central Division the real increase, as distinguished from a large nominal increase due to certain readjustments of accounts, amounted to Rs. 9,000, being mainly attributable to larger receipts from tolls in the Ahmednagar district and to a contribution of Rs. 4,500 from His Highness the Nizam's Government for a causeway over the Sinna river. In the Southern Division the receipts under this head show a net decrease of Rs. 21,000, all the districts except Dhárwár contributing to it. The decrease occurred mainly under "Tolls on ferries and roads" and "Contributions from Government." In Sind the decrease, which amounted to Rs. 13,000, was due in the Karáchi district to the last instalment of a ferry farm not having been recovered during the year and in the Hyderabad district to a falling-off in the realizations from the ferry contract and the sale of *lác* and *bábul* pods and to the fact that nothing was utilized out of the Government grant for water-supply during the year under report.

7. The incidence of income per head of population rose from 6 annas 4 pies to 6 annas 7 pies, and that of taxation from 2 annas 8 pies to 2 annas 9 pies.

8. The total expenditure of the boards amounted to Rs. 78,28,000 as against Rs. 73,63,000 in the preceding year.

The following statement exhibits the distribution of the expenditure under the several heads as compared with that of the previous year:—

	1912-1913.	1911-1912.	Increase.	Decrease.
	(Rupees in thousands.)			
Administration	1,83	1,52	33	...
Education	30,31	27,36	2,95	...
Medical	4,74	4,31	43	...
Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	1,31	1,21	10	...
Stationery and Printing	20	18	2	...
Miscellaneous	1,17	1,01	16	...
Civil Works	36,94	37,18	...	24
Debt	1,07	45	62	...
Interest on Debt	15	3	12	...

9. The most important variations in the above figures are commented on below:—

Education.—The expenditure on education rose from Rs. 27,36,000 to Rs 30,31,000. The increase was shared by all the divisions of the Presidency including Sind, and was mainly due to the additional sums devoted to the improvement of the pay of teachers in local board schools, the opening of new local board schools, the consequent entertainment of additional teaching staff, the purchase of furniture for schools, and grants to educational institutions. As an instance of the development which is taking place in this direction it may be mentioned that in the Southern Division 13 new schools were opened during the year in Belgaum, 18 in Bijápúr, 20 in Dhárwár and 9 in Kánara, in addition to four schools for girls (two in Belgaum and two in Kánara). The institution of scholarships for the children of criminal tribes was an innovation in the Dhárwár district. In Sind a novel item of expenditure was the provision

of small stipends for *mullahs* attached to local board schools with a view to providing religious instruction and thus attracting Mahomedan pupils in greater numbers.

Medical.—There was an increase of Rs. 43,000 under this head, for which Sind alone was responsible. The increase is attributable to a variety of causes, the principal among which was the distribution of quinine in malarial tracts. In the Karáchi district a sub-assistant surgeon continued to be specially employed for the purpose of organizing and watching the distribution of the drug. The Collector reports that the people now appreciate the use of quinine thoroughly and buy it freely. Efforts to popularize the use of the drug in the Lárkána district are also reported to have been attended with considerable success. Quinine was administered daily to the children in the local board schools of this district with the result that the masters reported an appreciable improvement in their general health and the regularity of their attendance. The Karáchi and the Thar and Párkar District Boards contributed Rs. 5,100 and Rs. 2,000, respectively, towards the construction of the Louise Lawrence Institute at Karáchi. The latter district also contributed Rs. 6,000 towards the construction of the Mirpur Khás municipal dispensary. In the Northern Division, the presentation by the Broach District Board of a medicine chest valued at Rs. 181 to the wife of a coast guard inspector in appreciation of her work among the sick of the neighbourhood, and the distribution of quinine and permanganate at a cost of Rs. 544, are items which are specially noticeable.

Scientific and other Minor Departments.—Under this head there was an increase of Rs. 13,000 in the Northern and Central Divisions and in Sind, counterbalanced by a decrease of Rs. 3,000 in the Southern Division. Of the total increase of Rs. 5,000 in the Northern Division the appointment of a paid secretary and staff for the District Agricultural Association of Kaira accounted for nearly half. In Broach the opening of a new veterinary dispensary at Ankleshvar entailed an extra expenditure of Rs. 1,000. The Pratt Free Veterinary Dispensary at Godhra, which is an important institution, is reported to have done good work throughout the district. In the Central Division the increase of Rs. 4,300 under this head is chiefly due to the opening of new veterinary dispensaries at Shirpur in the West Khándesh district and Islámpur

in the Sátára district, and to the contribution paid by the Sholápur district Board towards the local cattle and agricultural shows. In the Southern Division, the Collector of Kánara reports that the veterinary dispensary at Sirsi is growing popular as a result of the distribution of hand-bills and the delivery of practical lectures by the veterinary assistant at shows, *etc.*, and of discussions with farmers at cattle fairs and religious or other assemblages.

Civil Works.—The expenditure under this head showed a net decrease of Rs. 24,000 on the preceding year's outlay of Rs. 37,18,000. The Northern and Southern Divisions and Sind contributed Rs. 5,244, Rs. 31,346 and Rs. 13,627 towards the decrease, which was to some extent counterbalanced by an increase of Rs. 24,000 in the Central Division. The expenditure under this head for the whole Presidency represents 47·2 per cent. of the entire expenditure of the boards against 50·3 per cent. in the preceding year. The following statement compares the charges under the various sub-heads with those of the preceding year :—

		1912-1913.	1911-1912.	Increase.	Decrease.
		(Rupees in thousands.)			
Buildings	... { Original ...	3,51	3,08	43	...
	... { Repairs ...	1,17	1,11	6	...
Communications	... { Original ...	8,40	9,72	...	1,32
	... { Repairs ...	13,57	13,65½	...	8½
Water-supply and water works.	... { Original ...	2,60	2,34	26	...
	... { Repairs ...	1,72½	1,56	16½	...
Other works of improvement	...	30	14½	15½	...
Establishment and contingencies	...	3,33	3,18	15	...
Tools and plant	... ..	53½	48½	5	...
Staging bungalows	... ..	16	15	1	...
Arboriculture	... ..	1,00	79½	20½	...
Miscellaneous	... ..	15½	14½	1	...

Communications.—The major portion of the outlay on “ Civil Works ” was as usual devoted to the construction and repairs of roads and bridges. In the Northern Division all the district local boards except those of Broach and Thána spent less under “ Communications ” than in the previous year. In Ahmedabad the small balance available during the year, coupled with the large amount of Rs. 57,000 appropriated to the paying off of Government debts, curtailed the outlay on “ Civil Works ” generally. The Kaira board has spent large sums on the Nadiád-Anand, Dákore-Pali and Mátar-Cambay roads still under construction, and the President reports that these roads cannot be left in their present incomplete state, as that would tend to undo what has so far been done and mean the loss of money already spent; at the same time the ordinary income of the board is insufficient to provide for their early completion. He has been advised to postpone expenditure on the last named project until the other two have been completed. It seems that the board has undertaken road-extension in excess of its financial capacity. In the Panch Maháls famine conditions during the first part of the year, combined with the general exiguity of the resources of the board of this district, hindered all further advance, although the roads there admittedly need much attention. Surat suffers likewise. Broach spent a considerable amount on metalling portions of the Derol-Wágra and Broach-Jambusar roads. In the Central Division the reduction in expenditure under “ Communications ” was due to the fact that the East Khándesh board spent less on original road works than in the previous year. In the Southern Division more than half the total expenditure on “ Civil Works ” was devoted to “ Communications,” the percentage rising from 59·2 to 63·4. Several road works were undertaken in the districts of Belgaum, Bijápur and Ratnágiri. A new ferry boat at Ghodgeri in Belgaum district was constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,100. In Kánara repairs were effected to four large roads at a cost of Rs. 13,000. In Sind, eight new roads and 53 *kacha* bridges were constructed in the Karáchi, three roads and 54 such bridges in the Hyderabad, and three bridges in the Thar and Párkar districts. The new works of construction carried out during the year included a large number of school-houses and dharma-shálás, besides several medical and veterinary dispensaries.

Water-supply.—The expenditure on water-supply and water works increased by Rs. 42,500 during the year under review. In the Northern Division, the boards spent Rs. 2,22,167 on the improvement of village water-supply. In the

Kaira district, owing to the failure of the monsoon, the ordinary works for the improvement of the water-supply were undertaken on a more extended scale than usual and were moreover supplemented by extensive boring operations, the object being both to prevent a water famine and to provide labour for the distressed. For the conduct of these boring operations a considerable sum was spent by the Kaira Board on the purchase of a new petrol boring plant and a Davis Calyx drill machine. The water-supply obtained was utilized both for consumption and for irrigational purposes. In Thána 94 new wells were constructed and a number of existing wells were repaired at a total cost of Rs. 46,000. In the Central Division, increased expenditure was incurred in the Ahmednagar, West Khándesh, Násik and Sholápur districts on the improvement and extension of water-supply. In the Southern Division, 57 new wells were constructed and 103 old ones repaired in the above-ghát districts of Belgaum, Bijápur and Dhárwár. The coast districts also spent a reasonable amount on water-supply. In Ratnágiri the existing water pipes from the Nawadi tank to Sangameshwar were renewed. In Sind, the expenditure incurred under this head was chiefly on the construction and repair of wells. In Karáchi eight, in Hyderabad four and in Sukkur seven new wells were sunk.

Arboriculture.—The increase of Rs. 20,500 under this head was principally shared by Sind (Rs. 11,410) and the Central Division (Rs. 7,809). In the former province a total of 219 miles of roads was planted with trees during the year under review, and in the Central Division increased expenditure was incurred on tree planting in the Sátára, Sholápur and Násik districts. In the Northern Division the net increase of Rs. 1,318 under this head was contributed chiefly by Kaira and Surat. Regarding the latter district the Collector reports that special efforts are being made in this direction under the orders contained in Government Resolution, Public Works Department, No. A.-2289, dated the 26th October 1910, and the instructions given in the manual which has just been published by Government. Working plans for tree plantation are being prepared by the local boards, and considerable progress is likely to be recorded in the next administration report. In the Panch Maháls it is reported that all the important roads being either provincial or handed over to the Public Works Department, the drawing up of plans for roadside trees has been left to that department subject to money allotments by the district local board. In the Southern Division the operations under this head were confined to the Bijápur and Dhárwár districts.

10. The table* appended to this resolution exhibits the opening and closing balances of the boards of the several districts of each division. The closing balances of the boards in the Presidency aggregated Rs. $24\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, against Rs. $26\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in the preceding year. The total closing balances of the boards in the Northern and Central Divisions and in Sind fell from Rs. 5,09,000, Rs. 8,54,000 and Rs. 6,12,000 to Rs. 4,72,000, Rs. 7,09,000, and Rs. 5,32,000 respectively, while the total for the boards in the Southern Division rose from Rs. 6,82,000 to Rs. 7,69,000. These closing balances, notwithstanding the reductions noticed above, are still much in excess of the prescribed minima, the total for Sind representing nearly ten times the amount fixed. A considerable portion of these unduly inflated balances belongs to the educational fund, the spending of which is in most cases retarded by the delays incidental to the acquisition of sites and the preparation of plans for school buildings. In the Northern Division, the boards of Broach, Surat and Thána reduced their balances substantially. The presence of famine conditions in the Panch Maháls afforded the board of that district an opportunity of doing likewise of which, however, it apparently failed to take advantage. By the payment of the last instalment of the Government debt incurred during the famine of 1899-1900 and subsequent years and the sum of Rs. 38,067 overdrawn from the Government treasury in the preceding year, the Ahmedabad Board became entirely free from Government debt after a period of 13 years' indebtedness. In the Central Division the closing balances were much in excess of the prescribed minima in all districts except Ahmednagar, of which the Collector remarks that the needs of the district are permanently greater than the district local board's resources, that the poverty of the board is not a passing phase due to famine or other temporary causes, and that the fund has managed to keep out of actual debt only by the simple process of leaving necessary and even urgent works undone. In the Southern Division the large closing balance is attributed to unexpected receipts from the one-anna cess, scarcity of labour, lack of efficient establishments and consequent inability to complete works in time, and the non-utilization by the Public Works Department of the amounts placed at its disposal for certain works. Provision has, however, been made in the supplementary budget for utilizing the excess balances. The Governor in Council trusts that in the current year a determined

* Not printed.

effort will be made by the boards to utilize a substantive portion of the Rs. 18½ lakhs which still remain unprofitably locked up in the Government treasuries.

11. In the Northern Division the members of works committees are generally reported to have displayed a fair amount of interest in their duty of supervising works in progress. In the Central Division the works committee of the district board of East Khándesh showed a great improvement in this respect during the year under report, and the committees of the several táluka boards in the same district also worked well. No works committee has been formed for the district board of West Khándesh as the need for one was not felt, all works there being carried out or controlled by the Executive Engineer, but the members of the works committees appointed by the táluka boards of the district did their work well on the whole. In Násik both the district and táluka local boards have appointed works committees. The works committee of the Sátára district, consisting of eleven non-official members, continued in office during the year, but it is reported to have completely neglected its functions. In the Southern Division, rules on the lines of those adopted in East Khándesh, defining the duties of works committees, were framed for the Belgaum and Dhárwár districts in the preceding year, and these are reported to have worked well in the latter district. In Bijápur, works committees have been appointed in each táluka, and the members of it have been entrusted with the supervision of particular works. With a few exceptions, all the works committees in the Kánara and Kolába districts are reported to have taken a commendable interest in their duties. In Sind, these committees are reported to have discharged their functions efficiently in every case.

12. Although the year's work presents no features of special importance, the general administration of the local boards was on the whole satisfactory. In Sind, these bodies are reported to have done much good work in improving the conditions of rural life, and no doubt the same may be said of the boards generally. In the Central Division the year was a bad one from an agricultural point of view over a large part of the division, and as a necessary consequence the revenues of the boards, excepting those of East Khándesh, were not so large as they might have been. In Ahmednagar, in particular, a succession of bad seasons has had a disastrous effect on the finances, already none too prosperous, of the district board. In

order, however, that the district may not fall seriously behind the rest of the division and may in particular be in a position to improve the present state of its communications, Government have recently sanctioned a grant of Rs. 30,000 from provincial funds to supplement the resources of the district board. Increased grants from Government under the head of " Education " have helped the boards to add materially to the number of their schools and to effect some improvement in the pay of the teachers employed in them. But more extended communications and the improvement of the village water-supply still represent two great and general wants which make themselves felt throughout the areas administered by the boards. In the Northern Division, the latter need received special attention during the year. Allusion has already been made to the success of the boring operations undertaken by the Agricultural Committee of Kaira, who also lent their help to private agriculturists. But this activity under one head was obtained at the expense of the other, for communications appear to have suffered from lack of funds. The Governor in Council is glad to notice further indications of a movement, referred to in last year's review, on the part of the people in the direction of helping themselves in the matter of works of purely local utility instead of remaining entirely dependent on grants from public funds. Instances of this are reported from the Surat district where villagers assisted in the construction of local board works by means of contributions in cash and labour. Even where such contributions are not forthcoming, the local people can do much to assist the boards by supervising the execution of works in their neighbourhood. With regard to this it is satisfactory to note that in the Ahmednagar and West Khándesh districts the services of village *punchas* were utilized to advantage in connection with the execution of local works, while it is reported from the Southern Division that the system of getting petty village works carried out by voluntary labour has been successfully instituted in the Ratnágiri district. Such instances of co-operation on the part of the public in the activities of the local boards are deserving of every encouragement, for it is in the highest degree desirable to enlist the interest of the people in the work of these bodies and thereby to secure the infusion of fresh spirit and vitality into a system of administration which, so long as it continues to be entirely dependent on official interest and effort, must necessarily tend to be somewhat lacking in life and reality. Government trust, therefore, that every endeavour will be made to give this tendency a more extensive scope throughout the local boards of this Presidency.

MUNICIPAL TAXATION AND EXPENDITURE IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY (INCLUDING SIND) FOR THE YEAR 1912-1913.—*Foolscap folio, 17 pp. letter-press and 196 pp. statistical tables* (Government Book Depôt, Bombay)—price Re. 1-14 or 3s.

The letter-press of this publication consists of G. R. No. 5644, G. D., 18th July 1914, which reviews the year's working of all the district municipalities. From the tables that accompany it can be gathered details of the constitution, income, expenditure, taxation and loans of each and every district municipality, and also of the Bombay Municipality and of the "Notified Area" Committees.

The review runs as follows :—

The number of municipalities remained unchanged during the year. Proposals for the constitution of the taluka towns of Muddebihal and Karjat as notified areas having been approved by Government, the number of such areas was brought up to 24. The Erandol Municipality continues to be superseded, while the period of supersession of the Ahmedabad Municipality has been extended to the 31st March, 1915.

2. There was a rise of about 3,000 in the total recorded population resident in municipal districts. In the Northern Division the increase of 13,000 was due chiefly to the Ahmedabad Municipality having added to its figures the 11,000 which represent the population of the suburban area to which municipal taxation was extended with effect from the 1st April, 1912. The limits of the Amalner and Poona Suburban Municipalities in the Central Division, of Ranebennur in the Southern Division and of Hyderabad in Sind were extended during the year under report; otherwise the municipal boundaries remained unchanged.

3. In the Northern Division triennial elections were held in Dholka, Viramgam, Gogha, Modasa, Godhra and Dohad, and in all the municipalities of the Thana district except Bhandra and Bassein. In the last mentioned district the elections aroused keen competition everywhere except at Mahim. In the case of the Thana elections there were strong rumours of the prevalence of corrupt practices. In the Central

Division triennial elections were held by the Karád, Tásgaon, Islámpur, Ashta, Malcolmpeth and Rahimatpur Municipalities in the Sátára district and by all the municipalities of the West Khándesh and Násik districts except the Dhulia Municipality in the former and the Trimbak Municipality in the latter. The average percentage of voters who attended the poll in the West Khándesh district was only 35, and no particular interest was evinced at the elections except at Karád and Tásgaon. In the Southern Division new elections for the triennial period commencing from the 1st April, 1913, were held in all the municipalities of the Belgaum district, in all the municipalities of the Kolába district except Mátherán, and the municipalities of Bijápur, Kárwár, Kumta, Sirsi and Haliyál. Considerable interest is reported to have been taken by the public in the elections in all these places except Nipáni and Gokák where the proportion of voters that attended the poll was small. The triennial term of office of the Dhárwár, Hubli and Nárgund Municipalities which was extended expired on the 31st March, 1912, and the new boards came into being with effect from the 1st April, 1912. In Sind triennial elections were held in Hyderabad and Shikárpur and were keenly contested in the former place.

In Government Resolution No. 1134, dated the 20th February, 1912, the amended election rules of the Ahmednagar Municipality were sanctioned. Under these rules voting by proxy is not admissible, the reasons for proscribing such voting being that it unnecessarily complicates the system of voting by ballot and facilitates personation. The municipalities mentioned in the margin* have since followed the example of the Ahmednagar Municipality by adopting the above system, a change which has been attended by eminently satisfactory results. Government have recently directed that the system of voting by secret ballot should be extended to, and voting by proxy abolished in, all the district municipalities of the Presidency.

In the Northern Division the newly constituted boards of Umreth, A'nand and Borsad, to which the elective franchise had been extended in the previous year, came into being on the 1st April, 1912. The elective franchise was restored

Constitution of municipali-
ties. of muni-
* .

* The Municipalities of—
Bassein
Pandharpur
Málegaon
Poona City
Poona Suburban
Lonávla
Talegaon-Dábháde
Khed
A'landi
Junnar
Sásvad and
Báramati.

to Kaira and its municipal board was re-constituted with fourteen councillors. The Dákor and Kapadvanj boards were also re-constituted, two more councillors being added to the non-official element with a corresponding decrease in the number of officials. Dákor also exercised the privilege of selecting its President. Two municipal councillors of Ránder were disqualified under the orders of Government for tampering with the municipal demand registers with a view to bringing partizans on to the list of voters, and a third councillor who was similarly implicated only escaped disqualification by previously resigning. In the Southern Division the extended franchise was conferred on the Bijápur Municipality, the total number of councillors being increased from 12 to 18 and the elective element from 6 to 12. In the Northern Division the total number of municipal councillors rose from 469 to 489 in consequence of the changes in Kaira, Umreth, A'nand and Borsad. In the Central Division the number was 811 against 810. In Sind, however, it fell from 356 to 346. In the Southern Division there was no change in the number of councillors (495).

In the Northern Division, except for some improvement in the case of the non-official members of the municipalities in the Kaira and the Panch Maháls districts and in Ahmedabad, Dholka and Viramgám, the attendance of councillors at meetings was not particularly encouraging. Cases of default in regard to attendance at two-thirds of the meetings are reported in respect of nearly every municipality in the Ahmedabad and Kaira districts, Dholera in the former and Umreth and Kaira in the latter being the only exceptions. In Nadiád three councillors were disqualified for non-attendance. In the case of Surat, the Commissioner remarks that the municipality appears to have suffered a set-back since the withdrawal of the Collector's control, and that the numerous adjournments recorded do not indicate a healthy administration. In the Central Division the total number of meetings held by the several municipalities was 842, of which no less than 150 or 17·8 per cent. proved abortive owing to want of quorum, as many as fifteen municipalities having adjourned more than 25 per cent. of their meetings for this reason. In the Southern Division and in Sind the attendance of members at the municipal meetings was on the whole satisfactory.

4. A decrease is recorded in the aggregate gross income of the municipalities, which amounted this year to 109 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs as against 116 $\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs in the preceding year. But deducting the receipts under "Extraordinary and debt," the net revenue shows an increase, being 88 lakhs as compared with 84 lakhs in the previous year. The following table indicates the fluctuations under the principal heads of income :—

	1912-1913.	1911-1912.	Increase.	Decrease.
	In thousands.	In thousands.	In thousands.	In thousands.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Municipal rates and taxes—				
(a) Octroi (net receipts, <i>i. e.</i> , deducting refunds)	25,78	27,89	...	2,11
(b) Taxes on houses and lands	8,95	8,50	45	...
(c) Water rate	9,30	9,03	27	...
2. Revenue derived from municipal property and powers other than those of taxation	14,42	13,31	1,11	...
3. Grants and contributions for general and special purposes	15,05	12,00	3,05	...
4. Extraordinary and debt	21,84	32,31	...	10,47

5. The decrease of Rs. 2,11,000 under this head is chiefly due to the diminution in receipts in Sind, which amounted to only Rs. 11,65,000 as against Rs. 14,06,000 in the previous year. This falling-off is most noticeable in the Karachi Municipality, regarding which it is reported that large stocks of duty-paid grain which were lying in the port at the close of the previous year were exported and thus became eligible for refunds during the year under report. In the Northern Division, in consequence of a prosperous season, octroi showed an increase of nearly Rs. 30,000, for which Ahmedabad and Broach were chiefly responsible. In the Central Division the decrease of Rs. 16,000 in the Sholapur district was chiefly due to the unfavourable season there, and that of Rs. 4,000 in East

Khándesh to the substitution of a terminal tax for octroi by the Jalgaon Municipality. In the Southern Division the increase of about Rs. 15,000 in the octroi receipts at Dhárwár and Hubli is satisfactory and speaks well for the supervision exercised, seeing that the opening months of the year were months of scarcity.

6. The receipts under this head rose by Rs. 45,000, of which Rs. 26,000, Rs. 14,000 and Rs. 8,500 were contributed by the Northern and Central Divisions and Sind, respectively, these increases being to a small extent counterbalanced by a falling-off of Rs. 3,500 in the Southern Division. In the Northern Division the rise in Ahmedabad is due to the extension of municipal limits. In the Central Division the increase was shared by all the districts except Násik, and in Sind it occurred mainly in the Karáchi district. The increase is generally attributable to the recovery of past arrears or to the revision of the assessment registers.

In the Northern Division, although Ahmedabad showed increased realizations from its water-tax amounting to nearly Rs. 7,500, and Bándra made a further advance of about Rs. 1,500, the total decrease of Rs. 11,000 in Thána and Kurla alone resulted in a net deficiency of Rs. 2,300 under this head. In the Central Division the increase of Rs. 6,500 was due mainly to the raising of the water rates by the Jalgaon Municipality and to larger recoveries by the Poona City Municipality. In the Southern Division the increase occurred in the Dhárwár Municipality and was due to the recovery of Rs. 7,000 on account of private connections. In Sind, Karáchi, Hyderabad and Sukkur are the only municipalities which are provided with regular water works. The increase of Rs. 8,000 in the case of the Karáchi Municipality was due to a larger consumption of water by the North-Western Railway and the Karáchi Port Trust. The increase in Hyderabad (Rs. 8,500) and Sukkur (Rs. 1,000) was due chiefly to the extension of private water service connections.

In the Northern Division the figures of demand for the year 1912-1913 and of the outstandings of previous years under the head "Taxes on houses and lands" were Rs. 3,82,000 and Rs. 42,500 respectively. At the close of the year

Recovery of municipal dues.

the balances still unrealized stood at Rs. 27,600 and Rs. 16,600 respectively, or a total of Rs. 44,200. This represents a slight increase on the corresponding figure of arrears for the preceding year. In the Central Division, out of a total demand of Rs. 6,00,000, including arrears amounting to Rs. 55,000, a sum of Rs. 41,000 remained to be realized at the close of the year, the preceding year's unrealized balance being Rs. 54,700. Half of the uncollected balance this year occurred under house-tax, and the Municipalities of Bhusával and Yával in the East Khándesh district, Ahmednagar, Vámbori and Kharda in the Ahmednagar district and Ashta in the Sátára district showed heavy arrears. In the Southern Division the figures of demand for the year 1912-1913 and of the previous year's outstandings under the head of house-tax were Rs. 1,33,000 and Rs. 32,000 respectively. The total of the unrealized balances at the close of the year was Rs. 29,000, a distinct improvement on the preceding year's results. The arrears at Dhárwár were again heavy though the collections this year showed a slight improvement, being Rs. 16,000 as against Rs. 14,700 in the preceding year. The figures of collections at Gadag-Bettigeri were also not altogether satisfactory, nearly 25 per cent. of the demand for the year 1912-1913 remaining unrealized at the close of the year. Regarding Sind, no information is furnished by the Commissioner as to the progress of collection work during the year under report. The attention of the Commissioner in Sind should again be invited to paragraph 7 of Government Resolution No. 1773, dated the 24th March 1911, and he should be requested to furnish in future the information referred to therein.

From the foregoing information it appears that, although there has on the whole been an appreciable improvement in the recovery of municipal dues, more attention to this branch of the administration is still generally required. The Collectors should be requested to put pressure on the municipalities concerned to take prompt and effective steps for the recovery of their arrears.

7. Sind contributed Rs. 65,000 towards the increase of Rs. 1,11,000 under this head, the Northern and Central Divisions contributing Rs. 12,000 and Rs. 42,000 respectively. The Southern Division showed a decrease of Rs. 8,000.

Revenue derived from municipal property, etc.

8. The receipts under this head are chiefly made up of the grants given by Government to municipalities for the improvement of water-supply and drainage, for the opening up of congested localities and for educational purposes. **Grants and contributions for general and special purposes.** During the year under review there were increases under this head of Rs. 2,82,000 in Sind, Rs. 1,24,000 in the Central Division and Rs. 59,000 in the Northern Division, counterbalanced by a decrease of Rs. 1,61,000 in the Southern Division. In the Northern Division, Ahmedabad received Rs. 1,00,000 for opening out congested areas in the Khadia, while grants were made of Rs. 1,00,000 to the Broach Municipality for (1) the opening out of Fort Parsiwad, (2) the Boharwad improvement scheme, and (3) the filling in of Fata Taláo, and Rs. 12,500 to Kalyán for its drainage scheme. In the Central Division, Dhulia received a grant of Rs. 30,000 for raising the waste weir at Dedargaon, Karád Rs. 90,000 in aid of its water-supply scheme, Panchgani Rs. 5,000 for the construction of development roads, and Pandharpur Rs. 27,000 for opening up congested quarters. In the Southern Division grants-in-aid from Government amounted to Rs. 1,20,821, which included Rs. 30,000 for the opening of conservancy lanes in Dhárwár, Rs. 23,000 for the sanitary improvement of the town of Hubli, Rs. 9,000 for a drainage scheme to carry off storm water from the town of Guledgud, Rs. 7,000, each, to Alibág and Pen for opening out insanitary areas, and Rs. 5,000, each, to Bijápur and Bágalkot for the construction of gutters. In Sind, the Karáchi Municipality received a grant of Rs. 2,00,000 for the extension of the drainage system in the Civil Lines and the Frere Town quarters, and the Kotri and Mirpur Khás Municipalities Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 5,500 respectively for filling up hollows.

The total increase of Rs. 1,80,000 in the whole Presidency including Sind under grants from Government for educational purposes was distributed over all divisions and was chiefly attributable to the revision of the grants-in-aid to municipal primary schools with a view to making them equal to half the gross expenditure incurred on these institutions. In the Northern Division Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhai gave a donation of Rs. 8,000 for the construction of a school house in Ráipur. In the Central Division a grant of Rs. 3,500 was made by the District Local Board of East Khándesh towards the construction of a new school house at Erandol. There was also an increase of Rs. 10,500 in the

contributions from other sources for educational purposes due to (1) popular contributions received towards the building of a school house at Chopda and (2) a private donation for the construction of a Hindu girls' school in Dhulia. In Sind, liberal donations were received by the Karáchi Municipality during the year from public-spirited citizens for the erection of a girls' school in the jail quarter.

In the Southern Division contributions from other sources included one of Rs. 50,000 from the Madras and Southern Marátha Railway Company towards the Hubli water-supply scheme, and a sum of Rs. 12,000 contributed by the people of Nárgund towards the erection of a dispensary. In Sind, large contributions were made by the citizens of Karáchi for a charitable dispensary in the Ramswamy quarter. The Port Trust gave Rs. 5,000 for facing with stone masonry the basin formed by the Lyari river.

9. Out of the aggregate income of municipalities Rs. 55,01,000 were realized from municipal rates and taxes, as compared with Rs. 56,45,000 in the previous year, indirect taxation yielding Rs. 25,78,000 or 46.9 per cent. of the abovementioned amount and direct taxation Rs. 29,23,000 or 53.1 per cent. The corresponding percentages last year were 49 and 51 respectively. The incidence of taxation per head of population fell from Rs. 2-6-4 to Rs. 2-5-5, while the incidence of income rose from Rs. 3-9-1 to Rs. 3-11-9. Bándra had the highest incidence of taxation (Rs. 5-4-3) and Betávad the lowest (Re. 0-4-1).

10. Making due allowance for its inherent defects the octroi system may be regarded on the whole to have worked satisfactorily. In the Southern Division a joint octroi system was proposed for the town and cantonment of Belgaum. The scheme has since been sanctioned.

Government have directed that the system of terminal taxation should be introduced tentatively for a period of two years in selected municipalities of the Presidency, the number of such municipalities being fixed at three per division. In the Northern Division, Ahmedabad is the only municipality which has so far been selected for the application of this system of taxation; the rules and by-laws

for the levy of the tax are still under the consideration of the committee of management of the municipality. Proposals for the selection of the other two municipalities of this division are awaited. In the Central Division, the municipalities which have been selected for the experiment are Jalgaon, Dhulia and Ahmednagar, and in the case of the first two of these the necessary rules and by-laws have recently been sanctioned by Government. Arrangements in respect of the third municipality, *viz.*, Ahmednagar, have still to be completed. In the Southern Division, Hubli is the only municipality which has expressed its willingness to introduce the system, but the arrangements for working it are still under consideration. In Sind, the Commissioner has issued instructions for the introduction of the system as a tentative measure for a period of two years in the municipalities of Sukkur, Lárkána and Umarkot.

11. The total expenditure of the municipalities was Rs. 119½ lakhs compared with Rs. 106¾ lakhs in the preceding year. Excluding the item of "Extraordinary and debt," the expenditure amounted to Rs. 98½ lakhs against Rs. 86 lakhs.

The following table indicates the more important fluctuations under the several heads of expenditure :—

	1912-1913.	1911-1912.	Increase.	Decrease.
	In thousands.	In thousands.	In thousands.	In thousands.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) General administration and collection charges ...	8,36	8,01	35	.....
(2) Public health and convenience	63,00	54,84	8,16	.....
(3) Public instruction ..	15,00	12,75	2,25	.....
(4) Extraordinary and debt ...	21,02	20,74	28	.....

12. The increase of Rs. 35,000 under this head was shared by the Central Division (Rs. 24,000), the Southern Division (Rs. 2,000) and Sind (Rs. 9,000). In the first named the increase is ascribed to the payment of grain compensation and the royal bonus by the several municipalities, the revision of the pay of establishments and the payment

of arrears in the Násik and Sátára districts, and the grant of a gratuity to the Chief Officer of the Poona City Municipality on his retirement. In Sind, the increase under this head occurred chiefly in the municipalities of Karáchi and Sukkur. In the case of the former it was due to the revision of the salary of the municipal staff and to the increase in the remuneration of the legal adviser from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 per annum. In Sukkur it was due to the grant of annual increments, the payment of grain compensation allowance, a durbár bonus, municipal contributions to the provident funds, and the supply of warm clothing to the menial staff.

13. The expenditure under this head, which in the previous year had shown an increase of Rs. 9,45,000, again rose by Rs. 8,16,000, a notable indication of the closer attention which, under the stimulus of liberal Government grants, is now being devoted to the spread of sanitation and the promotion generally of the material welfare of the population of the urban areas.

Capital Outlay.—In the case of the Northern Division the rise under this head from Rs. 1,85,000 to Rs. 2,70,000 occurred chiefly in Ahmedabad, where there was an increase of Rs. 86,000. Nadiád, which is entirely dependent on deep well boring for its water-supply, spent Rs. 1,251 on the purchase of a new apparatus. Thána incurred an outlay of Rs. 3,000 on the survey of the Yeur tank scheme and in raising the dam and waste weir of the Pokhran tank to increase its storage capacity. In the Central Division the increase of nearly 2½ lákhs was due mainly to the municipalities of Násik and Sholápur having paid Rs. 1,50,000 and Rs. 20,000 respectively to the Public Works Department for expenditure on their water works and to the expenditure at Jalgaon of Rs. 18,000 on repairs to the Meherun tank. In the Southern Division, the total capital outlay for the year amounted to Rs. 2,18,000 as against Rs. 2,35,000 in the previous year. The bulk of the amount, viz., Rs. 1,77,000, was spent on the Bijápur water works. In Sind, there was a marked increase of expenditure under this head in Karáchi (Rs. 1,51,000), due to the extension of the water works and the laying out of mains in various quarters of the town. The expenditure of the Hyderabad Municipality in connection with its water works improvement scheme was reduced by Rs. 77,000 during the year under report.

In the Northern Division the total expenditure under the head of establishment and repairs fell from Rs. 1,98,000 to Rs. 1,91,000. *Establishment and repairs.* The diminution was due to the fact of Thána having paid nothing for Tánsa water during the year under report and Ránder failing to pay its usual contribution to Surat from which it derives its supply. In the Central Division, the largest increase occurred in the Ahmednagar Municipality which spent Rs. 20,000 on temporary measures for increasing its water-supply which had run alarmingly low owing to the scanty rainfall. Among the minor improvements were the laying out of new pipes by the Sholápur Municipality at a cost of Rs. 7,000, the purchase of pumping engines by the Yeola and Bársi Municipalities, and the improvements effected by the Dhulia Municipality to its water-supply at a cost of Rs. 7,600. In the Southern Division, the total expenditure for establishment and repairs amounted to Rs. 43,200 as against 34,000. The increase was marked in Dhárwár, Hubli and Alibág. In Sind, there was an increase of Rs. 6,700 in the actual expenditure under this head in the Karáchi Municipality, due chiefly to a larger consumption of coal for pumping water at Dunlotte, the short rainfall having rendered increased pumping necessary. At Hyderabad there was increased expenditure on fuel and stores, and a sum of Rs. 1,100 was spent in overhauling the Fort lift.

In the Northern Division, the total receipts from water rate in Ahmedabad increased from Rs. 1,58,000 to Rs. 1,65,000, of which *Financial working of water installations.* Rs. 56,000 came by direct taxation and Rs. 1,10,000 by indirect, the proportion of revenue from the direct sale of water and from indirect taxation being as one to two. The total expenditure amounted Rs. 1,45,000, which included Rs. 62,000 on account of interest and sinking fund and Rs. 8,000 partly contributed to the depreciation fund and partly spent on repairs to machinery. The net profit realized was Rs. 20,000. The percentage of profit on the total capital outlay of Rs. 12,29,000 was 1·6 as against 3·5 in the previous year. The falling off is ascribed to the high prices of fuel and the cost of the execution of various new works. In Surat, the total receipts remained at Rs. 90,000, direct and indirect receipts being classified as Rs. 89,000 and Rs. 1,000 respectively, the latter purely miscellaneous. The expenditure decreased from Rs. 96,000 to Rs. 86,000, of which interest absorbed Rs. 13,500, instalments in repayment of loans Rs. 17,400, and sinking

fund Rs. 3,000. The percentage of profit on the total capital outlay was '3 only. The receipts in Ránder which were all direct amounted to Rs. 6,000. As no contribution was paid to Surat the expenditure side showed Rs. 1,500 only. From the Pokhran tank, which is Thána's installation, the municipality's direct receipts amounted to Rs. 5,500 as against Rs. 9,500 in the preceding year, the decrease being due to the fact that it was not necessary to indent on the Bombay Municipality for a supplementary supply, so that the public were charged a lower rate for water. Indirect receipts amounted to Rs. 2,000, of which Rs. 1,800 were from the water-tax and the rest miscellaneous. The proportion of revenue from the direct sale of water and that from indirect taxation was 3 : 1. The capacity of the Pokhran tank has been found insufficient for the needs of Thána, and the municipality contemplate embarking upon another project known as the Yeur scheme which is still under the consideration of the Sanitary Engineer. The Varála Tank—the source of Bhiwndi's water-supply—yielded the same revenue as last year, *viz.*, Rs. 2,100. The cost of upkeep was Rs. 700, leaving a net profit of Rs. 1,400. No regular water-tax is levied by the municipality, its income being derived from an annual charge of Rs. 9 for each house-connection. The tank requires improvements in various ways and private subscriptions are being raised for the purpose.

In the Central Division, Jalgaon incurred a capital outlay of Rs. 3,16,000 on the Meherun tank works. The direct income from water rates in this municipality was Rs. 14,500, and the revenue from indirect taxation Rs. 4,500, the expenditure amounting to Rs. 18,000, which included Rs. 10,000 on account of loan instalments and interest. The total income at Dhulia was Rs. 88,500, being Rs. 43,000 from direct receipts and Rs. 45,500 from indirect receipts, while the expenditure was Rs. 80,000 which was made up of (1) Rs. 60,000 on account of capital outlay, inclusive of a Government contribution of Rs. 30,000 for raising the waste weir and dam of the Dedargaon tank, and (2) Rs. 11,000 on account of repayment of loan and interest.

In the Southern Division, the income derived by the water works at Dhárwár amounted to Rs. 11,500, of which Rs. 500 are classed as direct receipts and Rs. 11,000 as indirect receipts. The expenditure incurred on the works was Rs. 35,000. This serious divergence between income and expenditure requires careful attention at the hands of the municipality, to whose notice it should be

specially brought. The receipts and expenditure on account of the Hubli water works were Rs. 30,000 (inclusive of direct receipts amounting to Rs. 5,000) and Rs. 11,000 respectively.

The attention of the Commissioner in Sind should be again invited to paragraph 5 of Government Resolution No. 4202, dated the 2nd July 1912, and he should be requested to include in his next municipal administration report information regarding the financial working of the water installations in his charge.

With regard to the expenditure on drainage, the small net increase of Rs. 500 under this head in the Northern Division indicates little general progress. In Ahmedabad, however, sewer extensions, new house connections and improvements at the sewage farm were executed at a capital cost of Rs. 12,000 with a consequent decrease of Rs. 9,000 in expenditure on establishment and repairs. In the Central Division, the decrease of Rs. 37,000 under capital outlay was due to the smaller expenditure incurred in Poona City on the new drainage works and the absence of expenditure at Bhusával and Dhulia on the construction of new drains. Liberal grants from Government enabled some of the municipalities in the Southern Division to incur large expenditure under this head, the capital outlay rising from Rs. 7,000 to Rs. 37,000. The increase of Rs. 8,000 at Bijápur was due to the new drainage scheme carried out during the year of report, and that of Rs. 4,000 at Guledgud to the construction of a channel to carry off storm water and to the repair of old gutters. The increases of Rs. 8,000 at Ránebennur and of Rs. 14,000 at Kárwár represent expenditure on the drainage of the Musalmán quarters in the former town and of the Koney Nullah in the latter. In Sind, the extension of the drainage system into the Civil Lines and Frere Town quarters of Karáchi was taken in hand. Altogether the project is estimated to cost Rs. 5,64,000, to which the Government contribution is Rs. 2,00,000.

