

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the year 1878-79.



Bombay:

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PART I.

SUMMARY.

In the following pages is given a general view of the administration of the year, gathered from the facts and statistics detailed in Parts II and III of this Report. Matters of importance that have occurred since the close of the different periods to which the various departmental reports relate, or of a general nature, not falling within the scope of any special department, are also recorded in this Summary.

CHANGES IN THE GOVERNMENT.

The administration of this Presidency has been conducted throughout the period under review by His Excellency Sir Richard Temple, Bart., G.C.S.I. and C.L.E., who took his seat as Governor on May 1st, 1877. On the retirement of the Honourable James Gibbs, C.S.I., from the Executive Council, the Honourable Edward William Ravenscroft, C.S.I., was appointed to the vacancy, and took his seat on 15th April 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The year 1878-79 has been in many respects an eventful one in this Presidency, the administration of which, therefore, presents features of more than ordinary importance. The failure of winter showers in 1877 and the combination of a variety of causes during the latter part of 1878, resulted in the re-appearance of distress on two occasions. Between March and September 1878 relief works were opened to a small extent in the Deccan, and in 1879 relief centres as well as works had to be

established, and it was thought advisable to set in motion, for a short period, the whole machinery of famine administration which the experience of 1876-77 had proved to be the most efficient. In connection with the partial failure of crops should be mentioned the extraordinary plague of rats in the Deccan and Western Kárnatic, which began immediately after the rainy season of 1878, and which has not yet been totally eradicated. To such an extent were the depredations of these vermin carried, that special measures had to be taken by Government for stopping them, which have hitherto proved successful in reducing the numbers of rats in all the districts most affected. The application of legislation to the relief of the indebted agriculturists of certain districts in the Deccan has been a subject to which this Government has given its earnest attention for more than two years, and during the period under review most of the measures proposed have been incorporated in an Act passed by the Legislative Council of the Governor-General. The question of re-clothing with vegetation the denuded hills of the Deccan, which is one intimately connected with the agriculture of that tract, has been rendered easier of solution by the Forest Act which became law during the year. Its provisions have enabled Government to reserve, or place under protection, large areas which it is of the highest importance, in a climatic point of view, should be re-converted into forest by dint of efficient conservancy. With regard to military matters, the year has been distinguished by the despatch from Bombay, under transport arrangements organized by this Government, of an expeditionary force of artillery and Native troops to the Mediterranean. A Bombay force was also employed with the Kandahár column of the expedition against Afghánistán, and on the renewal of operations, this year, the transport and supply arrangements for that column were entrusted entirely to this Government. Although crime, on the whole, diminished during the year, some serious offences were committed by organized gangs, composed of men of the predatory classes in the Poona and Sátára Districts, incited in one

instance by a Bráhmañ who had been in Government employ, and who appears to have conceived the idea of raising these classes against the Government; but the steps taken have already resulted in the capture and punishment of this Bráhmañ and of most of the other leaders with a large number of their followers, and the arrest or dispersion of the rest is only a matter of time. Amongst the most noteworthy offences committed during the year was the destruction by incendiaries of two of the most ornamental and celebrated of the historical buildings in the City of Poona, used of late years as schools and Government offices. In this case, too, the actual perpetrators of the crime were discovered and punished. The greater part of the year was characterized by depression of trade, symptoms of revival being apparent, however, towards the end of the period under review. Over-production and imprudent speculation caused the failure of several of the larger commercial firms in Bombay, accompanied by the closing of no less than six of the local mills under the operation of the bankruptcy law. The administration of the Bombay Harbour is in course of being improved by the acquisition on the part of Government of the whole of the foreshore properties, which, when finally acquired, will become vested in the new Port Trust Corporation, some of the members of which are nominated by Government, and others elected by the Chamber of Commerce. The necessity of providing surplus funds to meet the contingency of a recurrence of famine, imposed upon this Government the duty of legalizing additional taxation, which, in accordance with the general policy of the Empire, took the form of a license fee on trades and industries. This was levied for the first time in 1878. The last subject to be noticed in these general remarks is the introduction, into the educational system of this Presidency, of instruction in forestry, botany and scientific agriculture, as well as the diffusion of medical and sanitary knowledge by the establishment in the interior of special classes in which these subjects are taught. The leading features of the year's administration having been thus indicated,

the different subjects will be dealt with in the following pages, as far as possible, according to the order adopted in the body of the Report.

THE FAMINE.

Distress first appeared about the beginning of March 1873 in parts of Násik, Ahmednagar, and Poona, and was met by the opening of a few ordinary irrigation works for purposes of relief. Shortly after, similar measures were taken in Kaládgi, and gratuitous relief prescribed where necessary. The lateness of the opening of the rainy season kept the labourers away from their ordinary occupations longer than was anticipated, but the favourable prospects in August induced Government to suspend relief works at the end of the following month. The highest daily number of labourers engaged on the relief works during this period was 19,544, and the expenditure in connection with them amounted to £28,845.* In addition to the labourers, 2,331 persons, unable to work, received gratuitous relief at the central houses.

In March 1879 distress re-appeared in the South Deccan, and shortly afterwards in Gujarát. Deficient harvest, owing to excessive and unseasonable rain, high prices, and the injury done to the later crops by locusts, grubs, and rats, all combined to bring about the recurrence of this calamity. In Gujarát the earth-works of the Bhávnagar Branch Railway and some minor undertakings were set on foot, and in Kaládgi and Sholápur the Bombay Eastern Deccan State Railway, and some of the irrigation projects previously commenced, afforded ample employment for those requiring relief. It was, however, found necessary to organize village inspection, relief centres and other measures prescribed by this Government during the famine of the preceding year, whilst a special sanitary and medical staff was detached for duty in the neighbour-

* Throughout this Summary £1 has been taken, in accordance with the usual practice, to be equivalent to 10 rupees.

hood of the larger works and centres of relief. The monsoon of 1879, though rather late in coming, opened favourably, and, in spite of two breaks of considerable duration, the season gave prospects of a fair harvest, causing a steady decrease of the numbers on the works and in receipt of gratuitous relief. The highest number on the works was 41,092, exclusive of 13,000 on the Kátláwár Railway, whilst the maximum number relieved at the various centres was 17,656. The actual cost of relief of both kinds up to the end of September was £73,900.

POLITICAL.

The Native States* under this Administration cover altogether 66,408 square miles, or more than a third of the total area of the Presidency. About two-thirds of them are situated in or near the Province of Gujarát. Three are in the Konkan, or narrow strip of country between the sea and the foot of the Sabyádrí range of mountains; a small group lies in the Dáng Forests, to the west of Khándesh; one is in Sind, and the rest in the Maráthi or Kánarese Divisions of the table-land of the Deccan. The States that pay tribute to the Paramount Power cover an area of 46,361 square miles, the extent of the non-tributary States being 20,047 square miles. Further details regarding the area and distribution of these States will be found in Part II of this Report.

The administration of Native States and their relations with this Government are watched by political officers, who are either Agents, Superintendents, or Residents, according to the degree of authority with which they are invested with regard to interference in the internal affairs of their charges. It has not been found necessary to appoint such officers for each individual State, except in

* As this Report deals only with such States as are under the administration of, or in political relation with, this Government, the area and statistics of Baroda, which is still under the direct control of the Government of India, have throughout been excluded from consideration.

the case of three, two of which are large and important, and the other situated in rather an isolated position. In some cases large groups of States have been formed under the supervision of a single Agent, and in a great number the political duties of an officer of this sort are performed by the chief executive revenue official of the adjacent British district, assisted in five cases by a special subordinate. In accordance with the system introduced in January 1878, the Commissioners of Divisions have been invested with considerable authority in political matters, and it is only in the case of the larger States or groups that the Agents correspond directly with Government, to whom, however, are still referred all questions of great importance.

As regards local political matters, the year under review has been uneventful. His Excellency the Governor, during his tour, paid visits to the States of Sávantvádi, Kolhápur, Bhor, Miraj, SÁNGLI, Kurundvád, Mudhol and Jamkhandi, in the Marátha division of the Presidency, and to Rádhanpur, I'dar, Dhrángadra, Morvi, Dhrol, Rájkot, Navánagar, Wadhván and Gondal, in Gujarát.

The unhealthy season in Káthiáwár proved fatal to five of the minor Chiefs there, as well as to the Ministers of Junágad and Dhrángadra, men of long service and considerable influence in their States. The Nawáb of Janjira, too, died in January 1879, and has been succeeded by his son, a minor, sixteen years of age. The retirement from office of Azim Gavrishankar Udeyshankar, C.S.I., Minister and late Joint-Administrator of Bhávnagar, after having filled the most responsible posts for a period of more than thirty years, is also an event which, on account of the high character borne by this officer, has been specially noticed by Government.

States under direct management.

The number of States that are under the temporary management of Government, owing to the minority or incapacity of their Chiefs, has been the subject of detailed

remarks in former Reports. Amongst them may be mentioned Cutch and Kolhápur, the most important States under this Administration; Sávantvádi, Savanúr, Jath, Akalkot, three of the Southern Marátha Jágírs, Lúnáváda, Sunth and others in the Rewa Kántha, I'dar in the Mahi Kántha, Bánsda and Sachín in Surat, Wadbwán, Gondal and minor estates in Káthiáwár; and, lastly, Janjira, which came under management, as mentioned above, on the death of the Nawáb in January last. The system of joint-administration, which proved so eminently successful in the case of Bhávnagar and Morvi, has been extended during the year under review to Gondal and some of the Kárnátic States. The total area under direct control or joint-administration during the year under review was about 18,500 square miles, yielding an approximate revenue of £995,960. The balance invested in Government Securities on account of Native States during the minority of their Chiefs was £892,440, of which £657,780 stood to the credit of the three States of Kolhápur, Bhávnagar and Gondal.

The education of the young Chiefs and other minors of rank, whose estates have come under the direct control of the Paramount Power, is a duty which this Government has always considered of the highest importance. There are special circumstances in some cases which render it impracticable to remove the minor out of reach of the influence of his home surroundings, and in these instances attempts are made, as far as possible, to form round the young Chief a class of fellow-students, of nearly his own age and station, whose rivalry may have the effect of stimulating him to pursue studies and healthy occupations, which, if he were left solely to the companionship of courtiers, he would probably be induced to avoid. The results of such a training, however, are regarded by Government as much less complete and durable than those of a thorough and systematic course of education, in which the essentials to be considered are, firstly, a combination of physical and out-door pursuits with literary studies; secondly, the absence of the enervating and conservative

Education
of minor
Chiefs.

influence of the Court in which the minor has probably spent his early years; thirdly, the continual companionship and rivalry, both in class and play-ground, of his equals. The establishment, some years ago, of the Ráj-kumár College at Rájkot has placed a course comprising all the above essentials within reach of every Native Court in this Presidency. This institution is under a European Principal of considerable previous experience in the education of natives of rank. It consists of a handsome set of buildings capable of accommodating fifty boarders with their necessary suite, and horses. The course of instruction is assimilated, *mutatis mutandis*, to that of an English Public School. The studies prescribed are of a practical nature, with special reference to the sphere the Chief will occupy in after-life, and not, therefore, in strict accordance with the standards adopted in ordinary schools, which contemplate a longer course of study, and are judged by results of a very different kind. The earliest age at which a student at this College can be removed has been fixed at 18, though it is the earnest wish of Government that the young Chiefs should continue their course of training as long as the social customs of their class will possibly allow. In some instances it has been found advisable that, on leaving the College, the minor should finish his education by travelling over India, and in one case, a Chief, at his own suggestion, undertook a voyage to England in company with the Principal of the College. As regards the work of the year under review, the report shows an increase of attendance from 35 to 39, and it is worthy of note that the number of Chiefs in parts of the Presidency other than Káthiáwár, who send their sons to be educated at this College, is steadily increasing. This year there were thirteen students from different parts of Gujarát and the Deccan, including the Mahárájas of Kolhápúr and I'dar, the Nawábs of Janjira, Sachín and Savanúr, three of the Deccan Sardárs, and the Rája of Bánsda. The studies of the more advanced students comprised parts of Shakespeare, mathematics, and the History of India

and its Princes. Cavalry drill, cricket and other exercises received, as in former years, a due share of attention.

The leading features in the administration of the year will now receive notice, taking, as usual, the Gujarát States first in order.

The season in Cutch, though characterized by an unusually heavy rainfall, was not unfavourable to the crops, but fever and cholera were prevalent to an exceptionally great extent during parts of the year. The disputes, mentioned in last year's Report, between this State and Morvi continued as bitter and far from settlement as ever, in spite of several attempts that were made to bring about an agreement. As the dispute is chiefly on account of lands held by each State respectively within the limits of the other, the suggestion made this year, that an interchange of territory should take place between the litigating States, has been approved by this Government, which could only repeat the recommendation made last year, to the effect that the infusion of a friendly and moderate spirit into the negotiations, together with some concessions on both sides, would go far towards putting an end to relations which have for some time been highly unsatisfactory. The next point that calls for notice with regard to this State is the relationship of the administration to the Bháyad, or kindred of the ruling family. This has been at last rendered satisfactory by the definite limitation of the British Guarantee of 1819 to a certain number of families, and the investiture of a few members only of the whole body of feudatories with judicial powers. The administration has undertaken to supervise, as far as possible, the education of the sons of the leading feudatories, and litigation between the latter and the representatives of the Chief has now virtually ceased. The custom of farming the revenue was abolished last year as far as the land revenue is concerned, with the results of a considerable financial gain. A similar course was undertaken during the period under review with regard to

a portion of the customs duties, and ultimately the system of direct collection will be introduced throughout the administration. The financial prospects of the State improved. Surveys made some progress. Litigation and crime decreased, whilst the efficiency of the police was decidedly greater. The young Chief is studying with a private tutor, who reported favourably of the progress of his pupil during the year.

Káthiáwár.