The expenditure under conservancy in the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions rose by Rs. 19,000, Rs. 35,000 and Rs. 10,000 respectively. These increases were due to such causes as the erection of new latrines, the purchase of dustbins and night-soil and refuse carts, the employment of additional establishment, and additions to

the salaries of existing establishment, etc. In the Central Division, the considerable increase of Rs 13,000 in the Ahmednagar district was due to the compensation for the acquisition of land for open spaces paid by the Ahmednagar City Municipality out of the special grant made by Government. In Sind the increase occurred chiefly in Karáchi (Rs. 19,000) and Lárkána (Rs. 3,000).

The large increase of Rs. 50,000 in the expenditure under this head in the Northern Division testifies to the closer attention paid to communications. The acquisition of land for road widening absorbed the bulk of the expenditure in Ahmedabad, Dákore and Broach. River floods in Bulsár necessitated special repairs to the Bandar road. The increase in Bándra was due almost entirely to the construction of two new roads for which the municipality received a Government subsidy of Rs. 23,000. The Central Division showed a decrease of Rs. 30,000 under this head. The Southern Division expended Rs. 99,000 on roads as against Rs. 77,000 in the previous year. In Sind there was a marked fall under this head of Rs. 81,000 in the Karáchi Municipality, due to the extraordinary expenditure incurred in the previous year on a number of objects connected with the improvement and extension of communications. The Hyderabad and Shikárpur Municipalities, however, showed increases of Rs. 24,000 and Rs. 36,000 respectively, the former municipality having spent Rs. 64,000 on compensation for land acquired for widening lanes and opening up congested areas in the city.

The eleven municipalities of the Northern Division noted in the margin failed to observe the rule that the whole of the proceeds of wheel tax and road tolls should be expended on the maintenance of roads, the deficit being more than 50 per cent. in the case of those asterisked. For Nadiád the explanation offered is that the municipality had budgeted for an expenditure equal to its wheel and toll income, but that, owing to the zigzag alignment and the steep gradient of its roads, it was advised to pave them with stone slabs instead of the usual métalling, a change of plans which delayed execution as the stones were not received in time for use. Ránder failed to purchase gravel and metal. The Kalyán and Máhim Municipalities had incurred very heavy expenditure in the

Appropriation of wheel tax and road tolls.

* Diolka, Gogha, * Nadiád,
 Godhra, * Jambusar, * Ránder,
 Thána, * Kalyán, * Máhim,
 * Bándra, Bhiwádi.

previous year. In the Southern Division the defaulting municipalities, a list of which is given in the margin, numbered fourteen. In some cases the municipalities are reported to be accumulating funds with a view to substantial improvements; in others, urgent calls in other directions or the fact of special expenditure having been incurred previously are offered in explanation of the default. When resources are being accumulated for future expenditure it seems desirable that the savings should be credited to a special fund and not merged in the general balances.

Athni, Bágalkot, Navalgund,
Nargund, Ránebenaur, Byádgi,
Sirsi, Haliyal, Bhatkal, Alibág,
Roha-Ashtami, Mahád, Panvel,
Vengurla.

In the Northern Division the expenditure under this head rose from Rs. 26,000 to Rs. 58,000. The acquisition of buildings for the extension of the municipal offices resulted in the additional outlay of Rs. 19,000 by Ahmedabad, while the Broach Municipality spent an extra Rs. 5,500 on the erection of its Victoria Memorial Clock Tower. The new municipal office and town hall at Bándra cost Rs. 7,000 in addition to the expenditure previously incurred on it. In the Central Division, there was an increase of Rs. 17,000 in the East Khándesh district on account of the construction of a new school building at Párola, improvements to the municipal office at Jalgaon, and the purchase of a site for school houses at Bhusával, and of Rs. 6,000 in the West Khándesh district, due to the construction of a new municipal office by the Shirpur Municipality. In Sind, there was a decrease of Rs. 1,19,000 under this head, which occurred principally in Karáchi. Some of the principal works executed by the Karáchi Municipality during the year were two dispensaries, *viz.*, the Nadirshaw Edulji Dispensary and a dispensary in the Lyari quarter, a vaccination office in the same quarter, footpaths along roads, a meat market in Dhobi Ghát, a new sea dues office and a new octroi office. In Shikárpur there was an increase of Rs. 2,000, due to additions and repairs to municipal buildings.

14. The cost of Public Instruction, which was already last year Rs. 67,000 in advance of the preceding year's figure, now shows a further considerable increase of Rs. 2,25,000. The excess, which is contributed to by all the divisions including Sind, is accounted for mainly by the raising of the pay of trained teachers in primary schools

Public Instruction.

and the construction of new school buildings. In the Northern Division, the purchase of sites for four primary schools and the revision of the schools' establishment in Ahmedabad alone were accountable for Rs. 34,000 out of the total increase of Rs. 73,000. In the Central Division, payments were made by the Erandol, Chopda, Rahimatpur and Bársi Municipalities for the construction of new school houses ; lands were purchased by the Dhulia and Yeola Municipalities for school buildings and a school house was bought by the Násik Municipality. In the Southern Division, the most important fluctuations occurred at Bágalkot in the Bijápur district and Gadag-Bettigeri in the Dhárwár district. In the former an increase of Rs. 12,000 was due chiefly to the erection of a new house for the Maráthi school, and in the latter there was a decrease of Rs. 21,000 resulting from the heavy expenditure incurred in the preceding year. In Sind, there was an increase of Rs. 79,000, nearly half of which was contributed by Karáchi and was due to the construction of a boys' school in the Rámbágh quarter and of a girls' school in the jail quarter. In Hyderabad the increase of Rs. 27,000 was mainly due to the construction of composite buildings for the municipal Fort and Sanskrit schools. The municipality also paid building grants aggregating to Rs. 10,500 to the Hindu Social Girls' school, the New Girls' school, the New Vidyálaya building and the Navalrai Hiranand Academy hostel.

15. There were increases in the charges under this head of Rs. 1,17,000 and Rs. 2,06,000 in the Southern Division and in Sind respectively, which were counterbalanced by decreases of Rs. 1,12,000 and Rs. 1,82,000 in the Northern and Central Divisions. Under "Investments" the net decreases in Ahmedabad and Surat were Rs. 1,36,000 and Rs. 29,000, while Thána and Kurla together had a further decrease of Rs. 9,300. The Ránder Municipality deposited Rs. 2,700 with the Bank of Bombay on account of its sinking fund. In the Central Division, there was a decrease of Rs. 19,000 under "Investments" in securities and of Rs. 10,000 under those in savings banks. The Malcolmpeeth Municipality was the only one which invested in Government securities during the year. In the East Khándesh district the Chopda Municipality invested Rs. 11,000, being the amount of the popular contributions towards the construction of a municipal school. In the Southern Division, Rs. 5,000 were invested by the Byádgi

Municipality in Government securities as a dispensary fund, while Rs. 500, Rs. 600, Rs. 1,100 and Rs. 12,000 were deposited, respectively, by the Ilkal, Guledgud, Hubli and Navalgund Municipalities. In Sind, the Karáchi Municipality repaid debentures of the value of Rs. 60,000, while the Sukkur Municipality redeemed 30 debentures amounting to Rs. 15,000 remaining out of a loan of Rs. 1,00,000. The entry of Rs. 2,10,000 under "Deposits" represents the refund of deposits to contractors and investments on account of provident sinking funds.

16. The result of the year's operations was a decrease of Rs. 9,63,000 in the total closing balance, which was reduced in the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and in Sind by Rs. 27,700, Rs. 29,400, Rs. 2,34,000 and Rs. 6,72,000 respectively. The total closing balance was Rs. 47,70,500.

17. In the Northern Division the only municipality in debt to Government is Bándra. Of its total debt of Rs. 50,900 outstanding at the beginning of the year the municipality paid off Rs. 4,500, leaving a balance of Rs. 46,400.

In the Central Division, the total liabilities at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 5,12,000, the amount of the instalments repaid being Rs. 57,000 inclusive of interest. The recovery of the debt still due by the Bhingar Municipality has been postponed pending consideration of the proposals for the inclusion of the municipal district in the Ahmednagar Cantonment. The Sholápur Municipality paid off the balance of Rs. 6,900 of the plague loan raised in the open market in 1900, and the Sátára Municipality is now free from debt, having paid off the last instalment (Rs. 7,100) of its loan for the construction of the Kás water-works. During the year under report Lonávla and Sholápur received instalments of Rs. 40,000 each of the water-supply loans granted to them. The Poona City Municipality obtained Rs. 2,50,000 on account of the second instalment of its loan for the drainage scheme.

In the Southern Division, ten municipalities were in debt to Government. Their liabilities, after deducting Rs. 26,500 paid during the year, now amount to Rs. 5,76,900.

None of the municipalities in Sind are in debt to Government.

18. In the Northern and Southern Divisions and in Sind the Accountant-General's Local Audit Department audited the accounts

Audit of accounts.

of all the municipalities with the exception of Borsad, Bulsár and Bhiwndi in the Northern Division, Athni, Saundatti-Yellámma, Sirsi, Kumta and Honávar in the Southern Division, and Mánjhand and Tando Adam in Sind. No serious irregularities were disclosed in any case. On the occasion of a surprise visit by the auditors to the octroi collecting stations at Panvel the balance in the hands of a *nakedár* was found short. The deficit was recovered from the defaulter and he was dismissed from municipal service. This was the second case of its kind brought to light by the auditors in connection with the Panvel Municipality. In the Northern Division certain municipalities in the Kaira and the Panch Maháls districts arranged to have their accounts audited locally, and in the Southern Division the accounts of the smaller and temporary municipalities were examined by municipal councillors or local Government

* Kharda, Vámbori, Sindkheda, Indápur, Mhasvad, Vita, Rahimatpur, Betávad, Jejuri, Islámpur, Ashta, Sátára Suburban and SÁNGOLA.

officials. In the Central Division, the accounts of the marginally* noted municipalities were not scrutinized by the Government auditors, those of the first seven bodies having been audited by paid or honorary auditors.

19. Of the many needs of the municipalities of the Presidency the most pressing are a wholesome and plentiful water-supply,

Municipal needs.

efficient drainage, the opening up of congested localities to light and air, broad well-aligned thoroughfares and hygienic school-houses with adequate play-grounds, and although loans and liberal grants from Government have helped the more advanced municipalities to make appreciable progress towards the attainment of some of these desiderata, it is evident that a vast amount of work still remains to be done before it can be said that even the most elementary requirements of sanitation and public convenience are adequately provided for. In the Northern Division, the most pressing need both in Dholera and in Viramgám is a good potable water-supply which it is hoped to secure by deep boring. In Ahmedabad the committee of management has drawn up an extensive programme of improvements, and steps are being taken to deal with its more pressing items as funds permit. Wider streets combined with the opening up of congested areas

and the establishment of a pucca drainage system are urgent needs in Nadiád and Dákore, while in the former a city survey is also very desirable. Both these municipalities as well as those of Borsad, Kapadvanj, Godhra and Dohad are in crying need of a better water-supply. In Broach the work of slum improvement has received some attention, but the heavy cost makes progress very slow. In the case of Surat, although the question of the provision of sewers is of paramount urgency, it is regarded as undesirable that its consideration should indefinitely delay the disposal of the important one of the construction of hygienic school buildings regarding which the municipality has approached Government for assistance in the carrying out of an exhaustive three-year programme. It has been decided therefore that both questions should be considered simultaneously, and Government have recently appointed a special committee for the purpose with instructions to formulate definite proposals for the financing and execution of both schemes. The need of an adequate water-supply is keenly felt in Kalyán and the municipality's application for a loan and grant-in-aid from Government is under consideration. A system of surface drainage, in aid of which the municipality have been promised a grant of Rs. 12,500, is being considered by the Sanitary Engineer. The Kurla drainage scheme is at present in abeyance, while the experiment of deep well boring in Máhim is reported to be still in its primary stage. In the Central Division, the new water-supply schemes for Ahmednagar and Nandurbár have received the sanction of Government, and projects for improved water-supply for A'landi and Wái are under consideration. The proposals for a drainage scheme at Dhulia have been considered by the Sanitary Board. The Násik water-works are nearing completion. Good progress is also being made with the new water-supply and drainage works in Poona City. Work on the tank at Lonávla and on the dams at Ahmednagar and Igatpuri has been started. The works in connection with the improvement of the water-supply and the construction of school-houses in the Sholápur City are about to be taken up by the municipality, Government having sanctioned loans for them in addition to a grant-in-aid for the former work. Government have also sanctioned a loan and a grant-in-aid to the Karád Municipality and a grant-in-aid to the Bársi Municipality for their water-supply schemes. The Sátára Town Municipality has paid off its loan for the Kás water-works, and now proposes to prepare a project for laying iron pipes in place of the present earthenware ones.

Government have given a grant of Rs. 28,000 for paving the Mánik nulla in Poona City, and plans and estimates for the work are ready. The special grant of Rs. 20,900 made by Government for improvements to streets and for surface drainage in Bhingar could not be utilized and was withdrawn from the municipality and deposited in Government treasury pending consideration of the proposal to merge the municipal area in the cantonment. In the Southern Division, a combined scheme for water-supply and drainage for the town and cantonment of Belgaum is being investigated by the Sanitary Engineer. Investigations have also been undertaken by the Sanitary Engineer's staff regarding an improved water-supply project for Nipáni, and these are almost complete. The Bhutnal tank at Bijápur is nearly completed. For the Dhárwár City improvement scheme Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 30,000 for acquiring sites needed for sweepers' passages and improving existing thoroughfares, and this sum has subsequently been supplemented by an additional grant of Rs. 26,300. A special acquisition officer has been appointed, and proceedings for the purchase of the necessary sites have already been instituted. In Karáchi the most pressing needs are a municipal office and council hall, the improvement of the water-supply and the street lighting, the extension of sewers and water mains, the construction of roads in the Machi Miani and Ranchore quarters and the improvement of the Lyari quarter. A water-works improvement scheme including the installation of a high level service tank in the Fort Tower, underground drainage, and the reclamation of tanks are among the most pressing wants in Hyderabad.

Last year's budget contained an aggregate provision of Rs. 21½ lákhs on account of grants-in-aid to local bodies for sanitary projects. This provision was made up of (i) the imperial recurring assignments amounting to Rs. 10½ lákhs for the improvement of sanitation in large towns, (ii) an allotment of Rs. 9 lákhs representing one-third of the special imperial non-recurring grant of Rs. 27 lákhs intended primarily for expenditure on urban sanitation and (iii) a provincial grant of Rs. 2 lákhs. Government have decided that the special non-recurring grant should, generally speaking, be expended on schemes for town improvement, for surface drainage in urban areas, for the filling in of insanitary tanks, etc., which do not involve heavy recurring expenditure, while, on the

Grants for sanitary and town improvement schemes.

other hand, the recurring imperial and ordinary provincial grants should be devoted principally to the promotion of important sanitary schemes, such as water-works and sewerage, which involve an outlay spread over a number of years and considerable maintenance expenditure.

The following grants were accordingly sanctioned against the special imperial non-recurring allotment of Rs. 9 lákhs :—

Northern Division.

	Rs.
Boharwad slum improvement scheme, Broach	50,000
Deep boring operations at Dholka	3,240
Works for the development of Sálsette suburbs	55,000
	<hr/>
Total	1,08,240
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Central Division.

Improvements to the water-supply at Sholápur	90,000
Laying out of building sites at Sholápur	15,000
Sholápur town improvement scheme	3,200
Opening out of congested quarters at Bhusával	15,000
Improvements to the water-supply at Jalgaon	14,535
Additional grant for village water-supply	12,000
	<hr/>
Total	1,49,735
	<hr/>

Southern Division.

	Rs.
Dhárwár town improvement scheme	26,300
Belgaum town improvement scheme	35,000
Widening of streets, opening out of congested quarters and provision of sites for town extension at Hubli	34,500
Construction of masonry drains at Gadag-Bettigeri	20,000
Filling in of a tank in Ratnágiri	3,263
Improvements to water works at Panvel	1,105
	<hr/>
Total	1,20,168
	<hr/>

<i>Sind.</i>	Rs.
Further grants for filling in hollows at Mirpurkhás ...	597
Filling in of Fulton tank at Shikárpur ...	3,500
Filling in of tank No. 1 at Hyderabad ...	20,000
Filling in of a tank at Kambar ...	10,000
Filling in of two tanks at Rátodero ...	3,000
Total ...	37,097
Grand Total ...	4,15,240

Government also sanctioned last year the following expenditure from the imperial recurring and provincial grants of Rs. 12½ lákhs :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad water-supply scheme ...	3,74,000
Ahmednagar water-supply scheme ...	3,20,000
Bársi water-supply scheme ...	2,36,500
Poona drainage and water-supply scheme ...	1,75,000
Total ...	11,05,500

Besides the above grants, an allotment of Rs. 1 lákhs was placed last year at the disposal of the Sanitary Board, who have been authorized by Government to sanction sanitary projects of a non-recurring nature costing up to Rs. 20,000 and to make grants up to a limit of Rs. 10,000 for any work. The amount was distributed by the board as shown below :—

<i>Sind.</i>	Rs.
At the discretion of the Commissioner in Sind for sanitary improvements of a non-recurring nature ...	10,000
<i>Northern Division.</i>	
Replacing the main pipes in connection with the Bhiwndi water-supply ...	10,000
Construction of a meat market at Godhra ...	4,468
Gandhi Bázár improvement scheme at Broach ...	4,007
New Mahomedan burial ground at Broach ...	2,000

<i>Central Division.</i>		Rs.
Pandharpur town improvement scheme	... ..	14,725
Construction of a surface drain for storm water at Shirpur Budruk in the West Khándesh district	... ..	2,000
Provision of public latrines at Taloda in the West Khándesh district	... ..	750
Sanitary improvements at Sávda in the East Khándesh district	... ..	20,000
Opening up of congested quarter at Lonávla	... ..	1,250
Public latrines at Jejuri in the Poona district	... ..	2,000
Minor sanitary improvements, such as latrines, dustbins, etc., at Talegaon in the Poona district	... ..	1,000
Construction of public latrines at Junnar in the Poona district...	... ..	1,000
Construction of public latrines at Sásvad in the Poona district...	... ..	2,000
<i>Southern Division.</i>		
Removal of prickly-pear and filling up insanitary hollows in the park area at Bijápur	... ..	7,000
Widening streets at Byádgi in the Dhárwár district	... ..	950
Providing masonry gutters at Kalgargalli in Dhárwár	... ..	750
Filling up tank, constructing gutters and improving water-supply at Byahatti in the Dhárwár district	... ..	1,500
Constructing gutters at Shiggaon in the Dhárwár district	... ..	2,000
Filling in a ditch and hollow at Ránebennur in the Dhárwár district	... ..	4,000
Constructing public latrines at Rájápur in the Ratnágiri district	... ..	500
Channelling the nulla through the western part of the town of Alibág	... ..	2,500
Channelling the stream through the town of Roha in the Kolába district	... ..	5,000
Channelling a drain in Mahád in the Kolába district	... ..	600
Total		1,00,000

20. *Ahmedabad.*—The committee of management of the Ahmedabad Municipality continues to be actively engaged in restoring order in the municipal administration, improving the finances of the municipality and preparing

Remarks regarding the principal municipalities.

schemes for the improvement of the city. Its term of office has been extended to the 31st March 1915.

Surat.—Practically no progress has been made in the direction of proceeding with the important schemes which are before the municipality. Reference has already been made to the appointment by Government of a special committee to deal with the questions of sewerage and school buildings. The valuable recommendations of Mr. Thiselton-Dyer, who was specially deputed to see what could be done to prevent the shortage of water-supply during the hot weather, were under the consideration of the municipality. That body appears to be lacking in the capacity for dealing with important schemes in a reasonably expeditious and businesslike manner.

Poona.—Perhaps the most important event of the year was the issue of orders by Government instituting the ballot system at the municipal elections and abolishing voting by proxy in the case of female voters. These orders were rendered necessary by the gross malpractices which disgraced the elections of 1912-1913. The working of the municipality has suffered from repeated changes of Chief Officer. As regards general improvements, the councillors have taken considerable interest in the various schemes put before them, *viz.*, the extension of the municipal limits, the construction of a new bridge over the Mutha river, the opening up of the city by wide arterial roads, the provision of public parks, and so forth. The Commissioner observes, however, that unfortunately this undoubted interest occasionally results in barren discussions of inordinate length and that apparent inability to take a broad view of local questions leads to the adoption of an unduly critical attitude towards proposals which militates against effective progress.

Sholapur.—Under the guidance of an efficient President this municipality has made great progress in clearing congested areas and laying out extensions of the town. The municipality has also taken up a loan for the improvement of its water-supply and educational buildings. Having regard to these facts it is to be regretted that the defects to which reference has been made in previous years, *viz.*, an unwillingness to impose the moderate scale of taxation necessary to provide for the growing needs of the administration of a rising town and a factious spirit of opposition to proposals with this end in view, should be still

noticeable. Sholápur has grown in wealth and population as fast as, or faster than, any other big city in the Presidency, and the city can beyond question bear a higher scale of taxation than as hitherto been imposed upon it.

Násik.—This municipality sustained a great loss through the death of its President, Ráo Sáheb N. V. Gole, in the course of the year. It is fortunate in having the services of a very competent Chief Officer who has raised the efficiency of the administration to a high level. The town will soon have the benefit of an improved water-supply; it is to be hoped that there will be no disposition on the part of the councillors to avoid imposing the taxes necessary to pay for it as well as for the drainage which must necessarily follow. The town is so largely dependent on the pilgrim traffic that any epidemic which interferes with that traffic is a cause of heavy financial loss. Expenditure on improvements in sanitation is therefore, as rightly observed by the Commissioner, less a matter of administrative expedience than a sheer commercial necessity.

Karáchi.—The administration of the Karáchi Municipality is undoubtedly progressive, but the progress has not been as fast as the remarkable expansion of the city and port demands. These developments call for the initiation of an enterprising policy of large far-reaching schemes of improvement. A stage, in fact, is being reached in the affairs of this city when extraordinary measures are required to supplement the ordinary administrative machinery of a district municipality. The bill now before the Legislative Council providing for the appointment, in those municipalities where it appears desirable, of a chief executive officer corresponding in status and functions to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, is calculated to meet the requirements of the situation. The wards of the city have recently been redistributed in accordance with a scheme drawn up by the Collector and designed to give larger representation to the quarters of the city which were formerly inadequately represented, and the results of the elections which were held on the new basis have shown that the redistribution was sound.

Hyderabad.—In Hyderabad the water improvement scheme is nearing completion and a good head of water will be obtained when the reservoir is constructed in the Fort Turret. The municipality have laid themselves open

to some criticism in regard to the state in which they have allowed their existing installation to lapse, and it will be necessary to insist on guarantees being forthcoming that the new water-works will not be exposed to the same neglect and mismanagement. The scheme for underground drainage is hanging fire, but it is expected that a start in this direction will be made soon. Several works of public utility, *viz.*, the Navalrai market, the Sanskrit school, and the Musáfirkhána have been completed. In spite of the puerile bickerings and irrelevant interpellations which frequently form an undesirable feature of its meetings, the municipality has come through the year under report without incurring grave discredit. This result must be largely attributed to the good work of the President, Ráo Bahádur Bulchand Dayaram.

21. His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to note that the record of municipal administration during the year under review is on the whole distinctly progressive and encouraging. The administration of the municipalities has, generally speaking, been carried on with discretion and energy under the direct control of the non-official presidents, who have as a body shown that they realize the personal responsibility which devolves on them for the efficient working of the municipal machinery. An increased interest in municipal affairs is also generally observable amongst councillors, notwithstanding the fact that the spirit of faction and self-interest is still in evidence here and there to the detriment of work and progress. On the whole, signs have not been wanting to indicate that the results of the extended franchise conferred on municipalities and the withdrawal in great measure of control by official and nominated presidents have justified these important steps in the direction of decentralization. The net revenue of the municipalities showed a large increase during the year under review, and the expenditure, generally speaking, was equitably distributed in satisfaction of the various public requirements.

With a view to the improvement of the sanitary services in urban areas the Government of India have offered, subject to certain conditions, to bear half the cost of the entertainment of qualified health officers engaged by municipalities. The local Government have also agreed to bear one-third of the remaining cost in the case of health officers and the same proportion of the whole cost in the

case of sanitary inspectors. The share of the cost devolving on the municipalities which accept the scheme will thus be one-third as regards health officers and two-thirds in the case of sanitary inspectors. Availing themselves of this assistance, the municipalities noted in the margin* have already agreed to appoint health officers and sanitary inspectors under the scheme.

* Ahmedabad.	Dhulia.
Surat.	Nadiád.
Poona.	Násik.
Hyderabad.	Belgaum.
Broach.	Dhárwár.
Hubli.	Gadag-Betti-
Sholápur.	geri.

It is gratifying to note that the liberal offers of Government assistance in carrying out schemes of sanitary improvement have encouraged local authorities to adopt a more progressive policy than has hitherto lain in their power, as is evidenced by the many important schemes of water-supply, drainage and town improvement which are in various stages of actual progress. Government have now had under consideration a question of sanitary improvement in another direction, namely, the prevention of the contamination of the milk-supply in large mofussil towns. Hitherto, except in cantonment areas, no systematic action has been taken in this respect. Much, however, can be effected by the provision of properly constructed and hygienic stables and dairy buildings which could be let to dairymen at low rentals, and by the supply to the latter, at a moderate charge, of milk vessels and dairy appliances of approved pattern. These are measures which municipalities can usefully undertake for the purpose of remedying, to some extent, the grossly insanitary conditions in which the milk trade is at present generally conducted in urban centres, and Government, although they are of opinion that the ultimate and only completely satisfactory solution of the question will be found in the total removal of the trade from those centres, which should in future be served by depôts supplied from purely rural dairy farms, are desirous of encouraging, as an initial step in the direction of reform, the adoption of such measures, merely palliative as they are. They have accordingly decided that approved schemes on the lines indicated will in future be entitled, *pari passu* with other sanitary projects, to support from the provision annually made for grants-in-aid to local bodies for the improvement of urban sanitation. Government have also declared that in cases where financial assistance is required to enable municipalities to maintain a normal standard of efficiency of administration, they will be prepared to consider proposals for the grant of such assistance. It is, however, an essential condition that any

proposals that may be submitted must be supported by satisfactory evidence that the potential resources of the municipality concerned are already being drawn upon to the full extent practicable.



Police.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE POLICE OF THE TOWN AND ISLAND OF BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR 1913.—*Foolscap folio, 18 pp. letter-press and 17 pp. statistical statements, with Government review* (Government Book Depôt, Bombay)—price 14 annas or 1s. 4d.

This report is reviewed in the following G. R. No. 5110, J. D., dated 14th July 1914:—

The rapid increase in genuine reported crime which had been a marked feature of the three previous years in Bombay City suffered a check in 1913. The number of true cognizable police cases under the Indian Penal Code, in 1909 as low as 4,552, had risen by 1911 to 7,086. In 1912 it was 7,599. In 1913 it showed an increase of 16 only upon that figure, the number being 7,615.

2. The explanation of the rapid increase in crime recorded in the last few years must be sought partly, no doubt, in the various changes which have taken place in the police force during those years. In 1910 three new sub-divisional police stations were opened, and have been worked on an improved system. A re-organization of the force commenced in 1912, and a gradual increase in the actual strength of the force has been carried out in the last few years. All these factors have contributed to increased facilities for the reporting and detection of crime. It is less easy, however, to account for the standstill at which the upward movement of the figures arrived in 1913. Two more sub-divisional stations were opened at the commencement of the year, and the actual strength of the force exceeded that reported in the previous year by 85 men. The rapid increase in registered crime in 1910 and 1911 was no doubt due only in part to the opening of the three new stations, and must be attributed largely to the improvement in registration which has been conspicuous, not only in the city, but throughout the Presidency. Increases due to this cause could not be expected

to continue indefinitely. Nevertheless, the absence of appreciable growth in the crime register in 1913 is unexpected, and is probably due to temporary causes, the nature of which is obscure.

3. The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported to the police and magistracy during the year was 60,861 as against 66,844 in 1912. The number of cognizable cases reported to the police was 40,492 against 46,752 in 1912. Of these, the great majority were under class VI, *i. e.*, offences under special and local laws, such as the City of Bombay Police Act and the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, and other petty offences. The number of cases reported under class VI fell from 38,894 to 32,497. This decline more than accounts for the decline in the totals of cases reported, and is attributed to a decrease of prosecutions under the heads "cocaine" and "hawkers." The decrease under "cocaine" is reported to be due in some measure to the prosecution and imprisonment of certain notable traffickers in the drug, and partly also to the fact that the officers of the Abkari Department have now been empowered to prosecute their own cases without reference to the police.

4. During the year, 40,492 cognizable cases were reported to the police, 39,810 were classified as true, and 35,225 resulted in conviction. The number of convictions under the Penal Code (classes I to V) was 3,639 as against 4,369 in 1912. The percentage of convictions to true cases was 98.10 under class VI and 47.78 in cases under the Penal Code. The latter percentage has shown a decided downward tendency for a number of years past, the number of convictions, however, varying but little. This state of affairs is not so satisfactory as might be wished.

5. The percentage of true cases of all classes which remained "undetected" rose from 5.96 to 8.32. The bulk of the increase is traced to cases of lurking house-trespass, theft, and criminal breach of trust, in the C Division, where the opening of two new police stations led to increased registration of complaints. Out of 24 cases of murder and attempt at murder, 9 were undetected, and 2 remained pending at the end of the year. As regards recovery of stolen property, although there was a slight increase in the absolute value of property recovered, the percentage of that recovered to that alleged to have been stolen fell from 39.52 to 33.72.

6. The number of officers and men punished was 397 as against 399, and the rewards granted fell from 1,499 to 1,127. It is observed that good service tickets were granted much less freely, and silver stripes more freely, than in the previous year. The percentage of literacy in the force continues to improve. The lectures and instruction in English which are being given to constables cannot fail to have beneficial results.

7. The number of recruits enlisted was 309 only against 386 in 1912. Great difficulty is reported to have been experienced in finding sufficient men to bring the force up to its sanctioned strength, and the Commissioner makes some interesting remarks on the tendencies and preferences of the various classes from which the force is recruited. Maráthás from Ratnágiri and Muhammadans both from the Bombay Presidency and from Northern India are the classes from which recruits are most readily obtained. Government consider it important, however, that the force should be recruited on as broad a basis as possible, and trust that the Commissioner will not relax his efforts to attract Gháti Maráthás and Upper India Hindus into the service. The schemes for the construction of new police stations, the lack of which latter is referred to by Mr. Edwardes as delaying the progress of re-organization, are being pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

8. The police had, as usual, much work of a miscellaneous nature to carry out. There were 540 motor-cars registered during the year, and 319 licenses and certificates of competency were issued to drivers of public motor vehicles. There were 338 accidents, of which 9 were fatal, caused by motor vehicles, as compared with 1,421, of which 46 were fatal, caused by all classes of vehicles. The arms census threw a large amount of extra work upon the police during the year.

9. A few of the statistics quoted in this resolution give, at first sight, a not altogether favourable impression of the work of the police for the year. Statistics can, however, be as misleading in police work as in any other subject. The returns of the year under review probably give a far more accurate account of existing crime than was given by the reports of some years back. If convictions under the Penal Code decreased in number in 1913, it is at least satisfactory that true crime, so far as can be judged, did not increase. In a review of the year's work it is impossible for Government to pass over the deplorable effects

which were caused by the misconduct of a commissioned officer of the force. Government are satisfied, however, that the City police force as a whole is in a sound state of efficiency, and continues to do good work. Their acknowledgments are due to the Commissioner of Police for this result.

* * * *

Prisons.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BOMBAY JAIL DEPARTMENT FOR THE
YEAR 1913.—*Foolscap folio, 20 pp. letter-press and 75 pp. statistical tables*
(Government Book Depôt, Bombay)—price 14 annas or 1s. 4d.

The report submitted by the Inspector-General of Prisons has been reviewed in the following Government Resolution, No. 5025, J. D., dated 9th July 1914:—

The daily average population of the jails in 1913 shows an increase, amounting to 11,437, as against 10,899 in 1912. This increase, however, appears to represent simply the cumulative effect of action taken in previous years. In other respects the jail statistics show a decline from the unusually high figures of 1912, a year which followed after a deficient monsoon and an inadequate rise of the Indus. The actual number of prisoners of all classes confined in 1913 was 103,861, showing a decrease of 5,598. Similarly, the annual number of convicts received into prisons and jails fell to 18,812 as compared with 20,186 in 1912 and 17,530 in 1911.

2. There was a satisfactory decline in the number of sentences of imprisonment for one month or less, the figures falling from 6,454 to 5,414. Almost the whole of this decline, however, is to be traced to Bombay City, the figures for the mofussil showing little improvement. A decrease in the number of such sentences, both in the case of first offenders and of habitual offenders, is much to be desired in the mofussil, and the attention of Magistrates should again be drawn to this point. It is well known that short terms of imprisonment tend to corrupt first offenders, and fail to deter habituals. In Bombay City the number of first offenders committed to jail in default of payment of fine was disproportionately high. A circular has recently been addressed by Government to the Presidency Magistrates on the subject, suggesting the freer use of the "first offenders" section of the Procedure Code.

3. The number of punishments increased in slightly less proportion than the daily average number of convicts subject to the control of the Department. Government have already taken due notice of the excess of floggings in the Ahmedabad and Yeránda Central Prisons.

4. Government agree with the Inspector-General of Prisons that it would be well if remands in the cases of under-trial juveniles and juvenile adults were curtailed, such prisoners being specially liable to contamination from being marched to and fro between the jail and the Court in company with hardened criminals. It is, no doubt, often difficult for the Courts to accord special treatment in this respect to juvenile offenders. But Government trust that Magistrates will bear this point in mind when occasion arises.

5. The vital statistics of the year are normal. Among the highest death-rates this year are those of the Common Prison and of the House of Correction, Bombay. This fact emphasises the need for the proposed new prison outside Bombay, at Andheri, the plans and estimates for which underwent revision in the course of the year, and the construction of which has been undertaken since the close of the year. The jail accommodation of the Presidency received the addition of a barrack for 64 prisoners in the Ahmedabad Central Jail.

6. The acknowledgments of Government are due to the Inspector-General and to the staff of the Department for their services during the year.



Public Health and Sanitation.

NOTE BY THE HONOURABLE MR. J. P. ORR; "HOW TO CHECK THE GROWTH OF UNSANITARY CONDITIONS IN BOMBAY CITY."—*Foolscap folio, 35 pp. and 46 diagrams* (Government Book Depôt, Bombay)—Price Rs. 8-4 or 12s. 6d.

Mr. J. P. Orr, C.S.I., I. C. S., as Chairman of the Bombay City Improvement Trust, is a recognized authority on housing problems. His note under review insists on the necessity of adopting measures to prevent the increase of congestion of buildings in all large and growing towns. In particular he discusses the building by-laws and regulations at present in force or contemplated by the various authorities in the cities of Bombay and Calcutta, and advocates the

adoption of the Bombay Improvement Trust's regulation, commonly known as 'the $63\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ rule,' in order that the provision of adequate open spaces around houses may be ensured. The actual operation of the $63\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ rule is fully explained, and the note is accompanied with a large number of illustrative diagrams.

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THE PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE OF THE BOMBAY BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.—*Royal 8vo, 23 pp. with 13 plates* (Government Book Depôt, Bombay)—price 4 annas or 5d.

The following P. N., No. 6008, G. D., 30th July 1914, was issued on the publication of the pamphlet and adequately describes its contents :—

The Government of Bombay have just published an illustrated pamphlet entitled "The Past, Present and Future of the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory." It describes the growth of the Plague Research Laboratory at Parel into the Provincial Bacteriological Laboratory, explains the many branches of its present activity, and indicates the directions in which its sphere of usefulness is likely soon to be extended. The pamphlet throughout is couched in language as untechnical as the subjects dealt with permit.

An important part of the Laboratory's present work is plague research. The pamphlet summarizes the latest expert knowledge of the disease itself and of the ways in which it may be combated, prevented and cured. The immense value of inoculation is proved by figures and facts, and a separate chapter is devoted to a detailed description of the manufacture of anti-plague vaccine, and the extraordinary precautions taken both to ensure that it leaves the Laboratory absolutely pure and to remove all chances of subsequent contamination.

The following chapter describes the other branches of the Laboratory's present work, and explains how its expert staff co-operates with the health officers of the municipality and with the hospitals, both of Bombay City and the mofussil. It also touches on the various branches of its research work on subjects other than plague, and on the educative functions which it already fulfils.

The pamphlet ends with a chapter dealing with the future of the Laboratory. The chief schemes mentioned are those for the establishment of a School of Tropical Medicine and of a Pasteur Institute in connection with the Laboratory.

The pamphlet is of a convenient size, is printed on art paper, and contains a number of illustrations. It can be obtained from the Government Book Depôt, Bombay, or any of the authorized agents for the sale of Government publications at the price of 4 annas.



Survey Settlement.

CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES AND SYSTEM OF SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, being No. DXXIV (new series) of the Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government.—*Foolscap folio, 45 pp.* (Government Book Depôt, Bombay)—price 6 annas or 7d.

This is a revised edition of the standard work on land tenures in the Bombay Presidency. It starts with a description of the antecedents and origins of the present "revenue survey," and explains the principles on which land was classified and assessed to revenue. In a historical sketch the development of the revenue system is traced, through the Survey and Settlement Act of 1865 and the Land Revenue Code of 1879, down to the introduction of a Record-of Rights in land and the modern rules for remission and suspension of land revenue in bad seasons.

Next follows a description of the hundred and one different tenures that still exist. The ordinary "survey tenure" is defined as "the right of occupancy of Government land continuable in perpetuity on payment of the Government demand and transferable by inheritance, sale, gift or mortgage without other restriction than the requirement to give notice to the authorities." From this tenure, and its variety created in 1901 and known as the restricted or non-transferable tenure, the publication turns successively to the varieties of tenure to be found in the Deccan, Gujarát and Konkan. The next subject dealt with is that of "inám tenures." Roughly speaking inám land is that of which Government has alienated the whole or part of the assessable land revenue. The following section deals with the land tenures and land revenue administration in the town and Island of Bombay, and the closing section with land tenures in Sind, a province which naturally contains considerable divergences from the system prevailing in the Presidency proper, though the underlying principles are maintained.

The last 20 pages contain public papers illustrating the growth and principles of the land revenue system.

PAPERS RELATING TO

- (1) THE REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF GUNI, BADIN AND TANDO BAGO TALUKAS OF THE HYDERABAD DISTRICT, being No. CCCCLXXXVIII (new series) of the Selections from the Records of the Government of Bombay.—*Foolscape folio, 254 pp. and 7 maps* (The Commissioner's Printing Press, Karáchi)—price Rs. 2-10-6.
- (2) THE REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF THE DERO MOHBAT TALUKA OF THE HYDERABAD DISTRICT, being Selection No. CCCCLXXXIX.—*Foolscape folio, 87 pp. and 2 maps* (The Commissioner's Printing Press, Karáchi)—price Re. 1-1-6.
- (3) THE ORIGINAL SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF THE VILLAGES OF KOTDA, KHABDA AND SALIA OF THE GODRA TALUKA OF THE PANCH MAHALS COLLECTORATE, being Selection No. DXXV.—*Foolscape folio, 8 pp.* (Government Book Depôt, Bombay)—price 2 annas or 2d.

The general system of survey settlement is described in the publication just reviewed, and a particular instance of a revision settlement has already been noticed in the *Quarterly* (No. 1, pages 15 and 16). It is therefore unnecessary to re-state general principles, and for details the student must be referred to the settlement reports themselves. It may be added that the villages with which Selection No. DXXV is concerned are inám villages which have now been brought under a survey settlement for the first time.

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PART II.

Agriculture.

SCARCITY IN THE SATARA DISTRICT.

P. N. No. 6394, R. D., 10th July 1914, runs as under :—

The conditions prevailing down to the close of April were described in Press Note No. 5454, dated 11th June 1914, and the Collector's report for the month of May shows that there has been little change. There has been no need to open relief works of any kind, but the number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief has increased slightly from 800 to 826. During the month persons who had migrated began to return to their homes to prepare their lands for the coming season. Public health, with the exception of 42 deaths from cholera, has been normal.