The injury to crops done by the excessive rainfall was aggravated by the loss of property caused by inundations throughout a great part of this peninsula; and as the two previous seasons had been ones of deficient rain, the labouring population and the lower classes of cultivators were reduced to a condition of distress amounting, in some districts, to famine. The Chiefs, however, with the same promptitude and liberality that characterized their action with regard to the distress of the previous year, opened works of relief, and took other measures to mitigate the hardships of the poor, which were increased by the prevalence of fever and other sickness during the winter. The earthwork of the branch Railway from Bhávnagar, and the extension of the system of trunk roads previously surveyed and in progress in different parts of the Province, afforded ample employment to all who applied for it, and the arrangements made for relief were reported to be satisfactory by the special officer whom Government thought it advisable to depute for the purpose of inspecting them. The abundant rain had the good effect of providing sufficient forage for the agricultural stock, little of which was lost, whilst the cold-weather crops turned out successful. The area under cotton increased by 239,115 acres, with a corresponding improvement in the weight and quality of the out-turn. The Civil and Criminal Courts of this charge exhibited the usual effects of scarcity upon litigation and crime—a decrease in the former, with an increase in the latter. Serious crime, however, committed by the organized bands of plunderers that used to infest the Province was remarkably rare. There is little of political

importance that call for remark. The administration of Navánagar showed an improvement as regards finance. The management of Gondal, which had been previously in the hands of a political officer, was entrusted to a joint-administration. Two important disputes between Chiefs and their feudatories were settled amicably by dint of compromises suggested by the political officers, and two more estates came under the direct management of Government. The expenditure on public works was larger than usual on account of the necessity for providing relief for the poor, and £34,101 were spent by the Agency Engineer alone, chiefly on communications. The State of Bhávnagar continues the first in point of enterprise in constructing roads and buildings of public utility, and maintained its financial position throughout the year at its former satisfactory level. The working of the Rájásthánik, or Landlords' Court, during the six years that it has been in existence, has received the special attention of Government, who consider that the total number of cases decided, the small number of appeals, the amount of boundary demarcation, and other survey and miscellaneous work accomplished by this institution, show fully its great value in diminishing the jealousy and ill-will that before its establishment used to exist between the feudatories and their Chiefs. Amongst other points in the general administration of the year under review, it may be noted that the Bahirwatias, or outlawed feudatories, that used to be so numerous in the Province, have, almost to a man, given in their submission, and returned to their homes.

The season throughout this group of States would have been a very favourable one for the crops, had not locusts made their appearance in large numbers and materially injured the harvest. Rádhanpur was visited by His Excellency the Governor, who, also, held interviews at this place with the Chiefs of adjacent States. The introduction of the new opium system and the completion of the Western Rájputána State Railway as far as Pálanpur were the chief events of the year. Crime in this

charge decreased, and litigation also fell off slightly. The estate of Tharád, placed under direct management on account of the insolvency of the Chief in 1874, and restored to him during the year under review, is a good example of the effects of careful administration of a small Native estate. When the estate came under management, the revenue was £2,600. By the time it was restored to the Chief the revenue had increased to £4,630. Debts to the amount of £10,860 had been liquidated, and there was a balance in hand amounting to £3,750.

Mahi Kán-
tha.

The features of the year in this group of States were similar as regards agriculture to those in Pálanpur just mentioned. His Excellency the Governor visited this charge in December 1878. The arrangements as regards opium cultivation and importation here are similar to those made with Pálanpur and States adjoining it. The Mahá-rája of I'dar, a first-class State under this Agency, attended the Ráj Kumár College for the first time during the year, his State being under direct management. Both crime and litigation decreased, and the police, of which an organized force exists in I'dar only, succeeded better than last year in detecting offenders.

Rewa Kán-
tha.

In this Agency, also, the new opium system was introduced during the year, and its working has been energetically assisted by the different Chiefs. The failure of the autumn crops in parts of the district caused an increase in the number of offences against property, and, in the case of one State, special measures had to be taken to repress gangs of the labouring classes from other districts, who began to rob some of the villages. The finances of the States of Lúnáváda and Bária had this year to bear the additional expenses of the marriage ceremonies of the two young Chiefs, and require especially careful administration, in order that equilibrium may be re-established. The want of communications in these States is being supplied by the connection of several of them with the railway at Páli, the present branch terminus, and with the general feeder system under construction in the neighbouring British district of Kaira.

The increased indebtedness and laxity of administration on the part of the Nawáb of Cambay have called forth expressions of regret from this Government during the year. The Nawáb has consequently appointed a fresh minister, trained in the service of the British Government. The death of the heir of the Rájá of Dharampor, and the transfer of the Chiefs of Bándá and Sachín to the Rájkumár College, are the only events that call for mention with regard to the smaller States in Gujarát. Smaller States.

The death of the Nawáb of Janjira has already been mentioned. He left three sons, the two eldest of whom were by a concubine, and the youngest by his legitimate wife. Some of the nobles, in pursuance of an alleged custom, unacknowledged however by Government, proposed to elect as Chief one of the illegitimate sons of the late Nawáb, but the right of succession of the legitimate heir was recognized by the Paramount Power, and the young Nawáb installed in June last. As he is only 16 years of age, he has been sent to complete his education at the Rájkumár College, the administration of his State being conducted, meanwhile, by an Assistant to the Political Agent. Measures were taken during the year to introduce a topographical survey and a system of forest conservancy. The administration of justice, too, showed some improvement under a new minister, whose services have been lent by this Government. The financial administration of this State has for many years been very lax, but measures have been already taken to set it upon a more efficient footing. Janjira.

This State has been under the direct management of Government for some years, the Chief being now but 16 years old. He attends the Rájkumár College, but the society of other Chiefs there has not yet had the effect anticipated from it of softening his somewhat rough and morose disposition. Regarding the progress of the Chief in his studies, the Principal reports favourably. The survey of this State is being carried on whenever a Government establishment can be spared for the work. Sávanvádi.

Registration has been introduced, and a municipality established in the chief town. In the State Courts both criminal and civil cases decreased in numbers. The discipline of the Local Corps, part of which is detached for police duties, was thoroughly maintained. The most important public works undertaken were roads in communication with frequented passes up the Gháts. Education in this State has received considerable extension since the commencement of Government administration.

Kolhápur.

Amongst the Deccan States the first in importance is Kolhápur, the Chief of which was for some time at the Rájkumár College during the year under review, but has been recently obliged to absent himself temporarily on account of illness. Under medical advice he has been taken for change of air to Mahábaleshvar, accompanied by his Kárbhári, or Chief Minister, and, according to the latest accounts received, his health has much improved there. The financial condition of his State is satisfactory, in spite of the demands made upon it for relief works during the previous year. The chief town has been provided with well-built public offices and schools, as well as a water-supply from a reservoir at some distance. The chief events of the year were the departure of the Chief, who had previously been educated at home, under a special Political Officer, to the Rájkumár College, and the removal of the Native Infantry Regiment from the chief town, where it is considered to be no longer necessary to maintain a body of regular troops. The season was, on the whole, favourable to agriculture, and there were all the signs of a speedy revival amongst the cultivators from the depressed condition into which they had been cast by the drought of 1876-77. Litigation, for instance, increased, whilst there was a marked decline in the number of the offences that usually accompany the pressure of scarcity on the lower classes. The public health was not, however, as good as usual, owing to the continued prevalence of fever and a slight outbreak of cholera. The revenue of the year increased from £175,486 to £258,020, the new surveys having resulted in a considerable increase of assessments

on land. The expenditure on public works, principally buildings and communications, was £89,342, and the balance to the credit of the State at the end of July 1878, when the accounts were closed, amounted to £273,344. The education of most of the young feudatories has been hitherto conducted along with that of the Mahárāja and some of the Chiefs of the Kánarese States. Several of them, however, have been educated at the High School in Kolhápur, and those that have come of age are now entrusted with the greater share of the administration of their estates. The ladies of the Chief's family, together with the young wives of some of the feudatories, are being educated under European supervision at Kolhápur, and the Political Agent gives a highly favourable account of their progress and of the interest they take in reading and in needle-work of European fashion, in which they are becoming proficient. Government have also noticed with pleasure that this advance upon the ordinary idea current in a Native Court, as to the fitting employment of a lady of rank, has been fully appreciated by the young Chiefs to whom these ladies are related.

The small group of States under the supervision of the Political Agent at Sátára were severely affected, especially in the southern portions, by the famine of 1876-77 and the partial failure of crops in 1877-78. The estate of Jath, in particular, which is now under the direct management of Government, in consequence of the indebtedness of the Chief, suffered extensively both as regards crops and revenue, so as to retard considerably the gradual liquidation of the Chief's debts, a task which has now been rigorously taken in hand by the Political authorities in charge. The season of 1878-79 was a favourable one, on the whole, and, as in Kolhápur, the agricultural prospects of this charge showed a decided improvement, as compared with those of the preceding year. The survey of Jath was completed, and that of Bhor undertaken. The returns of the work of the Criminal and Civil Courts in this group show that the number of offences decreased, whilst a good many more suits were filed than last year.

Sátára
Feudatories.

The Bhor State and some parts of Phaltan were subjected to the depredations of organized gangs of robbers, which infested the Poona and adjacent districts during the early part of 1879; but beyond this, serious crime was rare. The Chief of Bhor, in whose territory the rivers Mutha and Nira take their rise, has undertaken the conservation of the forests at the head-waters of these rivers upon the system adopted by Government. The acquiescence of this Chief in the suggestions made by the authorities on forest matters has been viewed with satisfaction by Government, on account of the great assistance that will be afforded by this course to the extensive and important irrigation works that have been undertaken by Government lower down these rivers, to which the supply of water will, by this means, be rendered ample and unfailing. The progress of education has been somewhat slow in these States, and the efficiency of the schools is reported by the Educational authorities of Government to be below the ordinary standard. In this respect, as with regard to other questions of administration, Government can only regret, as on former occasions, the hold which hereditary officials and their anti-progressive influences have had upon the disposition of the Chiefs.

Southern
Marátha
Feudatories

Similar tendencies are noticeable in the administration of the States in the Western Kárnatic, whose Chiefs are of the same race as those of the Sátára feudatory estates. The revenues of most of the States of this group were subjected to a severe strain during the late famine; but, with few exceptions, there was no necessity to resort to loans to provide for the extraordinary expenditure on relief. His Excellency the Governor visited five of the States whilst on his tour in the Deccan. The season was, on the whole, favourable to the crops, which, however, suffered severely from the inroad of rats, which appeared in large numbers soon after the rain ceased in 1878. The police force has been re-organized and placed on a better footing in the States under the direct management of Government, though it is still wanting in efficiency

in some of the other States. Crime showed a large decrease throughout the group, especially as regards petty offences against property, whilst here, as in Sâtára, the work of the Civil Courts revived. Municipal administration has been introduced into eleven towns, and in many of them shows signs of flourishing. Most of the States have been, or are to be, surveyed. Registration, too, has been introduced into all but two of the States. The Government Educational authorities inspected the various schools, and found them, on the whole, better than those in the Sâtára group.

The administration of the year in the rest of the States Minor States. presents no features calling for special mention in this review. The young Nawáb of Savanúr attended, for the first time, the Rájikumár College, whilst the Chief of Akalkot continued to study at Kolhápur. Little is known of the details of administration in Khairpur, as the Mir still governs on the patriarchal system that prevailed throughout Sind under the Tálpur régime, and it is not expected that any changes will be introduced during his lifetime.

*The settlement of Aden, though not foreign territory, Aden. has political relations with eight Arab States on the mainland, as well as with the island of Socotra and the Somáli coast. Its administration, therefore, is always considered with that of the districts over which the legislative authority of Government does not extend, in the political section of this review. Two small expeditions were undertaken during the year, one against the Biraimi, a sub-tribe of the Sabaihis, amongst whom Abdulla Mohsin, uncle of the present Sultán of Lábej, was endeavouring to excite hostility against the Abdali; the second expedition was made with a view to secure the person of Sultán Hussain, who last year murdered his brother, Sultán Haidara, of Fudhli. He fled to the Al Hasana tribe for refuge, and from thence commenced intriguing with the hill tribes of his late brother's dominions. His efforts in that and other directions were so far successful, that considerable annoyance was caused to the

Fudhli by the raids on their caravans, undertaken at his instigation. Finally, the place in which he had sought protection was taken by assault by the Aden troops, and Hussain himself deported from Aden to Bombay. He has since been interned as a political prisoner at Ahmednagar. There were minor disputes during the year between the tribes in the neighbourhood of this settlement, but none calling for remark here. The ports of Berbera and Bulhár on the Somáli coast still continue open, and from them a considerable trade in supplies is carried on with Aden.

The internal administration of the settlement was conducted as usual, without any event of special notoriety. The deportation of a considerable number of the Somáli population led to a decrease in crime, and owing to the strength of the Judicial establishment being fuller than last year, there was an increase in the number of civil cases decided. The water police and the sanitary police have been amalgamated, both forces being maintained at the cost of the Port Pund. The introduction of the A'bkári Act of 1878 resulted in a largely increased revenue from excise. The total trade of the settlement somewhat fell off in value, and will be noticed hereafter in connection with the general trade of the Presidency. The number of vessels that touched at Aden was 1,002, or 49 less than in 1877-78, the proportion of British to other shipping being about the same. More pilgrim vessels touched on their way up the Red Sea, and no infringement of the law relating to over-crowding of passengers was discovered. One of the vessels on the return voyage introduced small-pox to a slight extent, but fortunately the speedy measures taken were successful in preventing an epidemic.

General
review.

The season throughout the Gujarát group of States was, for the most part, below the average, though a great improvement in the cotton crop was apparent in the districts where this product is chiefly grown. In Káthiáwár and the Rewa Kántha the distress amongst the lower classes, aggravated by the prevalence of fever to an

abnormal extent, called forth all the energies of the Chiefs, and Government again recorded their recognition of the success of these efforts to stop the progress of famine.

In the Deccan States the season, though not very good, was sufficiently favourable to allow the cultivators to recover, to a considerable extent, from the position in which they had been placed by the famine of 1876-77 and the partial failure of crops in the succeeding year. The principal feature of the season in this part of the country was the plague of rats, to which allusion will be made again, when reviewing the condition of the Presidency as a whole. In the Konkan the circumstances of the year, as regards both administration and condition, were favourable to the prospects of the States.

Returns are furnished by most of the Political Agents of the details of the administration of criminal and civil justice, as well as of the working of the police in their charges. From these it appears that the number of offences reported decreased in the aggregate from 37,757 to 35,024, whilst the declared value of property stolen rose from £77,237 to £90,557. The percentage of the value recovered to the total stolen fell from 35.9 to 31, the same ratio as in 1876-77. Out of 73,204 persons brought to trial before the Courts having criminal jurisdiction, 39,149, or 53 per cent, were convicted. There are about 373 places of confinement in the Native States for which returns are available. Many of them, however, are no more than lock-ups in which convicts are detained only when sentenced to very short periods of imprisonment. In all the larger States the Chiefs, or administrative bodies, have recognized the necessity of building at least one prison on approved modern principles, in which the majority of convicts can be confined under efficient supervision and with due regard to sanitation and proper employment. The number of prisoners returned for the year under review was 33,477, as compared with 32,612 last year, and the expenditure on jails was £39,566 against £34,970.

As regards civil litigation, the returns show a slight decrease in the number of suits for disposal and in cases decided. The arrears, however, were also reduced. Last year, out of 46,653 on the files, 36,583 were disposed of and 10,070 left undecided at the end of the year. This year the number disposed of was 35,810 out of 45,733, leaving 9,923 in arrears.

Surveys are being made of the larger States, in some instances by means of independent agency, but generally by parties detached from one of the divisions of the Government department as opportunities arise. The municipal system has been introduced into nearly twenty of the larger towns. Vaccination is performed in every State by operators under the supervision of the Sanitary Commissioner of this Government, and the returns for the year under review show the number of primary operations performed to have been 192,944, and re-vaccinations 6,795, as compared with 251,754 and 7,234 respectively in 1877-78.

Education has already made considerable progress in Káthiáwár and some other of the Gujarát States, and shows signs of revival in the Deccan, where its progress was temporarily checked as in the adjacent British territory by the late famine. The total expenditure on this object for the year was £49,536, of which £17,634 were from funds administered by Government, and the remainder on institutions merely under inspection. The number of primary schools supported is 1,050, and of High Schools or others teaching up to the Matriculation standard of the Bombay University 6. There were 52,689 pupils on the rolls at the end of the year, or 3,588 less than at the corresponding period of 1877-78.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

The system of land tenure in this Presidency, according to which the settlement of the rent-charge is made directly with the cultivator, draws Government into very close relations with the agricultural classes, and necessitates, on both fiscal and political grounds, a more minute

supervision of their condition and wants than might be held to be advisable or required in the case of rayats holding land on different terms.

In the general review of the administration of this Government for 1877-78 it was stated, with regard to the condition of the cultivating classes in certain districts of the Deccan, that a recent inquiry into agrarian riots that had occurred there, disclosed an amount of indebtedness that urgently called for the remedial measures, which, in the opinion of this Government, could be provided by means of legislative action. As, however, the whole subject was at that time under discussion only, it was obviously inopportune to do more than indicate, in general terms, the points with regard to which His Excellency the Governor in Council considered legislation was required, and the nature of the measures proposed to be introduced. By the embodiment of most of the views of this Government into an Act recently passed on the subject in the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, what was then a mere proposal has now been rendered a *fait accompli*, which on account of the importance of the question, and the nature and extent of the interests concerned, and changes introduced, constitutes one of the most prominent features in the administration of the year.

The indebtedness of rayats in parts of the Deccan.

Legislation on this subject.

Indebtedness to a certain extent is no doubt to be found in most parts of the Deccan, but in the four districts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Sátara it is known to be especially aggravated by the causes which it is considered can be adequately dealt with by the State, and it is to these four districts accordingly that the remedial Act has been applied. The area covered by these districts is altogether 21,049 square miles, containing a population of 3,460,209 souls. The assessed gross rent-charge during the year under review amounted to £666,031. A considerable part of the surface is occupied by hills and forests, and the soil of the remainder is generally of a light dry variety, yielding but one crop a year. The whole of the Eastern portion lies within the

Locality which the Act extends.

The debtors.

region of uncertain rainfall, where the harvest is precarious, and drought of periodical recurrence. The cultivators are, for the most part, Marátha Kumbis, simple and contented with little; industrious, but uneducated. The late famine afforded abundant evidence of their thrift, as well as of the patient endurance with which they passed through long seasons of hardship and distress without a sign of turbulence or discontent. Their creditors are generally men of the trading classes from Márwár or Gujarát, who have no desire to obtain landed property as a means of acquiring political or social influence, nor any intention of investing their capital or enterprise in improving the estates that may come into their hands in the course of their business. Of alien origin, few of them ever contemplate permanently residing in the village where they may have established a business, and when their object—that of making their fortune—has been attained, they return northwards to their native country, and are succeeded by others of the same race. As they are distinctly a non-agricultural class, land is to them merely a fair security, easily transferable by process of law, and affording great facilities for sweating the occupant who has become indebted to them.

The creditors.

Causes of indebtedness.

General.

Such being the classes specially affected by the enactment in question, the indebtedness of the one to the other is found to be attributable to causes, some of which it is not within the power of the State to eradicate, and only to modify to a comparatively small extent. Others, again, are such as will, it is to be hoped, be effectually removed by the measures now taken. The extension of primary education renders the cultivator less liable to be induced, through his ignorance, to execute bonds of which he does not appreciate the object and significance. Debt is necessarily incurred, from time to time, by a peasant proprietary, possessed individually of small capital, and cultivating, as in the present case, under unfavourable conditions of soil and climate, and it is in great measure to the uncertainty of the harvest in these districts that is attributable the improvidence (as distinguished from

extravagance), which has been noticed as one of the characteristics of the Deccan peasantry. By the extension and conservation of forests wherever they are likely to be useful in a climatic point of view, by the execution of irrigation works when on a scale too large to be undertaken by private enterprise; and, lastly, by the diffusion of a knowledge of scientific husbandry,—this Government is doing all that lies within its sphere to improve the prospects of cultivation in these districts, which must, however, depend beyond this upon the growth of intelligence amongst the agriculturists themselves. To social observances a comparatively small portion of the total burden of the rayat's debt is, in the opinion of this Government, to be attributed, since, in the Deccan, as in many other countries, the number and cost of marriages, the most expensive ceremony amongst the Marátha peasantry, is found to vary with the harvest. The unrestricted obligation on a son to pay the debt incurred by his father, in accordance with Hindu law, is an important factor in the indebtedness of the Kunbi, and provisions for an equitable treatment of this liability have been made in the new enactment.

Amongst other causes that have tended to bring about (2) *Special.* the present state of indebtedness may be mentioned, too, the increased credit that followed a reasonable and certain form of tenure and moderate assessment. A series of good harvests, a large expenditure by Government on works of public utility, such as roads and railways, and a special demand for cotton and other produce, helped to raise the standard of living of the cultivator, whilst the brisker competition of capital and facilities of recovery afforded by the Civil Courts rendered the money-lending class more ready to advance loans. Then followed a reaction. The rayat having neglected to replenish the land with the qualities he had drawn out of it by an exhausting system of agriculture, found his fields becoming less productive. Added to this was a series of unfavourable seasons, together with cessation of the high prices due to the temporary demand created by the Civil War

in America. Last among the causes of the indebtedness of the rayat, to which allusion need be made here, is the procedure in the Civil Courts and the law administered by them, both of which have been found to be powerful instruments in the hands of an educated and intelligent money-lender against an ignorant agriculturist. This result is due partly to the great weight that is given to a bond, irrespective of its history and the circumstances under which it was executed. On this account the creditor has learned to rely almost entirely on these instruments, which frequently contain the most extravagant conditions concerning interest and instalments, besides covering by the mere fact of execution (beyond which the Court does not as a rule inquire) the often fraudulent nature of the antecedent transactions. The limitation law, also, has been found to necessitate a frequent renewal of such transactions, advantage being taken on each occasion to secure compound interest, and ignore any intermediate repayments. The suit, moreover, can be disposed of *ex parte*, and as the cultivator is often summoned to attend a distant Court at a critical period of the season, and is often unable to afford the legal aid which the elaborate and technical system of procedure renders necessary, in more than half the total number of suits decided in the four districts in question he neglects to put in an appearance at all. The money-lender was till recently empowered under the decree thus obtained not only to secure the attachment of the whole of the debtor's property, but also to proceed against him by way of arrest and imprisonment. It has been found that the greater part of the warrants issued were used simply as threats, or means of extorting fresh bonds on harder terms, and were never intended to be actually executed. The decree, again, was not terminable for a period of twelve years, so that pressure could be applied by virtue of it from time to time, whenever the prospects of the rayat seemed a little brighter, thus crushing all incentive to improve or even do justice to his estate. Another point in which the procedure seemed to this Government to be defective was with regard to

insolvency, to which recourse could not be had by a debtor until after actual arrest in execution of a decree against him.

In proposing remedies for the existing state of affairs amongst the agriculturists of these districts, this Government has never lost sight of the real interests of the money-lenders, a class whose aid is an essential factor in the social system of the Deccan, and whose value and utility became manifest to a remarkable degree in the recent famine. The principal object of legislation in this matter has been throughout to reinstate the transactions between lender and borrower on an equitable basis. The aid of the State is withheld in the case of demands manifestly unfair and extortionate, and is rendered more speedy and efficient in the recovery of all just dues: Credit is thus restricted, as far as possible, within the limits set by the prospects of a certain recovery of the value of the amount actually lent. The first step considered necessary is to take precautions against fraud, on the side of either lender or borrower, in the original transactions, and this has been provided for by the appointment of village registrars, by whom every instrument to which an agriculturist is a party must be written, attested and recorded, and who are to be under the supervision of the officers of the Registration Department. Before the creditor can commence litigation in the regular Courts, he must bring his claim before a Conciliator, a functionary analogous in some respects to the *Juges de Paix* of the French system, whose duty it will be to endeavour to effect a friendly arrangement of a non-judicial character. These officials are to be selected by Government from amongst the village officers, or other persons of local status and influence. The next point, which it was held could be adequately dealt with by legislation, is the rendering of the Civil Courts more within reach of the cultivating classes, and less technical and expensive. With this view village Courts are to be established under the headman, or other person selected, with summary jurisdiction in suits in which amounts

not exceeding £10 are involved, saving thereby the time of the trained Subordinate Judges. These latter will be invested with summary powers in the class of suits in which agriculturists are usually concerned; their numbers will be increased, and a special Judge temporarily appointed, who will have power to revise and inspect their work and that of the Conciliators and Village Munsifs, and for this purpose will have the assistance of two selected Assistant or Subordinate Judges. In order to insure the hearing of both sides in a suit, the appearance of the defendant has been rendered a *sine quâ non* before final disposal, except under special circumstances, and, as the increase in the number of the Courts will considerably diminish the extent of the local jurisdiction of each, no inconvenience will ensue from the above provision. The simple and summary procedure to be adopted has rendered the assistance of professional legal advisers at once superfluous and inadvisable, and they have accordingly been excluded altogether from the Courts of the Conciliator and Village Munsif, and also from all cases before the Subordinate Judges in which the subject matter of the suit is below £10 in value, unless for special reasons the Subordinate Judge considers professional assistance necessary. It has also been held necessary to allow no appeal in the class of suits to which the new Act refers, as the provisions made for scrutiny and revision form a sufficient safeguard against carelessness or injustice on the part of the subordinate Courts.

The changes, however, made in the law itself, and not so much those in the machinery by which it is administered, are the means whereby it is expected that the greatest improvement in the desired direction will be effected. The most important of these changes is that which renders it obligatory on the Court to inquire into the history and merits of any claim brought before it, with a view of discovering whether the whole transaction has been open and *bonâ-fide*, and also in order to take an account between the parties. Interest, too, is not to be awarded to an amount exceeding that of the principal,

as ascertained on taking the account. With reference to execution of decree, the views of this Government have been accepted as regards the exemption of the person of the agriculturist from arrest or imprisonment. His land, too, can no longer be attached or sold unless it has been specifically mortgaged for the repayment of the debt to which the decree relates and the security still subsists, this being one of the main points on which this Government considered legislation to be necessary. A further provision has been added in the interests of the creditor, empowering the Court to make over the holding of the agriculturist debtor to the management of the chief executive revenue authority of the district for a period within which the debt is likely to be liquidated. The limitation in respect of suits of money has also been extended, and an alteration has been made in the law of insolvency, by which an agriculturist can now obtain his discharge either summarily when his debts do not exceed £5 in amount, and in other cases without his having been actually arrested in execution or without even a decree having first of all been passed against him.

Under these provisions the rayat will be in a position to understand the full purport of every bond to which his signature is affixed. Before entering upon a law suit with its inevitable expense and annoyance, the means of arriving at an amicable settlement will be within the reach of both parties. In case of litigation, a summary and equitable inquiry, conducted at no great distance from the homes of the parties, will be followed by a speedy settlement promptly and efficiently enforced. An agriculturist entirely without the means of payment will now receive his discharge, instead of living on in constant dread of arrest or imprisonment, unprofitable to his creditor or the land.

The next subject to which attention is directed, in connection with the administration of the land, is the progress and working of the various surveys in operation in this Presidency, and, in the first place, to the Revenue Survey and Settlement Departments. Surveys.

Revenue
Survey.
A.—Mea-
surement
and classifi-
cation.

Of the five departments at work in this Presidency, only two were in full operation during the period under review, two of the rest were engaged in work with other departments, and the third in process of re-organization. Thirty-seven parties were employed, or two more than in the previous year. The out-turn of acres measured was 1,826,209, being less than that of 1877-78 by 333,850 acres, the falling off being apparent in Sind and Gujarát. The number of acres classed was 1,538,414, showing a net decrease of 21,101 acres, though this important branch of the work of the department made great progress in Poona, Násik, Ahmednagar, and Ratnágiri.

B.—Settle-
ment.

Revised rates were introduced into three sub-divisions of the Collectorates of Kurrachee and Hyderabad in Sind, the financial results being, as usual in that Province, not ascertainable beforehand, since they depend on the area of land actually cultivated each season and not merely taken into occupation. In Gujarát part of the Dohad sub-division of the Panch Maháls was settled, the results showing an increase of revenue amounting to about 41 per cent. In consideration of the low class of the cultivators, and the partial failure of their autumn crops during the last two seasons, Government, after postponing the introduction of the new rates for a year, have decided to sanction them at first for a period of five years only.

The revision of the *Násik* Sub-division of the Collectorate bearing that name was continued during 1878-79. The circumstances of the villages settled this year were in no way different from those of the tract into which the new rates were introduced during 1877-78. The increased assessment resulting from the revision amounts to 21 per cent over that of the original survey. In the Bhimthadi Sub-division of the *Poona* Collectorate the improvement during the original survey guarantee has been more marked than in Násik, both as regards area taken into cultivation and the general condition of the agricultural classes. The increase of revenue arising

from the revision this year of 16 villages in the neighbourhood of those settled last year, amounts to 26·3 per cent on the old assessments. In the Purandhar Sub-division of the same Collectorate there is a considerable area irrigated from small weirs across the mountain streams in the western districts. In revising the rates a higher assessment was fixed for such land, raising the actual increase of assessment by 52· per cent. Excluding, however, the special rates, the increase is only 31·7 per cent, a difference which is easily covered by the improved condition of the district as regards communications and prices.

Two sub-divisions were re-settled in the *Dhárwár* Collectorate, the increase in assessment being 39· and 39·8 per cent respectively. In the old Kod sub-division cultivation has increased 95· per cent since the original rates were introduced, and in the *Dhárwár* sub-division, also, the improvement has been most marked. This tract of country is as well provided with local markets and communications as any in the Presidency, and is, moreover, within reach of the ports of *Kárwár* and *Kumta*.