2. Cattle were in fair condition, and no disease or starvation is reported. Grass to the amount of 637 bales from the Lonand depôt and 12 bales from the Koregaon depôt was issued to cultivators, and thereafter the remaining stock was transferred to Pandharpur, where grass was urgently needed, and the depôts were closed. Cultivators were first warned to obtain all the grass which they might need.

3. The total amount issued as loans for wells in the scarcity tract had reached the figure of Rs. 24,000 by the close of the month.

P. N. No. 7431, R. D., 10th August 1914, runs as under :—

The conditions prevailing down to the close of May were described in Press Note No. 6394, dated 10th July 1914. The Collector's report for the month of June shows that the district is regaining its normal appearance. Nearly all the persons who migrated in search of work have returned home and busied themselves in agriculture. The number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief was 826 at the beginning and 784 at the close of the month, and such relief will, it is expected, soon prove unnecessary. Public health, with the exception of 58 deaths from cholera in the Mán taluka, was normal.

Cattle were in fair condition, and no disease or starvation is reported. The grass depôt at Lonand has been closed.

The total amount issued as loans for wells in the scarcity tract amounted to about Rs. 26,000 by the close of the month.

P. N. No. 8281, R. D., 3rd September 1914, runs as follows :—

The Collector's report for the month of July shows that practically all those who migrated in search of work have returned to the district. Ample employment for all who needed it was available on the Nira Right Bank Canal works. The number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief fell from 784 to 696. Public health was normal. Cattle were in fair condition, and green grass is available for grazing. The total amount issued as loans for land improvements including wells in the scarcity tract amounted to upwards of Rs. 27,000 by the close of the month.



SCARCITY IN THE SHOLAPUR DISTRICT.

P. N. No. 6654, R. D., 18th July 1914, runs as follows :—

Press Note No. 5498, dated 12th June 1914, described the conditions prevailing during March and April. The Collector's report for May shows that there have been no unexpected developments.

No new kitchens were opened during the month, and the number of inmates in the 21 kitchens already open fell from 720 to 637. The number of indigent persons in receipt of grain dole also fell slightly from 130 to 128. Inferior village servants to the number of 1,635 received a cash dole of one anna a day, and Rs. 2,000 were sanctioned for the payment of additional remuneration to pátils and kulkarnis. One hundred and twenty such officers have received aid. Public health has on the whole been well maintained, except for the fact that 71 persons died from cholera in the Málsiras táluka and 60 from cholera and dysentery in the Sangola táluka. Nearly 20,000 persons who had emigrated in search of work returned during the month in order to prepare their fields for the coming season.

The prices of kadbi in the Sholápur sub-division remained stationary at Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 per 1,000 bundles, but rose from Rs. 45 to Rs. 60 in the Pandharpur táluka and from Rs. 70 to Rs. 95 in the Málsiras táluka. Grass to the amount of $14\frac{1}{3}$ lákhs of pounds was sold during the month. The total importations of Government grass during the months of May and June are estimated to reach the figure of 35 lákhs, and no more will be needed, provided that the season is normal. The importation of grass is reported to have been of incalculable benefit to the district, not only directly, but, probably to an even greater extent indirectly, by keeping down the price of fodder.

In addition to the Rs. 40,000 advanced in the two preceding months Rs. 8,000 more were advanced as takávi for deepening wells and improving the water-supply. Rs. 47,000 were also given out under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, chiefly for fodder, but partly for the purchase of cattle and seed.

P. N. No. 7618, R. D., 15th August 1914, runs as follows :—

Press Note No. 6654, dated 18th July 1914, described the conditions prevailing down to the close of May. The Collector's report for June shows that it may soon be practicable to discard relief measures.

During the month the number of persons in receipt of relief in kitchens decreased from 637 to 631, and grain dole was given to 121 indigents as against 128. The kitchens were closed on 1st July, and all who still needed assistance were placed on grain dole. Inferior village servants to the number of 1,632 received a cash dole of one anna a day, and 115 pátils and 5 kulkarnis were awarded increased remuneration. Mortality was below normal in all tálukás except Sángola and Málsiras. In the former there were 47 deaths from cholera, and in the latter 51 deaths from cholera and 81 from fever. Agricultural operations were in full swing at the close of the month; nearly 41,000 men who had emigrated in search of work had returned, and the number of labourers on the Nira Right Bank Canal works and the Bhima bridge work at Pandharpur has decreased by more than a half to 3,450.

The prices of kadbi remained stationary, and the amount of grass sold advanced from $14\frac{1}{3}$ to 15 lákhs of pounds. The pressure on the kadbi supply is

lessening now that good rain has fallen and grazing is available. Agricultural operations have been forwarded by the grant of Rs. 68,000 as takávi for the purchase of seed, cattle and fodder, and Rs. 1,500 were advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act in addition to the Rs. 48,000 advanced during the three preceding months.

Private charity was active ; the Táluka Sub-committees collected Rs. 1,164 and the District Famine Relief Committee Rs. 7,700 during the month. The Táluka Sub-committees spent Rs. 2,000, and the District Committee resolved to spend up to Rs. 4,000 in buying bullocks and lending them to deserving cultivators for ploughing. They have decided to concentrate all their efforts for the present in Málsiras táluka, which has suffered most heavily on account of three successive bad seasons.

P. N. No. 8828, R. D., 18th September 1914, runs as follows :—

The Collector's report for the month of July shows that satisfactory rain has fallen and that the khárif crops are in good condition. Practically all the people who had emigrated in search of work have now returned, and those who cannot get employment in the fields find ample work on the Nira Right Bank Canal and the Bhima bridge at Pandharpur. It may be added that the grant of gratuitous relief is now deemed unnecessary in both the Sholápur and Sátára districts, and has been discontinued from 1st September in the former and 29th August in the latter.

Arrangements were made in the Sholápur district for extending timely relief to such persons and cattle as returned in need of assistance. No less than Rs. 56,000 were advanced during the month for the purchase of seed, cattle and fodder over and above the Rs. 68,000 previously advanced.

The mortality during the month was below normal in all tálukas except SÁNGOLA and Málsiras. The excess in the former was due to cholera and in the latter to cholera (85 deaths) and fever (64 deaths).

The condition of cattle has much improved, for though the price of *kadbi* continued to rule high, there was an abundance of green grass available for grazing. Only 1½ lákhs of pounds of grass were sold in July as compared with

15 lakhs in June. All the grass depôts but two have been closed by the end of July, and the Collector hoped to be able to close the remaining two at an early date.

As the conditions have become normal no further press notes on the scarcity will be issued.

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FODDER CONCESSION RATES.

P. N. No. 7050, R. D., 29th July 1914, states as under :—

Press Note No. 1716, Revenue Department, dated 21st February 1914, announced that the Government of India had sanctioned the retention up to August of concession rates for consignments of grass to stations between Indi Road and Almati on the Gadag-Hotgi section of the Southern Marátha Railway. It is now notified that as the shortage of fodder has disappeared owing to satisfactory rain, the concession will be withdrawn with effect from 1st August 1914.

P. N. No. 7857, R. D., 25th August 1914, notified that the Government of India have decided to withdraw, with effect from 24th August 1914, the concession rates for consignments of fodder booked to stations in Ajmer-Merwára as they are no longer justified by circumstances.

P. N. No. 8928, R. D., 22nd September 1914, notified for general information that the Government of India have decided to withdraw the concession rates for all consignments of fodder booked to stations in the Punjab. These orders have effect from 17th September 1914.

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PROPOSED CESS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF AGRICULTURE.

P. N. No. 7239, R. D., 4th August 1914, gives particulars of an important proposal :—

At the Agricultural Conference held at Poona in September 1913, Mr. W. W. Smart, I. C. S., then Director of Agriculture, read a paper entitled "The Organization of Agriculture by the Department of Agriculture in Ireland and its application to the conditions of the Bombay Presidency." He explained that the work was started in 1900 after a preliminary survey of the situation. The

conclusions arrived at after this survey were (1) that owing to the backwardness of the people and the aversion of the small land-owner to leave his land, a permanent and comprehensive scheme of agricultural education in the widest sense of the term was necessary, (2) that as far as practicable the Department should devote a large part of its funds as an endowment to aid local authorities in the development of agriculture, and (3) that the Department should guide the local authorities by laying down uniform lines of policy in order to gain co-ordination. Accordingly an Act was passed empowering the 33 County Councils at their option to levy a rate on agricultural holdings. It is worthy of note that though the levy was optional, yet since the second year after the passing of the Act every Council in Ireland has levied the rate. To the sum thus collected the Department adds an equal or in some cases rather greater sum. The resulting fund is administered by a committee appointed by each County Council from its own members and other persons. These committees consult freely with the Agricultural Department, and if any dispute arises as to the programme to be carried out, the committees can claim a reference to the Council of Agriculture, a body specially appointed for this purpose, and one to which the Department must answer if it ignores public opinion.

The work to be performed by the County Committees is limited by certain schemes which are drawn up for their guidance by the Department. They may adopt any one or more of them, but they cannot spend money outside them. These schemes cover a wide ground, and comprise improvements in the breeds of cattle and other animals, itinerant instruction in agricultural subjects, prizes for cottages and farms, subsidies to live-stock shows, field experiments and demonstrations with manure and seeds, instruction in the keeping and marketing of poultry, and instruction in bee-keeping and home butter-making.

2. The scheme has worked excellently in Ireland, and Mr. Smart, having demonstrated that the conditions in that country are in many respects very similar to those of the Bombay Presidency, suggested that a similar scheme should be adopted in this Presidency. His proposals were referred to a strong sub-committee, and this sub-committee's recommendations were unanimously accepted by the Conference after they had been thoroughly discussed. The recommendations are briefly as follows. A law should be passed empowering district local boards to raise at their option an agricultural rate of one pie per rupee on the

land revenue every year, or, as an alternative, a rate of one anna per rupee not more than once in 12 years. By the same law Government should be bound to contribute a sum equal to the proceeds of the rate. The joint fund thus formed should be handed over to an Agricultural Committee constituted as follows:—

One member to be elected by each táluka local board from its members, a number equal to the total number of táluka representatives to be elected by the district local board from its members and an equal number to be nominated by the Collector from persons specially interested in agriculture.

The Agricultural Committee so formed should expend the joint fund on schemes approved by the Agricultural Department, but otherwise should possess exclusive control of the fund. Lastly, when 10 districts out of the 19 in the Presidency proper have formed committees, a Council of Agriculture should be formed after the Irish model.

3. The Governor in Council recognizes that the scheme if adopted would provide an unique organization for the spread of agricultural education and improvement. Its chief advantage lies in the fact that it seeks to enlist the co-operation of the people. No increase in the staff of the Agricultural Department could achieve the same results, because it would be an attempt to solve the problem from without instead of from within. Similarly, agricultural associations have proved to be unable to carry out any systematic work owing to lack of staff and funds. But at the same time it must be fully realized that the scheme involves an increase in taxation. The increase is not large, being only $\frac{1}{2}$ th of the existing local fund cess, which in its turn is only $\frac{1}{6}$ th of the land revenue assessment. Signs are not wanting that money comes in freely when solicited for objects of a strong local interest. One speaker at the Conference gave examples of persons coming forward in the East Khándesh district to subscribe 2, 4 and even 8 annas for each rupee of land revenue for local educational purposes, and Rs. 40,000 were actually subscribed in the Chopda táluka alone. Again, representations have already been received from cultivators in the Thána and Kolába districts, expressing their willingness to pay 13 instead of 12 pies per rupee of land revenue as local fund cess if Mr. Smart's scheme is put into practice. Nevertheless, the Governor in Council would hesitate to empower local

Public Works Department.

Section B.—Public Works Establishment.

corresponding to those sanctioned for the European members of the Department should be considered; and he also directed that Civil Engineers were no longer to be designated "uncovenanted."

16. On receipt of this despatch by the Government of India, the subject was again investigated; and in the autumn of 1883 a Departmental Committee, composed of officers selected from the various classes of Engineers in the Department, was appointed to report on the whole question.

A Departmental Committee appointed to report on the whole question.

17. After considering the report of the Committee, the Government of India again addressed the Secretary of State in their despatch No. 15 P. W., dated April 21, 1884.

Result of their report.

18. After briefly recapitulating the correspondence which had passed, and reporting the appointment of the Committee, the Government of India proceeded to reconsider the proposals which had before been made, and which had received the approval of the Secretary of State, for a reduction of the strength of the Department. The basis from which they started was the actual strength of the Department as it stood on January 1, 1884, viz. :—

Former proposals as to the fixed strength of the Department re-examined.

Strength of the Department on January 1, 1884.

	Royal Engineers.	Civil Engineers.	Staff Corps.	Total.
On deputation out of the Department	11	29	1	41
In Military Works Branch	68	...	6	74
In Civil Works Branch	134	747	17	898
TOTAL	213	776	24	1,013

19. At that date the nominal sanctioned strength was 954, or excluding the Military Works Branch 880, officers. The actual strength was therefore 125, and the nominal sanctioned strength 66, in excess of the strength of 888 sanctioned for the future in the Secretary of State's despatch above summarised.

Excess of actual over sanctioned strength.

20. For the following reasons, however, it seemed doubtful to the Government of India whether the proposed reduction of strength was practicable.

Practicability of reductions doubtful.

In the first place, they thought that sufficient allowance had not been made for the number of officers on deputation to Native and Foreign States and to Railway Companies, &c.

Secondly.—The calculation only made an allowance of ten per cent. for absentees, which was quite insufficient. It was considered that the allowance should be increased to fifteen per cent.

Thirdly.—There was an important and growing drain on the staff available for new works, to supply the Revenue Establishments needed for the main-

undue influence or otherwise, and, secondly, with a view to taking, if the Court in its discretion thinks fit, an account between such parties in the manner hereinafter provided.

(2) When the amount of the claim is admitted and the Court for reasons to be recorded by it in writing believes that such admission is true and is made by the debtor with a full knowledge of his legal rights as against the creditor the Court shall not be bound to enquire, but may do so if it thinks fit. In other cases in which the amount of the claim is admitted the Court shall be bound to inquire as aforesaid.

(3) If the amount of the creditor's claim is disputed, it shall enquire as far as possible into the history and merits of the case out of which the suit has arisen from the commencement of the transactions between the parties or the persons, if any, through whom they claim.

(4) In any suit of the description mentioned in clauses (a), (b) and (c) of section 6 the plaintiff shall in the first instance defray the costs necessary for procuring the attendance of the defendant, subject to any order as to the party by whom such costs are to be borne that the Court may pass in finally deciding the suit.

10. (1) When the Court, in inquiring into the history and merits of a case under section 9, decides to take an account between the parties it may —

notwithstanding any agreement between the parties or the persons, if any, through whom they claim, as to allowing compound interest or setting off the profits of the mortgaged property without an account in lieu of interest, or otherwise determining the manner of taking the account,

and notwithstanding any statement or settlement of account or any contract purporting to close previous dealings and create a new obligation,

open the account between the parties from the commencement of the transactions and take that account according to the following rules (that is to say) :—

(a) separate accounts of principal and interest shall be taken :

(4) whether a sub-soil survey is required ; and

(5) generally what can be done to facilitate the supply of water from artesian sources, both for agricultural and sanitary purposes.

The Committee are requested to arrange for the submission of their report before November 30th, 1914.

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EARLY COTTON (DECCAN DISTRICTS ONLY) : PRELIMINARY MEMORANDUM.

This memorandum, issued by the Director of Agriculture on 10th August 1914 shows that the area sown up to 1st August is about 10 per cent. over last year's figure and 32 per cent. over the decennial average. The crop is on the whole doing well.

GROUNDNUT : PRELIMINARY MEMORANDUM.

This memorandum, issued on 15th August 1914, shows that the area sown up to 1st August is about 13 per cent. below the corresponding area last year but about double the decennial average. The sowing was delayed in the south owing to the deficiency of the early rains. The crop is doing well everywhere.

SESAMUM : PRELIMINARY MEMORANDUM.

This memorandum was issued on 15th August and shows that the area sown up to 1st August is about 20 per cent. below last year's figure and 14 per cent. below the decennial average. The information to hand, however, is incomplete, and sowing is still unfinished. The crop is doing fairly well.

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Commerce and Industry

LIGHTS ON THE SIND COAST

P. N. No. 750, M. D., 13th August 1914, runs as follows :—

The question of providing additional lights for the Sind Coast has been engaging the attention of the Government of Bombay for several years past.

Its decision could not but be delayed owing to the necessity of consulting a large number of official and non-official bodies, such as the naval authorities, shipping companies, chambers of commerce and even the English Board of Trade. In Marine Department Press Note No. 372, dated the 29th May 1912, Government were able to announce that, after carefully weighing all the opinions elicited, it had been held desirable to instal a first class light on Cape Monze and also a light ship, which could maintain its position all the year round, off the Khai mouth of the Indus. It was also indicated that legislative sanction would be sought for the levy of dues for the upkeep of these lights.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council is now pleased to be able to announce that the Cape Monze lighthouse has been completed and that the light was exhibited on the 1st June 1914, the advertised date. The cost of this work amounted to nearly $1\frac{3}{4}$ lách of rupees.

3. The Governor in Council desires to commend the services rendered by the local staff of the Public Works Department, and to thank the Karáchi Port Trustees and Commander N. F. J. Wilson, R. I. M., Port Officer of Karáchi, for their valuable assistance, without which it is doubtful whether this important work would have been completed by the due date.

4. The construction of the light ship for the Khai mouth of the Indus is making progress. The estimated cost of the ship and light amounts to nearly $2\frac{1}{4}$ láchs of rupees. There was every reason to hope that this light would be exhibited before the break of the 1915 monsoon, but in view of the outbreak of war this may prove impossible.

5. In addition to these two important lights it has been decided to exhibit one, and possibly more than one, lesser lights for the especial benefit of coasting craft, the great majority of which are of course native craft. The exact location of the light or lights will be decided in consultation with the masters of native craft. The original proposals contemplated a light costing Rs. 35,000 and involving maintenance charges of Rs. 4,180 per annum. As, however, enquiries have shewn that it is probably practicable to erect unattended lights on screw-piles, further out than a lighthouse could be put, at an initial cost of Rs. 20,000 and an annual maintenance charge of Rs. 200 only, it is hoped that in the near future two such lights may be erected in place of the one more expensive light.

6. It has already been mentioned that the initial cost of the Cape Monze lighthouse amounted to nearly 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ lách and that of the light ship is estimated to reach nearly 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ láchs. The annual expenses in connection with the former are estimated at Rs. 11,000 and in connection with the latter at Rs. 20,466. To these sums must be added the eventual initial and recurring cost of the additional light or lights, and interest and sinking fund charges on the total. In order to meet these charges, a Bill has been drafted on the lines of the Madras Coast Lights Act (IX of 1904) to legalise the levy of dues on vessels of the burden of 45 tons and upwards on arriving at, or clearing out of, such ports in Sind as may be notified by the Commissioner in Sind. The minimum tonnage of 45 has been fixed so as to exempt a number of vessels which ply between the mouth of the Indus and Karáchi in the fuel trade. The maximum rate leviable will be 9 pies per ton, sailing vessels being liable to not more than half that rate. The maximum rate, however, will not necessarily be levied, and there is reason to believe that a lower rate, such as 7 pies, may prove adequate. Any vessel which has paid coast-light dues will be exempted from further payment of such dues for a period of thirty days from the date of such payment. The Bill, which has received the general assent of the Government of India, will probably be introduced into the Legislative Council in December next. As the various bodies, companies and persons interested have for the most part expressed their willingness to pay dues in return for the facilities accruing to them from the new lights, it may be expected that the Bill will become law with the minimum of delay.

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PROHIBITION OF THE IMPORTATION OF HIDES, ETC., INTO ROUMANIA.

P. N. No. 7933, R. D., 26th August 1914, notified for the information of all concerned that the Government of Roumania has prohibited the importation of hides, wool, hair, horns, hoofs and bones shipped in a raw state from any port of the Continent of Asia and Ceylon, in order to prevent the spread to that country of cattle diseases prevalent in India.

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THE EXPORT OF HIDES.

P. N. No. 8612, R. D., 14th September 1914, runs as under :—

It is notified for general information that the Government of India's prohibition of the export of tanned hides has been relaxed until further orders in the

case of exports to the United Kingdom, France and Russia, where there is no reason to suspect possible diversion to other countries. It is also notified that the prohibition was never intended to apply to the export of raw hides. It is believed that butchers have in some cases raised the price of meat owing to the belief that no hides of any sort could be exported. The Government of Bombay trust that the removal of this misapprehension will tend to reduce the prices of meat to their normal level.

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Co-operation

A CO-OPERATIVE MANUAL.

P. N. No. 6245, R. D., 6th July 1914, calls attention to the publication of the *Co-operative Manual*, a notice of which can be found in the *Blue Book Quarterly*, No. 2, pp. 49 and 50.

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THE SPREAD OF CO-OPERATION.

P. N. No. 8120, R. D., 31st August 1914, runs as under :—

Since the passing of the new Co-operative Societies Act in 1912, which made it possible for co-operative societies to engage in activities other than those denoted by co-operative credit, there has been a steady tendency in the Bombay Presidency for co-operative societies to engage in activities of an agricultural nature. A number of credit societies now keep agricultural implements for the use of their members, and some societies have been specially formed for definite purposes of agricultural co-operation such as the supply of manure. In the Thána district, in particular, a number of such societies have come or are coming into existence. Two co-operative dairy societies have already been registered and several are about to start; a cattle-breeding society is now in formation; a successful manure supply society has begun work at Kélva Máhim, and with a capital of Rs. 8,000 was last year able to supply its members with castor-cake at Rs. 16 a khandi, when the local price was Rs. 20. Two more such societies are being started and there is a demand for still more. Again, an egg-selling society

has been initiated by Mahomedans at Panvel, and their egg-boxes and egg-testing apparatus have to be purchased. A society to buy rice-hulling machinery has also been registered, and other societies of a like nature are in contemplation. In addition to all this it seems likely that owing to new municipal regulations made in Bombay City a large number of "gaolis" will leave the city and settle in suitable localities outside municipal limits. If this proves to be the case, there will undoubtedly be room for a number of co-operative societies to finance them and organize their operations in supplying milk to the Bombay market.

2. Now it is obvious that this extension of co-operation needs careful and expert assistance if it is to go forward on correct lines, and this assistance is specially needed by young societies of a special nature in their early days. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies has therefore proposed, and the Director of Agriculture has warmly seconded the proposal, that a special temporary appointment should be created for a period of six months, and that its incumbent should deal with this special work. Such an officer must have a good practical acquaintance both with the co-operative movement and with the agricultural operations involved. Mr. V. H. Gonehalli, Extra Deputy Director of Agriculture for the Konkan, possesses both these qualities, and has already shewn considerable aptitude and energy in fostering the co-operative spirit. Government have therefore appointed him Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies for a period of six months, which will begin in October next.

Criminal and Civil Justice.

THE HONORARY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES; TRIENNIAL REPORT.

G. R. No. 4948, J. D., 6th July 1914, made public the Chief Presidency Magistrate's report on the working of the Benches of Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Bombay, for the years 1911, 1912 and 1913. The report shows that the total number of cases tried amounted to 123,126, in which 132,628 persons were implicated. Of the persons convicted, 3,012 only were imprisoned, 97 whipped and 4 sent to the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution. The punishment ordinarily inflicted was that of fining. Fines were imposed to the amount of Rs. 2,40,907; of which Rs. 2,27,098 were recovered, Rs. 3,708

were paid as compensation, and of the Rs. 2,23,390 remaining, Rs. 1,67,834 were credited to Government and Rs. 55,556 to the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The report contains a recommendation for the amendment of the Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in such a manner as to afford better protection to animals pronounced unfit for work and incurable. The Chief Presidency Magistrate points out that, though there may not be much danger of the owners of such animals working them again in Bombay, there is always the likelihood that they will be sold and worked up-country. He therefore proposes that a Court should be empowered by law to order the destruction of any animal pronounced unfit for work and incurable, or in its discretion to order the owner to enter into a bond that the animal shall not be worked, but shall be well cared for and produced for inspection at such intervals as the Court may direct.

The Government resolution reviewing the report runs as follows :—

“ The annual reports on the working of the Benches of Honorary Presidency Magistrates were abolished in 1911 in favour of triennial reports, and the report now before Government covers the triennium 1911 to 1913, inclusive.

2. The number of cases tried by the Benches during the triennium averaged over 40,000 per annum. In no case was the sentence of a Bench reversed or altered by the High Court in revision, except in one instance upon the application of the Bench itself.

3. The Governor in Council is glad to learn that the Honorary Presidency Magistrates, with few exceptions, were careful to arrange for the services of a substitute, or sent timely intimation to the clerk, when unable to attend Court, and that there were no more than six occasions during the triennium upon which a Court was prevented from being held by want of a quorum.

4. The work of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates, who perform a substantial service to the public at much sacrifice of time and convenience, is warmly appreciated by His Excellency in Council.

5. The suggestion of the Chief Presidency Magistrate for the amendment of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act will be dealt with separately.”

Education.

SCIENCE TEACHING IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

P. N. No. 2204, Ed. D., 17th July 1914, runs as follows :—

In December, 1912, Government sanctioned a revised science curriculum for secondary schools, and directed that it should come into effect in November 1914. Its introduction into Government high schools involves the preparation of text-books, the purchase of apparatus, the provision of laboratories and the training of teachers. The steps taken towards supplying these needs are detailed below.

The text-books are being prepared by Mr. P. Wren of the Indian Educational Service, who has himself taught school science and has had previous experience in the writing of school books. His drafts are submitted to a number of experts before receiving final sanction. In all, seven readers will be required, one for each standard, together with a teacher's hand-book for each. Several of the text-books have already been published, and the remainder are in active preparation. In addition to this the Inspector of Science Teaching is preparing some special exercise books in which the pupils will record their observations and experiments, and which will be sent to him periodically for inspection.

Model indents for the apparatus necessary for physics and chemistry have been prepared and circulated, and in most cases the apparatus has already been ordered. Government have allotted a sum of Rs. 66,760 to defray the cost.

The present science rooms in the high schools are for the most part unsuited for the teaching required by the new course, as they are not designed for individual work on the part of the pupils. Hence the Inspector of Science Teaching has designed a type of school laboratory, and plans and estimates are in course of preparation. It is hoped that work will be begun in many cases during the current year. In the meantime temporary arrangements are being made for improving the present rooms sufficiently to enable the course to be taught, and for this purpose Government have sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 11,054.

Every Government high school already possesses a special teacher for science. When the new course is fully developed, certain schools will probably

require to have the staff strengthened, either because of the number of boys working at mechanics, physics and chemistry in the upper standards, or because of the class teachers of the lower standards not proving competent to undertake the simple nature study prescribed. The strengthening of the staff will be considered in due course. Even the present science teachers are perhaps not fully qualified to teach the new course, because they themselves, though graduates, have had comparatively little experience of practical laboratory work. The Inspector of Science Teaching therefore intends to hold a training class for science teachers between November 1914 and March 1915. Each class will meet for a full fortnight and be put through selected experiments, the discipline of laboratory routine being explained at the same time. It is believed that by this method an efficient body of science teachers for schools will be obtained.



THE NORMAL CLASS AT THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING.

P. N. No. 2258, Ed. D., 21st July 1914, runs as follows:—

In February, 1909, a Normal Class was established at the College of Science, now called the College of Engineering, Poona, as a tentative measure, for a period of five years. The main object of the experiment was to train selected students, who had passed through the three years' course at the College, as teachers for technical schools, and, by thus furnishing these institutions with properly trained teachers, to do away with the necessity of employing in that capacity men who are only workmen of a rather superior type and who, almost without exception, have never made a study of scientific methods and principles and of their application to any industry or profession. Since the institution of the class six students have been selected annually and have received an additional (*i. e.*, fourth) year's training in the Normal Class of the College and a further year's training in an approved practical workshop in Bombay. During the additional year at College each student has received a scholarship of Rs. 40 per mensem, and during the year in Bombay a monthly stipend of Rs. 25, the decrease in the second year being due to the fact that wages are earned for practical work done in the workshops.

2. Shortly before the expiry of the five years' period, Government received a report on the experiment from the Director of Public Instruction, who, besides

giving his own views, forwarded those of Mr. W. J. Ingham, the Instructor of the Normal Class, Mr. N. B. Macmillan, Professor of Mechanical Engineering, and Mr. H. N. Allen, Principal of the College. All these officers hold that the class has been highly successful. Out of the 18 students who have passed through the class, one is already earning Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200 a month, one Rs. 150, one Rs. 130, one Rs. 100, two Rs. 80, one Rs. 75 rising to Rs. 100, three Rs. 75, one Rs. 60, and seven, who at the time of report were still serving their apprenticeship in shops, from Rs. 30 to Rs. 60. The Director, however, remarks that the class has been successful only in the sense that most of the pupils who have passed through it have obtained a good start in life and are doing well, and he calls attention to the fact that only two of them have found employment as teachers, and one of these only temporarily, so that, so far as the principal ostensible object of the class is concerned, the designation of Normal Class has proved rather a misnomer. In this connection it may, however, be observed that even at the time of the establishment of the class it was noticed that the time which it was proposed to devote to instruction in methods of teaching was only a fourth of the total of the proposed hours of instruction, and that it would be more proper to describe the class as an advanced technical or rather technico-normal class. It was also anticipated that places would not be found for more than two of the six men turned out yearly, and it was practically recognized that the class would in reality be a part of the general provision made by Government for the encouragement of technical education in the Presidency. The actual experience of the quinquennium during which the class was held shows, however, that its usefulness in the matter of providing technical schools with good teachers has fallen short of even these modest expectations. It is explained that this result is due to the fact that the local bodies which control technical and industrial institutions have a tendency to fill vacancies with their own nominees without reference to the Educational Department. But Government have recently suggested to the newly formed Committee of Direction for Technical Education, in whom the control of the lesser technical institutions of the Presidency is now vested, that they should insist on the appointments in technical schools being made with due regard to the available supply of specially qualified men, and it may therefore be expected that a greater number of such appointments will in future fall to men trained in the Normal Class.

3. With regard to the question of the retention of the class, while all are united in desiring to see the experiment continued, there is some divergence of opinion with regard to the form which it should in future take.

Professor Macmillan considers that the fault of much of the educational work in India is that a proper ground-work is not established, it being either too indefinite or stopping just short of a sufficiently high and firm starting level, and that, in the present case, the three years' course of the workshop classes at the College of Engineering stops short of fitting a boy with the necessary *practical experience* to make him *at once* useful to an employer and therefore self-supporting. He further observes that, with another year's training in the College workshops as a student of the Normal Class, a boy is better able to benefit by a term of apprenticeship in a large workshop, more especially because during this fourth year's course his initiative and sense of responsibility are developed in a way that it is not possible either in the previous three years in the College workshops or even in the fourth year if it is spent in an apprenticeship in an outside commercial workshop where little trouble is taken to teach the youth his work. In other words, the Normal Class with its extra year of instruction in the College workshops provides the boys with the necessary solid basis from which real progress can begin, so that when, on the completion of their fourth year, the boys enter on an apprenticeship in a commercial workshop, they are well able to fend for themselves. It is mainly for these reasons that Professor Macmillan has recommended the continuance of the Normal Class.

4. On the other hand, Principal Allen observes that although the cleverest students are yearly selected for the Normal Class, a number of those who have undergone only the ordinary three years' course in the College workshop classes and who do not therefore possess either the initial or the subsequent advantages of the former, are nevertheless, after a couple of years spent in works, doing very well. In this connection he invites attention to the recommendation contained in the report of Colonel Atkinson and Mr. Dawson on the best methods of bringing technical institutions into closer touch and more practical relations with the employers of labour in India, namely, that the courses in mechanical and electrical engineering should include a term of two years' apprenticeship in works. Having regard to these considerations he is disposed to favour a prolongation of the period of the apprenticeship rather than of the period of instruction in the College

workshops as recommended by Mr. Macmillan. He accordingly proposes that, as a means of applying the test of actual experience to the relative merits of the two alternative systems, side by side with the continuation of the Normal Class with its four-year course of instruction followed by one year's apprenticeship, the experiment should be instituted of apprenticing in recognized outside workshops, for a period of two years, six of the third-year students of the College workshop of approximately the same capacity as those admitted to the Normal Class.

5. The Director of Public Instruction recommends that the Normal Class should be continued for some time longer, subject to the experiment proposed by Principal Allen, and Government have accepted his recommendation, and sanctioned the continuance of the class for a second period of five years. It is, however, held by all the officers concerned that the scholarships granted hitherto have been too large, and tend to give a boy an exaggerated idea of the value of his services, so that when, at the commencement of his professional career, he is offered the usual low rate of pay given by private firms to beginners, he is disappointed and dissatisfied. It has accordingly been decided that the six boys who put in their first year in the Normal Class shall receive scholarships of Rs. 20 per mensem, and the other six boys, who go straight to a workshop after their three years at College, monthly stipends of Rs. 15. This differentiation is made because the former will be able to earn nothing when studying in the Normal Class, while the latter will earn some remuneration in the Bombay workshops. During the second year both sets of boys will be working in Bombay with higher qualifications, and will therefore receive stipends of Rs. 10 only. In this way it will be possible to double the output of trained men without incurring additional expenditure.

6. It should be added that the Director of Public Instruction has also considered the opinion expressed in connection with the recommendation contained in the report of Colonel Atkinson and Mr. Dawson that the present term of one year's apprenticeship in workshops prescribed for students of the Normal Class should be extended, in the case of those who desire to become teachers, to a minimum of three years. The Director has come to the conclusion that, in view of the very small number who actually take up teaching, it is not necessary for the present to modify the conditions. He also remarks that in actual practice almost all of the past students continue to

serve in works for more than one year, having no other means of livelihood. Principal Allen and Professor Macmillan are of opinion that for teachers in ordinary elementary manual training schools one year of training in outside workshops is probably sufficient; that for teachers in schools possessing an engineering workshop two years should in general be enough; while for superintendents of such schools a period of three years or even more is desirable. Principal Allen also urges that every endeavour should be made to prevail upon the authorities who appoint teachers and superintendents of technical schools to insist on these qualifications. Government have accordingly desired the Committee of Direction for Technical Education to give effect to this recommendation and the principles on which it is based when exercising their power of requiring the appointment of properly qualified teachers in technical schools which receive Government grants-in-aid.



THE TRAINING OF SECONDARY TEACHERS.

P. N. No. 2363, Ed. D., 27th July 1914, runs as under :—

For some time past the Governor in Council has been anxiously considering how the out-turn of trained teachers for secondary schools can best be increased. Hitherto the only source of supply has been the Secondary Training College at Bombay. The Director of Public Instruction has pointed out that when it was established it was designed to train 34 men, 17 probationary teachers for Government schools, 5 teachers for aided schools and the Educational Departments of Native States, and 12 masters from Government schools in permanent employment. Out of the 34 places, 29 were thus reserved for the Educational Department, though it appears that, owing to the number of permanent masters in Government schools available for training being very small in comparison with the number of probationers waiting for training, as many as 27 probationers for Government schools were sent to the college in 1913 as against only 2 permanent employes of the Department. The Director remarks, however, that no account seems to have been taken of the fact that trained men are also required for the posts of Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors and for appointments in the vernacular training colleges, and adds that, if these requirements are taken into consideration, the Department is in need of more men than the number at present allotted to it.

2. It appears that without additional staff and buildings it is impossible to train more than the present number of pupils. Government have, however, sanctioned a scheme involving a non-recurring expenditure of, roughly, Rs. 50,000 and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 5,750 whereby it will eventually be possible to raise the number to 40. The scheme includes the establishment of two special practising classes, admission to which will be free in order to induce boys to join them, and the provision of a demonstration theatre together with a room to accommodate the educational library and museum at present located in the Elphinstone Middle School. Government fully realise that while the changes at the Bombay College will undoubtedly make for greater efficiency of training, they will not increase the output of trained teachers to the extent which the demand for such men indicates as necessary. They therefore deem it desirable to consider the feasibility of establishing two new secondary training colleges, one for the Presidency proper and the other for Sind, and have asked the Director to submit concrete proposals for their consideration.

3. It is obvious that, when the Bombay Training College is enlarged and the two new colleges are established, a much greater number of trained teachers will be available for employ in aided schools than at present. But quality is at least as important as quantity, and it is essential that good men should be attracted to the training colleges with a view to obtaining employment in aided schools. It is believed that at present the best type of men do not elect to adopt the honourable profession of teaching in non-Government institutions because its rewards are inadequate and because reasonable security of tenure is seldom guaranteed. Government greatly desire to see the employment of trained teachers in aided schools the rule rather than the exception, and are convinced that this can be obtained only by the general improvement of the conditions of service in such institutions. With this object in view the Government of India's recurring assignment of Rs. 60,000 for aided English-teaching and Anglo-vernacular schools, given with effect from 1912-1913, has been wholly assigned to these schools in the form of supplementary grants not exceeding one-third of the ordinary results grants, on the condition that two-thirds of these supplementary grants shall be spent on the improvement of teachers' salaries and the remainder on the special wants of the schools, and in the budget for 1914-1915 an additional provision of Rs. 75,000 has been made for bringing up the grants to such schools

to the one-third level on the condition that the position of the teachers is correspondingly improved. Moreover, the Director of Public Instruction has been asked to state whether it is desirable, in his opinion, to go yet further in the direction of granting financial assistance to these institutions, and the question of increased grants will be considered when his reply is before Government. It may also be stated that the question of establishing a provident fund for the teachers is under consideration. Should the scheme prove practicable, it would supply an additional incentive for good men to adopt the teaching profession as a life career.

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SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION.

G. R. No. 2109, Ed. D., 6th July 1914, which was widely distributed among the Editors of newspapers and registered libraries, made public the report of the Director of Public Instruction on the School Final Examination held in November 1913, and Government's review thereof, which runs as follows :—

This is the second examination held in accordance with the revised curriculum sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 2251, dated the 21st November 1910. The number of candidates registered for the examination was 1,603 against 1,424 in the previous year. Out of the former number 23 did not appear. The number actually examined was therefore 1,580, of whom 759 passed, giving a percentage of 48 as against 43 of the previous year. The number of *ex*-students who appeared for the examination rose from 91 to 250.

2. The value of the strictures passed on the candidates' answer papers by the examiners in Maráthi, Gujaráti and Kánarese is largely discounted by the very high percentage of successes obtained in those languages. The percentage of successes in individual compulsory subjects is unexpectedly high, and the fact that the percentage of successful candidates was so low as 48 can be accounted for only on the assumption that of the candidates who failed to pass the examination a large proportion were either extremely well prepared in three of the four obligatory subjects or, at any rate, succeeded in obtaining very liberal marks in them.

3. The candidates who took advantage of the option given them of answering in vernacular instead of in English questions in History, Geography or their classical language numbered 46 against 13 in the preceding year.

4. With reference to the observations of the Superintendent of the Dhárwár Centre, Government agree with the Director of Public Instruction that the tendency should be rather towards the eventual assimilation of the examination with the Matriculation Examination than in the direction of differentiation, and they hope that proposals will shortly be forthcoming for placing the organization of these examinations on a more satisfactory basis. In the meanwhile the scheme, recently approved for the maintenance of records of the progress and conduct of the pupils and for the institution of a school-leaving certificate in connection with the School Final Examination, may be expected both to provide a fairer test of the candidates' attainments and to ensure the devotion of greater attention to their preparation for the examination.

5. With reference to the remarks made in the review of last year's report regarding the appearance for the examination from certain schools of a considerable

- (1) John Elphinstone High School, Alibág.
- (2) Gibb High School, Kumta.
- (3) Sir S. A. High School, Murud.
- (4) Bhor High School.
- (5) Baroda High School.
- (6) Bhadran High School.
- (7) Beynon Smith High School, Belga m
- (8) Nutan Maháráshtra Vidyálaya, Kolhápur.
- (9) Hopeful Academy, Shikárpur.

proportion of candidates who were insufficiently prepared, it is to be noted that the schools enumerated in the margin sent up six or more of their pupils, of whom less than 33 per cent. passed the test. In this respect the results of the examination this year show some improvement over those of last year.

The remarks of the Superintendent of the Dhárwár Centre, to which reference is made in the 4th paragraph of the review, were as follows :—

“ The examination has now been in existence for 10 years. It cannot be said that it has been a success. This, I consider, is not the fault of the examination which is in my opinion an excellent one, The want of success is due partly to the failure of the public, owing to the superior attraction of the matriculation examination, to appreciate the examination, but chiefly, I consider, to the failure of the schools, and notably the Government schools, to prepare seriously for the examination. If the examination is to be given a fair chance, it is necessary that all the schools should have entirely separate classes from the IV standard upward and that the teaching should

be directed to giving effect to the spirit of the examination and the educational aims which it embodies."