In *Kánara* the original survey is still in progress, and, in spite of the very short working season of which the unhealthy climate admits, a considerable number of villages were prepared for the introduction of the rates next year. Litigation arising out of the survey has altogether ceased since the appeal made to the Privy Council in the representative suit on the subject was dismissed.

Detached parties of the Government Survey Department were at work for some parts of the year in the States of *Bhor*, *Sávantvádi*, *Kolhápur*, *Sángli* and *Jath*. In the case of the two first mentioned States the necessity of pushing on specially urgent work in *Ratnágiri* compelled the Survey authorities to recall to that Collectorate the parties at work elsewhere. Twenty-five villages in *Sávantvádi* were, however, completely settled, the result being an increase of 43· per cent. in the assessment. In *Jath* the introduction of the new rates led to only a slight increase of revenue, owing to the unfavourable

Survey operations in Native States.

seasons of the last few years. In Súngli, also, the new rates, though high as compared with those that would have been fixed on Government land of the same quality, produced but a slight difference in actual revenue. Villages were prepared for settlement in one sub-division of Kolhápúr, but it was considered advisable to defer the publication of the new rates until the whole of those in the neighbourhood could be also settled. It may be noticed here, as has been done in the departmental reports, that in the case of Native States the revised rates have almost invariably to be pitched at from 15 to 25 per cent higher than those in adjacent British territory, in order to avoid the loss of revenue that would otherwise be incurred.

Financial
results.

The total expenditure of the Revenue Survey Department was £73,647, of which £68,615 was paid by Government, and the remainder by the Native States in which parties were employed. The increased revenue resulting from the settlements effected amounted to £18,212 in British territory and £4,378 in Native States. The additional revenue to Government accruing from the revision of rates effected in the six Collectorates re-settled amounted to £121,190 during the year under review, or cumulatively, since the first revision was undertaken, to £595,097, the total cost of these operations having been £184,185.

City
Survey.

In ten towns of this Presidency a survey has been undertaken under the provisions of the local Act of 1868. In four the operations have been completed, and in four others the actual measurements and plans have been finished, and the work remaining consists of the inquiry into titles and the distribution of deeds to those whose titles have been settled. The law with regard to this settlement having been found defective, it was amended in the Land Revenue Code, which was passed during the period under review. The work of settlement has been completed in Broach and in the towns of Surat, Bulsár and Ránder in the Surat District.

In the three principal towns in Sind, the preparation and distribution of title-deeds is all that remains to be done. In Ahmedabad good progress was made during the year in the work of inquiry, whilst in the two towns in Dhárwár into which the survey has been introduced, the measurements and plans are nearly ready, but inquiry into titles has been delayed on account of the inability of Government to depute an officer to conduct it, as long as there remained any pressure of work in the districts lately affected by famine.

Five parties of the Topographical Survey were at work in different parts of this Presidency during 1878-79. One of these was in Khándesh, two were in the Deccan and two in Gujarát. The aggregate out-turn of work was 642 square miles completely surveyed on a scale of one-inch to a mile; 7,100 square miles of country were completed on the two-inch and 720 on the four-inch scale. The operations also included the triangulation of 7,316 square miles in advance, a survey of the Dhond and Manmád State Railway, as well as those on a large scale of the towns of Sangamner and Sátára. Work was carried on in the British districts of Khándesh, Ahmednagar, Sholápur, Sátára, Poona, Ahmedabad, Kaira, and Surat, and in the Native States of Janjira, the Rewa Kántha, the Mahi Kántha, Bánsda, Baroda, the Sátára Jágirs, and the peninsulas of Káthiáwár and Cutch.

Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.

A.—Topographical.

*The tidal observations commenced under this department last year have been carefully conducted at the ports of Bombay, Kurrachee, Kárwár and Aden, and tables will be prepared for all these places by 1881, if not before. Some delay occurred in setting up the new apparatus at Aden, and in obtaining a similar set of instruments for the Kurrachee Harbour, at which some observations have been recorded for the last ten years. Those taken at Kárwár have already been utilized in the preparation of the chart of that harbour. Levelling operations began this season on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway south of Poona, and the line was carried to Sátára, where

B.—Tidal and levelling. †

the work of the previous year had been brought to a close. From this point it was continued through Kolhápúr and Belgaum to the marks on the proposed Hubli and Kárwár Railway, which had been already connected with the sea-levels at the latter port. The irrigation marks on several important projects were also tested and connected by means of branch surveys with the marks on the main lines.

Alienations. The conclusion of the work of inquiry into alienations, whether of cash or land, throughout the Presidency, with the exception of the unsurveyed districts, led to the abolition of the post of special inquiry officer. In the Panch Maháls, however, it was found that a good deal of the work done required revision, which has, accordingly, been ordered by Government to be carried out by the Local Revenue Officers. The number of decisions passed in summary inquiries was 694, and 13,053 title-deeds were issued by the Collectors of the different districts.

**Waste
lands.**

Of the total area assessed under the revenue survey as arable, 21,260,808 acres were this year returned as occupied, and 2,141,183 remained still available for cultivation. Thus the area taken up exceeded that of last year by 387,449 acres, and the available area not yet in occupation decreased by 97,089 acres. This, however, excludes from consideration the areas in Sind and unsurveyed districts.

**Wards'
Estates.**

The number of estates administered during the minority of their owners by the Collectors was 141, or 20 more than last year. The balance of income at the end of the year amounted in all to £9,353, out of which £13,440 consisted of investments in Government securities. The operation of the two Encumbered Estates Acts in force in Gujarát was much impeded by the unfavourable season in Broach and Ahmedabad, in consequence of which less progress than usual was made in the liquidation of claims against the Tálukdárs' estates under administration. In Sind the working of the Encumbered Estates Act of 1876

seems to have been successful in weeding out the *bond-fide* debts from amongst a number of claims, a large proportion of which the creditors appeared to consider unlikely to stand the test of an official investigation. The amount actually paid off up to July 1879 was £46,775, in addition to the receipts on account of land leased out for the benefit of the estate, amounting to £60,406.

PROTECTION.

Five Acts were passed by the Local Council and received the sanction of Their Excellencies the Governor and Governor-General respectively during the official year. Of the eight Bills introduced within that period, six were subsequently passed and sanctioned; of the two others one was rendered unnecessary owing to legislation on the same subject in the Council of the Governor-General, and the other has not yet been formally placed before the Council. Three of the Acts passed were described in last year's Report, and relate respectively to the Bombay Municipality, the manufacture and sale of country liquor and the adulteration of cotton. A fourth supplemented the Bombay Municipal Act, and the fifth extended the provisions of the Local Municipal Act to the Province of Sind. The most important of the Bills that became law after the end of March are the Land Revenue Code, the Irrigation Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Consolidation Act. Upwards of twenty Acts relating to the revenue system of this Presidency are incorporated in the first, and many questions of doubt and difficulty connected with the land revenue administration of this Presidency have been cleared up by it. The second is based on the canal laws in force in Bengal and Northern India, and legalizes, for the most part, existing rules and customs, besides providing for other measures essential to the successful extension of irrigation works. The object of the third was to legalize the acquisition of the whole of the foreshore of the Bombay Harbour, with a view to its being placed under the administration of the Port Trust, the constitution of the latter body being also amended so as to

render it representative of the commercial interests concerned. The sum required for the purchase is to be paid by the Port Trust by means of securities to be issued by that corporation. By other Acts passed during the period under review, vaccination was rendered compulsory in Kurrachee, as had been previously done in Bombay the year before, and provision made for the levy of fees at Government landing-places in the Harbour of the former town.

POLICE.

The force.

The total strength of the police force employed in the districts, in Bombay City, and on the two lines of railway, was 21,665 men, exclusive of Commissioners and superintending officers. The cost was £361,129, of which £306,262 were paid from Provincial revenues and £54,866 from Municipal or other sources. The ratio of police to area varies from 1 man to 3·14 square miles in the Northern Division, to 1 to 11·05 square miles in Sind, the average for the whole Presidency being 1 to 6·92 miles. The proportion of police to population also shows considerable variations, and averages 1 to 860 for the Presidency as a whole. Exclusive of guards, escorts, municipal and cantonment police, the number of men available for general police duties was 12,802, or 59· per cent. As regards weapons, 45· per cent were provided with fire-arms and 33· per cent with swords, with or without truncheons. The remainder had only the latter. About 31· per cent of the force could read and write. The ratio of men punished to the total number was 20·5 per cent, or 2· per cent more than last year. The number of posts imposed as a punitive measure on villages in which the inhabitants had been proved to have frequently committed offences or sheltered criminals, rose to 156., Of these, 149 were established on the two branches of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, in consequence of the number of grain robberies, to which allusion was made in last year's Report. A special post, too, was established in Surat after the riots that took place there in connection with

the License-tax. The number of permissions granted to possess or carry arms was 2,435, besides 234 licenses to deal in arms or ammunition.

The number of offences reported during the year was 82,582, being less than in 1877 by 1,576 cases, but still far above the number reported in 1876, before the famine. There is, however, a large decrease of 5,574 offences of the class into which the police can inquire without the intervention of a magistrate. Crime followed, as usual, the course of distress. Last year the greater part of the increase in the number of offences was found to have occurred in the Deccan and Western Kárnatic, whereas this year crime was less frequent in those districts, but increased considerably in Sind and Gujarát, where the failure of crops produced great hardships amongst the lower classes. In the Southern Division criminality amongst the population may be said to have receded to its normal limits, though in the Central and Northern Deccan it was still in excess. The proportion of crime to population, taking into consideration none but the offences into which the police can inquire without warrant, varied from one case to 534 people in Ratnágiri to one to 106 in the Panch Maháls, where the population is sparse, and the pressure of distress was this year considerable. The average for the Presidency was one offence to 271 of population. Offences against property, by which the pressure of scarcity can, in a manner, be gauged, showed a large increase in Sind and Gujarát, with a still larger decrease in the Deccan and southern parts of the Presidency.

The number of thefts decreased by 51 per cent in the Southern Division, and by 23 per cent in the Northern and Central Deccan, whilst in Gujarát they increased by 42 per cent. In Sind this offence very frequently takes the form of cattle-lifting, of which 1,847 cases occurred. Robberies, both ordinary and in gangs, increased in Gujarát, but decreased to a large extent in the Southern and Central Divisions. The latter tract, however, was

the scene of several daring raids by organized gangs of the predatory classes, such as Rámosis and the lower ranks of Kolis, necessitating the employment of several parties of Native Infantry and Cavalry under European officers to aid the ordinary Police force in pursuing these gangs, and establishing confidence in the power and determination of Government to repress them. The only considerable gang still about is being completely hemmed in, and will, it is believed, be very soon overpowered. One of the first gangs was organized and for some time directed by a Bráhman, named Wasudev Balvant Phárke, who had been in the service of Government, and shortly before he joined the gang was holding an appointment in the Military Finance Office at Poona. He relied at first on raising the general community of Rámosis and Kolis, by beginning operations with some successful gang robberies, and thereby holding out the prospect of obtaining a large and valuable booty. He soon found, however, that the sole object of the men he had got together was to plunder, and that they left him as soon as they had made a little money in that way, whilst his own aim was the wild one of raising the country against the British Government. He struggled for some little time to keep his band together and increase its numbers, but at length, baffled and disappointed, he suddenly deserted the gang he had collected, and going first to a shrine in the Belári District of the Madras Presidency, and from thence into the territory of His Highness the Nizám, he opened negotiations with the leaders of some Rohilla gangs with a view to obtaining their assistance in his enterprise. But, just at the time that the Rohillas were agreeing to join him, information of his whereabouts was obtained by the Poona Police, and he was soon after captured in a temple in a village of the British district of Kaládgi in this Presidency. He was tried at the Poona Sessions on charges of conspiring against the Government, as well as of engaging in dacoities, and, being convicted by the unanimous verdict of the jury, was sentenced to transportation for life. The only Bráhman accomplices he

had, (three or four in number,) were mere school-boys, one of whom has been already punished, but the others are still at large. The most energetic of the other gangs were, in a short time, dispersed, and their leaders captured. Amongst other notorious offences during the period under review was the setting fire to two of the largest and most valued historical public buildings in Poona, used of late as Government offices, and containing records of importance, both Judicial and Educational, which were all destroyed. The perpetrators of the offence were discovered, and admitted their guilt.

The success of the police in detecting crime, as judged by the ratio of cases in which conviction was obtained to the total number investigated, was greatest in the Northern Division, where 89 per cent. of the cases and 83 per cent of the persons sent for trial were found guilty. The average ratios for the whole Presidency were 77 and 75 per cent respectively. In serious cases the percentage of success varied considerably. In murder, for instance, it was 69 in the Southern Division and 35 in the Central. In the latter Division the police were most successful in thefts, and in the Northern Division in gang robberies. Considering the small value of the property stolen in a majority of the cases reported, the ratio of the number of cases in which it was recovered to the total number of thefts investigated, forms a better criterion of the success of the police in this respect than the ratio of the value recovered to the declared value stolen, more especially as the latter is liable to be wrongly estimated. According to this test, the success of the police averaged 78 per cent for the whole of the Presidency, whilst the value recovered was only 51 per cent of that stated to have been stolen. Compared, however, to the value recovered of that stolen in cases in which the police were not employed, the above percentage is satisfactory.

Police operations.

Crime increased materially in the town of Bombay, not so much amongst the resident population, however, as

Bombay City.

amongst those who had come from Káthiáwár and the Deccan in search of labour, and found themselves scarcely able to find a subsistence. The increase in the number of offences amounted to 17 per cent, but serious crime was not more prevalent than in the previous year, and the excess was found chiefly in cases of nuisance, breach of Municipal rules, and petty thefts. The long detention of vessels in port, owing to slackness of trade and consequent difficulty in getting a full cargo, led to a considerable increase in the number of offences by merchant seamen, especially as regards refusal to work, and similar misdemeanours. Beyond this fact, and the large increase in the number of juvenile offenders convicted, there is nothing else in the year's administration requiring special notice. It may be remarked, however, that the number of vagrants arrested was considerably more than double what it was in 1877.

PRISONS.

There were 125 prisons in this Presidency in 1878, as compared with 150 last year. Twenty-six lock-ups, which had been temporarily constituted subordinate jails during the famine in order to relieve the pressure in the regular places of confinement, were removed from the list during the period under review.