The scheme for the institution of a school-leaving certificate in connection with the School Final Examination, which is also mentioned in the 4th paragraph of the review, was fully described in P. N. No. 1243, Ed. D., 6th April 1914, re-printed at page 121 of the *Blue Book Quarterly*, No. 2.

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VISUAL INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS.

P. N. No. 2436, Ed. D., 4th August 1914, runs as follows :—

Modern educational theory holds that pictorial representations can bring home to children the reality of the subjects taught to them orally and by books in a quite unique manner. It is also obvious that the more accurate and life-like the representation, the more completely will its subject-matter be grasped. Government believe that a rehearsal of the measures already adopted in the educational institutions under their control to put this theory into practice may prove of interest to the public.

2. Nine years ago the Government of Bombay were asked by the Government of India whether they would be prepared to participate in a scheme originated by the Colonial Office to promote among the school children of the Empire a knowledge of countries other than their own by means of lectures illustrated with good lantern slides. The Government of Bombay decided, in the first instance, to purchase two sets of slides at a cost of Rs. 1,305. As special sets had to be prepared for India, these did not come to hand till the close of 1907. They were tested in the Elphinstone High School and the Poona Training College for men. While on the whole the results were successful, the lectures and slides were found to require modification in some particulars. In 1910, the Honourable Mr. W. H. Sharp, Director of Public Instruction, who had long recognized the value of the lantern as a powerful auxiliary to the study of history, geography and science, suggested that every Government high school and training college should be provided with a good lantern costing Rs. 200, and that a collection of slides should be amassed, kept in his own office and lent out to schools and colleges as required. In the first year the Director undertook to order out a number of slides which he knew to be satisfactory, and in the second

personally to select the remainder while on leave in England. Mr. Sharp hoped that it would eventually be possible to extend the scheme to vernacular schools, and to give every Deputy Inspector a lantern to take on tour for the benefit of village children and their parents. He also thought that it might be practicable for educational officers to work in conjunction with touring officers of the agricultural and sanitary departments, so that illustrations might be given, not only of historical, geographical and other ordinary school subjects, but also of agricultural and sanitary facts and principles. The Director's proposals were approved by Government and a sum of Rs. 3,500 was provided in the budget of 1911, and a second sum of Rs. 5,000 in that of 1912.

3. When this first part of the scheme had been successfully carried out, the Director proceeded, in 1913, to make proposals to provide Deputy Inspectors and some of their assistants with lanterns and slides for the promotion of general as well as sanitary knowledge in primary schools in rural areas. Government accordingly sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 20,000 and appointed a special officer to draw up lists of slides likely to be useful to local boards and to compose lectures suitable to each set. The lanterns and slides will shortly be arriving in India, and Mr. V. N. Ghate, Assistant Deputy Inspector of Poona, has been placed on special duty for a year in order to instruct the teaching and inspecting staff in their proper use. Government have also recently provided a sum of Rs. 6,450 for the purchase of duplicate sets of slides to illustrate six courses of lectures on imperial geography prepared under the auspices of the Visual Instruction Committee of the Colonial Office in London. It is intended that one set should circulate among the secondary schools, and the other be used by inspecting officers among the vernacular schools, the first set also being available for the latter purpose when not required elsewhere.

4. Lantern lectures cannot be of daily occurrence in every village school; in fact, each school can hope at most for one or two in a year. The Director, therefore, proposed to supplement them by providing every three local board schools with one set of two stereoscopes and a number of stereoscopic photographs. Such photographs give a far more vivid and correct idea of the reality than the ordinary flat picture. This proposal has been accepted by Government, and arrangements have accordingly been made with Messrs. Underwood and Underwood, the greatest producers of this class of photographs. A representative of

the firm has been through the departmental vernacular readers, and has selected a number of stereographs to illustrate them, and has had several new subjects photographed, especially in Sind. In this way a list of 250 stereographs has been prepared for vernacular schools; sets of 36 from this list will be supplied to local board schools and will be interchanged from time to time. Further, the firm is producing at its own expense a text-book for the use of the teachers in the four vernaculars, explanatory of the whole series. A second series of 250 photographs has been prepared for Government secondary schools, which will be supplied complete to each school. The amount provided for carrying out this scheme is one lakh of rupees.

5. Government entertain great hopes that the advance in visual instruction, of which the measures sketched above are an earnest, will go far to make the teaching in primary and secondary schools more practical and real and less mechanical than it has hitherto been.



MANUAL TRAINING IN SCHOOLS.

P. N. No. 2474, Ed. D., 7th August 1914, is as under:—

Two years ago Government came to the conclusion that there was room for an extension of facilities for manual training in the several vernacular training colleges, and also expressed the opinion that, if a complete course leading up to the issue of teaching certificates could be arranged at those colleges, there would ensue a corresponding multiplication of manual training classes in connection with the larger primary schools, and a general impulse would be given to the spread of this form of instruction. Accordingly the Director of Public Instruction was requested to submit, after consulting the Principal of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, a report on the possibility of taking action on the above lines.

2. The Director's report made it clear that it was both desirable and practicable to institute a manual training class at each of the vernacular training colleges for men, and that the course should be based upon the system known as "Sloyd," the ultimate object being to attach woodwork classes to primary schools, not for industrial purposes, but for the betterment of general education. The

Director was also of opinion that a start should be made in opening manual training classes in the various high schools.

3. Government approved the Director's suggestions on the understanding that all the manual training to be given in the training colleges and high schools should be of the "Sloyd" type. This well known system is acknowledged to possess educational advantages not associated with the ordinary forms of manual training. The Director was therefore requested to submit definite proposals for opening a special "Sloyd" class at the Dhárwár Training College under an expert instructor, and also to report what the cost would be of introducing the system in each Government high school and training college. Dhárwár was selected as the centre of instruction as its training college already possessed suitable workshop accommodation.

4. As a result of the Director's inquiries, Government have obtained from the Mysore State, where the "Sloyd" system has been successfully practised for some years, the loan for a period of three years of the services of Mr. Srinivas Rao who was recently Supervisor of "Sloyd" at Bangalore. In that time it is intended that he should train two teachers from each Government secondary school and training institution, so that at the end of the three years there will be a considerable number of trained "Sloyd" teachers capable both of teaching pupils and of training new men as teachers in their turn. As soon as the first trained men are available "Sloyd" classes will be opened at all the five vernacular training colleges and at the Belgaum, Dhárwár, Bijápur, Sholápur and Sátára high schools. At these schools there are no difficulties about sites for the necessary buildings. Classes will be opened in all the remaining high and middle schools as funds permit and the requisite facilities can be provided.

5. It may be mentioned that the estimated cost of the whole scheme is Rs. 4 lákhs initial and Rs. 20,000 recurring, while that part of the scheme which is to be put into effect at once involves an expenditure of over Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs initial and nearly Rs. 7,600 recurring. The Governor in Council believes that the money will be well spent on this scheme, as it will help to render the instruction in secondary and eventually in primary schools more practical and less academical than it has been hitherto and will stimulate the interest and powers of observation of the boys.

SCHOOL HYGIENE.

P. N. No. 2652, Ed. D., 26th August 1914, runs as follows :—

The Government of India, in their Resolution on educational policy, suggested that a thorough inquiry should be initiated into various aspects of school hygiene. Among other matters put forward for investigation were questions regarding the length of the school-day, the nature and extent of home-studies, and the effect upon health of the present system of working for formal examinations.

2. The Director of Public Instruction, after consulting numerous educational and medical officers, has recently reported to Government on the three subjects mentioned above. He is of opinion that the present school hours, subject to local and seasonal variations, are not under existing conditions susceptible of much improvement. They represent the result of the experience of 50 or 60 years, and experiments with them have been tried from time to time without leading to any substantial modifications. Indeed, an experiment has quite recently been carried out in West Khândesh, whereby in primary schools possessing only one master the pupils attended in two batches, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon. This arrangement, and another experiment designed to cut down school hours, proved very unpopular and had to be abandoned after a year's working. Parents resent any cutting down of school hours. What with the irregularity of masters, the irregularity of pupils, and the inroads upon the available time made by the hot weather and in some cases by plague, it is often difficult, as it is, to get any substantial amount of work done in the time that remains. The Director's final conclusion, in which Government concur, is that no change is possible except in the direction of limiting the periods assigned to individual lessons and of slightly increasing the number of holidays allowed in local board schools.

3. As regards the effect upon health of the present system of working for formal examinations, the Director holds that it is impossible to do away with all examinations. They provide an incentive to work and some test of ability. At present pupils are exposed to a formal public examination only at the conclusion of the vernacular or Anglo-vernacular course as the case may be. A system of periodical small examinations within the school, if worked judiciously, tends to

make work regular and evenly distributed, and thereby to do away with the evils attending a period of feverish pressure towards the end of the course.

4. The question of home-studies is a difficult one, if only by reason of the fondness displayed by parents of providing "private tuition" for their children. This adds to the length of the school-day, and at the same time tends to discourage attention to work done in class and self-reliance in the case of work done at home. This evil is essentially a matter which it is in the hands of the parents themselves to deal with, and Government hope that, now that it has been pointed out by the Director, it will in ordinary cases be avoided. But it is also possible for school masters to burden their pupils with an excess of home-work. To obviate this danger, the Director of Public Instruction, more than two years ago, issued a circular laying down the principles to be observed. He pointed out that home-work is essentially intended to encourage reading and thought on the part of the pupil, to supplement class-teaching, and to employ leisure time usefully. It should therefore never consist of mere routine work or cramming, or of work which can be performed for the pupil by a private tutor. It should not be excessive in quantity, or so difficult as to be discouraging to the average boy. In short, it should be such as to encourage self-reliance and to stimulate independent effort in the pupil. The Governor in Council trusts that this circular, which has met with general approval, will effectually remove any complaints that may exist on the score of overpressure from home-work. But to ensure this result it is necessary that the system should be worked judiciously and with the active co-operation of the parents, the latter assisting the teachers by supervising their children's preparation at home.



METHODS FOR MAKING EDUCATION MORE PRACTICAL.

P. N. No. 2970, Ed. D., 29th September 1914, is as under :—

Government believe that a short summary of the methods adopted or contemplated for rendering education less formal and more practical than has hitherto been the case may prove interesting to the public.

2. The principle underlying Government's policy is that every pupil should be helped to realize the lessons taught by the oral or written word in the fullest

manner possible. To accomplish this, it is necessary to see that his intellectual conceptions are reinforced and, so to speak, made concrete by the ordinary conceptions of every-day life. In other words, his eye, with its physical vision, must be trained to strengthen his mental vision.

3. Two instances of this policy have recently been published in press notes one of which explained the coming introduction into this Presidency of the Sloyd system of manual training, while the other gave evidence of Government's interest in visual instruction, as manifested by allotments of nearly Rs. 1 lakh for the purchase of stereoscopes and stereoscopic pictures and of about Rs. 30,000 for developing the use of the magic lantern. Further, the Director of Public Instruction has recently pointed out that a very useful adjunct to lessons in geography and history is to be found in such illustrated papers as *The Graphic*, *The Illustrated London News*, or *The Sphere*, which are generally non-political. Government have accordingly sanctioned the purchase from public funds of instructive illustrated periodicals for the use of school libraries, subject to the distinct understanding that such literature is carefully selected by the Director.

4. These measures, however, are all of the nature of indoor work, but the Director, in a recent survey of the whole question, emphasizes the fact that they can be most usefully supplemented by similar measures outside the school. In the first place importance is attached to school gardens as a means of inculcating out-door observation. A year ago grants of Rs. 4,000 recurring and Rs. 5,000 non-recurring were made for the purpose of experimenting with school gardens. Hitherto it has been a matter of difficulty to find masters who are interested in natural history or gardening, and able to teach boys to observe, but with the introduction of nature study into the vernacular training colleges, and of simple science into the secondary schools, it is hoped that this state of affairs will gradually improve. The next step is the organization of excursions. In the case of primary schools the instructions for teachers issued as long ago as 1902 enjoin that object-lessons and lessons in geography should be made as practical as possible, visits being paid to fields, woods, ponds, rivers and places of historical or technical interest. More ambitious excursions have been carried out for some time past by parties from the vernacular training colleges. The Government arts colleges have been allowed Rs. 2,000 for excursions to places of historical interest, and Rs. 500 are also annually allotted to each Government high school.

5. But the real difficulty is to find among the teaching and inspecting staff men competent and willing to adopt and forward the new methods. The number of such men is, at present, unfortunately small, but Government have asked the Director of Public Instruction to report whether he would advocate any system of special rewards or allowances for the purpose of encouraging teachers and inspectors who possess the necessary aptitude to take up special work on any of the lines indicated. Government also view with interest the experiment of a "scout" system recently inaugurated at the Belgaum High School with a view to developing the practical and observational faculties of the pupils, and are pleased to hear that it has enlisted the interest of the masters. A report on the working of the system is to be submitted in due course.



MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION IN SIND.

P. N. No. 2982, Ed. D., 29th September 1914, runs as follows :—

In a pamphlet entitled "Mahomedan Education : Recent Developments in the Bombay Presidency" published in March last, reference was made to a proposal for encouraging secondary education among the Mahomedans of Sind by the institution of a large number of scholarships. The whole question has since been investigated, and a comprehensive scheme formulated, under the provisions of which 133 scholarships will eventually be awarded annually at a cost of Rs. 20,000. Each scholarship will run for four years, so that when the scheme is in full working order, there will be 532 scholarships to be enjoyed at an annual cost of Rs. 80,000. The scheme further contemplates large non-recurring grants for the extension and improvement of existing madressahs, hostels and similar buildings.

2. Government have concurred in the opinion expressed by the Commissioner in Sind, which is endorsed by the Director of Public Instruction, that the most effective and economical way of promoting secondary education in Sind is by a system of scholarships tenable at existing madressahs or at recognised Anglo-vernacular schools with hostels attached to them, and not by the creation of a number of new secondary schools specially intended for Mahomedans. The scheme submitted by the Commissioner in Sind has therefore received the general

approval of Government, but funds are not available to carry it out forthwith in its entirety. A recurring grant of Rs. 20,000 has, however, been allotted, with effect from the current year, for the initiation of the scheme, and the balance of the expenditure will be provided gradually as funds permit. Detailed proposals for the utilization of this allotment have already been called for.



THE IMPERIAL RECURRING GRANT OF Rs. 1 LAKH.

P. N. No. 2987, Ed. D., 29th September 1914, is as under :—

In March last the Government of India intimated that a new recurring grant of Rs. 1 lách had been made to the Bombay Presidency for the improvement of education. The Government of Bombay were authorized to disburse this sum at their discretion, and have already allotted Rs. 20,000 to the promotion of secondary education among Mahomedans in Sind by a system* of scholarships tenable at Madressahs or recognized Anglo-vernacular schools having hostels attached to them. A sum of Rs. 5,000 has also been earmarked for meeting a portion of the recurring cost of introducing the Sloyd system† of manual training. Another sum of Rs. 5,000 has been kept in reserve for meeting any urgent needs that may come to light during the course of the year. The remaining Rs. 70,000 have been allotted to two of the most pressing requirements of primary education, namely, the improvement of the pay of trained teachers, and the provision of additional teachers in understaffed schools. A sum of Rs. 1 lách recurring is provided for the same two purposes in the current year's budget from provincial revenues. Accordingly Rs. 50,000 from both the imperial and the provincial grants, or Rs. 1 lách in all, have been allotted for giving to trained teachers pay according to the face-value of their certificates and promotion according to the Code, while the remaining Rs. 20,000 of the imperial and Rs. 50,000 of the provincial grant, that is, Rs. 70,000 in all, are to be utilized in providing additional teachers in understaffed schools. It must, of course, be understood that all the sums mentioned above are annual recurring grants.

* *Vide* Press Note No. 2982, Educational Department, dated the 29th September, 1914.

† *Vide* Press Note No. 2474, dated the 7th August, 1914.

2. Hitherto grants for improving the pay of trained teachers have been distributed to District Local Boards only, and it has been suggested that Municipalities should now be allowed to participate in them. After careful consideration of the proposal, Government have arrived at the conclusion that it is necessary to uphold, wherever possible, the principle that a local body should bear at least half of the gross expenditure on primary education within its area. It is true that this principle has been relaxed in the case of the Local Boards, but this was from sheer necessity, those bodies having an inelastic revenue wherewith to meet a rapidly expanding expenditure. In the case of Municipalities in the great majority of which these financial conditions do not exist, Government, in November, 1912, raised its educational grants to the full half of the then existing gross municipal expenditure on primary education. It is probable that there are numerous instances where, owing to the subsequent growth of such expenditure, the grants so fixed now fall below that proportion. Government are therefore ready to allow part of the new allotment to be granted to Municipalities, but on the usual condition that the total grant to any Municipality on account of primary education shall not exceed the maximum limit of one-half of its gross expenditure on that object. The result is that a Municipality whose expenditure still only equals the Government grant will have to pay one-half of any new expenditure it incurs on improving the pay of its teachers, while those Municipalities which have already increased their expenditure will pay less than one-half of any fresh expenditure of the same nature. The Governor in Council trusts that this concession will serve as an inducement to Municipalities to devote funds to improving the pay of their educational staffs.

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MORAL TRAINING CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE.

P. N. No. 2995, Ed. D., 30th September 1914, runs as follows :—

It is considered that the publication of the following minutes of a meeting of the Consultative Committee in connexion with Moral Education, appointed under the orders contained in Government Resolution, Educational Department, No. 1329, dated the 16th April, 1914, will be of public interest. The question of

* See *Blue Book Quarterly*, No. 2, pp. 125 and 126.

taking action on the suggestions put forward at the meeting will be considered in due course :—

1. In the unavoidable absence of the Hon'ble Mr. W. D. Sheppard, the chair was taken by the Director of Public Instruction, who explained briefly the circumstances leading to the institution of the Committee.

2. Mrs. Anderson read a paper on "The Essential Aim of Moral Instruction." Attention was drawn to the importance of creating a good moral atmosphere in a school, out of which the moral lessons could grow, instead of being imposed on an alien environment; such atmosphere to be created partly by the teachers, partly by the elder pupils, partly by the school-life, discipline, games.

In the discussion which followed, attention was also drawn to the necessity of developing hostel life, and self-government under prefects; the possible value of a system of "scouts" for Indian boys and teachers; and to the system followed in some parts of India by which each master has to visit regularly, and act as tutor to, a certain number of the boys who would otherwise be unsupervised.

3. Miss Corkery proposed that in view of the difficulty of obtaining teachers qualified to impart moral instruction in primary schools, peripatetic instructors should be appointed.

Mrs. Anderson was strongly of opinion that such instructor should not deal with the children, to whom he would be a stranger, but only with the teachers.

It was pointed out that it was already the function of the inspecting staff to go from village to village to stimulate the teachers, and that there was nothing to prevent them from endeavouring to create an interest in methods of moral instruction.

Mr. H. N. Apte suggested the institution of a model boarding school, with children from a very tender age, to be attached if possible to a training college, so that the methods of moral training might be studied from the beginning.

The Hon'ble Moulvi Rafiuddin suggested that the department should lend skilled instructors to orphanages or other institutions, and subsidize the production of a book of moral extracts from the Koran, and moral teaching, even though the latter were given on a religious basis.

4. Shri Mahabhagwat read a paper on "The Adaptation of Moral Instruction to Indian Needs," urging that it must have a religious basis.

5. Mr. Bhabha suggested that for the assistance of primary teachers stories easier than those of Mr. Enthoven should be published; also songs on moral subjects, and prayers.

Mrs. Anderson suggested biographies of well-known men and women.

6. A telegram from Mr. Welinkar was read, suggesting that two demonstration lessons should be given yearly in Bombay and two in Poona, with prizes; that essays should be invited on the best way of combining moral and religious education, with special reference to religious conditions in this Presidency, the best essay being published; and that classes should be taught to sing the poems of Maráthi and Gujaráti poets.

The meeting then terminated.



Excise.

REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF COUNTRY LIQUOR SHOPS.

P. N. No. 7339, R. D., 7th August 1914, runs as under:—

The Governor in Council has much pleasure in announcing that the Commissioner of Excise, on careful consideration of the recommendations made by the Collectors after consulting their Advisory Committees, where such Committees have been appointed, has found it possible to sanction the closure of 119 shops from 1st April 1914 in the Presidency proper. This figure does not include the toddy spirit shops in Bombay Town and Island, the closure of which has already been notified. It may also be mentioned that, with a view to encouraging the consumption of weak in place of strong spirit, 236 of the existing shops have been licensed for the exclusive sale of the former.

Finance.**BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR 1914-1915.**

The figures (in thousands of rupees) of the budget as finally passed stand as follows :—

	1913-1914.		1914-1915.
	Budget.	Revised.	Budget.
Opening balance	1,65,05	1,79,75	1,82,01
Revenue	7,35,59	7,70,73	7,58,92
Expenditure	7,87,14	7,68,47	8,23,30
Closing balance	1,16,50	1,82,01	1,17,63

Details of provincial revenue and expenditure by major heads for the years 1912-1913, 1913-1914 and 1914-1915 are exhibited in the following statement :—

BLUE BOOK QUARTERLY.

Number of Account Head.	Major Heads of Revenue.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Budget, 1913-1914.	Revised, 1913-1914.	Budget, 1914-1915.	
I	Land Revenue ...	Provincial share ...	1,89,02	2,09,32	2,17,82	2,09,48
		Alienated ...	95,87	96,39	96,52	96,81
		Fixed allotment and adjustments.	1,02,55	27,33	27,48	28,54
IV	Stamps ...	41,03	41,50	43,75	43,85	
V	Excise ...	2,12,27	2,13,00	2,22,00	2,27,00	
VIII	Assessed Taxes ...	28,74	28,45	32,50	30,65	
X	Forest ...	49,92	41,50	48,50	45,50	
X	Registration ...	7,82	8,00	8,10	8,20	
XII	Interest ...	10,12	14,04	15,15	14,58	
XVI-A	Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	7,32	7,15	7,80	7,60	
XVI-B	Do. —Jails ...	3,05	2,50	2,75	3,05	
XVII	Police ...	2,46	2,35	2,63	2,36	
XVIII	Ports and Pilotage ...	1,02	1,00	1,07	1,09	
XIX	Education ...	5,31	5,34	5,44	5,21	
XX	Medical ...	3,25	2,55	2,55	2,60	
XXI	Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	1,19	1,25	1,30	1,32	
XXII	Receipts in aid of superannuation ...	3,64	3,80	3,70	3,90	
XXIII	Stationery and Printing ...	1,28	1,15	1,20	1,22	
XXV	Miscellaneous ...	2,04	72	76	76	
XXIX	Irrigation—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.	11,56	13,18	13,18	13,02	
XXIX	Irrigation—Major Works—Direct Receipts ...	6,84	7,26	8,15	8,05	
XXX	Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation—Public Works Department.	1,83	1,83	1,76	1,74	
XXXI	Civil Works ...	Civil Department ...	10	8	12	12
		Public Works Department...	7,58	5,90	6,50	2,27
	Total ...	7,95,81	7,35,59	7,70,73	7,58,92	
	Opening Balance ...	1,08,92	1,68,05	1,79,75	1,82,01	
	Grand total ...	9,04,73	9,03,64	9,50,48	9,40,93	

Number of Account Head.	Major Heads of Expenditure	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Budget, 1913-1914.	Revised, 1913-1914.	Budget, 1914-1915.
1	Refunds and Drawbacks	5.95	4.97	7.34	5.67
2	Assignments and Com- pensations. { Cash	12.47	14.15	14.94	14.22
	{ Alienations	83.00	83.40	83.52	83.88
3	Land Revenue ... { Cash	76.54	75.04	75.17	82.15
	{ Alienations	7.70	7.91	7.83	7.78
6	Stamps	1.19	1.19	1.23	1.23
7	Excise	10.80	11.26	10.92	11.81
10	Assessed Taxes	60	72	72	85
11	Forest	26.93	26.40	25.40	25.68
12	Registration	3.72	3.67	3.69	3.92
13	Interest on Ordinary Debt	7.97	8.41	8.48	7.83
18	General Administration	17.91	18.79	19.76	18.80
19-A	Law and Justice—Courts of Law	56.69	58.72	56.84	57.49
19-B	Do. —Jails	12.01	11.50	12.98	12.36
20	Police ... { Cash	97.16	96.48	95.83	101.80
	{ Alienations	5.17	5.08	5.17	5.15
21	Ports and Pilotage	65	2.83	1.29	2.88
22	Education	61.35	95.25	76.60	102.76
24	Medical	23.50	48.96	27.70	49.05
25	Political	4.21	5.46	4.83	5.48
26	Scientific and other Minor Departments	10.26	13.37	11.65	14.29
29	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	33.48	35.00	36.00	37.75
30	Stationery and Printing	13.59	12.47	13.64	15.01
32	Miscellaneous	6.36	4.95	5.37	7.18
36	Reduction or Avoidance of Debt... ..	13.70	13.70	13.70	13.70
40	Subsidized Companies—Land ... ..	...	3	...	5
42	Irrigation—Major Works { Working Expenses	8.13	7.50	8.89	7.72
	{ Interest on Debt	10.37	11.11	10.66	11.52
43	Irrigation—Minor Works { Civil Department	5	20	6	10
	and Navigation. { Public Works Department	15.67	16.00	16.36	16.50
44	Civil Works ... { Civil Department	14.24	8.72	14.90	8.69
	{ Public Works Department	83.61	83.90	97.00	90.00
	Total	7,24.98	7,87.14	7,68.47	8,23.30
	Closing Balance	1.79.75	1,16.50	1,82.01	1,17.63
	Grand total	9,04.73	9,03.64	9,50.48	9,40.93

Irrigation.

REVIEW BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Descriptive accounts of the irrigation works in the Presidency proper and Sind were printed on pages 56 to 65 of the last issue of the Quarterly (No. 2). A "Review of Irrigation in India in 1912-13" by the Government of India is now republished below:—

No. 1091—1108-I., dated Simla, the 28th July 1914.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

Classification of irrigation works. Irrigation works in India are divided into two main classes, *viz.*, major and minor works. Major works are sub-divided into—

- (a) Productive public works, the capital of which is usually provided from borrowed money.
- (b) Protective works, designed as a protection against famine, the capital of which is provided from current revenues, and is usually met from the annual grant under Famine Relief and Insurance.

Capital and revenue accounts are kept for all major works.

Minor works are constructed from funds provided from the current revenues of India, and, broadly speaking, consist of irrigation systems which are not sufficiently important to treat as major works. Some of them are old works constructed by the former rulers of this country, and extended or restored by the British Government; some are works which have been constructed by the British Government; others, again, are village works originally provided by private or communal effort, the control of which the State has been obliged to assume owing to disputes between the parties interested or their inability to maintain the efficiency of the works.

Capital and revenue accounts are maintained for the more important minor works, but for those on which the capital outlay has not exceeded half a lakh of rupees, revenue accounts only are, as a rule, maintained. There is a third class of minor works, consisting for the most part of small tanks, for which neither

capital nor revenue accounts are kept. These exist principally in the Madras Presidency.

2. Productive public works are expected within ten years after the probable date of their completion to yield sufficient revenue to pay their working expenses and the annual interest calculated at 4 per cent. on the capital invested. No project is now sanctioned as a productive public work unless it can be shown beyond reasonable doubt that when fully developed it will fulfil these conditions. This standard was not attained in the case of the earlier irrigation projects and thus it has happened that several large irrigation works which were financed from borrowed capital, are not remunerative. There are 13 such works, *viz.*, two in Bihar and Orissa and two in Bengal, seven in the Deccan and Gujarāt and two in Madras. They are still retained on the list of productive works, but expenditure against their capital account is now charged against the current revenues of India. The total accumulated losses on these 13 works have slightly exceeded the sum of 11 crores. But though they have proved financial failures in the ordinary commercial sense, they have been indirectly of great value in securing large areas of cultivation against the vicissitudes of the seasons.

3. The remaining works in operation, 43 in number, satisfy productive conditions. These works collectively paid during the year 11.76 per cent. on their capital outlay; while after paying interest charges, the surplus revenue, which they had contributed to the general revenues of the country up to the end of 1912-13, amounted to over 43 crores of rupees against 35 crores, the capital invested on them. The financial results, the area irrigated, and the mileage in operation for all productive public works in operation are shown separately by provinces in Statement I.*

4. During the year under review the total area irrigated by all the productive public works, including branches in Native States of the Punjab, amounted to 16,147,799 acres. Towards this total the Punjab canals contributed nearly $7\frac{1}{2}$ million acres, Madras $3\frac{1}{2}$, the United Provinces $2\frac{1}{2}$, and Sind 1 million acres.

Areas irrigated, and return realised by productive works.

* Not reprinted.

In Bihar and Orissa an area of 930,000 acres was attained. The return on capital is highest in the Punjab, where the canals yielded 16·48 per cent. The next province in this respect is Madras, where a return of 14·05 per cent. was realised, excluding the Karnool and Barur systems referred to in paragraph 2, expenditure on which is charged to Revenue. In the United Provinces and Sind the returns realised were 6·83 per cent. and 4·50 per cent. respectively. Details regarding other provinces and administrations will be found in Statement I. The return on productive works as a whole was 9·53 per cent. on the capital outlay.

5. The importance of productive works may be gauged roughly by the value of the crops which are produced by their agency. In the year under review the estimated value of the crops irrigated by works of this class amounted to 67 crores of rupees, or about 20 crores more than the capital expenditure incurred on them.

6. There were in operation in the year under review 30 protective works which together irrigated a total of 403,200 acres. The most important works are the Ramtek reservoir in the Central Provinces, the Betwa and Ken canals in the United Provinces, the Rushikulya in Madras, and the Nira and Godavari systems in the Bombay Presidency. A number of small but interesting tank works are to be found in the Central Provinces. They were sanctioned as experimental works, in accordance with the recommendations of the Irrigation Commission, in order to test how far the people were willing to resort to irrigation for the maturing of their crops and what water rates they were prepared to pay. The results obtained are gratifying and show that the people are beginning to realise the great advantages of irrigation.

7. There were 109 works so classed in 1912-13, the majority of which are in Bombay and Madras. Ten are purely navigation works. The net revenue paid by works of this category amounted to Rs. 30,01,539 (excluding navigation canals) or a return of 7·61 per cent. on the capital outlay, against 7·71 per cent. in the previous year. Nearly all the minor works in Sind return exceptionally high percentages; but as some large projects with which it is intended to

Protective works.

Minor Works. Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept.

amalgamate many existing works are under consideration, their transfer to the major works class has been postponed for the present.

Excluding the area shown under Burma, viz., 480,923 acres, which is not under actual irrigation, but represents the area of cultivation on lands reclaimed by river flood embankments, the area irrigated by minor irrigation works during 1912-13 was 1,521,029 acres against 1,344,675 acres in the previous year.

Statement III* gives particulars of individual works.

8. There are numerous works which maintain only revenue accounts. They are credited with a share of the land revenue depending on their maintenance and are debited with all expenditure incurred on construction, extension, improvements and maintenance. During the year reviewed these works irrigated an area of $2\frac{1}{2}$ million acres and returned a net revenue of Rs. 34,89,458.

Works for which only revenue accounts are kept.

9. As explained in the opening paragraph of this review, practically all the works of the class which have neither capital nor revenue accounts are situated in the Madras Presidency. They consist of some 37,000 tanks and irrigation channels mainly the former, the improvements and repairs of which are executed by the Public Works Department, or, in the case of the smaller works, by civil officers. The areas irrigated by works of this class in 1912-13 aggregated 3,421,917 acres. The area irrigated in 1911-12 was 3,230,191 acres.

Works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept.

10. In the Punjab practically no rain fell during the early months of both kharif and rabi crops. The canal supplies were adequate during the kharif, but the absence of rainfall combined with the very low river supplies from October to February resulted in a smaller area being irrigated on several canals during the rabi than in the previous year. There was, however, satisfactory rainfall during the latter months of each season, and this was of considerable benefit to the crops. The absence of insect pests, frosts, floods and other adverse conditions

* Irrigation results in the various provinces.

during the year was marked, and enabled an unusually high proportion of the crops sown to mature satisfactorily. The total area irrigated by works of all classes including those of Native States was 8,429,381 acres, of which 8,052,910 acres matured as against 7,548,515 and 6,971,556 acres, respectively, the average of the triennium ending 1911-12.

The increase is due mainly to the extra area brought under irrigation by the Upper Chenab canal and to sufficient volumes being available in the rivers for the inundation canals during the hot weather. The results are very satisfactory, and the area irrigated would have been even larger had not the very low river supplies during the early months of the rabi resulted in a reduced area being sown in that harvest.

The Lower Chenab canal continues to show a record of remarkable progress. It served 2,240,203 acres and earned a gross revenue of Rs. 146 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. The net revenue realised from this canal was equivalent to 39.18 per cent. on the capital outlay.

There is a noticeable improvement in the return realised from the Lower Jhelum canal, the net revenue on which system has gone up by almost 90 per cent. This is due principally to an enhancement of land revenue and *malikana*.

During the year excellent progress was made with the triple project. The Upper Chenab canal which was opened at the beginning of the year gave most satisfactory results during the first year of its working, the area irrigated being 116,162 acres against 40,000 anticipated in the project forecast. The Lower Bari Doab was opened just after the close of the year reviewed and does not therefore appear among the works in operation. Neither the Upper Chenab canal nor the Lower Bari Doab canal can work to full advantage until the Upper Jhelum canal has been completed, as they cannot get a cold weather supply until the surplus water of the Jhelum river can be made available to augment the supplies of the Chenab river on which the Upper Chenab and Lower Bari Doab systems are dependent. Every effort is therefore being made to complete the Upper Jhelum canal as soon as possible. It was hoped to open the canal during October 1914, but owing to serious damage from floods suffered by the head works at Mangla in April last this hope will not be realised, and it is feared that

the system will not be in operation before the beginning of 1915. Further surveys in connection with the Sutlej valley project for the utilisation of the surplus water of the Sutlej river were found necessary and were completed during the year.

11. In the United Provinces both seasons of the year were unusually dry and the demand for canal irrigation was intense.

The monsoon set in late, about the middle of July, but the rainfall which was plentiful was unevenly distributed, most of it having been received in the latter half of July and August. Heavy rain at the end of September kept the early rabi demand low and enabled a very large area to be sown without canal irrigation. The winter rains failed and the demand from December till the middle of February was everywhere intense till it was reduced by rain in mid-February. In both seasons the supply was inadequate when demand ruled high. On the Ganges canal during kharif though maximum gauges were run on the Solani aqueduct it was impossible to allot supplies according to requirements. The supply in the Jumna at Delhi was exceptionally low throughout and in July it fell to 64 cusecs which is the minimum discharge ever recorded.

The total area irrigated was 290,000 acres above the average of the three preceding years: the increase was due to the dry nature of the seasons. This area would have been much greater had it been possible to open the Ganges canal earlier. Work on the temporary bunds at Bhimgoda which train the river into the supply channel could not, on account of meteorological conditions, be started till the first week in October and thus the canal was opened much later than usual.

The total assessments of the year amounted to nearly 113 lakhs of rupees or 12 lakhs more than in 1911-12.

12. In Madras the rainfall of both monsoons was above the average and the net cropped area in the Presidency during the year under review was 39 million acres which exceeded the previous year's figures by $1\frac{3}{4}$ millions. Owing to the favourable character of the season, the area irrigated under nearly every system showed an increase on that of the previous year and on the average of the previous triennium.

13. In Sind the rainfall is usually negligible and cultivators are therefore obliged to depend almost entirely upon canal irrigation. The canals, being of the inundation class, are in turn dependent upon the height and duration of the floods in the Indus during the irrigating season. The inundation of 1912 was unfavourable, being late in arrival and ending earlier than usual. The fair irrigating level of 13 feet at Bukkur was recorded for 31 days as compared with an average of 40 days in the previous 10 years. The fair inundation level at Kotri was maintained for 59 days which is the average period in the previous 10 years. This year the rainfall was about the average, but as it was well distributed it did much good to the crops. The rabi water-supply in the great Jamrao canal was sufficient to allow of extensive rabi sowings and to give the final waterings to the kharif cotton crop. Taking Sind as a whole, the area under irrigation and gross assessed revenue during the year show an increase of 299,803 acres and 5,25,728 rupees, respectively, as compared with the figures for the previous year.

14. In Bombay (Deccan and Gujarát) the irrigation works in operation are limited in scope compared with those of other provinces. The rainfall in Gujarát during the year was better than the average of the past 30 years and there was a good supply of water from the Hathmati river. The surplus from the canal served to fill the Bokh reservoir, and by very careful management a large area of rice which was threatened by the early cessation of rain in the Khari tract was saved. The four new tanks in Kaira filled, and irrigated over 7,000 acres against only about 600 acres of the previous year.

There was a considerable rise in the area under irrigation and gross revenue assessed on works in the Central Division mostly due to the extension of irrigation on the Godavari and Pravara canals, but partly also to the greater demand for water owing to scanty monsoon rainfall. Some eastern tanks received a welcome late supply of water in November which helped for the rabi irrigation. There was copious rainfall in the Southern Division and the irrigation was, on the whole, good though slightly less than the average.

Good progress was made during the period reviewed with the Godavari and Pravara canals, two large works of the protective class. A good start was also made with the Nira Right Bank canal project, which on completion will be the largest protective irrigation system in India.

15. The canal systems in Bengal, the most important of which are the Midnapore, the Hijili Tidal canal, the Circular and Eastern and the Madaripur Bhil systems are used principally for navigation purposes. The Midnapore canal is also utilised for irrigation.

The total area irrigated by the latter was 80,958 acres, a result which is practically the same as that attained during the previous year. The financial results of this work do not fulfil productive conditions, the revenues being just sufficient to meet the working expenses. The estimated value of crops raised on the area irrigated by it amounted to Rs. $34\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs.

16. In Bihar and Orissa the Sone and Orissa canals of the productive class are used both for irrigation and navigation. The area irrigated during the year was 930,014 acres showing an increase of 145,456 acres compared with the area irrigated during the preceding year. The increase occurred on the Sone canals and was partly due to scanty rainfall of the year and the premature cessation of the monsoon. The financial results of these works do not fulfil productive conditions, but the estimated value of crops raised on the area irrigated by them amounted to over $3\frac{1}{4}$ crores of rupees, a sum which is a little less than two-thirds of the total capital cost of the works.

17. In Burma the rainfall of the year was on the whole sufficient and well distributed, the exceptions being in the Shwebo and Yamethin Districts where minor works in consequence showed poor results. No floods of any magnitude occurred during the year and there was therefore no serious damage to works or destruction of crops. The year was also free from outbreaks of cattle disease. Under these conditions, to which should be added the high prices obtaining for paddy, the expansion of the cultivated area followed as a matter of course and the year was a prosperous one for irrigation generally. The area irrigated by productive works amounted to 257,749 acres as compared with 205,843 acres in the previous year.

18. In the Central Provinces the rainfall was normal and well distributed in Chhatisgarh, but scanty in the western districts, where in consequence the demand for canal supplies was keen, the area under irrigation being double that of the year previous. In these Provinces the development of canal irrigated rabi crops, other than sugarcane and garden crops, is proceeding but slowly.

19. The rainfall in the North-West Frontier Province, though only about half the normal, exceeded that of the previous year. During the early rabi, September to end of January, there was practically no rainfall, and the demand for canal water was very keen. The supplies in the rivers at the same time were low, and the rainfall in February and March was consequently of great benefit to the crops. The agricultural and other conditions of the year were favourable. The irrigated area was slightly in excess of the average of previous years.

20. The following table summarises the results of irrigation works for all India during 1912-13 in comparison with those of the two previous years :—

Summary of irrigation results.

Results of irrigation works in operation in India.

Class of work.	Capital outlay to end of the year on works in operation.	Gross revenue during the year.	Net revenue during the year.	Percentage of net revenue on capital outlay to end of year.	Net profit during the year ; i.e. net revenue less interest charges.	Area irrigated.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.	Rs.	Acres.
I.—Productive ...	47,03,47,274	6,43,53,975	4,48,33,565	9.53	2,96,85,579	16,147,799
II.—Protective ...	6,04,36,601	12,43,758	4,50,302	0.75	—15,09,876	403,200
III.—Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept (including works under construction).	6,48,29,224	52,63,049	28,49,392	4.39	.....	2,001,952
IV.—Minor Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept ...	.....	68,01,346	34,89,458	...	.....	2,540,317
V.—Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept ...	.....	1,06,81,405	60,75,315	...	.....	3,421,917
Total 1912-13 ...	59,56,13,099	8,83,43,533	5,76,98,032	(a) 8.08	.....	24,515,185
Total 1911-12 ...	55,84,69,511	7,97,09,658	5,05,11,524	(a) 7.53	.....	23,287,054
Total 1910-11 ...	53,06,04,071	7,66,71,953	4,68,34,346	(a) 7.17	.....	22,519,090

(a) Percentage calculated on works of classes I, II and III.