The number of convicted persons received into jail was 34,860, or 17 per cent fewer than in the previous year, and the total number confined was 57,336 against 61,309. In consequence of the increase in the length of sentences passed, the daily average rose from 11,718 to 12,946, or nearly $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The admissions throughout the tract affected by the famine of 1876-77 decreased considerably in number, showing in some cases a variation amounting to 64 per cent. In Gujarát, on the other hand, the high prices of grain and general scarcity throughout the northern districts tended, as usual, to fill the prisons. The number of convicts that escaped from prison was 82, or 31 more than last year. Forty-seven were recaptured, as well as 17 of those who

had escaped in previous years. At the end of the period under review there were 127 still at large. The number of prisoners confined, who had been convicted on previous occasions, was 4,592, or 8 per cent on the total. Nearly two-thirds of these had been before convicted once only, and then for petty grain thefts during times of scarcity. Except in Bombay itself, few belonged to the habitual criminal class. The number of Europeans confined shows a considerable increase, attributable to the cases under the Merchant Shipping Acts in Bombay, to which allusion was made in the preceding paragraph; but the convictions for ordinary offences were less numerous. Including day-labourers, 58 per cent of the convicts were non-agriculturists, and 34 per cent connected directly with cultivation. The number of punishments amongst the convicts for criminal offences and breaches of prison rules was 3,185, or more than a thousand in excess of those inflicted during the previous year. The form of punishment most frequently used was solitary confinement with reduced diet, though recourse to corporal punishment seems to have been necessary more often than in 1877. The number of convict warders employed was 697, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the average daily strength. The system is found to have worked well, and its extension has been recommended by Government.

The health of the prisoners, like that of the population in general, was this year below the average. The daily average of prisoners in hospital was 548, whilst the death-rate on the daily strength rose from 5.8 to 12.4. A considerable part of both the mortality and the sickness was due to the exceptionally unhealthy season throughout the Presidency, and to some extent, also, is attributable to the low physical condition of the convicts when they were first admitted.

As regards employment, unremunerative tasks are only enforced in places, such as Bombay, where it is impracticable to set the convicts to useful labour. Of 15,340 prisoners employed, 45 per cent were engaged in manu-

factures, 20 per cent in extramural unskilled labour, and about a similar proportion on jail building and gardening. Their aggregate earnings amounted to £11,504, or an average of £1-6-8 for each effective hand employed, the corresponding results in 1877 having been £1-15-10.

In the Civil Jails both the total number and the daily average increased, whilst, owing to reductions ordered by Government, there was a considerable reduction in expenditure on prisons of this class. In the two juvenile prisons, 146 convicts were confined, and placed under instruction in carpentering and other useful trades. The instructions of Government regarding the infliction of sentences of a length sufficient to allow the full effects of reformatory training to manifest themselves, were duly carried out this year in the different Criminal Courts of the Presidency proper, and were also made applicable to the Province of Sind.

The gross expenditure under all headings amounted to £123,256. Deducting from this sum the amount of receipts from convict labour and manufactures, the net cost was £94,195, as compared with £101,214 last year. The higher daily average of prisoners, the extension of the extramural gang system, and the increase of sickness, caused a larger expenditure on rations, guards, and hospital charges respectively. The net cost of each prisoner was this year £7-6-0 against £8-12-0 in 1877.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

In the town and island of Bombay, in addition to the ordinary and special jurisdiction of the High Court, there is a Small Cause Court, consisting of four divisions, and three Presidency Magistrates. In the interior there are few Courts of exclusively criminal jurisdiction, but in 647 power to deal with criminal matter is combined with revenue or civil jurisdiction. There are also 114 Courts invested with exclusively civil powers, and 42 which exercise these powers in addition to those in criminal or revenue cases. The total cost of these tri-

bunals, including those in the Presidency Town, with the exception of the magisterial ones, was £389,811, of which £214,978 was covered by the stamp and other receipts. The Small Cause Courts in Bombay and the subordinate civil tribunals in the interior gained respectively 32 and 39 per cent over their gross cost. Excluding from consideration the above, as well as the non-productive Courts of village officers invested with petty jurisdiction in criminal matters, which is exercised but rarely, the aggregate receipts of the rest of the Courts amounted to 18·6 per cent of their cost.

Considering first the working of the Criminal Courts of original jurisdiction, the returns show that the total number of offences brought before them for trial was 78,138, including those reported in previous years. This was a decrease of 5,701 cases, as compared with the results of 1877. The number of persons dealt with was 130,223, or a decrease of 14 per cent. The ratio of those convicted to those brought to trial was 52, showing an improvement of one per cent over that of last year. The nature of the crime dealt with has been indicated in sufficient detail above, in reviewing the work of the police. It may be noted, however, that the ratio of convictions was highest in nuisance cases, when it reached 89 per cent., and lowest in malicious offences, false evidence, and breaches of the public peace. Criminal
Justice.

As regards punishments, it appears that in 55 per cent of the cases fine was inflicted, in 38 per cent the person convicted was sentenced to imprisonment, and in 5 per cent to whipping. The percentage realized of the fines inflicted was 57, out of which 10·5 per cent was paid in compensation by order of the trying authority. The decrease in the number of petty offences against property was accompanied by a nearly equivalent falling off in the number of sentences of whipping. There was a large decrease in the number of short sentences of imprisonment not exceeding one month, whilst those for six months constituted, as last year, about two-thirds of the total number inflicted. There were 5,425 appeals and applications for revision in criminal cases, of which 23

per cent were rejected, and in 40 per cent the original sentence remained unaltered.

Litigation.

The working of the Civil Court of this Presidency has formed, this year, the subject of a special report, prepared, under the direction of Government, by a judicial officer. Litigation showed symptoms of revival from the depressed condition into which it had been cast by the unfavourable seasons of 1876-77 and the succeeding year. The most remarkable feature, however, in the results of 1878 was the falling off in the number of applications for the execution of decrees, and the great increase in the number of the latter unexecuted. These variations are attributed chiefly to the working of the Code of Civil Procedure as amended in 1877, which is not yet thoroughly understood by the creditor class, who are, therefore, slow, at present, to take advantage of its provisions.

The total number of suits instituted was 147,565, or 1,673 more than last year, but less than in 1876 by 33,700. Similarly with regard to the applications for the execution of decrees which were 76,000 fewer than in 1876, and decreased by over 19,500 even as compared with 1877. The number of suits disposed of, exclusive of those in the Bombay Small Cause Court, was 147,181, or about 6,000 less than last year. The aggregate value of the subject-matter of the suits disposed of was £1,466,747 against £1,542,249 in 1877, and the cost on each suit somewhat under £1. The proportion of suits-instituted to population was 1 to 110.

In reviewing the work of the different classes of Courts it is advisable, for the sake of clearly indicating the nature and distribution of the suits, to take the Courts in Bombay separately. The High Court disposed of 59 per cent of its original work, including proceedings in insolvency. The ratio of cases contested and decided *ex parte* was 7 and 75 per cent respectively. In regular suits contested 66 per cent were decided in favour of the plaintiff. Of the appellate work 67 per cent was decided, the decisions of the lower Court being confirmed in nearly half the cases heard.

The administration of the Bombay Small Cause Court, both as regards the amount of work done and in a financial point of view, has been conducted to the entire satisfaction of Government, who have already expressed their approval of the general results. The number of suits instituted was 33,943, or 2,133 more than last year, and rendered the period under review the busiest on the records of the Court. This result is evidently due to the increased grain traffic with the districts affected by famine and afterwards by high prices, as well as partly to the general depression of trade. The aggregate value of the suits instituted rose, but, owing to the increase in numbers, the average value of each suit fell from £7-8 to £7-4. The number of suits disposed of was 34,587, and in 65 per cent the plaintiff was successful. The financial results of the year were, as mentioned in the beginning of this paragraph, very satisfactory, the cost having been £15,960; and the receipts £21,169, showing a surplus of £5,209. The greater part of the litigation in the rural districts of the interior is conducted in the subordinate Courts, and, as it is to their action that is attributed some considerable portion of the present indebted state of the agricultural classes in the parts of the Deccan to which special legislation has been applied, it is advisable to show the results of their working separately. The number of suits instituted in these Courts during 1878 was 120,074,* which, though exceeding slightly that of 1877, is far below that recorded in 1875. There were 119,410 suits disposed of, as compared with 125,927 last year. The contested suits numbered 22,437, or 18 per cent, and of these 84 per cent went in favour of the plaintiff. Twenty-eight per cent were dismissed or compromised, and no less than 49 per cent were decided *ex parte*.† The average duration of contested suits was 256 days, and of those decided *ex parte* 150 days. As regards the value of the suits instituted, it may be noticed that 97 per cent were brought for sums less than £50, and in 76 per cent the

* These statistics are taken from the Special Report.

† In 1874, before the new rules for the service and execution of process were in force, the ratio was 59 per cent.

subject matter was valued at less more than £10. The value involved in each suit decided was, on an average, £10-4.

Appeals. The appellate work of the High Court comprised 36 appeals from the decisions of division Courts, all of which were disposed of, and the original judgment confirmed in 11. The regular and special appeals for disposal numbered 836, of which 540 were instituted during the year. Two hundred and three were decided *ex parte* and 367 contested.

In the District Courts 3,000 appeals were instituted, or 626 fewer than in 1877, and about 14 per cent on the total of original suits contested.

Government litigation.

Sixty-four suits were instituted against Government during the year, being 15 more than in 1877, and 60 fewer than in the preceding year. Twenty of these were brought in a single district. It is satisfactory to have to report this year that a compromise has been effected in the Ratnágiri District, whereby the questions raised regarding the Khoti tenure will be finally withdrawn from the Civil Courts. An appeal in the representative survey suit from Kánara, which had been made against the decision in favour of Government passed by the High Court, was dismissed by Her Majesty's Privy Council, so that litigation on this subject, also, may be considered at an end. Of the total number of suits instituted in 1878, one-fourth were to establish personal rights. The next most numerous class was that in which immovable property was concerned. There were altogether twenty-six suits for money.

Arbitration Courts.

Arbitration Courts have been established of late years, chiefly in certain districts of the Deccan, though there are a few also in Gujarát. The details of the work performed by these bodies are not available for this Report.

REGISTRATION.

The number of registration transactions was larger in the year under review than it has been in any previous year since this department was organized in 1865-66, and exceeded that of 1877-78 by 8 per cent. The increase was chiefly apparent in transactions in which registration

was compulsory, and not, as last year, in those in which it was optional. Taking both classes of transactions together, the total number of registrations was 97,559. The declared value of the property affected by these transactions was in the aggregate £4,570,225, or more than that recorded last year by £56,620. The average value of each transaction somewhat decreased, being not more than £47, as compared with £50 in 1877-78. A great portion of the general increase of business in this department is attributable to general causes, such as the maintenance of high prices and the revival of credit amongst the cultivating classes, whilst local causes have also been operative in certain districts, such as Ratnágiri and Sind. In the former, the settlement of villages held on the Khoti tenure was in progress during the year, and led to the execution of a considerable number of documents, the registration of which was necessary or advisable. In Sind the effects of the working of the Encumbered Estates Act were mentioned in last year's Review as one of the chief causes of the increase in the number of transactions in this Province, and to these must be added the acquisition of land for the Indus Valley State Railway, necessitating the execution of a number of documents required by law to be registered. The financial position of the department has improved along with the extension of its operations. The receipts amounted to £29,086, and the total expenditure to £24,024, showing, under the former heading, an increase, as compared with 1877-78, of £2,450, accompanied by a decrease in charges amounting to £195. The excess of receipts over expenditure, therefore, was £5,062, or better than the results of 1877-78 by £2,646.

MUNICIPAL.

There was some delay in holding the elections under the amended Act in the Bombay Municipality, in consequence of which the members of the former Corporation remained in office till December 1878, and the new Council was formed in 1879. The House, Police and Lighting rates have been consolidated under the Act of 1878 into a single rate, which yielded a slightly larger revenue than

the separate assessment system. The gross valuation of property fell by nearly £5,000, and the net ratable value by £4,466. The actual receipts amounted to £314,515, of which 72 per cent was derived from taxation, 15 per cent was on account of service rendered, 7 per cent from Municipal property, and the remainder from miscellaneous sources. The expenditure was £327,022. The total liabilities of this Municipality amounted, at the end of the period under review, to £991,993, and the assets to £1,111,230, of which £15,490 was the cash balance at the end of the year. The drainage works, for which a fresh loan was contracted, were begun shortly after the close of the official year. Water from the Tulsi Reservoir was admitted during the year, and the supplementary water-works made good progress. A serious landslip took place at the Vehár works, but precautionary measures were at once taken, and but little actual damage occurred. The other public works undertaken during the year were chiefly in connection with the improvement of communications and drainage. The tramway was again extended this year, and a new and more convenient pattern of public conveyance introduced. The cost of the Health Department was £71,316, or (taking into consideration its earnings) a net sum of £43,591. The general health of the population, though showing some improvement as compared with that in the previous year, did not reach the standard of the year before the famine in the Deccan. The influx of labourers and destitute families that set in from above the Gháts in 1876-77, was followed in the two succeeding years by immigration of people of a similar class on a large scale from Gujarát and Káthiáwár, and owing partly to the low condition in which they arrived, partly to the insufficient accommodation they could obtain in Bombay, the mortality amongst them raised the death-rate considerably above the average of the ten years preceding their arrival.

ministration in the interior. The first was the application to the Provinces of Sind of the local Act, under which all the District Municipalities in other parts of the Presidency are constituted, and the second was the abolition of the system of farming out the right to collect octroi, or town duties. This system had previously been in force in the greater number of the Municipal towns of this Presidency, and it was found impossible under it to ascertain, by means of trustworthy accounts, whether the incidence of the impost fell, as was intended, on the inhabitants of the Municipality alone, or whether, owing to the neglect or absence of liberal rules regarding refunds, it operated at all as a transit duty on the general trade of the country. Inquiries were instituted by this Government with regard to each Municipality, and, with the introduction of the direct system of collecting town duties, an opportunity was taken of altering, where necessary, the rules and schedules of taxation in accordance with the principle to which allusion has been made above. The adverse circumstances of the season as regards crops and internal trade renders it difficult to state whether, or, if at all, to what extent, the decrease in the revenue from octroi during the year under review is attributable to the change of system. The total income of the District Municipalities in this Presidency amounted to £342,883, derived chiefly from town duties (£117,816), taxes on houses and lands (£20,668), tolls, wheel-tax and miscellaneous sources. The expenditure, amounting to £225,495, was distributed in the following proportions:—Conservancy, 18·9 per cent; Communications, 11· per cent; Water-supply, 7· per cent; Lighting, 6·8 per cent; Police, 6· per cent; Education, 3·5 per cent; Collection, 6·4 per cent; and Establishment, 8· per cent. The working of these corporations is at present closely watched by the executive authorities in the different districts, and supervised by the Commissioners of Divisions. Considerable improvements, both in the way of sanitation and public works, have been effected during their operation, and in the larger towns great interest is taken by the local members in the administration of their resources.