The total area irrigated was $24\frac{1}{2}$ million acres, while the value of the crops raised is roughly estimated at Rs. 83 crores.

21. The subjoined table exhibits the outlay incurred by the State during
 Outlay in 1912-13. the year 1912-13 on all classes of irrigation works :—

					Capital outlay (direct charges).	Minor additions, maintenance, and working expenses (direct charges).
					Rs.	Rs.
<i>Works under construction.</i>						
Productive	...	...	...	...	1,64,60,023	.....
Protective	...	...	...	...	24,17,879	.....
Minor	...	...	...	...	5,38,088	.....
				Total	1,94,15,990	.....
<i>Works in operation.</i>						
Productive	...	...	...	...	48,05,923	1,80,13,108
Protective	...	...	...	...	35,80,960	7,54,911
Minor	...	...	...	...	3,39,141	23,21,796
				Total	87,26,024	2,10,89,815
Works under classes IV and V	...	...	...	...	.....	79,54,861
				Grand Total	2,81,42,014	2,90,44,676

22. A comparison of the acreage of crops matured by means of the Government irrigation systems, with the total area under cultivation in the several provinces, is given below :—

Province.	Net area cropped.	Area irrigated by Government irrigation works.	Percentage of irrigated area to total cropped area.	Capital cost of Government irrigation works to end of 1912-13 in lakhs of rupees.	Estimated value of crops raised on areas receiving State irrigation, in lakhs of rupees.
	Acres.	Acres.	Per cent.		
Burma	13,856,000	1,275,000	9·2	205	524
Bengal	25,955,000	108,000	0·4	227	59
Bihar and Orissa ...	8,006,000	971,000	12·1	662	347
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	35,460,000	2,698,000	7·6	1,184	1,438
Ajmer-Merwara ...	356,000	24,000	6·8	35	11
Punjab	22,684,000	8,368,000	34·6	1,625	3,071
North-West Frontier ...	2,549,000	246,000	9·6	63	84
Sind	3,991,000	3,065,000	76·8	316	821
Bombay Deccan ...	22,906,000	355,000	1·5	438	123
Central Provinces (excluding Berar).	17,969,000	78,000	0·2	88	14
Madras	39,120,000	7,321,000	18·7	1,081	1,831
Baluchistan	Not known.	6,000	...	32	2
Total	192,852,000	24,515,000	12·4	5,956	8,325

23. The statement below contains a list of the irrigation systems in the several provinces and administrations in India which were completed in or since the year 1900-01 :—

Province.	Name and class of work.		Total direct cost to end of 1912-13.	Irrigable area.	Principal crops that can be produced.
			Rs.			Acres.
Bombay	{	Kadwa river works ... Productive ...	9,71,741	32,723	Wheat, sugarcane and groundnuts.
		Chankapur tank project ... Protective ...	16,71,077	15,000	Wheat and gram.
		Pathri tank project ... Minor ...	6,27,825	2,500	Millets.
		4 small tank projects ... Do ...	8,65,416	6,325	Wheat, rice and gram.
Sind	{	Jamrao canal ... Productive ...	81,47,933	300,000	Cotton, millets and wheat.
		Nasrat canal ... Do ...	18,30,064	104,100	Cotton, millets and oilseeds.
		Dad canal ... Do ...	24,20,982	145,400	Do.
		2 small canals ... Minor ...	4,63,957	53,757	Rice and millets.
Bengal	{	Dhaka canal ... Protective ...	5,54,835	6,387	Rice.
United Provinces.	{	Ken canal ... Do ...	49,77,584	120,000	Rice, wheat and gram.
		Dhasan canal ... Do ...	44,12,347	57,000	Wheat and gram.
		Pahuj and Garhmanu canals. ... Do ...	7,94,401	17,200	Wheat, gram and rice.
Burma	{	Mandalay canal ... Productive ...	52,16,006	59,115	Rice.
		Shwebo canal ... Do ...	57,25,024	151,734	Do.
Central Provinces ...	{	12 small tank projects ... Protective ...	21,48,236	34,634	Do.
North-West Frontier Province.	{	Paharpur canal ... Productive ...	9,05,444	41,588	Wheat and millets.
Total ...			4,17,32,872	1,147,463	

24. Statements I and II* appended to this review leave out of account the Works sanctioned or under construction. Sanctioned works. productive and protective works that are now in course of construction except the few that have reached such an advanced stage of construction as to have begun irrigation. In the two

*Not reprinted.

succeeding statements particulars are given of such works, as well as of the more important projects which are under investigation.

Province.	Name and class of work.		Estimated cost, direct and indirect.	Expenditure to end of the year 1912-13, direct and indirect.	Irrigable area in acres.	Districts benefited.	Principal crops that will be produced.	
			Rs.	Rs.				
Punjab	* Lower canal.	Jhelum	Productive.	1,89,63,988	1,59,65,622	766,182	Gujrat, Jhang and Shahpur.	Wheat, cotton and oilseeds.
	* Upper canal.	Chenab	Do. ...	3,73,57,024	2,95,31,355	648,368	Sialkot, Gujranwala, Lahore and Montgomery.	Wheat, maize, millets, cotton and oilseeds.
	Upper canal.	Jhelum	Do. ...	4,39,96,559	3,13,97,898	344,960	Gujarat ...	Wheat, cotton and oilseeds.
	† Lower Bari Doab canal.		Do. ...	2,23,28,402	1,66,13,251	877,908	Montgomery and Multan ...	Wheat, maize, cotton and grain.
N.-W. Province.	F. Upper Swat River canal.		Do. ...	1,99,24,287	1,16,60,901	381,562	Peshawar ...	Wheat, barley and oats.
United Provinces.	Permanent Head Works Upper Ganges canal.		Do. ...	33,78,324	Not yet commenced.	86,166	Sabaranpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahar, Aligarh, Muttra, Agra, Etah and Mainpuri.	Sugarcane, wheat and cotton.
	Ghaggar canal ...		Protective.	35,04,454	2,61,946	66,000	Central up-lands of Mirzapur.	Rice and wheat.
Central Provinces.	Weinganga canal...		Productive.	38,03,204	4,62,296	78,965	Balaghat and Bhandara ...	Rice.
	Mahanadi ...		Do. ...	99,30,217	7,09,237	360,000	Raipur ...	Do.
	Tandula ...		Protective..	99,98,807	22,82,040	263,412	Drug ...	Do.
	Chorkhamara tank project.		Do. ...	8,65,484	19,832	20,000	Bhandara ...	Do.
	Badalkhassa tank project.		Do. ...	6,57,288	8,391	18,376	Bhandara ...	Do.
	Naleshwar tank project.		Do. ...	6,32,542	75,443	12,000	Chanda ...	Do.
	* Asola canal.	Mendha	Productive.	17,97,578	13,51,010	60,000	Chanda ...	Rice and wheat.
	* Ramtek reservoir.		Protective..	29,07,858	28,42,665	48,000	Nagpur and Bhandara ...	Do.
Madras	Mopad reservoir ...		Do. ...	21,51,000	6,23,670	12,500	Nellore ...	Rice.
	* Divi pumping scheme.		Productive.	19,98,000	18,64,495	50,000	Kistna ...	Do.
	* Nagavalli reservoir.		Do. ...	18,16,300	15,72,156	23,814	Vizagapatam ...	Do.

* In operation.

† Opened in April 1913.

Province.	Name and class of work.	Estimated cost, direct and indirect.	Expenditure to end of the year 1912-13, direct and indirect.	Irrigable area in acres.	Districts benefited.	Principal crops that will be produced.
		Rs.	Rs.			
Bombay Decan.	Nira Right Bank canal. Protective.	2,57,72,499	6,06,480	231,000	Poona, Satara, Phaltan State and Sholapur.	Jowar, wheat, bajri, rice, groundnuts, gram and sugarcane.
	*Pravara River canal. Do. ...	76,10,826	27,21,520	60,379	Ahmednagar	Gram and jowar.
	*Godavari canal ... Do. ...	95,61,044	85,04,751	175,600	Nasik and Ahmednagar	Bajri and wheat.
	Budhihal tank ... Do. ...	14,54,611	5,08,274	6,226	Sholapur	Sugarcane and wheat.
Bombay Sind	*Mahiwah canal ... Productive.	15,17,356	14,37,374	65,950	Shikarpur	Wheat and millets.
Bihar and Orissa	*Tribeni canal ... Protective.	75,27,302	68,09,779	106,000	Champaran	Rice.
Burma	*M6n canals ... Productive.	54,31,022	53,93,667	68,000	Minbu	Do.
	Ye-u canal ... Do. ...	50,54,752	16,67,651	108,294	Shwebo	Do.
	Twante ... Do. ...	72,80,973	16,00,292	...	Hanthawaddy	A navigation work.
	Total ...	25,72,21,701	14,64,91,996	4,939,662		

* In operation.

Besides the above, a number of irrigation works of lesser importance are in course of execution, the aggregate cost of which will amount to Rs. 102 lakhs.

Projects under investigation.

Province.	Name and probable classification of work.	Estimated or approximate direct cost in lakhs of rupees.	Irrigable area in acres.	Districts benefited.	Principal crops that will be produced.
Madras	Cauvery reservoir project. Productive ...	370	473,000	Tanjore	Rice.
	Kistna reservoir project. Do. ...	800	735,000	Kistna and Guntur	
	Lower Bhavani ... Do. ...	109	109,200	Coimbatore	
	Velgode project ... Do. ...	28	61,000	Kurnool	
	12 smaller schemes ... Mainly protective.	344	355,000	Ganjam, Nellore, Kurnool, Coimbatore, Anantapur and Salem.	
Bombay	Gokak canal extension project. Protective ...	183	132,000	Belgaum, Bijapur and the Native State of Kolhapur. Mudhol, Jamkhandi, Sangli and Kurundwad.	Wheat, bajri, jowari and oil seeds.

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Province.	Name and probable classification of work	Estimated or approximate direct cost in lakhs of rupees.	Irrigable area in acres.	Districts benefited.	Principal crops that will be produced.
Sind	Rohri canal, Sukkur Barrage and widening Eastern Nara Supply channel. Productive ...	762	2,324,000	The whole Left Bank Division comprising three Revenue districts, viz., Nawabshah, Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar.	Cotton, wheat and rice.
	Sultanwah, Begari canal. Do. ...	16	177,700	Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier.	Rice, jowari, bajri, wheat and oil seeds.
Bengal	Damodar canal ... Do. ...	36	150,000	Burdwan ...	Rice.
Bihar and Orissa.	Extension of the Tribeni canal. Protective ...	10	25,000	Champaran ...	Do.
United Provinces.	Belan canal ... Do. ...	15	30,500	Khairagarh Pargana, Allahabad district.	Rice and wheat.
United Provinces and Punjab.	Sarda-Ganges-Jumna feeders projects. Productive ...	646	1,524,000	<i>In the United Provinces:—</i> Rampur State, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Hardoi, Bareilly, Moradabad, Budaun, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Muthra, Agra, Etah, Mainpuri, Farukhabad, Etawah, Cawnpore, Fatehpore and Allahabad. <i>In the Punjab:—</i> Gurgaon, Karnal, Delhi, Rohtak, Hissar, Patiala, and Jhind States.	All the principal rabi and kharif crops grown in the United Provinces.
Punjab	Sutlej Valley project ... Do. ...	875	30,00,000	Lahore, Ferozepore, Montgomery, Multan, Bikaner and Bahawalpur States.	Wheat, gram, jowari and cotton.
Burma	Remodelling the Kinda canal. Do. ...	15	85,000	Kyaukse ...	Rice.
Central Provinces.	Pangoli Nalla tank project. Protective ...	16	33,000	Bhandara ...	Do.
	Deena Nadi tank project. Do. ...	14 to 25	45,260	Chanda ...	Do.
Baluchistan	Anamber project. reservoir. Productive ...	38	80,000	Loralai ...	Wheat and barley.
	Torwal project. reservoir. Do. ...	18	44,000	Loralai ...	Do.
	Gamboli project. reservoir. Do. ...	60	218,000	Sibi ...	Do.
	Zhob project. Do. ...	65	202,000	Zhob ...	Do.
	Barshore project. reservoir. Minor ...	17	24,000	Quetta Peshin ...	Wheat.
	Total ...	4,437 to 4,448	9,827,660		

25. In the following statement is shown the capital outlay incurred on irrigation works during the decade 1903-04—1912-13 :—

Province or Administration.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay ...	17,63,165	8,80,398	7,73,029	7,05,986	15,23,692	20,16,804	27,72,383	24,79,153	27,00,526	28,37,327	1,84,52,463
Madras ...	14,79,980	16,32,794	18,68,586	24,69,512	15,43,792	13,53,243	11,50,966	9,34,252	5,82,289	7,59,593	1,37,75,007
Bengal ...	8,76,191	7,46,197	10,75,643	11,61,814	12,13,985	11,97,681	17,84,404	12,00,685	10,44,717	1,00,960	*1,04,02,277
Bihar and Orissa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,13,504	*7,13,504
Punjab ...	24,40,561	18,73,413	45,46,918	72,89,678	86,64,531	1,02,57,971	1,10,56,057	1,26,63,781	1,60,44,967	1,28,26,643	8,76,63,520
United Provinces ...	20,63,958	22,12,043	30,61,087	36,43,342	33,12,516	24,75,562	19,84,273	21,21,137	20,61,315	22,17,210	2,51,52,443
Burma ...	13,65,830	11,72,887	13,07,632	12,76,074	11,75,858	16,18,944	12,24,280	12,15,875	20,01,044	26,54,375	1,50,12,799
Baluchistan ...	36,392	21,261	10,828	20,019	28,991	2,34,162	2,44,874	3,26,315	2,44,621	2,83,950	14,51,613
Rajputana ...	50,499	27,432	74,824	80,735	59,038	7,289	6,031	25,418	841	7,909	3,40,016
North-West Frontier Province ...	24,778	1,21,027	4,93,211	4,73,378	6,20,233	13,13,930	16,81,198	21,45,656	30,38,842	30,58,256	1,29,70,509
Central Provinces and Berar ...	4,00,135	6,22,638	5,50,426	7,55,696	10,18,187	14,34,997	14,18,129	10,06,324	18,62,690	26,82,287	1,17,51,509
Total ...	1,05,01,689	93,10,090	1,37,62,184	1,78,75,234	1,91,60,823	2,19,10,583	2,33,22,595	2,41,18,596	2,95,81,852	2,81,82,014	*19,76,85,660

* Figures for Bihar and Orissa included under Bengal up to the year 1911-12.

Local Self-government.

URAN WATER SUPPLY.

P. N. No. 5649, G. D., 18th July 1914, is as follows :—

In Government Resolution No. 3778, dated the 20th June 1911, it was announced that a scheme for the supply of water to the town of Uran and the salt tract (Kharapat) villages of the Uran Peta was under preparation and that on its receipt final orders regarding its execution would be passed.

2. The scheme is now ready. It provides for the supply of water to Uran, Mora, the eleven Kharapat villages which stand most in need of water, and the employés on the Uran salt works. It is estimated to cost Rs. 5,00,000. Towards this sum Khán Bahádur H. M. Bhivandivala has offered to contribute one lách, while the Uran Municipality and the Kolába District Local Board have each promised a contribution of Rs. 25,000. Of the Rs. 50,000 promised from public contributions, subscriptions amounting to only Rs. 28,850 have actually been recorded, the remaining Rs. 21,150 not being forthcoming. As the employés of the Salt Department will benefit by the water-supply, that department has agreed to contribute Rs. 40,000. These several contributions amount in all to Rs. 2,18,850, so that there still remains a sum of Rs. 2,81,150 to be provided. Moreover, the Uran Municipality have expressed their inability to bear the maintenance charges in connection with the scheme, which are estimated at Rs. 6,500 per annum. The Commissioner has therefore been requested to draw up and submit, if necessary after consulting the municipality and the local officers concerned, definite proposals for financing the scheme including the necessary provision for future maintenance. This question of the financial arrangements is now engaging the attention of the Commissioner and the local officers. Until a satisfactory solution of the difficulty can be found, the execution of the scheme cannot be proceeded with.

* * * *

Miscellaneous.

THE BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE.

P. N. No. 5699, G. D., 21st July 1914, made the following announcement :—

It is notified for general information that the report of the Bombay Development Committee, 1914, together with all the evidence, oral and written, tendered to the Committee, maps and appendices, is available for sale at the price of Rs. 5-8-0. Copies of the report only can also be obtained for 8 annas.

Both publications can be purchased at the Book Depôt attached to the Government Central Press, Bombay, or from any of the regular agents for the sale of Government publications.

EXAMINATIONS OF STOKERS BY THE BOMBAY SMOKE-NUISANCES
COMMISSION.

P. N. No. 5575, G. D., 16th July 1914, runs as follows :—

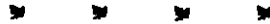
The Bombay Smoke-Nuisances Commission have prepared, and Government have sanctioned, a scheme for the issue of certificates of competency to stokers after examination. The scheme, which is purely voluntary, provides for a monthly examination for certificates of two grades, the lower being that of "ordinary stoker," and the higher that of "tindal stoker." Candidates for examination in the lower grade must be not less than 18 years of age, and must produce satisfactory proofs of general good character and of at least six months' approved service as stoker or assistant stoker. Candidates for tindal stokers' certificates must be at least 20 years of age and must produce satisfactory proof of at least one year's approved service as a stoker with an ordinary stoker's certificate. The examinations for both certificates will be oral and practical only, and each candidate will be charged a fee of Rs. 5 for the lower grade and of Rs. 8 for the higher grade examination. The examination regulations have been published on pages 817 to 821 of the *Government Gazette*, Part I, dated 16th April 1914, and forms of application for examination can be obtained free of cost from the office of the Commission at 15, Henshaw Building, Bank Street, Fort.

2. In order to encourage stokers to offer themselves for examination, the Chief Inspector will give short popular lectures to owners, engineers and others in charge of furnaces, on the best methods of using fuel when applied to industrial purposes so as to secure economical and smokeless results, and will issue printed instructions on the subject in English and vernacular. The Inspectors will also assist in training stokers who intend to take the examination.

3. The Commission realize that though millowners are generally anxious to abate smoke they are handicapped by inefficient firemen. Now that the Commission have taken steps to supply trained men, Government hope that owners will readily take advantage of the scheme by inducing their employes to prepare themselves for the examination.

THE LICENSING OF MOFUSSIL THEATRES.

P. N. No. 5109, J. D., 14th July 1914, made public a set of draft rules for licensing and controlling theatres and other places of public amusement in the districts of the Presidency proper. The rules have been published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* in English and the vernaculars, have been laid on the Editors' Table, and have been forwarded to all District Magistrates with a request that they should be given due publicity. Suggestions and criticisms have been invited, but as the period for submitting them will have expired before the issue of the present number of the *Quarterly*, it is not considered necessary to re-publish a set of draft rules which may receive modification.



THE SAFETY OF LIFTS.

P. N. No. C. W.-10296, P. W. D., 16th September 1914, runs as follows :—

Since the introduction of electric power the number of lifts in the Bombay Presidency has considerably increased and the rate of increase will undoubtedly be much more rapid in the future. In Bombay the principal hotels and offices, the larger shops and most of the recently constructed flats and several private houses are now fitted with lifts. Most of the owners of these lifts have, in all probability, had no technical training and they may allow lifts to be installed which are defective in the matter of safety appliances. Even if these appliances are not defective in the first instance they may become inoperative after long disuse and may fail to act when the suspending ropes break or other accident occurs. The lift attendants usually know little or nothing either of machinery or electricity and the safety devices and appliances, which are partly mechanical and partly electrical, are not cared for by them as they should be. In the case of electric lifts, which form a large percentage of those in operation in Bombay, there is an initial inspection by the Government Electrical Inspector under rule 14 of the rules under the Indian Electricity Act of 1910 in cases where the pressure of supply exceeds 250 volts. The duty of the Electrical Inspector, however, is limited under the Act to ensuring the safety of the public from shock by contact or otherwise with high pressure wires and he is, at present, not concerned with the safety devices or the working of the lift. Immunity

from accidents in the past is possibly due to the fact that most of the lifts are comparatively new and this has, perhaps, made owners careless as to their responsibilities. One or two serious accidents, one of which was fatal, have already come to the notice of Government. As the lifts become older the risk of accident will increase considerably and unless owners take steps to have them properly and systematically inspected to prevent such accidents it is likely, in the event of an accident involving third parties, that heavy liabilities will be incurred. These accidents are bound to occur if proper precautions are not taken. The general public have at present no means of judging for themselves whether a lift is safe or not and those who use them rely on the owners keeping them in safe working order. Unless they do this satisfactorily accidents will increase in number as time goes on and loss of life will occur.

Enquiries made of several Life and Accident Insurance Companies have shown—

- (a) that a large proportion of the lifts in Bombay are uninsured ;
- (b) that there are several Insurance Companies and agencies in
 The Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd. Bombay (some of which
 The Yorkshire Insurance Co., Apollo Street. are mentioned in the
 Messrs. King, King & Co., Agents for the Railway margin), that are pre-
 Passengers Assurance Co. pared to insure and do
 The General Accident, Fire and Life Assurance Cor- arrange for the insurance
 poration, Ltd., Hornby Road. of lifts against all risks provided satisfactory periodical inspection
 reports from an approved firm are submitted. (The owner of the
 lift has generally to arrange for these inspections and to pay for
 them) ;
- (c) that some lift owners, while not insuring their lifts, employ the firm
 which originally installed the lift to inspect it at fixed periods ;
- and
- (d) that the fact that there are Insurance Companies in Bombay and
 elsewhere who are prepared to insure lifts is not sufficiently known.

The Governor in Council has considered the matter very carefully and, while not wishing to resort to legislation to ensure the safety of lifts, is anxious that lift owners should realise the great responsibilities they have in this connection and take suitable steps to ensure their lifts being perfectly safe for use. It seems that this can best be done through Insurance Companies which undertake this business as they require that the lifts insured by them shall be inspected regularly by their own or other competent Inspector. To extend and facilitate the work of inspection and thus safeguard the public from accidents as far as possible Government are prepared to lend the services of their Electrical Inspectors for inspecting lifts to such Insurance Companies or owners as require their services on the following scale of fees :—

- (i) For each inspection of one lift in the island of Bombay ...Rs. 7-8-0 ;
- (ii) For each inspection of one lift in any place outside Bombay Rs. 25 per day plus double first class return fare from Bombay, the number of days being reckoned at one for every 250 miles travelled by rail.

The above would apply *mutatis mutandis* to Sind where the head-quarters of the Government Electrical Inspector (now being appointed) are at Karáchi. It is of course to be understood that Government do not undertake to be responsible for the safety of the lifts but only lend their Inspectors for the fees prescribed above.

The Governor in Council trusts that lift owners will give this matter their close attention and take the necessary steps to safeguard, as far as possible, the public who use their lifts by availing themselves of the offer now made.



Pilgrims.

REPORT ON THE 1913-14 SEASON.

The following Resolution, No. 5604, G. D., 17th July 1914, was issued by the Government of Bombay on the report of the Protector of Pilgrims, Moulvi Abdulla Ahmed, Esquire, J.P., on the outgoing pilgrim season of 1913 and the returning season of 1913-1914 :—

The total number of pilgrims who embarked from Bombay for the Háj last year was 15,319 against 15,464 in the previous year. Out of these, 12,361 are reported to have returned to India.

2. It is satisfactory to note that at the instance of the President of the Bombay Háj Committee, local Háj Committees were organized in several districts and that subscriptions to the Indigent Pilgrims Relief Fund were received from these provincial committees and from local Mahomedan *anjumáns*. The amount thus collected does not appear, however, to have been very substantial.

3. Government are disposed to concur in the view expressed by the Commissioner of Police that the proposal put forward by the Protector of Pilgrims for the appointment of travelling supervisors or inspectors to accompany the pilgrims on the sea voyage is not a practicable one. The general improvement in the pilgrim service between Bombay and Jeddah, of which there appear to be certain indications, may be expected to put an end to complaints of the nature referred to.

4. The arrangements for the visaing of pilgrims' passports and the collection of the *visa* fees are under consideration.

5. The question of the supply of drinking water to pilgrims on board pilgrim vessels is already receiving the attention of Government, and the Government of India have been asked to increase the minimum daily quantity prescribed by the rules for each pilgrim from one gallon to one gallon and a half.

6. The acknowledgments of Government should be conveyed to Mr. Edwardes, President of the Háj Committee, to Mr. Dada Mia Khandwani for his generosity in bringing back free of all cost in one of his steamers a large number of pauper pilgrims, and finally to the Protector himself for his exertions in the interests of the pilgrims.

* * * *

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PILGRIM TRAFFIC.

P. N. No. 6075, G. D., 1st August 1914, runs as follows :—

It will be remembered that in April, 1913, the Government of Bombay suggested to the Government of India that by adopting a system of compulsory

return tickets and certain other measures a great improvement in the conditions of the pilgrim traffic might be achieved, to the benefit both of Government and the pilgrims themselves. The Government of India were of opinion that these suggestions merited careful consideration, and circulated them to all Local Governments for opinion. Meanwhile the Government of Bombay obtained the opinions of all important Mahomedan *anjumáns*, associations and communities, and of leading Mahomedan gentlemen, and in addition held an informal conference with certain leaders of the community. The most striking point that emerged from the large body of opinion collected from all parts of the Presidency was the apparent absence of any general or emphatic opposition to the principle of the compulsory return ticket system. There was, however, very considerable opposition to the scheme as put forward, and although the points of objection had reference for the most part to matters of detail which might have been met, to a considerable extent, by a modification of the scheme, the Government of Bombay decided to re-consider the whole question in the light of the opinions elicited and to determine whether their object could not be achieved by other means.

2. Accordingly the Government of Bombay again addressed the Government of India in April 1914 with alternative proposals. The object of the proposals are threefold, namely:—

(i) Greater efficiency in the actual organization of the pilgrimage at the port of departure.

(ii) The improvement of the conditions under which the voyage from India to the Hedjaz and back is performed.

(iii) The establishment of improved facilities for securing the return of Indian pilgrims from Jeddah.

3. For the achievement of the first object it is proposed that the Pilgrim Department at Bombay shall be re-organized under a special Deputy Commissioner of Police. The new Department will discharge, as far as possible, all the functions connected with the arrangement for the embarkation and transport of pilgrims which are at present divided between the Police and the Customs authorities. The existing Bombay Háj Committee will act as a board of advice to the Deputy Commissioner. It is also suggested that Provincial Háj Committees, assisted, when necessary, by local sub-committees, should be constituted for each

province in India on the lines of the Bombay Committee, and that such Provincial Committees should be in close communication with the Bombay Committee for the purpose of keeping the latter informed as to the number and dates of departure of pilgrims leaving from their respective areas.

4. It may here be mentioned that the Government of India have addressed all local Governments on the Government of Bombay's present proposals, and, while deferring the passing of orders on some of the points contained therein, have nevertheless expressed general approval of certain main recommendations. Thus they have expressed their agreement with the view that the early organization of local Háj Committees is imperative, and have asked local Governments to treat the matter as urgent. They have also expressed their belief that in those provinces where the number of Hájis is relatively large, it would be well if the committees were provided with paid secretaries, and, subject to the sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State, have promised to consider any reasonable proposal for assistance from Imperial funds towards their pay.

5. The proposals of the Government of Bombay with a view to improving the conditions of the actual voyage entail the amendment of the Pilgrim Ships Act, the Protection of Pilgrims Act, and the rules under the former enactment in the following directions :—

(a) The prescription of a higher minimum of space for pilgrims on board ship. This question has come up and will be settled automatically in connection with the deliberations of the Life Boats Committee.

(b) The raising of the minimum of tonnage for pilgrim ships from 500 to 2,000, and eventually 2,500 tons. The present minimum was fixed nearly 20 years ago, and the development of shipping in that period justifies an increase. The great majority of pilgrim ships already have a tonnage of 2,000 or do not fall far short of that figure. The Government of India, however, consider that a minimum tonnage of 1,800, to be raised to 2,000 after three years, will be a sufficient increase for the present.

(c) The fixing of a contract time-limit for the voyage from the port of departure to Aden, excess over which will render the shipping company

liable to the forfeiture of a deposit previously exacted. The present Pilgrim Ships Rules as regards speed are as antiquated as those on size. Ships have to be certified as "capable" of steaming so many knots, but in practice are often found to be capable of doing so for a few hours only. In the opinion of the Government of India the amendment to the Act will be necessary before effect can be given to this proposal, but in the meantime the number of knots which ships must be "capable" of steaming is to be raised above the present figure, which is 8 only.

(d) The strengthening of the provisions with regard to the notification of the date of sailing, and the imposition on the shipping companies of a definite obligation to despatch their ships on the day notified. The present state of law enables shipping companies to advertize with impunity sailings to which they know they cannot possibly adhere and rates of passage money which they have no intention of accepting if, by thus inducing a rush of applications, they are enabled subsequently to raise them. The proposed amendment will do away with this evil and will remove a source of intense harassment and annoyance to the pilgrims who are unnecessarily detained at the port of departure.

(e) The introduction of improvements in certain matters affecting the health and convenience of the pilgrims.

6. The Government of India make it clear that the proposed amendments in the rules under the Pilgrim Ships Act will in the ordinary course be published for criticism before they are finally issued, while the Bill to amend the Protection of Pilgrims Act will be subject to further discussion when introduced into the Bombay Legislative Council.

7. The proposals designed to improve the facilities for securing the return of Indian pilgrims from Jeddah may briefly be summarized as follows :—

(a) The constitution at that port of a British Indian Agency of the Bombay Háj Committee worked in conjunction with the British Consul.

(b) The organization of a Repatriation Fund composed of subscriptions collected from the Mahomedan community in all parts of India and of an

Imperial non-recurring grant not exceeding one lakh of rupees equal to the total amount thus collected.

(c) The administration of this fund by the Bombay Háj Committee, the allotments made from time to time from its proceeds being disbursed by the Agency at Jeddah under the supervision of the British Consul.

(d) The imposition on the shipping companies of an obligation to issue, on demand by pilgrims, return tickets at a cost representing an excess not more than 25 per cent. over the cost of a single ticket, such return tickets carrying a guarantee of the refund of the excess in the event, which would be certified by the Háj Committee, of the death of the holder or the non-utilization of the return half.

8. The reasons for the above proposals can best be explained by the following quotation from the Bombay Government's letter to the Government of India :—

“ Under present conditions the Consul at Jeddah is the only effective agent for watching over the interests and welfare of pilgrims disembarking and re-embarking. He does what is possible to secure for them fair treatments when once they are ashore and to facilitate their departure. But in the numerous cases which annually occur of pilgrims reaching Jeddah in a destitute condition on the return journey he is practically unable to do more than represent their case, as last year, to the Government of India or of Bombay. He has no general fund at his disposal for their repatriation.

“ It was this aspect of the case which drove the Government of Bombay, in the interests of the credit of the Musalmáns of the Indian Empire, to propose a system of compulsory return tickets ; and it is this problem for which I am now to propose an alternative solution.

“ It is believed that certain charitable Musalmáns occasionally proceed to Jeddah partly, if not mainly, for the purpose of helping indigent pilgrims, not only with funds, but also with advice and direction. Such unorganized charity can of itself do but little, but it seems to point out a direction in which proper organization can convert casual relief into a systematic

alleviation of a growing scandal. With this end in view the Governor in Council proposes that there should be established, at Jeddah, a British Indian Agency affiliated to (or rather emanating from) the Bombay Háj Committee, and working in conjunction with the British Consul, for the express purpose of effecting the repatriation annually of indigent pilgrims at the close of the pilgrim season. The Musalmán community in Bombay recognize the grave discredit, which is reflected on all Indian Musalmáns by the recurring scandal. They have shown, however, that there are difficulties in the way of, and strong opposition to, a system of return tickets. There is reason to believe that they realize (and are willing to help in discharging) the responsibility of the community for co-operating with Government in devising and financing measures of relief. Funds, or rather a fund, will be necessary to render efficient the working of the proposed British Indian Agency; and His Excellency in Council desires to suggest, for the consideration of the Government of India, that such fund shall be formed by a non-recurring grant from Imperial revenues not to exceed, at present, rupees one lákh, conditional upon the Musalmán community throughout India raising at least an equal sum. It may reasonably be hoped that the community will be able to raise a sum very largely in excess of a lákh; but even assuming, for a moment, that it failed to respond generously, a Repatriation Fund of two lákhs, yielding an income of Rs. 8,000 approximately, would to a very large extent solve the problem. This fund would be administered primarily by the Háj Committee in Bombay, whose annual grant, varying according to the necessities of the case, would be disbursed by the Jeddah British Indian Agency under the control of the British Consul. It is possible that the Bombay Háj Committee acting through the proposed Pilgrim Department could successfully arrange each year with steamship companies for the carriage of destitute pilgrims at special rates; but it is in any event quite certain that an organization of the character described, working in conjunction with a local committee in Jeddah controlled by the British Consul, and possessed of a nucleus fund of the character described, would be in a strong position to end the present unsatisfactory condition of affairs; and I am to express the hope that the Government of India will view the matter favourably and see their way to make a grant of one lákh of

rupees towards the fund, on the condition that the Musalmán community collect at least one lákh of rupees within a reasonable period.

“ I am to add that the Governor in Council has not overlooked the probability that, as soon as it is known that a Repatriation Fund exists, many pilgrims who could really afford the return ticket will represent themselves as being indigent. It is, however, hoped that the Consul, by associating with himself certain of the respectable Indians, whether permanently or only temporarily resident in Jeddah, will be able to acquire a knowledge of the circumstances of such persons, so as to be in position to resist such claims when not genuine. At all events, the Governor in Council thinks the experiment to be well worth a trial, and has ascertained that, pending the discovery of a better method, the Bombay leaders of the Musalmán community concur in this view.”

9. The Government of India have announced that, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, they are disposed to agree, to a non-recurring grant of one lákh of rupees being made from Imperial revenues to the Bombay Háj Committee towards the proposed Repatriation Fund, provided that the Musalmán community throughout India raises at least an equal sum within a reasonable period.

10. The papers containing the proposals of the Government of Bombay have been printed at length in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I, page 1549, dated the 16th July 1914. The proposals have already been discussed with prominent leaders of the Mahomedan community in the Bombay Presidency and, except in a few particulars, meet with general acceptance. The Government of Bombay have caused this summary to be prepared so that the proposals may become widely known among the public in general and Mahomedan *anjumáns* and associations in particular.



THE EMBARKATION OF PILGRIMS AT BOMBAY.

P. N. No. 7279, G. D., 14th September 1914, runs as follows :—

In view of certain statements which have been made on the subject the Government of Bombay consider it desirable that the Mahomedan public

should be made acquainted with the exact facts in connection with the medical examination which pilgrims to the Hedjaz undergo before they embark at Bombay.

The medical examination is necessary both by reason of international obligations and for the protection of the pilgrims themselves. Even passengers by the mail steamers, European as well as Indian, are medically examined before being permitted to embark. Medical examination and disinfection are of service to the pilgrims, because as a result of these precautions it is unlikely that any one suffering from a contagious disease will be able to go on board a pilgrim vessel. If *one* such person succeeded in embarking, the Turkish authorities would not allow his fellow-pilgrims to disembark at the journey's end until many days were passed, and all danger of the disease spreading was over.

When the pilgrims arrive at the bunder, they are accommodated in waiting sheds. From there they pass with their kit to the examination shed, where they themselves are examined by the doctor and their kit is disinfected.

It has been suggested that pilgrims should be medically examined in the waiting sheds. This is not possible because the sheds are not suited for the disinfection of their kit. The existing disinfection shed cannot be extended for want of space, but the Port Health Officer is submitting proposals to Government for the demolition of the present shed and the erection of a new shed on the Modi Bunder Estate which will serve both the old and the new docks. It will, it is hoped, possess the further advantage that the waiting and examination sheds will all be in one building, so that pilgrims will only have to pass from one room to another.

When the pilgrims have been passed by the doctor they have to proceed any distance between 200 yards and three-quarters of a mile to the particular wharf out of 33 wharves from which their ship will start. It is, therefore, necessary to adopt some means of identifying them when, after traversing this distance, they arrive at the embarkation barrier; otherwise impostors might rush in before them and prevent *bona fide* pilgrims going aboard. For this reason the medical staff stamps each pilgrim's ticket with a seal. This precaution, however, was long ago found to be insufficient, as impostors procured dummy tickets and forged the seal.

It was therefore thought advisable to place a stamp on the back of the left hand of each pilgrim who voluntarily agreed to this course. Later it became necessary to ask pilgrims to receive two stamps on their skin, because impostors learnt to forge the stamp by pricking their hands. Now, however, the Port Health Officer has devised a more complicated stamp which cannot easily be counterfeited, and only one impression on the back of the hand will be necessary. Saloon pilgrims receive numbered and stamped passes and the skin impression is dispensed with in their case.

Government wish to emphasize the fact that in every case the rubber-stamp skin impression is entirely voluntary. This method of identification is adopted simply to save the pilgrims time and trouble. It enables the authorities at the embarkation barrier to see at once who are entitled to go aboard, and, as a consequence, the embarkation of a whole boat-load of pilgrims, which formerly was a long and tedious process, now seldom lasts an hour. Pilgrims who can show the stamp on their hands are admitted on board first of all. The remainder have to be re-mustered for identification by their brokers and for the elimination of impostors before they may embark. It is therefore obviously to the advantage of pilgrims to have the stamp impressed on their hands as well as on their tickets, but those who prefer not to submit to this are merely put to the inconvenience of having to wait a little longer before they are allowed to go on board. This system of rubber impressions has been in force for the past fifteen years and, so far as Government are aware, has never been objected to by the pilgrims.

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PLAGUE AT BASRA.

G. R. No. 5626, G. D., 18th July 1914, conveyed, through the officers concerned and the public press, a warning to pilgrims and other passengers intending to proceed to Basra of the outbreak of plague there.

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Public Health and Sanitation.

NEW SANITARY ENGINEERING DISTRICTS.

The following P. W. D. Notification, No. E.-7622, was issued on 8th July 1914:—

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to order the formation of two temporary Executive Districts for the Sanitary Branch of the Public Works Department for the preparation of projects and for the execution and control of works in the Presidency proper. The works in Sind will still be under the direct control of the Sanitary Engineer to Government.

2. The two new districts will be classified as Provincial, and be styled—

(1) the Southern Sanitary District, having its head-quarters at Belgaum, and including the civil districts of Kolāba, Poona, Ahmednagar and all the civil districts to the south of these ; and

(2) the Northern Sanitary District, having its head-quarters at Ahmedabad, and including all the civil districts to the north of (1).

3. The Sanitary Engineer to Government, who has the status of a Superintending Engineer, will direct and control all the operations of the two Executive Engineers to be placed in charge of these districts, and, as Administrative Head of the Sanitary Branch of the Public Works Department, he will continue to be responsible for the selection and also for the soundness and correctness of all the projects submitted to the Sanitary Board.

4. The duties of the Sanitary Executive Engineers will be as follows :—

(a) to inspect all works of water-supply and sanitation in operation in the area under their control ;

(b) to survey for and prepare new projects ;

(c) to have charge of the construction of projects.

5. The two districts will be formed from the dates on which the officers nominated to hold charge of them assume their respective duties.

6. Mr. P. N. Natesh Ayyar, L.C.E., is appointed, as a temporary measure, as Executive Engineer in charge of the Southern Sanitary District.

* * * *

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING HOME.

G. R. No. 5540, G. D., 14th July 1914, announces that under rule 2 of the rules for the management of the St. George's Hospital Nursing Home, the Governor in Council has authorized the following medical men to attend and treat patients in the Home :—

1. Lieut.-Colonel L. F. Childe.
2. Lieut.-Colonel A. Street.
3. Lieut.-Colonel S. H. Burnett.
4. Lieut.-Colonel T. Jackson.
5. Lieut.-Colonel S. C. Evans.
6. Major T. S. Novis.
7. Major G. McPherson.
8. Captain I. Davenport Jones.
9. Dr. Field, G. I. P. Railway.
10. Dr. S. A. Powell, Police Surgeon.
11. Dr. W. Nunan, Imperial Mansions, Cuffe Parade.
12. Dr. Jackson, B. B. & C. I. Railway.
13. I. M. S. Officers in military employ in Bombay.
14. R. A. M. C. Officers on duty in Bombay.
15. Naval Medical Officers on duty in Bombay.