MILITARY.

The strength of the army attached to this Presidency at the end of the official year was 34,906 men, of whom 10,442 were European and 24,464 Native troops. Exclusive of heavy ordnance mounted fortifications there were 87 guns distributed in 22 batteries. The total cost of the army was £2,681,533, or more than last year by £208,696, in consequence of the dearness of grain and forage, as well as the unanticipated expenditure of £152,452 on the Bombay force attached to the Kandáhár Column of the Cábul Expedition. The principal event of the year in this department was the despatch of the Mediterranean Expedition in twelve steamers and sixteen sailing vessels within the space of eight days. The speed and efficiency of the transport and supply arrangements made on that occasion have been specially acknowledged by this Government as well as by His Excellency the Viceroy. Assistance was also rendered in facilitating transport and commissariat on the occasion of the passage of the Kandáhár Column in October 1878, and on the renewal of operations against Afghánistán in 1879, the organization of those services was entrusted exclusively to this Government.

Additions were made to the armaments at Aden and Bombay, and improved carbines issued to the different batteries as well as to some of the Native cavalry regiments. Several necessary extensions and improvements of the accommodation for troops, both European and Native, were completed, but several had, for financial reasons, to be temporarily suspended. Native troops have been withdrawn from Kolhápur and Sholápur, where their presence was not immediately necessary. The continuation to Rutlam of the Holkar and Neemuch and the completion of the Indus Valley State Railways has much facilitated the movements of troops during the past season. Instruction in musketry, signalling and garrison duty was conducted as usual, and though the total attendance at the regimental schools somewhat declined, owing partly to the unhealthiness of the season and the greater number of movements effected, the efficiency of the teaching seems to have been maintained.

MARINE.

The fitting out of the transports engaged for the Malta Expedition constituted the most noteworthy work of the year in the Bombay Dockyard, and was effected at the cost of £25,134. The local reliefs of troops were carried out, as usual, by the three Indian Government vessels attached to this Presidency, aided, in the case of the Expedition to Cabul, by the charter of private vessels for the voyage to Kurrachee. The receipts of this Department were £72,366, and the disbursements £149,909.

The Port Trust, to which allusion can most conveniently be made in connection with this Department, show an income of £164,554, and expenditure amounting to £73,212, or a net revenue of £91,342. The net income somewhat fell off, as compared with that of the previous year, in consequence of the contraction of the traffic in food-grains to its normal limits after the cessation of the famine in Madras and the Deccah. After paying the full amount of interest due (£85,582), a net surplus remained of £5,760 for the repayment of loans. The chief events of the year in connection with the administration of this Trust were the opening of the Prince's Dock by His Excellency the Governor, and the reconstitution of the Port Trust under the new Act, to which allusion has already been made elsewhere.

THE SEASON AND CULTIVATION.

The practice of taking systematic meteorological observations at all stations where the requisite agency can be found has for the last few years been followed in this Presidency, with the results of furnishing material for not only a comprehensive account of the various phenomena of the season, but also for calculations of high practical and scientific value. The general and abnormal features of the season under review, from a meteorological standpoint, have been collected and described in detail by Mr. Chambers, the Meteorological Reporter attached to this Government, who has furnished for this report a *resumé* of the results of the observations taken at the different

stations. This valuable contribution will be found at page 193 of Part II, to which reference is requested.

The principal features of the cultivating season may be summarized as follows :—

The showers and storms that usually precede the monsoon were particularly light, except in the Western Kárnatic. In June the average quantity of rain fell in Gujarát and the Konkan, but not in any other part of the country, and the holding off of the regular monsoon caused some apprehensions amongst agriculturists of another failure. In July, however, the rainfall was everywhere, except on the Gháts, above the average. Twice the normal quantity fell in the North Deccan and Sind. In the following month the excess was still more remarkable, amounting to thrice the average in Sind, and over twice in the Konkan, Gujarát, North, South and East Deccan, whilst it fell but slightly short of this excess in the western parts of the last-mentioned tract. The month of September was similarly characterized by exceptionally heavy rain except in Sind, more than twice the average quantity being registered throughout the Deccan and Western Kárnatic, and a considerable excess in Gujarát. In October the rainfall was comparatively less in excess, but in no district, except Sind, did it fall to the average, and in parts of the Deccan continued at nearly the same ratio as in the preceding month.

The deficiency of rain at the time of sowing the autumnal crops, followed an excessive fall when they were coming into ear, and again later, when the cold-weather sowings should have been in progress, rendered the season, on the whole, considerably less favourable than the average in Gujarát, parts of the North and East Deccan and the Western Kárnatic. In the Konkan, where the principal early crop is rice, and there is, comparatively speaking, little cold-weather cultivation, the season was highly favourable to the crops. In Sind the exceptional rainfall produced an abundant supply of forage for the cattle; but as the crops are dependent upon artificial irrigation throughout nine-tenths of the Province, and the

inundation of this year was abnormally high, the results, as a whole, were below par, except in the case of the cold-weather and later harvest. In addition to the unseasonable rainfall, parts of the country, especially in Gujarát, were visited by locusts and other destructive insects, which did much damage to the young grain and cotton crops. In the Deccan and Kárnatik the extraordinary multiplication of field rats is attributed in part to the abnormally heavy rain in October. These vermin began to appear in greater numbers than usual, almost immediately, after the end of the monsoon, attacking wheat, cotton and garden crops. As they increased at a rate which rendered useless the efforts of the cultivators themselves to repress them, Government offered rewards for their destruction. Since then, over 12 millions have been killed, principally in Dhárwár, Kaládgi and Sholápur.

Until the whole Presidency is completely surveyed, the actual culturable area cannot be accurately ascertained. Taking into consideration the surveyed portions of Ratnágiri, Sind and the Panch Maháls, and excluding Kánara, for which the returns are not yet available, the arable area is 29,246,904 acres. It is better, however, to show, as last year, that of the unmeasured districts separately. In Ratnágiri and Sind, then, the area in occupation was 1,005,524 acres and 2,678,061 acres respectively against 1,004,528 and 1,740,055 acres last year. The rest of the Presidency, exclusive of the above two portions, contained an occupied arable area of 21,427,735 acres, exceeding that of last year by 130,145 acres, the increase being chiefly in the Central Division. The total area returned as culturable for these divisions amounts to 23,733,425 acres, so that about 90 per cent of it is already in private occupation. This, however, does not imply actual cultivation to that extent, but merely that the above proportion of land bearing assessment is entered in the name of holders responsible for the rent-charge on it.

The area under crops was about 83 per cent, 17 per cent being left fallow, or reserved for grazing. The ratio of dry-crop land to the total was 94 per cent.

Cereals were grown on 86 per cent of the area cropped, the two sorts of millet occupying the chief place, and next to them rice and wheat. Compared with last year, there was an increase in the area sown with all these grains, except jowári (great millet), which was sown to a less extent in the Western Kárnátic and North Gujarát. The cultivation of pulses and oil-seeds showed a decided increase. As regards the districts in which the chief products were grown, it may be mentioned that Shikárpur, Ahmedabad, Násik and Khándesh show the largest areas under wheat. Rice is grown chiefly in the Konkan Collectorates of Thána, Kolába, Ratnágiri and Kánara, as well as in Shikárpur. Jowári forms the staple crop in Kaládgi, Sholápur and Khándesh, and is also largely cultivated in Ahmedabad and Broach. Bájri (the spiked millet) is mostly grown in the northern parts of the Deccan and in Ahmedabad. Pulses cover a considerable area in all the divisions, except Sind, where comparatively little is grown. Oil-seeds, on the other hand, are more cultivated in the latter Province than elsewhere, though sesame and other crops of a like nature, exclusive of linseed, are sown to a considerable extent in the North Deccan.

The area under cotton was 2,980,196 acres, including Sind and Native States, showing an increase of 116,890 acres, as compared with the previous year. It is, however, still far below that of 1875-76, when the area under this product was 4,516,587 acres, whilst the average of the five years preceding the famine of 1876-77 was over 4,000,000 acres. The increase this year over the area under cotton in 1877-78 is entirely due to the more extensive sowing of the Dhárwár-American variety in the districts of Khándesh and Dhárwár. The crop, on the whole, was lighter than last year by about 6 per cent, a decreased yield being apparent in the Central and Southern Deccan and Western Kárnátic. The quality of that sent from Broach and parts of Dholera was much approved in the Bombay market, but the prices fetched by the Khándesh and saw-ginned Dhárwár varieties were below the average. Out of 62 prosecutions under

the Cotton Frauds Act, 55 arose in the districts of Ahmedabad and Khándesh alone. In nearly all the cases the accused were convicted.

As regards improvement of the staple, it may be mentioned that new cotton-seed was imported from America during the year, and distributed in the Dhárwár District. The experiments with Nankin cotton in Khándesh, and with the Bamieh variety both in Khándesh and Sind, showed that no improvement of the staple kinds already used in those districts was to be expected from the introduction of the two above mentioned.

The season was highly unfavourable to the rest of the experiments carried on at the two Government farms open in this Presidency. At Saláru in Sind the value of jowári (millet), as a forage crop, was found to be greater, as far as that Province is concerned, than that of the *Sorghum saccharatum*, which has succeeded so well in other parts of the country. The *Reana luzurians*, again, which has been introduced as forage with success in Khándesh, turned out a comparative failure when tried in the Poona District. The two most interesting experiments of the year at the respective farms have been; firstly, the growth of nágli (*Eleusina coracana*) at Saláru, where the soil had become too impregnated with saline matter to produce any other crop; and, secondly, the attempt in Khándesh to gauge the deteriorating effect upon the soil produced by continual irrigation. As regards the latter point, more time is required before the results can be considered satisfactorily ascertained. Experiments in sericulture were continued during the period under review both in Khándesh and Poona. Several species of trees, which had not been tried before, were found to yield abundant and wholesome food for the grubs.

The want of discrimination shown by native breeders, especially in the Deccan, with regard to the stallions by which they allow the mares to be covered, has induced Government to distribute their stock of horses as widely as possible throughout the breeding districts of this Pre-

Experimental Farms.

Horse breeding and stock.

sidency. There were during the period under review 56 stallions at 16 stations. The number of mares covered amounted, in the aggregate, to 1,825, or 132 less than last year. The average covered by each horse, however, was higher than in the preceding year, so that the decrease is due only to the smaller number of stallions available. The cost of keep of each stallion averaged £3-8-9 *per mensem*, and of each mare covered £1-2-9. Horse-shows were held at four different places during the year, at three of which the attendance was average. The quality of the animals shown at two of these was reported by the judges to be good, but at the third show the judges remarked upon the deterioration that was apparent as compared with the horses exhibited some years previously.

The abundance of forage that followed the heavy rain of 1878 led to a material improvement in the condition of agricultural stock throughout the Deccan, and the slight decrease in numbers that is shown in the returns given in Part II of this Report is in satisfactory contrast to the large falling off in 1877, as compared to 1876, to which allusion was made last year. It must be pointed out, too, that the annual village census, the statistics of which are used in this Report, was taken in the month of July, before the favourable season of 1878 had had its full effect upon the cattle. In some districts of Sind the requisite agency for taking an annual census of this description does not at present exist. Epizootic disease was rife to some extent in the upper districts of the Province, and from the increased number of hides and skins exported, there was apparently considerable mortality amongst the cattle. The demand for transport animals, too, on the frontier, took away a large number of the animals used in agriculture in this Province.

Advances
to culti-
vators.

The sums advanced to agriculturists for the purchase of seed or stock amounted in all to £3,103, as compared with £27,949 in 1877-78. For permanent improvements to land, advances were made to the amount of £830 only, against £1,405 last year. This decrease under both heads is attributable chiefly to the revival of agricultural pros-

pects in the districts where the cultivators availed themselves most of State advances during the scarcity of 1877-78.

The high prices that originated during the famine and continued through 1877-78 were maintained, one or two local fluctuations excepted, throughout the period under review. The staple food-grains were, on the whole, a little cheaper during the early part of the year in the Deccan, though wheat and rice improved throughout nearly the whole Presidency. Short crops kept up the home demand, and the rates ruling in this country were high enough to give a serious check to the exportations of wheat, which decreased by about £520,000 in value. To this cause can be added in Sind the demand created by the Kábul Expedition, which absorbed a large quantity of the home-grown produce of that Province. The exports of rice, chiefly stores of the preceding harvest, showed an increase; but, it is to be noted, that the rise in price, which took place in this Presidency, only affected the commoner sorts used by the labouring classes in the coast districts as their staple food. Prices.

Wages of skilled labour showed variations only in ten districts, and there but to a very slight extent, chiefly in the direction of improvement. Unskilled labour showed still less change, having varied in five districts only. It must, however, be noted that in the rural districts of this Presidency remuneration of this class of labour is rarely in cash, but almost always in kind. It is regulated, moreover, to a great extent by local custom, and does not, therefore, follow the fluctuations of the price of the staple food of the wage-receiving classes. On this account it is not easy to reduce the amount of wages received to its cash equivalent. Wages.

FORESTS.

A new departure has been taken in forest conservancy during the period under review, which is also marked out by the introduction of legislative measures by which the system of forest administration has been placed on a well-defined and secure basis. The forests in this Presidency,

of greatest value with reference to the timber they contain, are those in Kánara and the Dángs, the former of which have been for some time under efficient conservancy, whilst the latter, which are only leased to the British Government by the Bhil Chiefs to whom they belong and who reside within their limits, have been much damaged by reckless cutting on the part of the half wild tribes that inhabit them. Measures for their more careful preservation are, however, under the consideration of Government.

The urgent necessity, however, of regarding the forest question not so much with reference to the value of the timber grown, but from a climatic point of view, has been brought prominently before this Government during the last few years, owing to the extent to which denudation has been carried on some of the hill ranges of the Deccan, more especially those which contain the sources of the rivers from which the large irrigation works now contemplated, or in progress, draw their water-supply. Under the provisions of the new Act, large areas have been added to the already existing forests wherever they seem to be climatically useful, or required for the supply of fire-wood and small timber of the adjacent districts. Inquiries as to rights and privileges connected with forests are being carried out by officers specially appointed for the purpose in the different districts, and arrangements are in progress for the preservation of forest grazing-grounds by the restriction of the privilege of grazing to the seasons when it can be exercised most profitably to the cattle and least detrimentally to the surrounding vegetation.

The total area under forest, both reserved and protected, at the end of the official year, was 13,618 square miles, of which 6,020 square miles have been added during the period under review, in accordance with the provisions in the new Act regarding notification and administration. In Sind, where the area under forest will probably be considerably extended before long, the erosion caused by the fluctuations in the course of the Indus is one of the chief sources of injury against which precautions are

necessary. During the year under review, although a considerable area under forest was washed away as usual, it is satisfactory to find that measures had been previously taken to remove from it all trees of value. Natural reproduction is being fostered, as far as possible, in this Province, whilst in the other parts of the Presidency steps are being taken to re-clothe all hill slopes and denuded tracts with brushwood and ordinary indigenous trees, the seed of which is collected by the departmental agency by whom its subsequent growth is also supervised. In favourable situations nurseries have been formed, from which young plants are annually removed to forests or road sides; but this system being expensive, has been adopted only in the case of the more valuable descriptions of trees.

The departmental system of collecting gall-nuts (myrabolams) in the southern forests has again proved successful, though the net receipts were less than in the preceding year, owing to the slackness of demand in the European market for this description of produce. This system has the additional advantage of securing the co-operation of the forest tribes in preventing and extinguishing fires, and has been, during the year under review, extended to the collection of other forest produce. The decreased demand for squared timber, owing to the hard times in the Deccan of late years, has again affected adversely the financial results of the working of the Kánara saw-mills, the net profits from which were only £388 against £1,881 in 1875-76. The financial results of the administration of the year, as a whole, show a net profit of £18,241, as compared with £40,322 last year, the decrease being owing not so much to less receipts as to increased expenditure on protection and conservancy.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The total expenditure on public works, including establishment, was £691,246 in the roads and buildings branch, and £274,777 in the Irrigation Department, or £966,023 in all. Of this, £415,870 were provided from

Imperial Funds, £289,808 from Provincial, and £182,069 from local sources. Contributions from Native States or private individuals amounted to £62,996, and the grant-in-aid from Local Funds was £15,279. The percentage of the cost of establishment upon the total expenditure in India, including that from local sources and contributions, was 29·3 in the roads and buildings branch, and 36·3 in the Irrigation Department.

The outlay on military and naval works was £120,297. Improvements were made both in batteries and ordnance on the Bombay Harbour Defences, and some alterations and additions were completed at Aden. Three batteries were under construction at Kurrachee, of which two were finished within the year. Important improvements were carried out in the way of accommodation for troops at Ahmedabad, Poona, Aden and Kirkee. The expenditure on civil buildings amounted to £88,805, the most noteworthy items under this heading being the university and scholastic buildings in Bombay, which are approaching completion. The High Court was also finished, and improvements effected in the European General Hospital. In the interior no works requiring special notice were undertaken. Amongst miscellaneous public improvements, however, may be mentioned the Kolhápúr water-works, costing £23,987, which have been completed in accordance with the original plan, but are to be enlarged during the current year.

The outlay on communications, including bridges and rest-houses, as well as tree-planting by the sides of roads, amounted to £241,725. Seventy-three roads were taken in hand, of which twenty-two were Provincial and the rest in Native States, or paid for from local resources. The system of railway feeders in Kaira was nearly completed, and now extends into the adjacent Native territory of Lunaváda, Bária, and other States in the Rewa Kántha. The main thoroughfares in the cotton districts of the Western Kárnátic, and the approaches to the passes in the Sahyádrí range from the coast on the

one side, and the Deccan on the other, were extended or improved. The principal work in South Gujarát was the road connecting the Dúng forests with the railway and the local timber depôt. The eleven-arch masonry bridge over the Krishna, costing £47,064, was nearly finished, and will be the largest of this description in the country. A fine bridge over the Panchganga at Kolhápura was completed at a cost of £18,919.

RAILWAYS.

The length of line open during the official year was 2,071 miles. On the relinquishment by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company of the working of the Wardha, Berár, and Nizám's State lines, these railways were placed under the management of the administration of the Central Provinces and the Resident, Hyderabad, respectively. The length of line open of guaranteed railway is 1,702½, and of State Railways, 368¾. The earth-works of the Káthiáwár and Bombay Eastern Deccan State lines on the metre-gauge were undertaken as relief works during the period under review, and a re-survey was made of part of the Kárwár-Hubli line. The Bori Bandar terminus of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway has made considerable progress as regards roofing and platforms, and on the Baroda line seven out of the twenty-six piers of the new Narbada bridge were fixed, and 13 more were in progress. The Gaikwár's State line was extended for 10½ miles, and the construction of the bridges on the Dhond and Manmád State line was pushed on so as to get the foundations of several of them laid before the beginning of the rainy season. The Western Rajputána State line has been opened as far as Pálanpur, and that by Ratlám to Neemuch opened for traffic as far as the former place. The net increase in the number of passengers carried was 759,068; the coaching receipts were £765,588, showing an improvement of £32,382. The goods traffic decreased in weight from 2,306,047 tons to 2,003,659, a difference of 302,388 tons, and the receipts were only

£2,594,423 against £3,087,321, the falling off amounting to £492,898. The decline in goods traffic is due to the cessation of the exceptional activity of the grain trade which took place on the G. I. P. Railway during the famine, as was noticed in last year's Report. The gross receipts amounted to £3,664,949, or less than in 1877 by £500,892. The expenditure was £1,827,561, showing also a decrease of £155,469, and bearing a ratio of 49·87 per cent to the receipts, as compared with 47·60 last year. The net receipts fell off by £345,423. The capital account shows an increase in the amount of capital authorized of £347,590. Capital received, too, increased by £941,418. The increase in final expenditure and that on stores and under suspense heading amounted to £1,051,613, and £1,160,225 were expended on open line in excess of last year. The amount of capital received was overdrawn in the case of the G. I. P. Railway by £108,170 during the period under review. As regards interest on capital, the results of the year show a net revenue of £1,683,991, against which interest is to be charged to the amount of £1,632,893, leaving the net revenue £51,098. Owing, however, to adjustments, there was a deficit of £130,064 to be made good by Government.

IRRIGATION.

Twelve works connected with irrigation were opened for the purposes of relief of distress during the year ending March 31st, 1879. The maximum daily number of persons on the works, both labourers and those in receipt of gratuitous relief, was 23,108, and the total outlay £31,577.

Twenty-three works were open for irrigation in Gujarát and the Deccan, commanding 313,623 acres, of which 218,349 are irrigable. About 8 per cent of the latter area was actually irrigated. This is five per cent less than the year before, owing to the character of the season, which was favourable to the growth of autumnal crops without any need of artificial irrigation. The assessments, however, showed by their increase, that irriga-

tion is becoming gradually more used in the cultivation of the most remunerative descriptions of crops, such as sugar-cane, manilla-nut and other garden produce. The works are classed as follows:—One, the Mutha canal system, is fed by rivers rising in the Sahyádrí range, the supply to which is rendered permanent by storage. Nine are fed by rivers rising in the same range, but the supply to which, owing to the absence, at present, of storage works, lasts only till about December. Reservoirs in connection with three of these works are under construction. The third class, to which three works belong, are situated on or fed by rivers with large catchment areas, but not rising in the Sahyádrí range. A fourth class includes nine works of the same description as the above, but connected with rivers having smaller catchment areas. There remains one work which does not fall under any of these denominations, as it is situated on a river rising in the Western Gháts, and has a storage reservoir in connection with it, but not containing an unfailing supply of water. It is with reference to the large class of works dependent upon the rainfall on the range of the Sahyádrí mountains that this Government has laid so much stress upon the necessity of at once undertaking the re-clothing with forest of the sides of these hills which have been denuded of vegetation to an extent that must necessarily affect considerably the success of irrigational projects of this nature. The latter, it may be pointed out, are calculated to compensate in part for the capricious and often deficient rainfall of the Eastern Deccan, where the famine of 1876-77 was most felt, and the cultivating classes generally are worse off than in most other parts of this Presidency.

In the Province of Sind cultivation is everywhere dependent upon irrigation with the exception of the delta of the Indus and parts of Thar and Párkar towards the desert. The floods and exceptionally high inundation caused a good deal of injury to the works and banks of the canals, and, in a few instances, the water hardly subsided in time to admit of the execution of the necessary

repairs. The expenditure, therefore, upon silt clearings, repair of breaches and strengthening of embankments, was very heavy; but notwithstanding this, new works and extensions made good progress on the larger projects.

In the forecast of irrigation expenditure during the five years ending 1883-84, which has been submitted during the year under review to the Government of India, works have been entered estimated to require a gross capital of outlay for both direct and indirect charges, amounting to £3,216,887. Up to the end of the year 1878-79 the outlay for direct charges on account of these works was estimated at about £944,551, leaving a balance of £1,853,562 to complete. Provision has been made in the forecast for an expenditure of £1,717,500, so that the sum of £136,062 will be afterwards required to complete the series, all the works in which are expected to be in operation by the end of 1885-86. They are situated chiefly in the Deccan, and are fed by streams having their sources in the Sahyádrí range. The area protected will be 1,231,834 acres, out of a culturable area of 1,398,923. The gross direct revenue will be about £238,691, the working expenses will amount to £57,013, and the interest charges to £144,759, leaving a net revenue of about £36,918, or 2·7 per cent on the total gross outlay of 7 per cent return on the net expenditure.

The capital outlay and revenue from the various works, both in Sind and in the rest of the Presidency, will be mentioned in connection with the financial administration of the year.

There is little in the administration of the Telegraph and Postal Departments to call for remark. The business of the former department increased both in the Presidency and on the Indo-European line. On the latter and in Sind the inundations caused more interruptions and damage than usual, but not to an extent to interfere seriously with communication on any occasion for more than a short period. The net profits of the Overland Parcel Department amounted to £10,136, or

£8,080 more than in 1877-78. The working of the system of insuring registered articles and parcels turned out successful, as the public availed themselves to a large extent of the facilities thus afforded to them. The work of the District Post somewhat decreased.

MANUFACTURES.

The year has not been a prosperous one, on the whole, with the manufacturing industries of this Presidency. The number of mills was the same as last year, but no less than seven were closed during the period under review; six by order of the High Court, and one by resolution of the shareholders. The business done by the remainder was also contracted to some extent, owing to the depressed condition of the market. The nominal capital engaged in these mills was £2,557,475. The number of spindles and looms increased a little, though all were not at work for more than a short period. The number of hands employed daily was 33,220, and the quantity of cotton consumed 741,104 cwts., or less than half that of last year. Thirty-two of the forty-two mills are in Bombay or its suburbs, and most of the rest in Gujarát. The number of cotton gins and presses decreased, especially in Broach and Ahmedabad. The practice of full-pressing up-country has led to the decrease, noticed for the last two years in succession, in the number of steam-presses in Bombay. The inspection of steam-boilers and prime-movers is carried on by a Government official, who reported this year a general weakness in the metal of the boilers tested, whilst the quality of the new engines examined was found satisfactory. The enactment under which this department was originally constituted having been found defective in certain points, it is about to be placed on a better footing by legislation.

The out-turn of cotton manufactured goods from the local mills is not ascertained by Government, but the general results of the year's transactions in this description of merchandise can be judged by the movements by sea and land of twist, yarn and piece-goods from Bombay.

The returns published by the Mill-owners' Association in Bombay for the twelve months between April 1878 and March 1879, inclusive, show increased exports of foreign piece-goods to the amount of 3,612 packages, and decreased exports of foreign twist to the amount of 2,161 packages. The exports of native twist exceeded those of the previous year by 7,646 packages, and native piece-goods were exported to the amount of 10,128 packages more than in 1877-78. By sea, the exports of piece-goods of both foreign and native manufacture increased by 4,577 packages, and those of twist, chiefly native, by 11,807 packages. The exports of piece-goods by land increased by 9,163 packages, and those of twist decreased by 6,316. The imports by sea of foreign piece-goods amounted to 320,851,510 yards, and the exports of similar articles to 133,309,078 yards. Those by rail are entered only by weight. The imports of foreign twist by sea were 6,853,431 lbs., and the exports by sea and land exceeded this quantity by 2,713,637. The quantity of foreign twist and piece-goods exported by land exceeded that of native goods of similar description, whilst the exports of native twist by sea exceeded those of the foreign article. The total exports of native goods, owing entirely to the transactions in twist and yarn by sea, were 5·8 per cent higher than those of foreign goods.

TRADE.

Under this head it will be more convenient to consider the Sind and Aden transactions apart from those at Bombay and the Continental Ports of this Presidency.

Port of
Bombay.

The value of the entire trade of the Port of Bombay during the year under review was £56,418,047, showing a decrease of about $11\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling as compared with that of 1877-78. The private trade in merchandise and treasure was valued at £55,076,198, or a falling off amounting to £11,172,537, or 16 per cent. Excluding the trade with British ports within the Presidency and transactions in treasure, which will be mentioned separate-

Private
Trade.

ly hereafter, private transactions fell off by about $4\frac{1}{2}$ million sterling in value, the decrease being apparent chiefly in exports of home produce. Re-exports of foreign merchandise increased slightly, and imports, though less than in 1877-78 by about $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions, exceeded those of the preceding year by about £600,000. Distributed according to the locality of the ports with which trade was carried on, private transactions with foreign ports show a falling off of £3,750,099; those with British ports in other Presidencies declined by £913,510, and with foreign Indian ports by £158,525.

The falling off in the private import trade, exclusive of Imports. treasure, amounts in all to £17,50,059, owing partly to the weaker demand consequent upon the recent distress in parts of the Presidency supplied through this port, and partly to the exceptionally large importations of locomotives and rolling stock that took place in 1877-78.

The principal articles which were imported from foreign countries in larger quantities than in the previous year were silk piece-goods, glass, kerosine oil, woollen piece-goods and sugar, the increase being especially marked in the case of the three last named. The use of kerosine oil in small glass lamps imported specially for the Indian market is becoming more and more extended in Bombay and the rural districts each year. The demand for woollen piece-goods was stimulated by the military expeditions that took place during 1878; whilst the decreased demand for Mauritius sugar in England and the short crop of cane in India led to the importations of this article being increased from £774,243 to £1,419,991. The improvement of trade in the above respects, however, was out-weighed by the large falling off in the importations of the following articles:—Cotton twist and yarn, especially of the descriptions known as mule 40s, water 30s, as well as of the lower counts exempted from duty in March 1878; grey, white and coloured piece-goods, owing to a weaker demand caused by high prices of food, short crops and the failure of important local firms. It ma. ted that the value

of the importations of cotton and cotton goods of all descriptions was 4,942,659. Importations of dyes, ivory, liquors, metals, excepting iron, paper, tea, railway plant and rolling stock, and raw dates all decreased. As regards the trade with other Presidencies, it need only be mentioned that the imports from Bengal fell off by £730,000, owing to smaller transactions in rice, sugar and manufactured jute. A decrease in imports from foreign Indian ports is also noticeable, especially in those of cotton from Cutch and Káthiáwár.