Medical Officers in Government service who are debarred from private practice by the terms of their appointments are not included in this list. Lieutenant-Colonels Childe and Jackson and Dr. Powell are available for consulting practice only.



ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING HOME RULES. .

P. N. No. 6266, G. D., 8th August 1914, published the following rules :—

1. St. George's Nursing Home shall be located in such ward or wards of St. George's Hospital as Government may direct and will be under the general control of the Surgeon Superintendent of the hospital; subject to such control the Lady Superintendent of the nursing staff will be in charge of the nursing arrangements in the Home.

2. Government will from time to time publish a list of medical men authorized to attend and treat patients in the Home.
3. The Home will be available for European and Anglo-Indian patients only.
4. Permission to enter the Home can be obtained only from the Resident Surgeon of St. George's Hospital, or, in his absence, from his Deputy, on presentation of a letter of application from one of the medical men on the authorized list. Patients from the mofussil seeking direct admission to the Home will be required to produce a letter of application from the local Civil Surgeon.
5. The letter of application must specify the nature of the case of illness for which accommodation is required. No case of infectious disease can be admitted to the Home without the special sanction of the Surgeon Superintendent of St. George's Hospital.
6. Should an infectious disease develop in any patient after admission the question of the patient's retention in the Home shall be decided by the Surgeon Superintendent of St. George's Hospital, and his decision shall be final.
7. All persons admitted to the Home must conform to the rules and regulations made for its management. In any case of non-compliance with the rules, the Surgeon Superintendent of St. George's Hospital may require the patient to leave the Home after 24 hours' notice.
8. While in the Home, patients will be under the sole care and treatment of the medical man of their selection. They will not be entitled to gratuitous treatment by any member of the St. George's Hospital medical staff.
9. The charge per diem will be Rs. 15 per patient. Patients in the Home will be supplied with all necessary furniture, bedding, etc., food and ordinary nursing. Private linen will be washed at the patients' expense. No medicines or medical or surgical appliances will ordinarily be supplied. No stimulants will be supplied. When special nurses are required, they must be paid for separately, and will be obtained from the private nursing staff of St. George's Hospital when available.

10. No reduction in the daily charge will be made on the ground that food is supplied from outside.

11. Operating surgeons will have to use their own instruments. Facilities will be available for the sterilization of instruments, and the operation room of St. George's Hospital will be available by arrangement with the Surgeon Superintendent of St. George's Hospital.

12. Private servants will be allowed only with the permission of the Lady Superintendent of the nursing staff.

13. Arrangements for the administration of anæsthetics must be made by the medical man in charge of the case.

14. The Home will not undertake any responsibility for the payment of fees to medical men. This is a matter which must be arranged entirely between the patients and their medical attendants.

15. The charges for accommodation, etc., in the Home will include the day of admission and the day of discharge. One week's payment in advance, or a satisfactory reference, may be demanded by the Surgeon Superintendent of St. George's Hospital.

16. The management will not be responsible for the safety of money or valuables belonging to the patients. On admission such money and valuables should be made over to the Steward, St. George's Hospital, for safe keeping and a receipt obtained. Sums of money in excess of Rs. 20 must be made over to Agents.

17. Visitors will be admitted, with the permission of the medical man in charge of the case, during the visiting hours of St. George's Hospital, *viz.*, 5-30 to 6-30 p. m. In urgent cases visitors will be allowed to visit at any time.

18. All patients must be in bed by 9-30 p. m., and on no account are they to sit or sleep in the verandahs after that hour.

19. Patients wanting leave to go out must obtain the permission of their medical man.

20. Smoking is prohibited except in the verandahs, but bedridden patients will be allowed to smoke with the permission of the Nursing Sister.

21. The hours of meals are—

Chhota haziri	...	...	...	7 a. m.
Breakfast	...	...	...	9-30 a. m.
Dinner	...	...	...	1-45 p. m.
Supper	...	...	...	7 p. m.

22. All complaints against servants must be made to the Nursing Sister. On no account may patients deal with offences.



War.

THE IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

His Excellency the Governor has addressed the following letter to the Editors of newspapers in the Bombay Presidency regarding the Relief Fund :—

Bombay, 4th September 1914.

Dear Sir,

It has been brought to my notice from various sources during the last few days that there are many people who are somewhat doubtful as to the objects and reasons for the collection of funds of the Bombay Branch of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, and it is with a view to clearing up these doubts that I trust you will be good enough to insert this letter in your columns.

A very clear explanation, issued from Simla, of the main object and the general organization of the fund has been very fully given in the issue of the *Times of India* of September 3rd, but it will suffice in this letter to give two short extracts from that statement in order to give the two principal purposes we have in view. They are as follows :—The primary object of the fund is to relieve distress among the families of those who have gone to the front and to assist the widows and orphans of those who die in service. In utilizing the amounts collected no distinction will be drawn between officer and private, European and Indian, combatant and non-combatant. The test will be absence on active service and straitened circumstances among the family The second object of the fund is the relief of acute local distress among the poorer classes of the people,

caused directly by the war and through no fault of their own. It is not the intention to make good any losses suffered by the prosperous or comparatively well-to-do, who, like all other subjects of the empire, must bear their share of the Imperial burden. Nor is it the intention that the fund should maintain in idleness labourers whom the war has thrown out of employment if they are in a position to find other employment elsewhere but make no effort to do so. In short, the assistance from the fund is intended to be given only to the poor classes of the civil population, who, through the effects of the war and no lack of effort on their own part, are in actual want of the necessities of life.

There was at first a general desire expressed to expend some of our funds in the provision of hospital or ambulance requirements for our troops, but now that we know that our soldiers, both Indian and English, are leaving these shores to fight for the empire in Europe, it is essential in the opinion of the Administrative Committee that we should for the present conserve our resources in order to be in a position to give relief for these two main purposes for which the fund is being raised, but this in no way prevents, if our subscription list is sufficiently large, our allocating funds for any other useful purpose which may be suggested in the future.

May I take this opportunity of thanking the citizens of the Presidency for their patriotic response to our appeal, and assure them that any sum, however small, will be gladly received for this good cause?

Believe me, Yours sincerely,

WILLINGDON.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

N. B.—The following abbreviations are used in the *Quarterly* :—

G. R. = Government Resolution.	J. D. = Judicial Department.
P. N. = Press Note.	L. D. = Legal Department.
Ec. D. = Ecclesiastical Department.	M. D. = Marine Department.
Ed. D. = Educational Department.	P. D. = Political Department.
F. D. = Financial Department.	P. W. D. = Public Works Department.
G. D. = General Department.	R. D. = Revenue Department.

Blue Book Quarterly.

A Review of the Publications of the Government of Bombay.

No. 4.

JANUARY 1915.

PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PART I.

Agriculture.

SEASON AND CROP REPORT OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1913-14.—*Foolscap folio, 7 pp., letter-press and 15 pp. statistical tables* (Government Book Depôt, Bombay)—price 5 annas or 6d.

The report is reviewed in the following G. R. No. 12715, R. D., 18th December, 1914 :—

On the whole the rainfall during the year 1913 in the Presidency proper was adequate and seasonable for agricultural operations. In Sholápur and parts of Sátára and Bijápur districts it was however in defect, and the crops suffered considerably in consequence. Elsewhere the kharif rains were good and in fact exceeded the average in Gujarát and the Deccan at some stations. The rabi rains on the other hand were disappointing. Though sufficient for sowing operations, the standing crops—especially in light soil—suffered for lack of moisture and the outturn except in Khándesh, Ahmednagar and the western tracts of Poona and Sátára districts was generally somewhat below normal. In Sind the kharif rains were extraordinarily heavy in the southern districts, and added in some places to the damage which was caused by breaches in the canals. In upper Sind, owing to the early fall of the river, irrigation was restricted with the result that the outturn of crops was reduced in places. But the total cropped area of the season in the Province exceeded the average and that of the preceding year by 21 and 8·4 per cent., respectively.

2. As compared with the year 1912-13,—when in comparison with the unfavourable season of 1911-12 there was a large increase of 25 lákhs of acres in the total cropped area in the Presidency proper,—that area in the year now under review showed a slight decrease of 1·21 lákhs of acres or 0·5 per cent. The total figure of 244·9 lákhs of acres is, however, very little short of the average. Of

this the portion under food crops was about 1·5 per cent. below the preceding year and 3·5 per cent. short of the average, while the area under non-food crops showed increases of 3 per cent. over the preceding year and of 13·6 per cent. over the average. Thus the tendency to substitute non-food for food crops, which, as a result of the scarcity of 1911-12 and the experience thus gained by the cultivators, was checked in the succeeding year, has again shown itself, and points to the lesson of 1911-12 having soon been forgotten in the districts of the Presidency. In Sind, however, while the areas under cotton and oil-seeds increased by 15·7 and 72·2 per cent. respectively over the previous year, the total food cropped area still exceeded that of the preceding year by 3 per cent. and the average by 18 per cent.

3. Of the non-food crops, the principal increases in the Presidency proper were under cotton and tobacco, while in Sind cotton and oil-seeds were most extensively grown. The area under cotton in the Presidency proper increased by 1·61 lách of acres or 32 per cent. over the normal and in Sind by 45,000 acres or 15·7 per cent. over the preceding year. Except in Bijápur and Belgaum, where the season was unfavourable, the acreage under cotton was extended in all the districts of the Presidency and of Sind. The outturn varied from 104 per cent. of the normal in West Khándesh to 25 per cent. of the normal in Sholápur, the estimate elsewhere ranging from 50 to 93 per cent. of the normal. The total outturn exceeded that of the previous year by about 7 per cent. Prices, however, were lower than the average especially in the case of the short-stapled Khándesh varieties. As compared with the preceding year Dhárwár cotton maintained its price and showed even a slight advance on that year, but Broach and Khándesh both fell. The fall in prices was most marked during the latter half of the year and the outbreak of war after its close has created a crisis in the cotton market, the ultimate outcome of which it is impossible to foretell. The matter is receiving the most careful and anxious attention of Government and it is hoped that some action whereby the cultivators will in some degree be protected from the very serious losses with which they are threatened, may eventually be found to be feasible. The market for oil-seeds is also seriously affected by the war conditions at present prevailing and prices have fallen heavily. As yet it is too early to guess how conditions may shape themselves in regard to the market for this commodity.

4. Except in the Poona, Sátára, Belgaum and Bijápur districts where, owing to the unfavourable rains, irrigation was employed to a larger extent than usual, the area under irrigated crops elsewhere in the Presidency proper was

restricted, the area under Government canals falling by 2·2 per cent. and that under private canals and wells by 11·8 per cent. and 11·1 per cent., respectively. This was the natural result of the favourable seasonal conditions which except in the four districts above mentioned generally prevailed. In Sind the irrigated area rose by 5·2 per cent. as compared with the previous year, the extension being due to the favourable inundation of the year.

5. Prices of the staple food-grains generally ruled slightly lower than in the preceding year, but were still considerably over the average. The fall in the price of cotton occurring as it did fairly late in the year did not seriously affect the cultivators as a class as it is the general practice for them to sell their crops early in the season. In spite of the dislocation of the markets which has occurred since the close of the year, the agricultural outlook as a whole in the Bombay Presidency does not appear to be unfavourable. Owing to a succession of fairly good seasons coupled with exceptionally high prices the position of the agriculturists has been extraordinarily favourable during recent years, and there is every reason to believe that they will be able to withstand the trial which they have now to undergo and will emerge from it successfully. The cultivation of commercial crops such as cotton will probably be checked, and food crops the prices of which show little or no tendency to fall will be substituted for them. The current season promises to be a season of good crops throughout the Presidency and though prices may fall and profits may be reduced the cultivator probably stands to lose less owing to the war than most other classes of the community.

* * * *

THE FODDER PROBLEM IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.—*Royal 8vo, 23 pp.*
(Government Book Depôt, Bombay)—price 2 annas.

The nature of this publication is sufficiently indicated in the following P. N. No: 12312, R. D., 10th December, 1914:—

The Government of Bombay have just issued a pamphlet entitled "The Fodder Problem in the Bombay Presidency." The question is treated from two main points of view. The economic utilization of existing fodder supplies first comes under discussion. The most important subjects reviewed in this section are the collection and transport of grass in times of scarcity, the possibilities of fodder storage, the practice and advantages of ensilage and other methods of

preserving fodder. In the second part of the pamphlet some account is given of the efforts of the Agricultural Department to discover and popularise new sources and forms of fodder. The valuable qualities of cotton seed hulls (husks from which the oil has been extracted) as a cattle food and of prickly-pear as an emergency fodder have been proved by experiment, while continuous progress is being made in the establishment of better types of grass by means of scientific selection and in testing the food values of all possible forms of fodder.

The pamphlet can be obtained from any of the usual agents for the sale of Government publications at a price of two annas. The Governor in Council hopes that its publication will serve to focus attention on the important question of fodder supplies and will in itself afford proof of the earnestness with which the Agricultural Department is dealing with the problem.



COMMON SALT AND ITS USE AS MANURE IN THE KONKAN DIVISION, being Bulletin No. 59 of 1914 of the Department of Agriculture, Bombay.—*Super-royal 8vo, 19 pp.* (Government Book Depôt, Bombay) —price 3 annas or 3*d.*

This bulletin was written by Mr. V. H. Gonehalli, M.A., Extra Deputy Director of Agriculture, Konkan Division, and records the results of his enquiries into the use of common salt for agricultural purposes. Mr. Gonehalli shows that the application of salt is beneficial to mango and cocoanut trees, and to a certain extent to rice. Government has arranged for the issue of denaturalised salt at a cheap rate to agriculturists of the Konkan districts for manuring purposes.



NOTE ON INDIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY AND MODERN METHODS OF SUGAR MANUFACTURE, being Bulletin No. 60 of 1914 of the Department of Agriculture, Bombay.—*Super-royal 8vo, 113 pp.* (Government Book Depôt, Bombay)—price 12 annas or 1*s.* 2*d.*

SUGARCANE, ITS CULTIVATION, AND GUL MANUFACTURE, being Bulletin No. 61 of 1914 of the Department of Agriculture.—*Super-royal 8vo, 41 pp.* (Government Book Depôt, Bombay)—price 5 annas or 6*d.*

THE VALUE OF CASTRATION OF DECCAN BULLOCKS, being Bulletin No. 62 of 1914 of the Department of Agriculture.—*Super-royal 8vo, 6 pp. and 2 photographs* (Government Book Depôt, Bombay)—price 3 annas or 3*d.*

SUBSTITUTES FOR RA'B, being Bulletin No. 63 of 1914 of the Department of Agriculture.—*Super-royal 8vo, 19 pp.* (Government Book Depôt, Bombay)—price 3 annas or 3d.

The last three bulletins are by Professor J. B. Knight of the Agricultural College, Poona, while the first was written by Mr. G. N. Sahasrabudhe, lately a State technical scholar. Reviews of these four publications are reserved for the next number of the *Quarterly*.

* * * *

Commerce and Industry.

ANNUAL FACTORY REPORT OF THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY, 1913.—*Foolscap folio, 9 pp. letter-press and 24 pp. statistical tables* (Government Book Depôt, Bombay) —price 5 annas or 6d.

The report has been reviewed in the following G. R. No. 8051, G. D., 8th October, 1914:—

The administration of the Factory Department during the year under review was marked by no event of special importance except the appointment of a fourth Inspector with effect from the 28th March, 1913.

2. The total number of factories regulated by the Act during the year under report was 743, being 56 in excess of the number for the year immediately preceding. This increase in the number of factories is, no doubt, partly responsible for the increase of over 6,000* in the

* Year.	Operatives.
1913	265,975
1912	259,845
	<hr/>
	6,130

number of operatives employed during the year.

3. Government note with satisfaction that there has been a considerable reduction as compared with the preceding year in the number of factories which remained uninspected by a whole-time inspector. With one exception, moreover, these factories were seasonal only. Government share the Collector's regret that no inspections by District Magistrates in the mofussil were recorded, and commend to the notice of those officers the remarks made by Mr. Simcox in paragraph 2 of his letter.

4. The requirements of the Act in respect of sanitation appear on the whole to have been satisfactorily attended to. Only in one case in Bombay was it found

necessary to institute a prosecution for breach of section 9 (a) of the Act. The arrangements for the ventilation of factories continue to be defective, and no general improvement in this direction is to be expected until the measures which may be recommended by the Special Committee which is dealing with the question have come into operation. The expert referred to in the last year's review has expressed his inability to come to India, but has promised to give his advice on the submission to him of data showing the effect of humidity on the constitution of the operatives. The collection of these data is at present in progress. Government hope, however, that, pending the introduction of legislation on the subject, attention to individual cases will lead to an improvement, at any rate in the worst cases of bad ventilation.

5. There is little or no variation from the standards of recent years in the wages of the different classes of operatives who receive fixed monthly wages. As in the interval the new Act has had the effect of reducing the hours of work, it follows that there has, in practical effect, been a rise of wages. The same may be said of the wages of the piece-workers whose actual earnings, thanks to a general re-adjustment of rates, have remained unaffected by the reduction in hours and the consequent diminution of output. Strikes of a minor character originating in disputes regarding this re-adjustment of wages in individual cases occurred during the year, but were settled amicably, the employers in most cases conceding the demands of the hands in view of the scarcity of labour.

6. Nine prosecutions in all were instituted during the year, one each in Dhulia, Ahmedabad, and Poona, and six in Bombay, for the illegal employment of women and children. It appears that the frequent issue of orders was necessary to enforce the adoption of the register required under the Act, particularly those relating to the employment of children, and in several cases prosecutions were successfully undertaken. Government have received the report of the Special Committee appointed to report on the question of the education of children employed in factories. The principal recommendation put forward that the hours of work prescribed for half-timers should be divided into two periods with a substantial interval between them, an arrangement which would facilitate their attendance at schools, is under consideration.

7. The fencing of machinery was generally well maintained, though it was found necessary to institute legal proceedings for neglect in this respect in thirteen cases in Bombay, two in Ahmedabad and one in Sholapur. As accidents are

reported to have occurred owing to contact with the beaters of scutchers through the dust chamber doors, the question of amending the rules so as to provide for the automatic locking of the doors is now under the consideration of Government. The total number of fatal accidents reported during the year was 43—the highest figure on record—against a decennial average of 26·4, but the diminution observable in the previous year in the number of cases of serious injury continued during the year under report, the actual number being only 63 against a decennial average of 125. The proportion of persons killed or injured to the total number of operatives is '59 against '61 in the previous year, the latter percentage being at the time the lowest on record during the decade.

* * * *

REPORT ON THE TRADE AND NAVIGATION OF ADEN FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1913-14.—*Double Crown 4to, 20 pp. letter-press and 221 pp. statistical tables* (Government Book Depôt, Bombay)—price Rs. 2-4-0 or 3s. 6d.

This publication comprises both the report itself and the detailed trade and navigation statistics on which the report is based.

The total value of the private sea-borne and land-trade of Aden decreased by £630,888 to £8,526,611. Last year's record figure was in part due to the Italian blockade of the Red Sea ports during the Italo-Turkish war. When the blockade ended, much of the trade which had been diverted to Aden returned to its former course. The decrease in the trade of Aden was therefore to be expected. Nevertheless its volume was larger than in any previous year except the last.

The number of vessels entering and clearing the port fell slightly, but their total tonnage increased by about 6½ per cent. The United Kingdom's shipping interest in the Aden trade increased from 12·77 to 13·74 per cent., but the share of India and Burma fell from 20·33 to 19·29. It is interesting to note in the present juncture that the number of German and Austrian vessels entering the port increased from 162 to 180 and from 132 to 151 respectively.

* * * *

REPORT ON THE OIL-PRESSING INDUSTRY OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.—*Foolscap folio, 31 pp. letter-press and 50 pp. appendices and tables* (Government Book Depôt, Bombay)—price 14 annas or 1s. 4d.

G. R. No. 10462, G. D., 28th December, 1914, explains the origin of the report and reviews its contents as follows :—

In their Resolution No. 4518, dated the 12th July, 1912, Government decided to institute a survey of the oil-pressing industry of the Bombay Presidency on the lines laid down in connexion with the surveys already undertaken of the handloom weaving and leather industries. They accordingly selected for the purpose Mr. Yeshvant Ganesh Pandit, who has had considerable experience of this industry both in the United States of America and in India.

2. Mr. Pandit was employed for a term of six months with effect from the 1st October, 1912. He was asked to visit all the chief centres of the oil-pressing industry in the Presidency inclusive of Sind, whether conducted in factories on an extensive scale or carried on by the indigenous methods in vogue with the country *telis*. He was also directed to make a thorough investigation of the methods and conditions of the industry in both these aspects and to submit a comprehensive report thereon. In dealing with the indigenous industry he was desired to indicate the special difficulties with which it has to contend and the practical measures which, in the light of his investigation, he would recommend for its development and improvement. The economic condition of the workers was also to form a part of his enquiry, and information was desired regarding the various kinds of oil-seeds employed in the industry, the nature, uses and distribution of the products, the differences, if any, in the methods applied to the treatment of the different kinds of oil-seeds, the extent to which mechanical power is being used in connexion with the indigenous form of oil-mill and the possibility of further development in this direction, and, generally, the lines of development which the indigenous industry may be expected to take and the extent to which its operations can be supplemented by factory methods. Finally, in connexion with the large scale industry, a special subject of investigation was to be the causes which had militated in the past against the successful establishment in the Presidency of mills for the extraction of oil from cotton-seed.

3. Mr. Pandit has made an extensive tour throughout the Presidency, in the course of which he has visited all the principal centres and areas of the oil-pressing industry and has collected much useful information bearing on the subject of his investigation. The acknowledgments of Government are due to him for the interesting and instructive report in which he has stated the results of his survey of the industry and has presented his conclusions and the recommendations based thereupon. Although, for the most part, these recommendations are not such as to afford to Government any basis of direct action or intervention, but are rather of a nature to prove useful as a guide to persons directly

interested in the industry, Government consider that the labour which has been expended on this investigation and the preparation of the report thereon will have effected an object of the highest utility if the result is to attract the serious attention of the capitalist in India to the wide field of development and the great potentialities which await the establishment in this country of factories for the extraction of oil equipped and organized on thoroughly sound modern lines. Mr. Pandit's conclusions with regard to the possibilities of development in connexion with the extraction of oil from cotton-seed are of special interest, and Government desire to commend them to the notice of all those who are interested in the subject.

4. In his first chapter and by means of the statistical appendices thereto Mr. Pandit draws attention to the extent to which Western India is a producer of oil-seeds of various kinds, the total area under oil-seed crops in the Presidency in the year 1912 being nearly 4,00,000 acres. The rate of production, he has ground for believing, is capable of yet further development by the adoption of more scientific agricultural methods. The greater bulk, however, of the outturn of this vast area of cultivation is exported to other countries, whereas the extensive imports of vegetable oils from such countries, the value of which in 1912-13 amounted to nearly six lakhs, show that, if the necessary facilities were forthcoming, large quantities of the seed could be utilized to great advantage for the local manufacture of oil.

5. Chapter III of the report is devoted to an enumeration of the several kinds of oil-seed crops produced in the Presidency and the local areas in which they are respectively grown, and to a detailed statement of the products and by-products of each kind of seed and the uses to which they are put. Statistics are also furnished with regard to the relative oil-producing qualities of the various kinds of oil-seeds when grown in different localities. The principal by-product is oil-cake, and in this connexion the important fact is brought to light that, owing to prejudice and a mistaken notion as to the inferiority of its nutritive and fertilizing properties, the oil-cake turned out by factories is universally rejected locally in favour of that produced by indigenous processes, and is consequently exported abroad to the extent of some 218,000 cwts. annually. Seeing how great the need of oil-cake is in an agricultural country such as India, both as an article of consumption for cattle and for manuring purposes, the neglect to take any advantage locally of what is already a not inconsiderable, and will be a steadily expanding, source of supply, amounts to a serious economic error, which it is of

the utmost importance to rectify, all the more so as the rejection for local consumption of one of the principal by-products of the seed must re-act unfavourably on the general development of the oil-pressing industry in the country. It is contended that the comparatively low proportion of residual oil in the factory article does not in any degree detract from its efficacy for the purposes for which it is required, since anything above 7 or 8 per cent. of oil in the cake is superfluous and therefore wasted. Mr. Pandit suggests that the Agricultural Department should make special efforts to overcome this local prejudice against machine-made oil-cake by means of demonstrations on its model farms. He also recommends the purchase and distribution to agriculturists of oil-cake by agricultural co-operative societies. These recommendations will be considered by the Agricultural Department.

6. Chapters IV and V treat of the several methods in operation in the Presidency for the extraction of oil from seed, and the different properties and uses of the oils so extracted. These processes range from the indigenous *ghanis* worked by animal power to the latest form of American "Expeller" plant. It is estimated that there are some 6,300 indigenous *ghanis* in use throughout the Presidency, the average individual crushing capacity of which is 60 lbs. per day. But an improved *ghani* rotated by an oil-engine is coming into fairly extensive use, its present numerical ratio to the country *ghani* being estimated to be as one to ten. The crushing capacity of this rotary power *ghani* is 500 lbs. per diem, but the heavy repair charges incidental to this machine bring up the working expenses to a comparatively high figure, and it is doubtful whether its economical superiority is such as to make it probable that it will encroach largely on the field occupied by the indigenous article or maintain its ground in the face of the advance of large scale machinery. The hydraulic presses now in actual use in the Presidency, of which a descriptive enumeration is given in Chapter II of the report, are estimated to be capable of a total daily maximum output of 100 tons of seed crushed, while the corresponding figure for the "Expeller" plants, which are in operation in Bombay City and at Karachi, Ahmedabad, Surat, Bijapur, Belgaum and Kolhapur, chiefly in connexion with sesamum and ground nut, is put down at 25 tons per diem. The total daily output of the *ghanis*, both indigenous and improved, is roughly estimated at 155 tons, so that this crude process of manufacture still plays a predominant part in the industry as a whole.

7. A comparison is instituted between the several processes of oil extraction in their economic aspect. Mr. Pandit calculates that on the average it costs the

teli working an indigenous *ghani* about Rs. 24-12-0 to crush a ton of seed, a proceeding which, moreover, occupies some 22 days, while the hydraulic plant will in a single day deal with that quantity at a cost of Rs. 15. The cost in the case of the "Expeller" plant he reckons at only Rs. 8-9-0, though the factors on which this calculation is based are not stated. The *teli's* counterbalancing advantage over the factory owner lies in the fact that he has both his purchasing and his selling markets at his very door, and that these markets are practically assured to him. He has, as a rule, no freight, storage, depreciation or advertising charges to pay, and he enjoys the certainty of being able to dispose with a minimum of trouble and at remunerative rates of the whole of his principal by-product. Mr. Pandit is no doubt right in anticipating that even in areas of large seed production the *teli* will hold his own wherever the conditions in regard to a constant supply of labour, a steady demand for the produce of the factory, and facilities for cheap transport are not distinctly in favour of the factory. Presumably instances of such centres are Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Hubli where, it is reported, the *telis* are running as many as 40 to 50 *ghanis* in association, exporting the oil to Bombay. In localities where oil-seed cultivation is comparatively sparse or the means of transport are defective, the future of the indigenous industry is assured for many years to come. At the same time it appears from another passage of the report that the economic condition of the workers is, generally speaking, far from satisfactory. The remuneration which by unremitting toil and industry they are able to secure is insufficient, in present-day conditions of high prices and inflated rents, to enable them to maintain a fair standard of living and to avoid becoming heavily involved in debt.

8. Mr. Pandit has written an instructive chapter dealing with the important question of the extraction of oil from cotton-seed. In it he traces the individual causes of the failure of the several attempts which have been made to establish mills for the manufacture of cotton-seed oil in this Presidency. Causes which were common to all, appear to have been insufficiently expert and enterprising management, unsuitable plant of inadequate capacity, and inability to utilize to the fullest advantage the numerous by-products which the crushing of cotton-seed gives out. The report describes in detail the products and by-products derived from the seed and the industrial uses to which they can respectively be put. In particular the oil, when extracted from seed in good condition and when properly refined, is susceptible of a great variety of uses, one of the most important of which is the manufacture of soap. India, like the United States, is

favourably placed in this respect, namely, that she has her supply of cotton-seed close at hand, so that the raw material is not exposed to that deterioration from long storage or transport which is an obstacle to the production of the highest grade edible oil, the manufacture of which in India would be a most profitable achievement. Mr. Pandit makes a noteworthy suggestion in connexion with this branch of the oil-pressing industry. He observes that the cotton ginning factories are generally equipped with horse-power considerably in excess of their normal requirements, and he suggests that, having the cotton-seed ready to hand, the ginners should utilize this surplus power for running seed-crushing plant. This would enable them to turn out considerable quantities of crude oil without any appreciable addition to the running expenses of their mills. But for the complete success of such an enterprise it is essential that central refinery works on an adequate scale should be established close at hand, either by the formation of associations of ginners on the lines of the Central Oil-seed Crushers' Associations of America, or failing this, as a separate concern by some capitalist working in co-operation with the ginners. Mr. Pandit points out that in America the Associations referred to also undertake the work of a bureau of publicity for advertising the merits of the products and by-products of the seeds crushed, and place at the disposal of their members tank cars for the storage and transport of crude and refined oil, thereby saving freight charges and loss by leakage and absorption. Unquestionably, co-operation on these lines would admit of the establishment, on successful and profitable terms, of an industry which individual effort, unless backed up by very large capital, could hardly hope to set going.

9. Mr. Pandit rightly deprecates the extent to which nitrogenous products in the shape of oil-seeds and oil-cakes are being drained out of the country, but the remedy proposed by him in the acknowledged absence of any probability of an embargo being imposed on such exports, namely, the taxing, ostensibly for fiscal but practically for protective purposes, of imports of oil, both crude and refined, is not one upon which the Governor in Council is able to pronounce authoritatively. A proposal which appears to be of more immediate practical utility is that municipalities should be encouraged to treat newly-established oil mills with special consideration in the matter of local taxation and to provide them with good road communications. These suggestions should be communicated to municipal bodies within whose local limits factories have been or are likely to be established. It is evidently to their advantage that such enterprises should be encouraged and that a nascent industry should be afforded such assistance and facilities as may be

possible with due regard to the other interests of the community. With reference to the proposal that the railway companies should be approached with a view to the granting of concessionary freight rates for oil-seeds and their products, it is not possible for the local Government to take general action at present. They would be prepared, however, to consider the advisability of representing to the proper authorities any individual case in which it might be established that the existing rates were pressing with undue severity on the industry established in a particular centre.

10. With regard to the workers engaged in the indigenous industry, it must be admitted that, in the apparent absence of any possibility of development which would enable their processes to show an economic superiority over the methods of modern machinery, their gradual extinction is probably only a matter of time. No doubt the hardship incidental to this inevitable evolution will be mitigated by the absorption of a considerable proportion of the workers into the large scale industry, where their traditional experience and hereditary aptitude are likely to prove useful and where their earnings are likely to be at least as high as they are at present. In the meanwhile, the only direction in which their lot appears to be susceptible of improvement is by the formation of co-operative credit societies and unions. The existence in numerous centres of comparatively well-to-do *telis* who give evidence of considerable powers of business organization and a certain measure of financial capacity is a circumstance which is favourable to the establishment and successful working of such associations. The primary objects of the latter would be the advancing of loans to members to enable them to take advantage of favourable fluctuations of the market for the purchase of stocks of seed, and, in the case of unions, the provision of central storage depôts at which small purchasers could at little cost deposit their stocks pending actual consumption. The suggestion that Government should actively participate in the direction of such associations is not one that can be accepted, but these associations would, like other similar bodies, come under the general control and supervision of the Director of Co-operative Societies to whose special attention the above recommendations will be brought.

11. With regard to the large scale industry the report concludes with a number of useful and practical hints addressed to capitalists and factory owners which are derived from Mr. Pandit's experience of the organization and working of seed crushing factories in America. Particular stress is laid on the possibility, already referred to, of producing in India the best edible oil from cotton-seed, and

of utilizing the refuse oil, which is left over in the process of refinement, for the manufacture of soap. Government commend to the attention of those concerned the advice given for the avoidance of the errors, chiefly in the direction of false economy, which have characterized past enterprises and materially contributed to their failure.

12. The Oriental Translator to Government should be requested to translate this Resolution into Gujarati, Marathi and Kanarese and to forward the translations to the Manager, Government Central Press, who will print them and keep a sufficient number of copies in stock to meet the indents of district officers. All Collectors in the Presidency proper should be requested to take steps to give wide publicity to the Resolution.

13. Copies of the report should be kept for sale at the Government Book Depôt.



Co-operation.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORKING OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY INCLUDING SIND FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1914.—*Foolscap folio, 29 pp. letter-press including Government review and 45 pp. statistical tables* (Government Book Depôt, Bombay)—price 10 annas or 11d.

The following G. R. No. 10334, R. D., 28th October, 1914, reviews the report :—

The year 1913-14 marks a period of further rapid progress in the development of the co-operative movement among the agricultural and industrial classes of the Presidency. No less than 212 new societies of all kinds were registered during the year; the total membership rose from 46,221 to 66,704, and the working capital from Rs. 48,47,763 to Rs. 66,13,135. These increases are eminently satisfactory. But in estimating the progress of the movement, mere additions to the total number of societies, their membership and working capital, are of little value unless they are accompanied by a steady growth in their financial stability, improvement in their methods of management, and a corresponding increase in public interest and confidence in their potentialities. That these essentials are by no means lacking, the report now under review affords ample evidence. The fact that the societies, from the Central Bank down to the humblest village society, weathered with success the financial crisis of the year is striking proof of the soundness of the movement,

which is further exemplified by the increase in deposits in most of the limited societies, and by the transfer in some cases of sums withdrawn from the Banks during the crisis to the credit of Co-operative Societies. The few failures that have to be recorded are due as much to ignorance as to any other cause, and have, with one unfortunate exception, so far been attended with practically no loss to members or depositors.

2. While there has been a large increase in the number of agricultural societies—159 in all, they have again proved their capacity to do without Government assistance in the shape of loans, which now form only $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total working capital as compared with 9 per cent. last year and 20 per cent. in 1910. At the same time deposits of members and non-members show a satisfactory increase from 27 per cent. to 31 per cent. of the total working capital, and large loans were received from central financing institutions. These facts afford satisfactory evidence of the growth of public confidence in the financial stability of these societies, and of the benefit which the rayat derives from the access to the general money market afforded to him by his membership of a society. The Governor in Council has read with great interest the Registrar's remarks in paragraphs 32—37 of the report regarding co-operative purchase and distribution among agriculturists. The difficulties to be faced in this connection are undoubtedly formidable, but there cannot be the least doubt that the organisation on a co-operative basis of the purchase of agricultural requirements and the sale of agricultural produce is of very great importance to the welfare of the rayat. The beginnings of the purchase and distributive societies which are mentioned in these paragraphs, though small, are none the less hopeful, and under the special guidance of a keen and energetic officer like Mr. Gonehalli—who since the close of the year has been temporarily appointed as Assistant Registrar—more rapid progress in their development may be expected.

3. Among the Central Societies, the operations of the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank are growing steadily, especially in the financing of the sugarcane growers under the Nira Canal, for which purpose the greater part of its loans were advanced. The beneficial effect which the Nira Canal Societies derive from the access to the money market afforded to them by the Bank is exemplified by their steady progress during the year and the rise in their deposits both from members and non-members. In other directions, however, the growth of Central Societies is not proceeding as rapidly as might be desired. At present, except for the Registrar and his official staff, there is practically no intermediate agency between the Central Bank and the village society, and it is obvious that,

unless some non-official agency is supplied in the shape of Unions and District Banks which can bring the village society into touch with the Central Bank and afford the latter the essentially necessary guarantee based on individual knowledge of the financial position of applicant societies for loans, the movement is in danger of becoming cramped and over-officialised. The difficulties attending the creation of this intermediate agency have been clearly set forth by the Registrar in paragraph 15 of the report. The question is one which will doubtless be considered by the Imperial Committee which has recently been appointed to consider the question of co-operative developments in India, and which will commence its investigations shortly. It would, therefore, be premature to discuss or suggest the means of solving what is probably one of the most vital problems of the co-operative movement as far as it affects the agricultural community.

4. As regards other forms of co-operation, the progress achieved by the B. B. & C. I. Railway and G. I. P. Railway employés' societies has hitherto been eminently satisfactory, and they should serve as excellent examples of the benefits of co-operation to large bodies of employés under other public bodies and private companies. Unfortunately progress in the formation of societies among mill-hands and labourers in large industrial centres such as Bombay and Ahmedabad has hitherto been slow. The Governor in Council fully realizes the vital importance to the welfare of these classes of a spread of the knowledge and practice of co-operative principles, and the beneficial effect which their widespread adoption is certain to have in moulding on sound lines the development of urban and industrial conditions. In the opinion of the Governor in Council the initiative in spreading the movement among their employés should preferably come from the mill-owners and other large employers of labour who can assist it in many ways not open to Government. Of the success of such initiative the activities of the societies established among the hands employed at Ráo Sáheb Malji's mill at Broach and among those employed at the Gokák Mills afford excellent examples. But even where the employers fail to take the lead, substantial progress can be made, as is proved by the success of the redemption societies established on lines devised by Mr. Devdhar. The increase in the number of societies among members of the hand-loom weaving industry—for the continued prosperity of which the spread of co-operation is essential—is very gratifying, and the appointment of a central yarn broker in Bombay and the establishment of seven weaving schools under the control of the Registrar should assist the members in their competitive struggle with the output of the power-loom. It is a matter for regret that the

demonstrations held during the year of the advantages of the fly-shuttle loom have not on the whole been as successful in spreading the adoption of improved methods among this class of the community as might have been hoped, but, in view of the backwardness and poverty of the hand-loom weaving classes generally, progress in this direction must inevitably be slow.

5. In Sind the gradual progress of the co-operative movement has been sustained in the period under review. The year opened with eleven Co-operative Societies established in the Province, to which six new societies were added during the year. Owing to the lack of business training among the Zamindárs, the establishment and conduct of the affairs of agricultural societies in Sind are attended with especial difficulties, which can be surmounted only as the members learn by experience the necessity of care in the management of their affairs and of strictness in the recovery of outstanding loans.

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Education.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1913-14.—*Foolscap folio, 54 pp. letter-press and 28 pp. appendices* (Government Book Depôt, Bombay)—price 12 annas or 1s. 2d.

G. R. No. 3893, Ed. D., 5th December, 1914, which reviews this report, runs as follows :—

The total number of institutions of all kinds in the Bombay Presidency rose during the year under review from 17,120 to 17,914, with an increase from 987,685 to 1,029,017 in the number of persons receiving instruction in them. Numerical progress is naturally most conspicuous in the case of the primary schools, the number of which rose by nearly seven hundred to a total of 14,061, the attendance at them aggregating 847,706 as against 814,409 in the previous year. The number of secondary schools rose from 588 to 607, and the attendance from 80,144 to 84,547. As regards the financial results of the year, it is observed that out of the increase of six lakhs in the total expenditure on public instruction incurred from all sources, provincial revenues contributed nearly two lakhs, municipal funds half a lakh, school and college fees three lakhs, and private institutions and Native States rather more than a lakh each. On the other hand, the expenditure incurred by local boards declined by two lakhs, chiefly owing to a reduction in the outlay on school buildings. Of the total provincial expenditure for the year amounting to 70½ lakhs,

a sum of 30½ lakhs, exclusive of the charges on account of direction and inspection, was devoted to the maintenance of primary schools, the increase over the preceding year's expenditure on this object being about three and a half lakhs.

2. Several events of interest have contributed to render the year memorable from the point of view of collegiate education. The

Collegiate education.

University enjoyed the benefit of visits from such distinguished educationists as Sir Alfred Hopkinson, Professor Ramsay Muir and Professor Smithells, and that body is now considering the report of the first named which embodies a series of important recommendations and suggestions affecting every branch of its activities. A satisfactory settlement has been arrived at in regard to the question of the utilization of the recurring imperial grant for the development of the University as a teaching body, and a beginning has been made with the programme thus formulated by the deputation abroad of a graduate for the study of library administration and by the institution of a scheme of University lectures. In other directions also, as the Governor in Council is aware, the University has given proof of an enlightened and progressive spirit in the development of its policy, more especially in regard to the revision, where necessary, of its curricula. His Excellency in Council desires to acknowledge the value of the University's co-operation with him in the scheme of the Royal Institute of Science, which has taken the form of a contribution of one lakh towards the initial cost of the buildings. A feature of the year which is less a cause for satisfaction is the apparent lowering of the standard for the Matriculation examination, which resulted in the passing of nearly double the number of candidates compared with the previous year. The consequent unprecedented influx of first year students, a large proportion of whom cannot be regarded as properly prepared for higher education, has taxed the accommodation of the affiliated colleges to the utmost, the attendance at these institutions having risen at a bound by nearly 20 per cent. It is to be apprehended that the difficulties which arise from this situation will be further aggravated in the future by a considerable increase in the proportion of students admitted to the second year's course, unless, contrary to the experience of the year under review, the college authorities show a determination to maintain the same standard in their conduct of the examination which regulates these admissions as was set when that examination was under the direct control of the University. For these difficulties the establishment of new collegiate institutions, even if the early adoption of such a measure were practicable, would provide a mere

temporary palliative and would fail altogether to strike at the root of the problem. In the estimation of His Excellency the Governor in Council their true solution is to be found in the gradual elevation of the general plane of collegiate education, and the first step towards the attainment of this end should be the raising of the standard of the Matriculation examination, the object in view being the eventual transfer to the school curriculum of what now forms the initial stage of the collegiate course. Government have recently accepted a suggestion made by the University for the appointment of a jointly representative committee to deal comprehensively with the question of both the Matriculation and the School Final examinations, and they await the result of this committee's deliberations with full confidence that the true interests of higher education will receive a real impetus along sound lines.

3. With regard to professional colleges the only notable development during the year was the opening of the College of Commerce.

College of Commerce.

There was a large demand for admission and the institution entered on its career in encouraging conditions, but, as the Director observes, the possession of suitable buildings with the necessary adjuncts in the shape of a hostel and a play-ground are essential to its complete success. The question of their provision is engaging the attention of Government.

4. The Director traces the progress made up to date towards the completion of the programme of improvement and development laid down for secondary education in this Presidency.

Developments in secondary education.

The principal achievements of the year are the completion of a new high school for East Khandesh, the provision of quarters at the secondary training college for the Vice-Principal and 20 out of the 34 students, the further allotment of a recurring sum of Rs. 26,000 for the raising of the pay of assistant masters, the appointment of an inspector of science teaching to be followed by the establishment of a properly equipped laboratory in every high school, and the sanctioning of the appointment of an inspector of drawing which is an essential feature of a scheme for the reorganization of the teaching of drawing throughout the Presidency. The scheme for the medical inspection of school children has recently received the sanction of the Secretary of State and will, it is hoped, shortly be brought into operation. Much attention has been paid to the development of visual instruction; every high school is now equipped with a lantern and slides, while nearly a lakh of rupees

has been sanctioned for the distribution of stereoscopes and stereoscopic pictures to both secondary and primary schools.

The total direct expenditure on secondary schools during the year amounted to 36½ lakhs, an advance of more than three lakhs on last year's disbursements.

5. The Governor in Council has read with interest the detailed account given in the report of the progress during the year of the twenty Government high schools for boys.

Government high schools.

The record is on the whole a satisfactory one, but it is evident that frequent changes of staff have in some degree militated against steady advance, and it is hoped that every effort will be made to ensure greater continuity in future in this respect. With regard to hostels it seems that the servant difficulty has in several cases obtruded itself and that the comparatively high cost of living in the hostels has tended to discourage resort to them. Rather than that the utility of these institutions, on the establishment of which heavy expenditure has been incurred, should be impaired by their failure to secure a full complement of residents, the Governor in Council would be prepared to consider proposals for meeting these difficulties by the grant of reasonable pecuniary concessions. As against these setbacks there has been substantial improvement and development in several new directions. The allotment to every high school of a sum of money for the conduct of excursions is an innovation which cannot fail to exercise a broadening effect on the pupils' minds. A definite beginning has been made with the imparting of moral instruction, while arrangements for the introduction of manual training and the proper organization of science teaching are well in hand. The holding of a special class of instruction for masters under Mr. Wren should serve to put the teaching of physical exercises on sounder basis. Measures have been instituted for bringing headmasters and inspecting officers into closer touch and sympathy with the work and aims of the Secondary Training College. Thanks to the praiseworthy co-operation of a number of high officers the school prize-distributions have in most cases been elevated into something more inspiring and less prosaic than such functions were apt to be in the past. Especially to be commended is the introduction of Mr. Miller's scout system in the Belgaum High School which appears to have had an extraordinary effect in arousing the enthusiasm of boys and masters alike. Finally, the Governor in Council desires to record his appreciation of the highly meritorious services rendered by two retiring headmasters, Khan Bahadur Contractor of the

Elphinstone High School, and Rao Bahadur Jathar of the Dharwar High School, both of them representatives of the best type of Indian headmaster.

6. Some of the aided high schools, the total number of pupils at which rose in the course of the year from sixteen to eighteen thousand, appear to have done excellent work, the reports regarding certain of these schools in Sind being especially encouraging. Unfortunately the constantly increasing and spreading demand for English education is a direct inducement to the establishment of proprietary schools which, in order to afford a margin of profit, are run at a minimum cost with inadequate and ill-paid staffs. These schools receive no grants as they do not conform to the requirements of the department, a circumstance which in many cases is both the cause and the result of their deficiencies in personnel and equipment. As regards European schools, it is satisfactory to note that the recent imperial grants are acknowledged as having been of great value in enabling them to obtain better teachers. There has also been considerable activity in the direction of improving the physical conditions in which their work is carried on, the building grants for the year amounting to a lakh and a half with an addition of Rs. 13,000 for equipment grants.

7. Turning to primary education, 462 new local board schools were opened during the year. The total number of such schools which have been brought into existence since the policy of rapidly extending the facilities for elementary instruction was systematically pursued has thus been raised to 2,381. A large proportion of these schools are in the Central Division, where no fewer than 39 per cent. of the existing primary schools have been established within the last five years. In such circumstances it is not a matter for surprise that the demand for competent teachers should have largely outrun the supply, and that the results, as manifested in the staffing of new schools by unqualified masters, should evoke some unfavourable comment. But it should be recognized at the same time that to have deferred the creation of new schools until teachers of the desired quality were actually forthcoming for them would have meant the indefinite postponement of all effective advance in the direction of breaking down the illiteracy of the rural population. Gradually, as by the spread of education in the more backward tracts the difficulty of obtaining local material and the consequent necessity of importing teachers from outside disappear, equilibrium between supply and demand will tend to be established. In the meanwhile the Governor in Council fully recognizes the

Primary education : general considerations.

desirability of further improving the prospects of untrained teachers in the Presidency proper, but he considers that the question must for the present be subordinated to the more pressing one of satisfying the legitimate claims of trained teachers and thus holding out the strongest inducements to teachers to elevate themselves from the ranks of the untrained. Towards effecting this an additional sum of a lakh and a half was spent during the year, the total expenditure on this object being thus brought up to over six lakhs.

8. The practical effects of the enforcement of the recent decision to concentrate the teaching of the higher primary standards in the larger schools are manifesting themselves in the elimination of these standards from a large number of schools in which they had hitherto been maintained but very scantily supported. The Governor in Council trusts that the fact that in the Northern Division alone has there been any demand for scholarships to enable boys to proceed from rural to full primary schools is not to be regarded as an indication that elsewhere the new policy is tending to discourage the taking of the higher standards. If there is any ground for suspecting such a tendency it would be desirable to put the matter to the proof by a comparative scrutiny of the attendance in the higher standards of the schools in a determined area. There are signs that the new lower standards are somewhat overloaded, but this is a point in regard to which further experience must be acquired before a definite conclusion can be formed.

9. The question of the housing and equipping of primary schools continues to engage attention, and free grants amounting to nearly seven lakhs in the case of local boards and to a lakh and a half in the case of municipalities were allotted during the year in connexion with those objects. Publicity has already been given to the remarkable movement in the East Khandesh district for the collection of funds for building school houses, but the Governor in Council desires to call attention to the action now being taken in that district by the formation of taluka associations for controlling the work of construction and organizing the collection of further funds. He trusts that so beneficial a movement will find imitators in other parts of the Presidency where systematic action of this nature would go far towards solving the difficult problem of school accommodation. No progress seems to have been made in the direction of evolving a type design for a rudimentary and comparatively inexpensive form of school building. It is hoped that the matter will be kept in view.

10. Appreciable advance has been made in connexion with female education, the increase during the year in the number of female scholars in institutions of all kinds being ten thousand, or roughly at the rate of six per cent. The Director, referring to the spreading, but still sporadic, demand for secondary education for girls in outlying localities away from educational centres, suggests that the difficulty of meeting it might to some extent be overcome if municipalities were to attach teachers of English to their primary schools for girls. The Governor in Council agrees that such a proposal would not be open to the objections which can generally be urged against the introduction of English into vernacular schools. The municipalities of Satara and Sholapur appear already to have adopted this suggestion. The appointment of an inspectress for Urdu schools in the Central Division has resulted in a considerable addition to the number of such schools, and concurrently there has been established a Government Central Urdu school for girls at Poona which has been the subject of special attention.

11. His Excellency in Council has now before him the numerous recommendations of the Mahomedan education committee, and is also giving consideration to the question of the utilization of Mr. Mahomed Yusuf Ismail's donation of eight lakhs for the promotion of higher education among Mahomedans. He gathers from the report that a serious obstacle to progress, so far as the teaching in Urdu schools is concerned, is the lamentable ignorance of that language displayed by the teachers. The Urdu training class recently instituted at Ahmedabad was a partial failure from this cause, nearly half the number of students admitted to it being found unfit to go through the course. To meet the difficulty of finding qualified Urdu teachers, it will probably be found necessary to establish central schools on the lines of the one at Tankaria in Gujarat. In the Northern Division candidates were for the first time allowed to take the vernacular final examination in Urdu instead of the local vernacular, but only three out of 143 Mahomedan candidates availed themselves of this concession. It has been decided to extend the concession to the other divisions, but unless it obtains more favour in them than in Gujarat, the experiment may have to be discontinued.

12. The Director gives an interesting account of the work of the several normal institutions of the Presidency, from which it appears that there has been a general increase in their attendance. Satisfactory as this is from the point of view of the ever

increasing demand for trained teachers, there is, as the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp points out, a danger that some of these colleges will outgrow the dimensions compatible with the imparting of practical, as distinguished from theoretical, instruction. The proposal, therefore, that any further important extension of facilities for the training of teachers should take the form of the establishment of an additional vernacular training college for men appears to the Governor in Council to be a prudent one. It is gratifying to note the success which, thanks largely to the tact and ability of the two persons to whom its conduct was entrusted, attended the experiment of utilizing diplomates of Secondary Training College for holding classes of instruction in teaching for the masters of the aided high schools in Poona and for supervising their actual teaching in the schools.

In connexion with the work of the vernacular training colleges reference may appropriately be made to the services rendered by their
Reviewing of books for schools. Vice-Principals in examining and reporting on books proposed for use in schools. In particular Mr. P. R. Godbole, of the Poona College, deserves special credit for the great mass of literature reviewed by him in this manner.

13. The additions during the year to the personnel of the Department have
Administration. been considerable, including a special deputy for Urdu schools in the Central Division, an inspectress of Urdu girls' schools in the same division, two additional deputies for Sind, a special deputy with two assistants for Mulla schools in that province, and two additional assistants, one for Bombay and the other for Karachi. Besides these inspecting appointments, the clerical establishments of deputies were strengthened throughout.

14. The Director has this year included in his report a special chapter
Imperial grants. reviewing the progress made in the disposal of the imperial grants. The fact that, in the course of the three years 1911-12 to 1913-14, out of grants aggregating 73 lakhs, 29 lakhs were actually spent and 35 lakhs were pledged, leaving only 9 lakhs still to be allocated, affords an indication of the heavy burden of work which the disposal of these grants has imposed on the Department during this period and the promptitude and energy with which it has acquitted itself of the task. The Governor in Council takes this opportunity of placing on record his high appreciation of

the constructive and organizing capacity, the financial ability, and the industry and thoroughness of which the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp has given proof in planning out and controlling the expenditure of these immense sums of money, allotted as they were to a great variety of objects, several of which were of an entirely novel character requiring careful preparation and the improvisation of new methods and new agencies.

15. The acknowledgments of Government are due to the Department as a whole for another year's successful and progressive administration. In particular, His Excellency in Council is aware of the very great strain which the extraordinary expansion of every branch of education in this Presidency has imposed on the inspectors, and he is cordially appreciative of the loyal manner in which they have responded to the call made upon them. He trusts that certain proposals, which have recently been sanctioned, will afford them much needed relief.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1913-14.—*Foolscap folio, 61 pp.* (Government Book Depôt, Bombay)—price 8 annas or 9d.

The supplement, which is purely statistical, is published separately from the report itself, as the information contained in it is not likely to prove of much interest to the ordinary reader.

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Excise.

REPORTS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE EXCISE DEPARTMENT (ABKARI AND OPIUM) IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, SIND AND ADEN FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1913-1914.—*Foolscap folio, 51 pp. letter-press including Government review and 61 pp. statistical tables* (Government Book Depôt, Bombay)—price Rs. 3-6-0 or 5s.

The publication is reviewed in the following G. R. No. 12100, R. D., 5th December, 1914:—

The returns for the year under report show that the decrease from year to year in the consumption of country spirit which has been recorded in the reports of the past three years is still in progress. In Bombay City there has

been a rise in consumption of 29,142 proof gallons and in rural areas of 12,751 proof gallons, but this increase has been more than counterbalanced by a decrease of 44,263 gallons in head-quarter towns and in towns of a population of 10,000 and over, the net decrease for the Presidency proper as a whole being 2,368 proof gallons. The decreases that have occurred are reported to be due mainly to the raising of the still-head duty and maximum selling price, as for example in the towns of Belgaum and Bhusával and in the districts of Sholápur, Ratnágiri, Thána and Kolába, and it is satisfactory to find that the measures which Government may legitimately take to restrict excessive drinking are producing their due effect. Though more liquor was consumed in Bombay City than in the previous year, the figure is still less than the average of the previous five years. The increases that have occurred in districts in the mofussil are attributed to the effect of the good harvest of the year, to the congregation of labour on large public and other works, to an increase in the number of marriages, and in the districts of Kaira and Panch Maháls to the activities of the Excise staff in suppressing illicit distillation which is still rife in these areas. In most districts which show an increase the figures for the year under report can be matched or are exceeded by figures recorded in the past. In the district of Dhárwár however an almost continuous rise appears to be in progress. In 1907-08 the consumption of country spirit in this district was at the rate of 2·9 drams per head with a previous five years' average of 2·6 drams per head: the rate has now risen to 5·7 drams per head with 4·5 drams per head as the average of the previous five years. The Commissioner should be requested to investigate more fully the circumstances which have produced this marked change.

2. The results obtained from the experiment made in the Broach district with the object of supplanting the use of 25° U. P. liquor by the weaker 60° U. P. have been so encouraging that it is being extended to all the other districts except Kaira where an experiment on similar lines is already in operation. The still-head duty was raised in the towns of Belgaum and Bhusával, in five tálukas of Surat, in the coast tálukas of Kánara and throughout the districts of Sholápur, Ratnágiri, Thána and Kolába. In Gujarát much more might be done in this direction if the administration were not hampered by the failure of the authorities in the Native State territories on our border to co-operate in the improvements which Government are desirous of introducing. Government trust that the Commissioner will be able in the near future to secure a good working arrangement. *

3. An appreciable reduction in the number of shops for the retail sale of country spirit was effected at the commencement of the year under report. The Thána district heads the list with a reduction of 27 out of a total decrease for the Presidency proper of 70 shops. In the majority of cases the shops were closed on the recommendation of the Collectors based on the policy of Government of abolishing shops which there is any reasonable ground for believing are superfluous. From the figures in appendix B it is seen that the Advisory Committees were active and that in most cases their recommendations were adopted.

4. In connection with the regulation of the consumption of toddy the most marked feature of the year was an increase in the number of licenses for domestic consumption, chiefly in the Surat district, where the Kaliparáj population took advantage of the concession granted by Government. It is satisfactory to observe that the people in the Panch' Maháls have now accommodated themselves to the restrictions which it was deemed advisable to impose on the consumption of raw toddy. The receipts under the head of toddy increased by Rs. 67,074, of which roughly half a lách was under license fees and the balance under tree tax.

5. Under the head of foreign liquor no separate record has been kept for Bombay City of the quantity sold to the public for consumption and sold to other licensees. In the mofussil figures the only point of note is an increase in the consumption of fermented liquors, due to larger sales under canteen licenses and also to an increase in the demand for beer among the general population. The number of licenses for the retail sale of foreign liquor was reduced by eight, chiefly owing to the closing of certain shops which were deemed unnecessary or undesirable.

6. The decrease in the consumption of country spirit has not been accompanied by any significant increase in the consumption of other intoxicants. The use of *charas* is now on the road to complete extinction. The measures taken for the suppression of cocaine smuggling have had an appreciable effect. Several large seizures have been made, and it is a matter of great satisfaction to Government that the Commissioner is able to report that the decline of 56 per cent. in cases detected in Bombay is due to an actual decline in the hawking of the drug. Outside Bombay City the cocaine habit is believed to have taken a hold only in the cities of Ahmedabad and Surat, and in these places, in spite of the

great difficulties that attend the detection of this underhand traffic, the Department has attained a considerable measure of success in bringing some of the principal dealers to justice. A small increase in the retail sale of *ganja* is set off by a decrease under *bhang*, on which the duty was raised at the beginning of the year. The consumption of opium in the Presidency proper fell by 7·8 per cent., the main contributing causes being an increase in the selling price and a lowering of the maximum limit of possession from three to one tola. This decrease in consumption was accompanied by a rise in revenue of Rs. 3,40,000.

7. During the year the separate shop system was substituted for the monopoly farm of opium in Surat. It has since been extended to the remaining districts in Gujarát and is now universal for the Presidency. This system, together with the arrangement for obtaining all supplies from the Government factories and at a fixed price, has enabled Government to apply a higher and more uniform rate of taxation on opium, resulting in a substantial increase in revenue, a benefit which has been shared by the Native States which draw their supplies from Government depôts.

8. The decrease in the number of offences against the *ábkári* laws is the result of the decrease in the cocaine traffic alluded to above. Leaving out of account the figures for Bombay City, there has been a rise of 301 in the number of detected cases falling almost entirely under the head of illicit distillation. As this result is due not to any unusual prevalence of this form of offence but to the success of the preventive measures taken by the Department, more particularly in the districts of Kaira and Thána, Government agree with the Commissioner that it is an eminently satisfactory feature of the year's work.

9. A slight decrease is recorded in the return of cases of drunkenness dealt with by Magistrates. In this connection Government note with satisfaction that the Commissioner is instituting special measures for the detection of cases of permitting drunkenness on licensed premises.

10. The report for the Province of Sind discloses a slight increase in the consumption of country spirit and foreign spirits and a large sale of foreign fermented liquors. The retail sale of *bhang* was larger than in the previous year, but it is evident that considerable illicit supplies of this drug and of *ganja* are still obtainable. The use of *charas*, it is gratifying to find, is being ousted under the almost prohibitive taxation imposed at the beginning of the year. The consumption of opium declined under an increase of duty. The Department was

able to effect a substantial reduction in the number of retail shops, the return being less by 6 country spirit, 22 opium and 49 intoxicating drugs shops.

11. Besides the activities of the larger Temperance Associations at Bombay and Poona the reports bear testimony to the effect of various local movements organised to promote abstention from liquor. Though these are apt to be sporadic, they are welcome as healthy signs of moral development. The movement in Sukkur deserves special notice, as it is reported to have contributed to a decrease in the consumption of liquor in this district for the second year in succession.

12. The administration of the Department in Aden during the year has been satisfactory.

13. The gross revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 2,23,37,201, representing an increase of Rs. 10,28,639 over the previous year. The total net revenue after allowing for the refunds to Native States under opium was Rs. 2,10,62,235, a rise on the year of nearly $8\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs.

14. The Governor in Council is pleased to record his appreciation of the work done by the Department during the year throughout the Presidency.

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Miscellaneous.

REPORT OF THE COLA'BA FIRE COMMITTEE.—*Foolscap folio, 23 pp.* (Government Book Depôt, Bombay)—price 8 annas or 9d.

This Committee was appointed in April, 1914, to enquire into the causes of the outbreaks of fire on the Cotton Green and to consider and recommend what preventive and protective measures should be adopted to guard against such outbreaks in future. Paragraph 11 of the report summarises the Committee's suggestions for preventive and precautionary action as follows:—

(i) The removal of the Cotton Green from Colaba to some more spacious, better arranged, better drained and more remote site.

(ii) The restriction of the height of cotton stacks, with proper alleys, lanes or roads between the various stacks and jathas.

(iii) The storage of cotton in godowns which are properly built.

(iv) The organization and maintenance by the cotton merchants and insurance companies jointly of a better staff for guarding the Green.

(v) The provision of an adequate number of hydrants and full pressure of water throughout the 24 hours.

(vi) Efforts by insurance companies to safeguard as closely as possible their own interests after a fire has occurred.

(vii) The institution of a tribunal or court of enquiry of the nature referred to in the preceding paragraph.

G. R. No. 8523, G. D., 23rd October, 1914, reviews the report in the following terms :—

His Excellency the Governor in Council desires to express his acknowledgments to the Chairman and Members of the Committee, both collectively and individually, for their labours in connexion with this enquiry and for the interesting and useful report in which they have presented their conclusions. Special recognition is due to the assistance rendered by Captain Higham, Dr. Mann and Mr. Turner in undertaking a series of experiments and observations with regard to the combustible character of baled cotton.

2. The Governor in Council has no hesitation in accepting the conclusion arrived at by the Committee that the unprecedented series of cotton fires which occurred in the course of last hot weather was due to wilful and fraudulent incendiarism, the motive for which is to be found in the exceptional conditions which characterized the cotton market during that season. It is not altogether a matter for surprise that, in the absence of a definite clue, the Committee should have found itself unable to determine upon which of the several classes which stood to benefit by the destruction of large stocks of cotton the culpability for these conflagrations lay. This failure, regrettable as it is from the point of view of the vindication of public and commercial morality, has not precluded the Committee from advancing a number of useful and practical recommendations. The adoption of these recommendations is well calculated, Government think, to prevent the perpetration of similar acts of incendiarism in the future and thereby to save the cotton trade of the city from being subjected to the disability of excessive insurance rates or even exposed to the danger of total dislocation by the refusal of the insurance offices to accept risks under any conditions.

3. With regard to the provision of temporary accommodation pending the completion of the Sewri Reclamation, Government are aware that the Port Trust are making arrangements, at a cost of approximately three lakhs, to lay out a suitable storage ground near the reclamation. This, in conjunction with the

existing Cotton Green, will admit of even a large crop being stored in conditions which will not reproduce the dangerous features which characterized the storing of last year's crop.

4. It is understood that the insurance companies have already taken action, by the imposition of almost prohibitive rates where these precautions are not observed, to compel the restriction of the height of stacks of bales and the provision of a liberal allowance of free space between adjoining stacks. The provision of the additional storage area referred to above will facilitate the adoption of these very necessary safeguards.

5. Government specially commend to the notice of the Chamber of Commerce, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, the Cotton Trades Association and the Bombay Fire Insurance Association the recommendations of the Committee to the effect that the cotton merchants and the insurance companies should combine to organize and maintain an efficient and trustworthy staff for the protection of the cotton stocks in which they are interested, and that the latter bodies should in future take more effective steps to defend their interests against extortionate or fraudulent claims. They have no doubt that the further recommendation of the Committee as to the provision of an adequate number of hydrants and the maintenance of a full pressure of water in connexion with the areas where cotton is stacked will occupy the attention of the Municipality when the completion of the duplication of the Tansa main renders this improvement practicable.

6. The Committee's final recommendation relates to the constitution of a special authority legally empowered to conduct enquiries into all fires occurring in Bombay which involve injury or loss of property. Government are not in a position at the present moment to pass orders with regard to this important proposal, but it will receive their careful consideration.

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Police.

POLICE REPORT ON THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS FOR THE YEAR 1913.—*Foolscap folio, 41 pages letter-press and 19 pages appendices* (Government Book Depôt, Bombay)—price 8 annas or 9d.

The report on the police of Bombay Town and Island has been noticed on pages 208 to 211 of the last issue of the *Quarterly* (No. 3). The report now

under notice deals with all the remaining police of the Presidency, and has been reviewed in the following G. R. No. 6899, J. D., 24th September, 1914:—

For reasons into which it is unnecessary to enter here, the figures of crime and offences of all sorts in the Bombay Presidency exhibit, as a general rule, a tendency to rise steadily from year to year. The figures of 1912, however, owing to an unfavourable season for agriculture and to other temporary causes, were so abnormally in excess of those of 1911 as to make a reaction in 1913 almost inevitable. Under many heads the decline is so great that it is of more interest to compare the statistics of 1913 with those of 1911, itself a year slightly above the average in criminality, than with those of 1912.

2. The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences in 1913 was 115,136, as against 115,423 in 1911 and 120,100 in 1912. The total number of complaints cognizable by and reported to the police, and cases taken up by them on their own initiative, was 36,950, as against 35,721 in 1911 and 41,342 in 1912. The year under review thus exhibits a decline to the extent of 4,392 cases as compared with its immediate predecessor. Of this decrease, 2,550 cases must be attributed to Sind, and 85 per cent. of these, again, to the abolition of the faulty system of registration introduced on the Sind Railways in 1912. Putting this latter factor aside, there still remains a decrease of over 2,000 cases reported in the whole Presidency upon the figures of 1912, but an increase of 1,229 upon those of 1911.

3. When, however, false and mistaken cases and cases under miscellaneous Acts are both excluded, the figures of 1913 are hardly so satisfactory. True cognizable cases under the Penal Code amounted to 25,033, as against 25,837 in the previous year, giving a decrease of 804 cases only. In 1911 the number was as low as 21,413.

4. The number of true murder cases, 345, stands between the figures of 1911 and 1912, *i. e.*, 321 and 359, respectively, true dacoities were more numerous even than in 1912, the numbers being 159 and 147, respectively. Burglaries, on the other hand, declined from 7,443 to 7,329, which, however, was much in excess of the figure for 1911.

5. Opinions are unanimous that there was substantial decline in criminality in 1913, due partly to a favourable season and partly to the activity of the police in various directions, but especially against criminal tribes. The smallness of the decline in the register of true crime must be attributed partly to the

progressive increase in the number of police stations, and partly, again, to the increased readiness of station officers to register crime.

6. A gradual but appreciable increase is reported in the use by station officers of their power to refuse investigation. The Governor in Council agrees with the Inspector-General of Police that this is a desirable development. Malicious complaints declined, but not proportionately to the total of cases for disposal. There were 153 convictions during the year for the offence of making a false complaint, as against 179 in 1912. There is evidence that misplaced leniency continues to be shown by magistrates in passing sentences for this offence, which is none the less outrageous or dangerous because it is of common occurrence. The Governor in Council finds it necessary once more to invite the attention of magistrates to their power of fining complainants under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code. The number of cases in which that power was used, instead of increasing, as was to be wished, declined from 216 in 1912 to 199 in 1913.

7. The ratio of undetected cases to true crime of all classes disposed of was lower than it has been in any year since 1906. In the case of Penal Code cases, the percentage fell from 39.2 to 38.1 in the Presidency proper, and from 58.59 to 54.64 in Sind. The ratios of 1911 were practically the same as those of 1912. The improvement shown in the year under review is therefore cause for congratulation.

8. The influx into the Bombay Presidency of wandering criminal gangs expelled from His Highness the Nizam's dominions continued, though not to so great an extent as in 1912. Mang Garudis and Kanjarbhats expelled from His Highness's territory committed depredations both in Sholapur and in West Khândesh. Vigorous and successful action was, however, taken against criminal tribes by the police in many districts. In Sholapur a successful campaign was organised against the Kaikadis, and a gang of them was brought to trial and sentenced. In Poona a large gang of Bhamptas was similarly dealt with. In Dhárwâr a gang of Korchas from Bellary district, in the Madras Presidency, was broken up by the police. In Belgaum district gangs of Berads were broken up. The measures taken for the reformation of the Chapparbands and Ghantichors have so far been distinctly successful. Various tribes were notified under the Criminal Tribes Act during the year. Arrangements for the more systematic working of the Act on uniform lines throughout the Presidency are still under consideration. In Sind there has been a recrudescence in the last two years of

murders committed by the notorious Hurs. In 1913 no less than nine murders were committed by them in one taluka alone. The policy of strict control under the Criminal Tribes Act which has been adopted by the Commissioner is amply justified, and effective measures will be required for some time to come in order to diminish the intimidation exercised by this murderous sect over the surrounding population. The question of modifying or supplementing the measures hitherto adopted with a view to making them more effective is engaging the serious consideration of the Governor in Council.

9. Out of a total of 1,049 cases returned as serious, the scenes of 684 were visited by gazetted police officers. This is a distinct improvement upon the performance of the previous year, and the improvement is most marked where it was most clearly called for, *i. e.*, in Sind. The same remarks apply also to inspections of police stations and outposts. The Commissioners of the Northern and Southern Divisions should be requested to comment in their future reports on the sufficiency or otherwise of the inspection work done by Superintendents and their Assistants.

10. The number of police stations was increased during the year by 14, while the number of outposts was reduced by 21. Punishments continue to decrease in number, while rewards have increased. The Inspector-General observes that supervision becomes more effective each year, and his inference is probably correct, that recent statistics of punishment prove a distinct and continued improvement to have taken place in the conduct of the force. The percentage of literate officers and men now stands at 55.2. The difficulty of obtaining satisfactory recruits continues to be remarked upon. The number of vacancies at the close of the year was 424, of which 203 were in Sind. The Governor in Council fully recognises the need of large grants for police buildings, the inadequacy of which is unfortunately reacting both upon the health of the force and upon recruiting. As the Inspector-General remarks, an extra allotment of Rs. 2,36,102 from the Provincial balance was sanctioned by the Government of India in the course of the year for certain major police works, and the Governor in Council will endeavour to devote substantial sums to this head in each of the next few years.

11. The Criminal Investigation Department appears to have done a good year's work. The armed police showed a further improvement in musketry. The record for the year of Police Training School at Násik is satisfactory. The School unfortunately received five students whose failure was a foregone conclu-

standard of energy and initiative, and the Inspector-General has again had occasion to bring to notice the able and judicious administration by Mr. Beatty of the Southern Range. The Criminal Investigation Department has successfully continued its delicate and highly responsible duties under the skilful direction of Mr. Guider, and the Governor in Council is gratified to observe that work of special excellence has been performed by a large number of officers among the Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents throughout the Presidency and Sind.



Public Health and Sanitation.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE CIVIL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR 1913.—*Foolscap folio, 8 pp. letter-press and 85 pp. statistical appendices* (Government Book Depôt, Bombay)—price 14 annas or 1s. 4d.

This report deals not only with the year 1913, but with the triennial period ending with that year. It has been reviewed in G. R. No. 7736, G. D., 30th September, 1914, which runs as follows :—

The total number of medical institutions available for public use in the Bombay Presidency rose from 698 on the 1st January, 1911, the opening day of the triennium under review, to 742 on the 31st December, 1913, its closing day. These figures, however, are inclusive of some three hundred private non-aided institutions, a considerable proportion of which are of an ephemeral character. The number of State, State-aided and railway institutions rose between the above dates from 397 to 419, the increase of 22 including one civil hospital and 11 local fund and municipal dispensaries. The number of beds in these institutions rose from 5,888 to 6,518.

2. During the last preceding triennium the average of the number of patients treated in any one year was 22,38,279, the corresponding figure for the triennium under review being 23,01,989, an increase of 62,810. The extent to which women and children resort to medical institutions has recently developed in a remarkable manner. Taking into account State and State-aided institutions of all kinds there has been an increase during the triennium of 18 and 20 per cent. in the attendance of in-door patients among women and children, respectively, and of 5 per cent. in the case of out-door patients. The rates of increase stated

in the report, which leaves out of account institutions specially intended for women, are even more remarkable.

3. Malaria continues to be by far the most prolific cause of admission to hospital, accounting for nearly one-sixth of the total number of admissions. The recorded figures, moreover, do not include over a lakh of cases treated by the itinerant medical officers deputed to specially malarious tracts. Quinine "treatments" to the value of half-a-lakh were issued to the public in the course of the first two years of the triennial period; their popularity as a prophylactic is rapidly extending.

The anticipation of an increase in tubercular cases, indicated in the last triennial review, has unfortunately been verified, the figures having risen by as much as 23 per cent.; but as is observed in the Surgeon General's report, this purely statistical comparison should not be regarded, in view of the presence of other factors making for increase, as representing the measure of the actual spread of tuberculosis. It cannot be doubted, however, that present-day economic and sociological changes in India tend strongly to the increased prevalence of this disease, and the Governor in Council concurs in the view expressed by the Surgeon General as to the necessity of establishing special wards and dispensaries for the reception of cases. The question is already engaging attention. These same changes have manifested themselves in another direction also, for the report no doubt correctly attributes to them the very considerable increase in admissions to hospital on account of bodily injuries.

4. There was an increase of over eleven thousand in the average number of operations annually performed during the triennium, the percentage of cases ending fatally being practically unchanged, namely, 0.52. The Governor in Council concurs in thinking that these results testify to the high standard of surgical skill maintained in the hospitals and to the present excellence of their equipment on which a sum of nearly two lakhs was spent in the course of the preceding triennium.

5. The average annual expenditure on hospitals and dispensaries during the triennial period under review was over twenty-two lakhs, as against a previous record of nearly nineteen lakhs. Of this former sum nearly half was contributed by Government, while local and municipal funds were responsible for six and a half lakhs of the remainder. The average cost per patient rose from Re. 0-13-6 to Re. 0-14-3.

6. The Governor in Council observes with satisfaction the progress of the movement for the establishment of nursing associations, the number of which increased by four during the triennium. No movement is more calculated to overcome the inherent reluctance of the women of the country to resort to public medical institutions, especially as in-door patients. Much, however, still remains to be done in this direction, as at present only half the civil hospitals are provided with nursing staffs. Government bear a moiety of the expenditure incurred by the associations, and their share amounted in 1913 to a lakh and a quarter. The Governor in Council cordially endorses the well-deserved tribute which the Surgeon General pays to the ladies and gentlemen who devote their time and labour to the support and management of these beneficent bodies.

7. During the triennium a civil hospital was established at Jalgaon, the head-quarters of the East Khándesh District. The event was unique inasmuch as, through the admirable generosity and public spirit of the local people encouraged and organized by the efforts of Mr. Simcox, the Collector, the completed building was presented bodily to Government, fully equipped in every detail. Another noteworthy event was the donation by the Hon'ble Sirdar Sir Chinubhai Madhav-lal, Bart., C.I.E., of a sum of Rs. 1,15,000 for the endowment of a training school for nurses and midwives in connexion with the Victoria Jubilee Dispensary at Ahmedabad. Nine new dispensaries were established during the triennium under the scheme for the encouragement of such institutions in rural areas. Finally the Surgeon General's report enumerates a number of structural additions and improvements to existing institutions ; some of these have been rendered possible by acts of private munificence with which are associated the names of Khan Bahadur Navroji Pestonji Vakil, C.I.E., Mr. M. S. Vakharia, Sirdar Bomanji Ardeshir Dalal, Mr. G. P. Agarwale and Bai Jerbai N. Wadia. Many needs, however, still require to be met both in Bombay and in the mofussil. The number of beds is generally insufficient to satisfy the ever-increasing demand for accommodation, while the necessity of special provision for maternity, advanced tubercular and chronic incurable cases is almost everywhere making itself felt. There is thus a wide field for benefactions on the part of private individuals, and the Governor in Council entertains the hope that the triennium now commenced will witness a marked development in this direction.

8. In conclusion His Excellency in Council desires to give expression to his appreciation of the services rendered by the officers of the Medical Department in the cause of the prevention and relief of human suffering. That the report under

review should contain so eminently satisfactory a record of achievement and progress in every branch of the department is, he considers, very largely due to the high standard of professional skill, the keen desire to keep abreast of the developments of medical science and the deep sense of duty of which the officers of the medical services of Government have as a body given proof.

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FIFTIETH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY, 1913.—*Foolscap folio, 47 pp. letter-press and 21 pp. statistical statements* (Government Book Depôt, Bombay)—price 10 annas or 11d.

This publication contains not only the report of the Sanitary Commissioner, but also the reports of the Health Officers of the three ports of Bombay, Karachi and Aden, and the report of the Sanitary Board, whose special duty is to examine water-supply and drainage projects. The whole blue book has been reviewed by Government in G. R. No. 9133, G. D., 12th November, 1914, which runs as follows :—

Major Hutchinson should be thanked for a full and interesting report. By comparison with a year of such high mortality as that of 1912, the year 1913, with which the Sanitary Commissioner's present report deals, must be regarded as having been, generally speaking, a healthy one for the Bombay Presidency. This is in a large measure attributable to the more favourable climatic conditions which prevailed during the critical period of the year, the monsoon season being characterized in its early stages by abundant and even heavy rainfall, while during its concluding months the rainfall was in marked defect, circumstances which, whatever their effect on the agricultural prospects, tended directly to restrict the operation of the causes of sickness and mortality during the unhealthier season of the year. Another cause of the reduced death rate was the comparatively moderate prevalence of epidemic disease.

2. The number of births registered during the year approximated closely to that of 1912 and was in excess of the decennial mean by over a quarter of a lakh. The Sanitary Commissioner's observations regarding the extreme range of variation in local birth rates are of special interest. The extraordinarily low birth rate, *viz.*, only 21·06 as against 37·99 for the Presidency proper, which continues to be recorded for Sind in the face of the steady growth of the population

as witnessed by successive census returns, taken in conjunction with the constant excess of the urban over the rural rate, affords indisputable evidence of markedly defective registration in that province. The effect of the existence of scarcity conditions and of resultant emigration is indicated by the drop in the Ahmednagar birth rate from 47.75 to 34.23 within the space of three years.

3. Fewer deaths were recorded in 1913 than in any year since 1909, the number being one lakh short of the decennial mean and the rate of mortality falling from 34.88 per mille in the preceding year to only 26.63. This welcome decline was observable in every district of the Presidency except that of the Upper Sind Frontier. As was to be expected, it is most marked in the districts which in the previous year were most severely visited by cholera, such as East Khandesh, Poona, Nasik and Satara. For the first time separate statistics for rabies appear in this report. The total number of deaths from rabies was 128, East Khandesh, Poona and Kaira being the districts most affected, while Sind was apparently entirely exempt. Bombay City returned 13 deaths. The figures are, on the whole, lower than might have been expected.

4. In last year's review the Governor in Council had occasion to comment on the deplorably high infant mortality in Bombay City. Although the figures are still very high, there has, in the past year, been a considerable improvement in this respect, the recorded ratio of deaths to one thousand births having fallen from 451 to 384. This improvement is of course principally attributable to the healthier conditions of the year, but the Governor in Council would gladly believe that credit for it is in some degree due to the increased efforts of the special agencies which are engaged in combating the causes of this terrible wastage of human life. He notes with cordial approval the adoption for the first time of the wise policy of attacking the evil through the medium of the ignorant and untrained indigenous midwives who are so largely responsible for its prevalence, instead of, as in the past, ignoring them altogether and concentrating all efforts on the attempt to supplant them by a skilled trained agency. It has to be recognized that it is an impossibility as yet to improvise an agency of the latter character which will suffice for the needs of the immense population of Bombay, and that therefore the only way of making substantial progress is to bring influences to bear on the existing indigenous agency which will make it as little harmful as possible. The Governor in Council trusts that a steady pursuit of this policy will gradually pave the way to the introduction of legislation on the lines of the Midwives Act which is in force in England.

5. The number of deaths from cholera was 5,134. The terrible visitation which in the previous year had accounted for 64,000 deaths, lingered on with rapidly diminishing effect during the opening months of 1913, and then died down completely. But later in the year the Deccan witnessed a sudden outburst of the disease which appears to have had its origin in a local fair. The influence of pilgrim gatherings as a cause of the dissemination of cholera over a large extent of country cannot be overlooked, and the Governor in Council trusts that the special committee, which will soon, it is expected, undertake the investigation of the sanitary conditions of the principal centres of pilgrimage in the Presidency, will be able to deal effectively with this important question. He awaits the submission of the Sanitary Commissioner's promised report regarding the possibility of extending the experimental use of permanganate salts in the treatment of cholera.

6. The number of deaths from small-pox, 9,833, has not been exceeded since 1905. The mortality from this cause was particularly high in both the Khandesh districts, but a number of large towns in other parts of the Presidency also suffered severely. The Sanitary Commissioner draws attention to the effect likely to be exercised on the spread of a contact disease such as small-pox by the increasing extent to which the child population of the country is being gathered together in schools where the children necessarily remain in close proximity to each other for many hours of the day. This is a danger which makes it more than ever essential to guard against any tendency to crowd young children together in school rooms with insufficient floor space and ventilation, and should give pause to those who are inclined to question the reasonableness, as applied to the conditions prevailing in this country, of the requirements laid down by the sanitary authorities in these matters.

7. The mortality from "fever" is not, as a rule, of a fluctuating character, the total number of deaths from this cause in any given year generally approximating fairly closely to the mean which is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The year under review was no exception, the actual number of deaths under this head being 246,310, a slight improvement on the returns of the previous year. Although resulting apparently in no higher mortality, malaria seems to have been particularly prevalent in Sind, where the rainfall during the year was exceptionally heavy. The Sanitary Commissioner quotes statistics regarding the distribution of quinine from which it appears that in the course of the year 2,452 lbs. of the drug were, in one way or another, issued to the public, apart from the quantities

dispensed in medical institutions. That this represents anything approaching to the amount required for the effective quinization of the population of the more highly malarious tracts of the Presidency cannot for a moment be contended, nor, probably, would it be practicable to arrange for the distribution of the immense quantity which would actually be required. The Governor in Council is therefore impressed with the view advanced by the Sanitary Commissioner that efforts in this direction should be principally concentrated on the school-going population, both because children are by nature peculiarly susceptible to malarial attack and because the conditions in their case are pre-eminently favourable to the regular prophylactic administration of the drug. The information which the report contains regarding the experiments made in quinine prophylaxis in the schools of several Sind districts testifies not only to the perfect feasibility of a regular system of administration but also to its highly beneficial effect, both preventive and educative. The Director of Public Instruction has recently submitted proposals for dealing on similar lines with schools in the Presidency proper, the adoption of which must await the provision of the requisite funds.

8. Plague remained almost stationary during the year, the number of deaths being 25,000 as against 28,000 in the preceding year. There was a remarkable increase in the number of inoculations performed, the number rising from 73,000 to 1,75,000. Of these the Dharwar district alone, doubtless partly as a result of the propaganda of the local Sanitary Association, accounted for 65,000 operations. Among inoculated persons the plague mortality was 113, death supervening within the period of incubation of the disease in 64 cases.

9. The expansion of municipal expenditure on objects connected with the maintenance of the public health proceeds steadily, the total expenditure incurred during the year under report being 63 lakhs, an increase of more than seven lakhs over the previous year's figures. Grants from Provincial and Imperial funds aggregating over 27 lakhs were distributed during the year to municipalities in aid of works of sanitary improvement, while the reconstituted Sanitary Board, in the exercise of its recently acquired power, made similar grants to the amount of one lakh. New features in connection with the work under the control of the Sanitary Board were the appointments of the Mechanical Engineer to Government, who inspected the machinery of municipal water and drainage installations, and of an itinerant analyst to the Board for taking bacteriological tests of water-supplies.

10. The Governor in Council would have been glad to receive fuller and more detailed information regarding the working of Village Sanitary Committees. He observes with satisfaction, however, that, in the opinion of the majority of the Collectors, these bodies are rendering good service in keeping their villages clean. With the generally scanty funds at their disposal it would be unreasonable to expect larger measures. One committee, that of Bhagoor in the Nasik district, is reported to have done work deserving of the highest commendation, while the committees in the districts of Dharwar and the Upper Sind Frontier are referred to as having displayed activity in the matter of the protection of the village water-supply. It is, no doubt, a commonplace to say that the efficiency of these village bodies is in direct proportion to the extent to which their activities are guided and controlled by the district officers. But it is not legitimate to argue from this proposition that they are mere figure-heads and that their constitution serves no directly useful purpose which could not be better effected without their intervention. It is largely through the medium of such bodies as these that gradual progress will be made in the education of the great mass of the rural population in an appreciation of the requirements and benefits of hygiene. His Excellency in Council desires therefore that the establishment of these village committees should be encouraged wherever there is a reasonable prospect of funds being obtainable sufficient to enable them to discharge their elementary functions in the matter of sanitation. The sanitary surveys of villages, which are being undertaken on a uniform plan by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners and of which 47 were completed during the year, should prove of assistance to such bodies in determining what their line of action should in each case be.

11. The health administration of the ports of Bombay, Karachi and Aden continued to be efficient. Over 11,000 out of a total of 15,319 outgoing pilgrims were vaccinated before leaving Bombay. No pilgrim ship sailed from Karachi during the year.



TRIENNIAL REPORT ON VACCINATION IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEARS 1911-12, 1912-13, 1913-14.—*Foolscap folio, 5 pp. letter-press and 28 pp. statistical appendices* (Government Book Depot, Bombay)—price 8 annas or 9d.

The report has been reviewed in the following G. R. No. 9122, G. D., 11th November, 1914:—

In regard to the number of persons primarily vaccinated the last two years of the triennium, the results for which approximate very closely to one another,

show a distinct improvement over the first. Even with the reduction produced by the inclusion of the latter year's results, the average of the triennium under review, 704,427, exceeds the average of the preceding triennium by 37,930. As the latter represented an improvement of 67,267 on the results of the triennial period 1905-08, it is apparent that there has been steady progress in the spread of vaccination in the Presidency.

2. The complete ascertainment of the results of vaccinations still presents considerable difficulties, and the percentage of cases regarding which information was not obtained increased slightly from 7.59 in the previous triennium to 8.28 in the triennium under review. The nomadic habits of certain classes of the general community constitute the principal difficulty in this respect.

3. Re-vaccination, which is essential for the prevention of small-pox, is making only slow progress, in spite of the increased activity during recent years of the disease, every fresh outbreak of which gives a temporary and local stimulus to re-vaccination. The annual average number of re-vaccinations during the triennium was 71,003, a figure which the Sanitary Commissioner rightly regards as altogether inadequate, having regard to the adult population of the Presidency, for the effective stamping out of small-pox. The great mass of the people have still to learn to appreciate the preventive value of this operation.

4. The output of doses of glycerinated vaccine from the Belgaum Vaccine Institute increased from 635,000 in the concluding year of the preceding triennium to 874,000 in the corresponding year of the triennium under review. The recent introduction of cold storage, which admits of the lymph being prepared in large quantities during the most favourable season of the year, has resulted in a marked improvement in the quality of the material. In Sind where, during the preceding triennium, all operations were carried out with human or animal lymph, more than half the cases are now treated with the vaccine. Climatic conditions and the inexperience of operators still tend, however, to keep down the proportion of successful operations in that province. The Governor in Council observes that in the Presidency circle also the percentage of success is low, lower in fact than in any other registration district, a point regarding which the report offers no explanation.

5. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioners travelled over immense distances in the performance of their duties in connexion with the supervision of vaccination. It cannot be doubted that the constant rapid moving which this portion of their

work necessitates is prejudicial to the proper discharge of their more essentially sanitary functions, which requires that they should have time to make a careful and exhaustive study of the sanitary conditions and requirements of the principal urban centres in the areas under their control. This disability constitutes one of several important considerations which have been advanced in support of a proposal, now before Government, to appoint District Health Officers, who would, among other duties, relieve the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners of their routine work in connexion with vaccination. The creation of such posts would have the further advantage of rendering possible the general transfer of the control of the vaccinating staff from the Sanitary Department to the local authorities without giving rise to the more serious of the objections and difficulties to which, as experience has shown, such a measure is, in present conditions, open.

6. Towards the end of the triennium the provisions of the compulsory Vaccination Act were extended to Ahmedabad, the result being an immediate increase of 1,153 in the number of primary vaccinations performed in that city. In Hyderabad it has recently been decided to adopt compulsory vaccination, a measure the urgent necessity of which is indicated by the fact that the percentage of successful vaccinations among children of under one year of age is only 54, against 92 in the case of other Sind towns where the Act is in force. Shikarpur is another important place to which it appears desirable that its provisions should be extended.

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Salt.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE SALT DEPARTMENT OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1913-14.—*Foolscap folio, 13 pp. letterpress and 15 pp. appendices* (Government Book Depôt, Bombay)—price 5 annas or 6d.

This report deals with the work of the salt department in the Presidency proper only, and has been reviewed by Government in the following G. R. No. 9664, R. D., 9th October, 1914:—

While there was a continued rise in the production of Barágra salt, the falling off in the production of sea salt during the year under report is disappointing, especially in view of the possible shortage of imported salt owing to the outbreak of the war. Government hope that the *shilotries* will be able to meet the increased demand which may possibly arise.

2. The decrease in expenditure appears to some extent to be due to difficulties in recruiting for the clerical and menial branches of the establishment. Mr. Shepherd's proposals for the revision of pay of officers and clerks are under the consideration of the Governor in Council, who will await his proposals regarding the revision of the pay of menials.

3. Government note with pleasure the further steps taken by Mr. Shepherd to improve the details of the administration of the department which are mentioned in paragraph 37 of the report.

4. The Governor in Council is pleased to commend the officers and staff of the department for their efficient administration during the year.

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Survey Settlement.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF THE SUKKUR TALUKA OF THE SUKKUR DISTRICT, being No. CCCCLXL (new series) of the Selections from the Records of the Government of Bombay.—*Foolscape folio, 123 pp. and 4 maps* (The Commissioner's Printing Press, Karachi)—price Re. 1-2-0 or 1s. 8d.

This publication gives the usual details requisite for a settlement, and contains full information as to the agricultural and economic conditions prevailing in the taluka.

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Veterinary Science.

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE AND CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY INCLUDING SIND FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1913-14.—*Foolscape folio, 23 pp. letter-press including Government review and 22 pp. statistical tables* (Government Book Depot, Bombay)—price 7 annas or 8d.

This publication has been reviewed in G. R. No. 9419, R. D., 5th October, 1914, which runs as follows:—

The Bombay Veterinary College continued to show good results under the guidance of its Principal, Mr. Hewlett, and his staff. The number of students rose, the percentage of passes in the annual professional examinations was satisfactory, and the Examination Committee reported favourably both on the examination results and on the general standard of knowledge displayed by the students.

Government view with satisfaction the high proportion of students who are natives of the Bombay Presidency, and are pleased to observe that five members of the Lingayat community were admitted into the College during the year under review. Four of these students enjoy scholarships awarded by the Lingayat Education Fund and Government believe that the fund could scarcely devote money to a better object. It is unfortunate that difficulty still exists in obtaining suitable candidates from Sind and that two of the six scholarships which are reserved for Sindhis should have remained vacant for the second year in succession. Graduates from the College seem to have little difficulty in finding employment, and it is encouraging to see that some have successfully taken up private practice. The hostel appears to be a popular institution, and its usefulness will be enhanced when the new play-ground is completed. The initiation of a post-graduate course in veterinary bacteriology and sanitary science, to which a certain number of members of the Civil Veterinary Department will in future be deputed annually, is a noteworthy departure, the importance of which it is unnecessary to emphasize.

2. Lieut.-Colonel Maxwell remained in charge of the Civil Veterinary Department throughout the year. The total mortality from contagious diseases in the Presidency remained practically constant. There was some increase in the number of deaths due to hæmorrhagic septicæmia, but a decrease in deaths from anthrax. The disease, however, which causes the greatest mortality is rinderpest, and it is unfortunate that last year's high figures were only slightly diminished. This being so, it is particularly to be regretted that the number of inoculations again fell from 20,544 to 12,405, owing to the failure of the supply of serum from the Muktesar Laboratory. The number of reported cases of foot and mouth disease totalled 12,293, or very nearly double last year's figure, but the number of deaths declined from 189 to 153. This somewhat startling result would seem to indicate a more efficient reporting of epidemics and attacks of disease than has hitherto been the case. Four new dispensaries were opened during the year, and at its close 50 such institutions were at work. Their popularity is proved by the large increase of nearly 14 per cent. in the number of patients treated. More satisfactory still is the extraordinary rise in the number of cases treated by officers on tour. Veterinary Assistants visited no fewer than 3,955 villages as compared with 2,760 in the preceding year. They treated 24,478 cases of contagious and 14,312 cases of non-contagious disease, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 7,691 and 13,140. The

Governor in Council views with the greatest satisfaction the efforts made by the officers of the Department to popularize their profession in the villages surrounding their head-quarters, and is pleased highly to commend the energetic touring of which the figures quoted above are ample proof. Even better results may be expected as the Department expands; and as one Inspector and forty-three Veterinary Assistants are to be added to the establishment during the course of the next five years, each succeeding year should witness an expansion of the beneficent activities of the Department. In view of the rise of pay granted to the lower grades of the cadre, it is to be hoped that no difficulty will be experienced in carrying out the sanctioned increase of staff. The development and the present satisfactory state of the Department is largely due to the efforts of Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Maxwell, who has recently retired after three years' careful superintendence, and the Governor in Council is pleased to acknowledge the high value of his services throughout that period.

3. In Sind the year was favourable, and there was a large decrease in the number of deaths caused by contagious diseases. The number of dispensaries rose from 8 to 11 and the number of cases treated, both on tour and otherwise, showed a satisfactory advance. Government endorse the opinion formulated by the Commissioner in Sind as to the importance of touring by road, for it is only by this expedient that the Department can win the confidence of cultivators in outlying parts. The large number of inoculations against hæmorrhagic septicæmia and the success attending the measure, provide an interesting and welcome feature of the year's working.

4. The administration of the Glanders and Farcy Department continued to be satisfactory.

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PART II.

Agriculture.

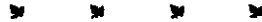
CONCESSION RATES FOR THE CARRIAGE OF FODDER.

P. N. No. 10257, R. D., 26th October, 1914, notified for general information that in view of the disappearance of fodder scarcity, the Government of India had decided to withdraw, with effect from 18th October, 1914, concession rates for the carriage of fodder booked to the following stations :—

All stations between and including Dhond Junction and Sholápur, and Dhond Junction and Kadabgaon on the G. I. P. Railway.

Lonánd, Koregaon and Tadval stations on the Madras & S. M. Railway.

All stations between and including Pandharpur and Kurduvádi Junction on the Bársi Light Railway.



Commerce and Industry.

A TRAINING SHIP FOR INDIAN BOYS.

P. N. No. 10048, R. D., 21st October, 1914, runs as follows :—

Mr. Muhammad Yusuf Ismáil of Bombay has intimated to Government his intention of starting and maintaining at his own expense a small training ship in the Bombay Harbour for the sons of Indian seamen, irrespective of caste and creed. The object is entirely charitable and the boys will be trained free of charge. The training ship will be affiliated to three free schools and an orphanage which Mr. Muhammad maintains at Nháva. Suitable boys will be drafted from these institutions to the training ship, where they will receive a training in the art of navigation on a scientific basis. If the experiment proves successful, Mr. Muhammad intends to make a permanent endowment to ensure its continuance.

The Government of Bombay heartily welcome this scheme, which is at once charitable and practical and calculated to raise the status and accomplishments

of Indian seamen. They have, therefore, decided that every possible facility should be accorded to Mr. Muhammad. They have ordered that the training ship should be allowed free entry into all the ports of the Bombay Presidency and should be exempted from certain customs regulations and formalities. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay have also agreed to waive all their dues in respect to the training ship.

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THE INSPECTION OF STEAM BOILERS.

G. R. No. 8691, G. D., 29th October, 1914, made public the report on the working of the Steam Boiler Inspection Department for the year 1913-14. The total number of boilers on the register for the Presidency, including Sind, Aden and the Native States, rose from 3,790 to 3,952. The number offered for inspection was 2,268, an increase of 92. The Inspectors carried out 2,299 regular inspections and paid 580 casual visits, as against 2,196 and 752 respectively in the preceding year. In addition to regular inspections and casual visits more than 1,167 visits were paid for witnessing tests and other miscellaneous purposes. Only seven irregularities were detected and none of the nine accidents reported seem to have caused injury to any person. The usual examinations for the certificates were carried out at Bombay, Karachi and Aden. The Department is at present working at a loss.

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Criminal and Civil Justice.

THE AHMEDABAD COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY.

P. N. No. 7406, J. D., 29th October, 1914, runs as under :—

In January, 1914, Mr. E. Clements, I. C. S., Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, in the course of a judgment in which he convicted one Máneklál Ishwar in a coining case and sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment, criticized the conduct of the case by certain officers of the Criminal Investigation Department, and expressed an opinion that there was need for a most searching enquiry into their behaviour with reference to one Sitábkhán, who appeared to have been closely connected with the offence. The conviction and sentence were confirmed by the High Court on appeal towards the close of March, 1914, and Their Lordships, though not wholly agreeing with the criticisms of the

Sessions Judge, also held that an enquiry was advisable. Government therefore appointed a Commission, consisting of one judicial and one executive officer, to hold a public enquiry. The members of the Commission were Mr. B. C. H. Calcraft-Kennedy, I. C. S., who had succeeded Mr. Clements as District and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, and Mr. J. Crerar, I. C. S., Acting Collector of Salt Revenue.

The Commission held the enquiry in Ahmedabad towards the end of July, and thereafter submitted their report to Government. Since one of the principal objects of such enquiries is to convince the public that all allegations against the police are promptly and thoroughly investigated, and that fitting punishment is awarded for any proved misconduct, Government now desire to make public the findings of the Commission and the action taken thereon.

The Commission has exculpated both the Criminal Investigation Department and the local police from the graver suspicions which had been aroused. They find, that is to say, that Sitábkhán was not employed to decoy Máneklál into the commission of an offence; that he was not allowed to disappear with the sanction or connivance of the police; and that proper steps were taken to produce him when required by the committing Magistrate. But the Commission hold that the investigation into Sitábkhán's connection with the offence was perfunctory. They have reported that in their opinion the false coins found in Máneklál's house were not made by Máneklál himself, nor on the premises. It is clear that Inspector Navroji and Sub-Inspector Dansing of the Criminal Investigation Department became aware that Sitábkhán was implicated in the case at the time when Máneklál's house was searched, and that on that occasion Máneklál mentioned Sitábkhán's name as that of his betrayer. The Commission further find that on the same day these two Criminal Investigation Department officers were actually present when the Sub-Inspector of the C Division of Ahmedabad City recorded Máneklál's statement, in which he again implicated Sitábkhán. Moreover they have admitted that they knew that Sitábkhán was a convicted coiner. The Governor in Council accepts these findings, and holds that it was clearly the duty of these Criminal Investigation Department officers to probe to the bottom Sitábkhán's connection with this case, especially since it is quite obvious that the convict Máneklál cannot have been the chief offender in this case. He was no doubt a willing abettor, but he was not himself the fabricator of the false coins found in his room.

In mitigation of their neglect to follow up the case against Sitábkhán the general defence of the Criminal Investigation Department officers is that when once the house had been searched and the accused Máneklál had been handed over to the local police, their connection with the case ended. It is clear, however, that when the statement of Máneklál was recorded by the local Sub-Inspector Umarbhái, some consultation took place between him and Inspector Navroji and Sub-Inspector Dansing as to what should be done with reference to Sitábkhán's part in the affair. There is a direct contradiction between the statements of Inspector Navroji and Sub-Inspector Dansing of the Criminal Investigation Department on the one hand, and of the District Sub-Inspector Umarbhái on the other, as regards their interchange of views on this point. The latter states that he was advised by them that the evidence was insufficient for prosecution. The former deny it, but the Commission rightly hold that the statement of Sub-Inspector Umarbhái is almost certainly the truth. It is also found by the Commission that the denial of Inspector Navroji and Sub-Inspector Dansing that they were present when the accused was examined by Sub-Inspector Umarbhái cannot be accepted.

It is clear therefore that these two officers of the Criminal Investigation Department have failed in their plain duty thoroughly to investigate the case against Sitábkhán, who, on the evidence with which they became acquainted on the day on which the accused Máneklál was arrested, was seriously implicated in the case. The motive for their neglect of Sitábkhán's part in the case is obscure, but whatever it may have been, their conduct is open to the gravest suspicion.

Government consider, therefore, that they deserve severe punishment, in the first place, for neglecting to pursue the investigation against Sitábkhán, and in the second place, for their prevarication while trying to explain their negligence. The Governor in Council has accordingly been pleased to direct that Inspector Navroji, who was an Inspector, second grade, on Rs. 200, should be reduced to the bottom of the third grade of Inspectors on Rs. 175, and that Sub-Inspector Dansing should be reduced to the rank of Head Constable, first grade, and be placed at the bottom of the grade. His Excellency in Council has also been pleased to direct that neither of these officers should be employed in future in the Criminal Investigation Department.

As regards the conduct of Sub-Inspector Umarbhái of the local police, Government agree with the Commission that he should be absolved from blame

in connection with this affair. It is quite clear that he could not proceed against Sitábkhán without the advice of the Criminal Investigation Department officers of superior rank. Indeed it may be held that, unless he received special instructions, the investigation was clearly for the Criminal Investigation Department to carry out. He did what he could by having Sitábkhán's statement recorded by the Second Class Magistrate under section 164 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and by mentioning in his charge sheet all that he knew with regard to Sitábkhán's connection with the case.

The two Criminal Investigation Department officers have been found guilty of neglect of duty rather than of any actively criminal conduct. The Governor in Council considers the results of the enquiry to be satisfactory in so far as the more serious charge,—that the police officers employed Sitábkhán as an *agent provocateur* to decoy Máneklál into the commission of an offence,—has been found after a searching investigation to be without foundation.

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Education.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR PARSIS.

P. N. No. 3214, Ed. D., 15th October, 1914, runs as under :—

Mr. Dadabhai Dinshah Karaka, retired Deputy Collector, Ahmedabad, has offered to Government, as the sole surviving executor of the late Mr. Dinshah Hormasji Karaka, four per cent. Bombay Port Trust bonds of the nominal value of Rs. 10,000 and 3½ per cent. Government of India promissory notes of the nominal value of Rs. 200 for the purpose of founding a certain number of scholarships and prizes for the promotion and encouragement of education of students who are sons of Parsi parents professing the Zoroastrian religion and who on account of their poverty are deserving of assistance in the prosecution of their studies. The scholarships will be called "The Dinshah Hormasji Karaka Scholarships" and will be tenable in the Government Middle School, Ahmedabad, Ranchhodlal Chhotalal High School, Ahmedabad, the Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy English School, Surat, and the Sorabji Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy High School, Surat, while the prizes will be called "The Dr. Manekji Khasukhanji Prizes" and will be awarded to students studying at the Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy English School, Surat.

2. Government have accepted the offer and have asked the Director of Public Instruction to convey their acknowledgments to Mr. Karaka. The securities have been vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments.

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REVISION OF THE PAY OF SECONDARY TEACHERS AND OF DEPUTY EDUCATIONAL INSPECTORS AND THEIR ASSISTANTS.

P. N. No. 3537, Ed. D., 9th November, 1914, runs as follows :—

In July, 1912, the scale of pay of assistant teachers in Government secondary schools and training institutions was revised at a cost of Rs. 31,140 per annum, the initial salary being fixed at Rs. 40 per mensem. It was, however, considered that this improvement did not go sufficiently far, as it was held that, if graduates with superior attainments were to be attracted to Government secondary schools, the scale should be further improved so as to provide Rs. 50 as the initial salary, the remaining posts being regraded with salaries ranging between Rs. 50 and Rs. 150. This further improvement has now been sanctioned with effect from 1st April, 1914, and involves an additional charge of Rs. 26,220 per annum. The major portion of this charge, namely, Rs. 22,000, will be defrayed from the sum of Rs. 50,000 annually accruing to Government from the raising of the fees in Government secondary schools.

2. A second important revision has also been sanctioned with a view to equalising the prospects of educational officers in the inspecting and teaching lines. Inspecting officers are recruited from the same class as teaching officers, and although the former have no vacation, are on tour for a large part of the year and have to bear the strain of an ever increasing amount of administrative and office work, their prospects have hitherto not been so good as those of teaching officers. To remedy this state of affairs, the pay of the highest grade of Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors is to be raised from Rs. 125 to Rs. 150 per mensem, so as to equal the pay of the highest grade of assistant teachers. The pay of Deputy Educational Inspectors has also been revised in order to bring it approximately up to the existing pay of their colleagues in the teaching line. Hitherto there have been only three grades, on Rs. 200, Rs. 250 and Rs. 300 per mensem. In future there are to be two new grades on Rs. 350 and Rs. 400. In addition to this, a rise of pay has been granted to the Principals of the Training Colleges at Poona, Ahmedabad, Dhárwár and Hyderabad and to the Head Master of the

Dhulia Training School. These posts are not, strictly speaking, inspecting posts, but they are appointments to fill which inspecting officers are specially qualified and to which they may ordinarily look for promotion. At present four of these posts carry a pay of Rs. 400 and one a pay of Rs. 300 per mensem. In future the incumbents of three will receive Rs. 500 and the remaining two Rs. 400.

3. The cost of the revision described in the preceding paragraph will amount to Rs. 19,200 per annum and will be met from the recurring unpledged balance of the Darbar grant of Rs. 6,70,000.

* * * * *

URDU TEXT-BOOK COMMITTEE.

P. N. No. 3978, Ed. D., 11th December, 1914, runs as follows :—

In addition to the Provincial Text-Book Committee which advises on questions relating to the use of books in secondary schools, there are four Vernacular Book Committees which deal with the sanctioning of works in Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese and Sindhi, respectively, for use as text-books, library books or prize books in primary schools. No such Committee has hitherto been appointed for Urdu in view of the small number of books annually produced in that language, and the practice has been to refer such books to the Mahomedan members of the Provincial and Vernacular Text-Book Committees after obtaining a preliminary report by one of the special Mahomedan Deputy Educational Inspectors for Urdu schools. As Urdu has now practically been recognised as a fifth vernacular for the purposes of primary education in this Presidency, and as the number of Urdu books to be examined is likely to increase considerably, it is considered desirable that more permanent arrangements should be made for the scrutiny of books in that language. His Excellency the Governor in Council has accordingly decided that a separate Committee should be constituted for the examination of Urdu books, and he has been pleased to nominate the following gentlemen as members of the Committee :—

President.

- (1) The Deputy Director of Public Instruction.

Members.

- (2) The Special Mahomedan Deputy Educational Inspector for Urdu schools, Southern Division.
 (3) Shaikh Bakarali Ameerli, Acting Deputy Educational Inspector, West Khandesh.

- (4) Mr. J. S. Kadri, Deputy Educational Inspector, Ahmedabad.
- (5) The Hon'ble Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmad.
- (6) Sayed Muniruddin S. Moulvi, District Deputy Collector, Satara.
- (7) Munshi Kutbuddin Khan.



Local Self-Government.

A CONCESSION TO LOCAL BOARDS.

P. N. No. 10038, G. D., 10th December, 1914, runs as under :—

For some time past it has been under consideration whether District Local Boards could be relieved of some of the contributions which have hitherto been made by them for services performed on their behalf by officers of Government. The general principle laid down for guidance was that these charges should be remitted in all cases where a Local Board contributes to Government for services inherent in the duty of supervision and control by Government officers, or for services which cannot be expediently performed except by Government agency. Local Boards should, however, continue to pay for the services of officers borrowed from Government for work which is incumbent on them by law. Thus it was ruled that Government might properly cease to charge for clerical establishments in the offices of supervision and control and for the collection of district cesses which it is clearly expedient to realise along with the Government revenue. But at the same time Local Boards should not be relieved of payments for assistant surgeons on the Government cadre, who are employed under their orders.

Local Boards have never paid any part of the salary of the executive revenue officers, although the Collector, his Assistants and Deputies and his Mámlatdárs devote a considerable amount of time and energy to their concerns. But they have hitherto contributed to the cost of the local fund establishments in the offices of Commissioners and Collectors and of Educational Inspectors and Deputy Educational Inspectors. The total amount of these contributions averages Rs. 1,06,738 per annum. His Majesty's Secretary of State has now sanctioned the remission of these charges with effect from the year 1914-15. A careful investigation has shown that Local Boards make to Government no other contributions which can be remitted in accordance with the principle above stated.

Miscellaneous.

THE BOMBAY SMOKE NUISANCES COMMISSION.

P. N. No. 8759, G. D., 2nd November, 1914, runs as follows:—

The Act for the Abatement of Smoke Nuisances in the Town and Island of Bombay came into force in June, 1912, and the Commission appointed thereunder first met in September of the same year to draft rules. The rules were finally sanctioned by the Government of India and notified in April, 1913. Actual work started in February, 1913, when the services of Mr. J. Robson, Chief Inspector of Smoke Nuisances, Bengal, were placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay. Mr. Robson was Chief Inspector of Smoke Nuisances in Bombay for eight months, and was then succeeded by his assistant, Mr. A. H. Fell, who had previously been an Inspector of Steam Boilers.

2. The Governor in Council believes that a short account of what has been accomplished down to the close of March, 1914, will be of interest to the public. It will be first necessary to describe briefly the methods adopted.

By Ringelmann's Smoke Gauge, emission of smoke is divided into six classes as under:—

- No. 1. No smoke.
- „ 2. Light grey.
- „ 3. Darker grey.
- „ 4. Very dark.
- „ 5. Black.
- „ 6. Dense black.

Now it stands to reason that *all* smoke cannot be abolished. The first three classes are therefore regarded as permissible, but every effort is made to check the emission of smoke of classes 4 to 6. In reckoning the amount of smoke emitted by any chimney, classes 4 and 5 are expressed in terms of 6. For this purpose one minute of class 4 is reckoned as $\cdot 37$ of a minute of class 6, and one minute of class 5 as $\cdot 55$ of a minute of class 6. That is to say, if a chimney emits one minute of smoke of class 4, one of class 5 and one of class 6 in an hour, the emission in terms of class 6 will be $\cdot 37 + \cdot 55 + 1$ minutes, or $1\cdot 92$ minute.

3. The first thing Mr. Robson did, when appointed in February, 1912, was to take observations of a number of chimneys for a week. The average emission of smoke during this period amounted to no less than $11\frac{1}{2}$ minutes of dense black

smoke per chimney per hour. He then set about reducing the amount of smoke emitted by instructing engineers and firemen in improved methods of stoking and by giving advice to owners and engineers in charge of chimneys which smoked badly as to the means by which smoke could be reduced without loss of boiler power. The result was remarkable. After two months the average emission per hour had fallen from $11\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ minutes of dense black smoke. At the end of September, 1913, when Mr. Robson returned to Calcutta, it had fallen to 1'61 minute and at the end of March to 1'38 minute. All this was accomplished without a single prosecution being instituted, while the number of statutory warnings served during the year ending 31st March, 1914, was only seven. The Commission report that such results would not have been attained had their Chief Inspector been a less efficient and tactful officer than Mr. Robson, or had there been less co-operation and support on the part of those in charge of the furnaces in the city. They cordially acknowledge that in practically all cases where the Inspectors had to call the attention of engineers and owners to an excess of smoke, endeavours were willingly made by the latter to take the measures best calculated to reduce the emission.

4. The institution of a system of training stokers in improved methods of firing, under which training is carried out by the Commission's inspecting staff and certificates of competency are awarded to those who pass the requisite test, has already been made public in press note No. 5575, General Department, dated 16th July, 1914. (See *Blue Book Quarterly*, No. 3, p. 273.)



TITLES AND ARMORIAL BEARINGS.

P. N. No. 6916, P. D., 30th November, 1914, runs as follows :—

The Government of India have desired the Bombay Government to include in their Quarterly Civil Lists and to carefully keep up to date, lists of—

(i) Persons, resident within the territories under their administrative or political control, who are holders of Indian titles conferred by Government.

(ii) British Indian subjects resident within the above territories bearing titles which have been expressly recognised, although not conferred by Government.

The Government of India further desire that it should be made known that titles not registered in the Bombay Civil List will not receive official countenance.

2. Title-holders, who have moved or propose to move their residence from one province to another, are requested to inform the Collectors or Political Agents of their districts or agencies, so that the lists of both provinces may be corrected.

3. The Government of India also desire to give facilities to Indian gentlemen who wish to register in India Armorial bearings granted by the College of Arms. Gentlemen wishing to apply to the College for new bearings or for the assignment of differences in existing arms, are therefore advised to transmit their applications through the Government of Bombay in the Political Department to the Foreign and Political Department of the Government of India, which will supply the College of Arms with such information as it may require.



Pilgrims.

DELAY IN EMBARKATION.

The following P. N. No. 8483, G. D., was issued on 22nd October, 1914 :—

In view of the references which have appeared in the press on the subject and of the representations which have been addressed to them, Government consider it desirable to make a statement of the facts, so far as it has been possible to ascertain them, relative to the sailing of the pilgrim vessel *Mansuri* belonging to the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company.

2. The agents of the company, Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company, had originally advertised the *Akbar* to sail, but this vessel was unexpectedly requisitioned by Government for transport purposes. As a number of the company's other ships had been similarly requisitioned, the only alternative was to bring the *Mansuri* down from Karachi where she had already taken a certain number of pilgrims on board.

3. The *Mansuri* was expected to sail from Bombay on the 26th August, and the medical examination of the pilgrims was held in the forenoon of that day. Her arrival from Karachi, however, was delayed, and the pilgrims were not able to proceed on board until the evening. Moreover, immediately on her arrival in Bombay, her crew deserted bodily, and she was consequently unable to sail as arranged.

4. It has been represented that this desertion was due to complaints of bad food and water, and it certainly appears that of the provisions which had

been taken on board at Karachi a certain quantity had to be condemned and was thrown overboard by order of the Bombay Shipping Master. As against this, however, the agents produce a certificate from the port health authorities at Karachi to the effect that the provisions, when they were inspected there, were good, and they point out that the water on board was that supplied by the Karachi Port Trust. They contend that the desertion of the crew was due to fear of the war and that the complaints regarding the ship's provisions were merely a pretext. Having regard to the situation existing at the time and to the serious difficulties then experienced by all shipping companies in connexion with their lascar crews, it seems probable that this explanation is the correct one.

5. It appears also that another complaint on the part of the pilgrims, namely, as to the insufficiency of the lighting between decks, was to some extent justified, though in regard to this the agents explain that the defect was due to some of the electric wires having been broken during the voyage between Karachi and Bombay in consequence of the passengers having hung their personal effects on them.

6. Another crew was subsequently obtained for the *Mansuri* and she would then have sailed, but in the meanwhile the Port Officer had given orders that the vessel should be put into dry dock for survey. Although, as it eventually turned out, no damage to the ship's hull was disclosed, this precaution was considered necessary owing to the vessel having been aground at Massowah in the course of her previous voyage. In order to save the pilgrims the trouble of having to go ashore and consequently undergoing a second medical examination, it was arranged that, pending the survey of the *Mansuri*, they should be temporarily accommodated on the *Budrie*, a ship belonging to the Arab Steamers Company, and that during their stay there they should be fed at the expense of the company, as had been done in the case of the Karachi pilgrims during the detention of the *Mansuri* at that port. Those pilgrims, however, who preferred to stay on shore were permitted to do so. In the process of transhipment to the *Budrie* it appears that one slingful of personal effects and provisions accidentally slipped and fell overboard.

7. Some of the pilgrims who were kept on the *Budrie* were anxious to be allowed to sail by her, and the Pilgrim Department enquired of the agents whether this was possible. The latter explained, however, that as the *Budrie* had not undergone disinfection pilgrims sailing by her would not be permitted to

land at Jeddah. It was impossible therefore to substitute the *Budrie* for the *Mansuri*.

8. The departure of the *Mansuri* was eventually announced for the 3rd September, and those pilgrims who had stayed ashore were again medically examined on that date. Unfortunately, however, there was once more a delay owing to the difficulty of obtaining firemen and a medical officer. Thereupon some 60 of the pilgrims, exasperated, no doubt, by this renewed postponement and the inconveniences which they had already suffered, absolutely refused to sail by the ship, although as a matter of fact she left on her voyage to Jeddah the very next day.

9. The Pilgrim Department intervened on behalf of the persons who were thus left behind. The agents, while stating that they would consider favourably a proposal for the refund of the passage money, pointed out that these persons had no reasonable justification for declining to proceed by the *Mansuri* with the rest of the pilgrims, and alleged that their refusal to sail was due to certain outside influences which had in the interval been brought to bear on them. In deference to a further representation from the Department, the agents, while still maintaining that they were under no legal obligation to do so, definitely undertook to refund their passage money to the stranded pilgrims or, in the alternative, to transfer their passages to the *Bahreïn* which was due to sail shortly. Government understand that the pilgrims have in every case received a refund of their passage money.

10. In connexion with the delays in the sailing of the *Mansuri* both from Karachi and from Bombay, Government are aware that the shipping company was faced with difficulties of an exceptional nature, and are satisfied that the company was not to blame for them.

* * * *

Public Health and Sanitation.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL MALARIA COMMITTEE.

Order No. 9873, G. D., 5th December, 1914, which deals with the report of the Committee appointed in April last to enquire into the prevalence of malaria in St. George's Hospital and its precincts, runs as follows :—

Government note with satisfaction the marked diminution in the incidence of malaria in the neighbourhood of the hospital which has been recently effected by the energetic measures of the Health Department of the municipality, and they trust that the campaign which has already been productive of such encouraging results will continue to be prosecuted with undiminished vigour.

2. The suggestion made by the Committee that, as an experimental measure, a small section of the hospital should be made mosquito-proof by providing wire-gauze doors and windows is approved. The work should be taken in hand at once. The cost, which is estimated at Rs. 3,727, should be met by a transfer of funds from the lump provision of Rs. 21 lakhs made in the current year's budget on account of grants-in-aid to local bodies for sanitary projects.

3. The thanks of Government should be conveyed to the members of the Committee for their labours in connexion with this investigation.

* * * *

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING HOME.

P. N. No. 10178, G. D., 16th December, 1914, announced that the St. George's Hospital Nursing Home was ready for the admission of patients.

* * * *

War.

PARCELS FOR BRITISH PRISONERS OF WAR.

P. N. No. 2290-W., P. D., 26th October, 1914, made the following announcement:—

It has been arranged that parcels for British prisoners of war in Germany may be sent to Mr. Edward Page Giston, 134, Salisbury Square, Ludgate Circus, London, for transmission to Germany. Mr. Giston is an American citizen and is in touch with Anglo-American relief work in Germany. It is essential that the parcels should not contain letters. All correspondence regarding supplies for distribution should be addressed to Mr. Giston direct.

* * * *

THE DECLARATION OF LONDON.

P. N. No. 2291-W., P. D., 26th October, 1914, notified for general information that copies of the pamphlet containing the Declaration of London, 1909, and the authorised commentary thereon included in the report of the Naval Conference are now available for sale to the public and can be obtained from the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta.

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sion, not from want of application, but from sheer want of intellectual capacity. The general average of the students is, however, stated to have been very fair, and the Principal's report that many of them showed great promise of becoming good sub-inspectors is gratifying. The Principal's proposals for the encouragement of Maráthi shorthand in the School will, it is understood, be submitted to the Inspector-General of Police.

12. The Governor in Council notices with interest the Inspector-General's opinion that the establishment of more magisterial courts, and of a separate Sessions Court in every Collectorate, would tend to increase the readiness of witnesses to come forward. The question of increasing the number of District and Sessions Courts in the Presidency has already engaged the attention of His Excellency in Council.

13. The opinions of the Inspector-General, the Commissioners, and the District Magistrates leave little room for doubt but that the moral standard of the police and the quality of their work have steadily improved in the last few years. Their work in the year under review has met with general approbation from those best qualified to judge of it, and shows excellent Detective results. The behaviour of the police during the Bhil rising in Sunth State, and the manner in which the railway strike was met in May and June 1913, are deserving of special commendation. It is matter for regret that the Inspector-General of Police is unable to report any adequate response to these encouraging signs of improvement in the direction of a greater alacrity on the part of the public to render support and assistance. In proportion, however, as the advance effected by the recent re-organization both in methods and in efficiency becomes more generally appreciated it is to be hoped that a corresponding stimulus will be imparted to co-operation on the part of the people. Meanwhile, it is satisfactory to recognize in this comprehensive record of activity during the past year strong testimony that a vigorous and growing spirit of progress with enlightened zeal is steadily pervading all departments of police administration.

14. The Governor in Council is pleased to convey to all ranks of the police force his recognition of their loyal and strenuous efforts and to endorse the commendations passed by the Inspector-General of Police on the work of the individual officers specially selected for mention. He desires once more to acknowledge the example of strenuous devotion to duty which has been set by Mr. Kennedy to the officers and men under his control. The work of Mr. Souter in Sind has been characterised in circumstances of unusual difficulty by a high