The year under review completes the sixth quinquennial period since 1849-50, and the average importations exceed those during the preceding period in the case of twist, metals, sugar and tea, not to mention the variations in articles imported to a less extent. Transactions in silk, wines and spirits show a decrease. The importations of the above principal articles of trade, during the year under review, exceed the average of the quinquennium in which it is included and that which immediately preceded it in the case of metals and sugar only.

Exports.

The decrease in the exports of home produce amounted to about £3,335,000. The falling off in the transactions in raw cotton continued, and this year reached 2½ millions sterling in value. The short crop in Gujarát is the chief cause of the decline. Exports of the following produce increased in value :—coffee, raw wool, oils and spices. The amount of opium exported decreased, but the value rose considerably, in consequence of the short crop in Málwa. The exports of cotton twist and yarn continue to increase, especially in the transactions with China and Japan. Grey and coloured piece-goods were also exported in largely increased quantities to Africa, Hongkong and the Treaty Ports of China. As regards decrease of exports, the most extensive falling off, as has been mentioned above, is that which has taken place in raw cotton. The decline has, moreover, been continuous since 1874-75, when the export value was £12,649,403, to the year under review, when it was £5,698,815. The exports of

wheat, too, exhibit a great falling off, especially in transactions with the United Kingdom, where they decreased from £542,500 to £47,500, owing to the improvement in the prices ruling in the Indian market. Exports of rice showed a considerable increase. The bad harvest in the Central Provinces and the oil-seed growing districts of this Presidency resulted in smaller exportations of linseed and gingelly. The improvement in the condition of the cattle in the Deccan and other districts affected by famine in the previous year led to decreased mortality, and, consequently, to considerably fewer exportations of hides and skins.

As regards transactions with foreign Indian ports and British ports in other Presidencies, it may be noted that the demand for grain in Káthiáwár and Goa caused an increase of exports in the former case, whilst there was in the case of the latter class a small variation of about £100,000, due merely to the ordinary fluctuations of commerce. As compared to the previous quinquennium, the average exports of the five years ending with the period under review, taking Indian produce only, show a large increase under the heads of twist, seeds, grain, hides and skins, with a smaller one in oils and spices, and a decrease in those of cotton and wool. The year 1878-79 shows an increase, as compared with the quinquennium in which it is included and the one preceding it, in the exports of twist, oils, wool, hides and skins. The exports of raw cotton from the whole of British India to foreign external ports during the period under review amounted in the aggregate to 2,966,060 cwts., or a decrease, as compared with 1877-78, of 493,017 cwts. From this Presidency the exports were, in all, 2,087,464 cwts., and it is worthy of note that those to the United Kingdom have been for the last five years decreasing, whilst Continental European nations have taken a proportionally larger quantity.

Re-exports of merchandise both increased by £88,170. Re-exports.
The chief item in this trade is cotton twist and piece.

goods. Transactions in the former declined, and those in the latter increased to foreign external ports, but fell off to Indian ports, British as well as foreign.

Treasure.

The total value of the transactions in private treasure was £8,427,719. Of this £5,221,486 consisted of imports and £3,206,233 of re-exports. As compared with last year the imports fell off by £6,926,670, whilst the re-exports increased by £1,191,546. The transactions in gold, amounting to £3,214,602, increased, whilst those in silver, Rs. 52,131,171, fell off by more than 56 per cent. Transactions with foreign external ports showed a decrease in imports, chiefly of silver, amounting to £7,102,252. The re-exports of gold increased by £1,205,508, and those of silver by £93,203 only. Both imports from and re-exports to British ports in other Presidencies decreased. Imports from foreign Indian ports increased in the case of both metals to the aggregate amount of £180,097, owing chiefly to the large grain transactions with Cutch and Káthiáwár. Re-exports of both metals fell off in amount.

Balance of trade.

The exceptionally large importations of silver during 1877-78 caused a considerable excess of the value of imports over exports, contrary to the usual result of the year's transactions at this port. Trade, however, resumed, during the year under review, the course it had held for the seven years preceding 1877-78, and the net results of the year showed an excess value of exports over imports amounting to £4 $\frac{3}{4}$ millions sterling, the transactions resembling, on the whole, those of 1875-76.

Countries trading.

Of the total imports of merchandise from foreign countries, 66 per cent came from the United Kingdom, 9·6 per cent from Mauritius, and 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent from China. The last-named country took 42 per cent of the total exports, and about 20 per cent went to the United Kingdom. Re-exports were made in the largest quantities to Persia (38 per cent). On comparing the transactions of 1878-79 with those of the previous year, there appears a net decrease in the foreign import trade of

£7,694,094, and in the foreign export trade of £1,859,545. Transactions with the United Kingdom show a decrease both in imports and exports, amounting, in the aggregate, to £8,547,122. The falling off of 8½ millions in imports is due to the abnormal transactions in silver last year as well as to smaller dealings in cotton piece-goods and twist. The decline in exports is the result of short crop of cotton, grain and seeds. Next to that with the United Kingdom the China trade is of the most importance to Bombay. Transactions with this country show largely increased imports of silver and silk piece-goods, whilst cotton manufactures and opium were exported to a higher value. The variations in transactions with most of the other principal trading countries are traceable in import dealings in treasure, cotton manufactures, and in the exports of Indian produce. The high prices obtainable in this country discouraged exportation.

If the coasting trade be considered apart from that with foreign countries, it appears that, exclusive of Government transactions, the value of the import trade was £7,624,465, or less than last year £1,309,666, whilst the export and re-export trade amounted to £7,099,318, or a decrease of £309,231.

Coasting
trade.

The continental ports in this Presidency are chiefly used as distributing centres of foreign merchandise and centres of collection of native produce. The transactions at them declined from £7,969,765 in value to £7,061,919, or 13 per cent. The foreign trade increased, however, by £53,948. The imports from foreign countries increased by £324 only, whilst the export rose from £581 to £54,204, owing to a single transaction in cotton with Russia. The private trade between continental ports and other Indian ports shows a decrease of £677,622 in imports and of £284,171 in exports.

Continental
Ports.

The number of vessels that entered Bombay with cargo from foreign ports was 928, of the aggregate burden of 705,282 tons, showing a decrease of 119 vessels and 80,254 tons. The number of those that were cleared

Shipping.

from the same port was 650, of the burden of 1,161,860 tons, or less than last year by 138 in number and 104,261 tons. There was an increase of 70 in the number of vessels cleared to foreign ports in ballast owing to the slackness of trade during a great part of the season. The vessels engaged in the coasting trade that entered in cargo were fewer than the year before by 1,962, and there was a decrease, also, in the number that cleared in cargo. At the continental ports the results were very similar, and here, too, very few vessels engaged in direct foreign trade enter or clear.

Sind.

The private trade of this Province fell off by £1,631,264, and transactions in Government stores and treasure decreased by £1,464,014, showing altogether a difference of £3,095,278 as compared with last year's results. Excluding Government transactions, the imports, amounting to £2,010,927 in value, declined by £517,898, and the exports, of which the total value was returned as £1,848,375, fell off by £1,113,366. The increase in foreign imports was £144,526, chiefly in coal machinery, cotton twist and railway materials. Foreign exports of home produce fell off to the amount of £674,927. A decrease was also perceptible in the coasting trade as a whole. The principal countries trading with Kurrachee, in addition to the United Kingdom, are those lying near the Persian Gulf, with all of which, except with the Mekrán coast, the transactions of the year showed an increase. The bad season and high prices in the Province itself, coupled with the demand for food-grains on account of the Afghán war, checked the export trade; whilst the continuation of the State Railway, and the commencement of the Láhore water-works, tended to increase the importations of machinery and plant. The number of vessels that were entered and cleared in cargo and in ballast fell off considerably. The Suez Canal trade direct with this port showed some signs of decline owing to the unfavourable season as regards exports.

Aden.

There is little trade at this port but that which passes

through on its way to other countries. Private imports by sea declined by £14,981, or from £1,686,528 to £1,671,746. Export trade, too, decreased from £1,301,371 to £1,259,066, or by £42,305. Amongst the articles imported, coffee shows the large increase of £89,447, and was exported to the value of £125,775, and the trade in sugar, fruits and provisions also improved. On the other hand there was a considerable decrease under the head of ivory and spices, which are now shipped direct from the exporting countries, and also in transactions in grain, cotton, twist and treasure. Imports from Bombay, the United States and Mauritius increased, but those from Austria, Zanzibar and the East Coast of Africa fell off considerably. Exports to the United States, France and Mauritius improved to a large extent, especially in the trade in hides and coffee to the first-named country, but there was a considerable decline in the dealings with Bombay, the United Kingdom, Zanzibar and Abyssinia. The inland trade again fell off in the number of loads that were brought into Aden from Yemen, but the value of the transactions increased. The total value of the trade of all kinds at this settlement increased slightly as compared both with that of the year before and with the average of the preceding quinquennium.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

The only important change that was made during the period under review in the financial system in force in this Presidency, was the incorporation, in the general accounts of the Empire, of the transactions of such Local Funds as are at the free disposal of the Provincial Government for expenditure in any part of its jurisdiction. By this means the whole of the resources administered are shown in one account, such funds only being excluded as cannot be expended by Government except under special restrictions or within certain local limits. The transactions of the incorporated Local Funds are now recorded, therefore, under the new heading of 'Provincial rates'.

		£	under review amounted
Civil Imperial ...	...	8,418,244	to £11,420,749 under
„ Provincial ...	...	1,903,774	the different heads
„ Local Funds ...	...	350,114	shown in the margin.
Imperial Postal Department ...	...	148,380	Excluding from consideration
„ Military ...	...	204,150	the Municipal receipts, which are administered
„ Public Works ...	...	13,404	by local authorities, the general results show a net increase
„ Irrigation ...	...	22,602	of £289,069 over the
„ Telegraph ...	...	120,770	revenue of the previous
		Total £11,181,442	
Add Municipal ...	...	239,307	
		Grand Total £11,420,749	

year. The expenditure under the same heads during this period amounted to £8,552,509, or less than in 1877-78 by £499,635, leaving a net surplus of £2,623,933, which exceeds that at the end of the previous year by £788,704. This result is due partly to the realizations from the new License Act, partly from increased revenue from salt, and partly to diminished outlay on famine relief and works.

Civil Imperial transactions.

The Civil Imperial revenue shows a net increase of £126,760 over the actuals of the preceding year, and of £784,744 over the estimates for the year under review. The actual expenditure decreased by £684,255, exclusive of the assignment to Provincial Services, and was less than the Budget estimate by £202,428. The results, therefore, were, on the whole, better than those of the previous year by £811,015, and by £987,172 than was anticipated when the estimates for the year were framed. The improvement in revenue was most marked in the case of salt, assessed tax and receipts from land, but there was a decrease in receipts from opium, customs and mint transactions. These variations will be explained below. The expenditure decreased considerably under the heads of famine relief, and in some degree under political agencies, refunds and drawbacks, mint and administration, but showed a large increase as regards

forests, salt, loss by exchange, superannuation allowances and marine transactions. The transactions under debt and remittance heads consisted of £46,290,736 in receipts, as compared with £57,752,083 last year, the expenditure having been £52,295,528, against £62,141,435. New loans were made to the amount of £444,309, and £74,538 recovered on account of those granted in previous years. The total gross payments on account of the drawings of the Secretary of State amounted to £3,468,100 against £3,321,950. Deducting the loss by exchange, the net amount charged to account current, London, was £2,850,220, in addition to a remittance in gold to the amount of £246,895. Last year the net amount charged was £2,876,358, the loss by exchange having been £445,571 against £617,879 during the year under review. The opening balance at the beginning of the financial year was £3,160,978, and it was reduced during the year to £2,221,948, at which amount it stood on the date of closing the accounts.

The average value of the notes in circulation increased considerably both in Bombay and in its sub-circles of Akola, Nágpur and Kurrachee. As regards transactions with the public, the issues amounted to 1,381,535 in number, and £14,971,056 in value. The number of the notes received was 1,421,392, of the value of £21,981,888. The cancellations numbered 824,115, or about 57·9 per cent, varying from 83·5 per cent in Kurrachee to 54·6 in Bombay. Coin transactions decreased in Bombay and Akola, but increased in Kurrachee, and amounted in the aggregate to £3,897,466 in receipts and £4,704,517 in issues. The notes outstanding are about 9 per cent on the total issued since the commencement of operations in these circles.

The amount brought to account under this head in the Imperial books was £3,038,204, or more than last year by £41,166. The revenue assigned under the financial arrangements of September 1877 to the control of the Provincial Government was £674,395, exceeding

last year's receipts by £9,086. The expenditure under this head on Provincial account was £661,631, showing a decrease of £15,775. The above sums, however, are those for the financial year, whilst the detailed accounts of land revenue are kept, under the system in force in this Presidency, for the year ending 31st July, instead of 31st March, and it is to the revenue accounts to which reference will be made hereafter.

The gross land revenue amounted to £3,839,911, and exceeded that of the previous year by £154,681, most of the difference having taken place in the Province of Sind. Remissions were granted to rather a larger amount than in 1877-78, on account of the unfavourable season and inundation in the same Province. Alienated revenue, which must also be deducted from the gross amount, was £669,793, or 17 per cent on the total, quit-rent to the amount of £309,107 having been charged upon the gross assessment alienated. The actual net rent charge on Government land, exclusive of subordinate items, amounted to £2,727,865. The total sum settled for collection was £3,125,344 on account of the current year, and £298,444 on account of dues outstanding from previous seasons. Of this total sum of £3,423,789, £3,108,712 were realized or written off, leaving an uncollected balance of £315,076. The collections amounted to £94,334 more than last year, though owing to smaller realizations on account of arrears the outstanding balance shows a slight increase. The number of cases in which compulsory measures had to be taken with regard to defaulters, declined considerably, and the increase in the amount of ordinary revenue realized was distributed fairly throughout all the Divisions, except the southern, where collections somewhat fell off.

Canal revenue.

The revenue from irrigational works in operation in this Presidency during the period under review was £335,960, or more than last year by £11,445. The capital outlay in Sind during 1877-78 on works from

which irrigation was actually carried on and on which Government had spent large sums, amounted to £33,192, or a total outlay up to date of £807,774. The net revenue from these works was £37,966, or a return of 4·90 per cent on the capital expended. The total capital outlay on works of this class in Gujarát and the Deccan amounted to £1,279,783, and they yielded a net revenue during 1877-78 of £10,288. The progress of irrigation in these districts has been of late years highly satisfactory, and the extension of the use of the facilities provided by Government since the experience of the seasons of 1876 and 1877, has been most marked,

The total amount realized from customs duties was Customs. £623,737, or less than last year by £41,805. The general depression of trade during part of the season and the exemption from duty of some articles of merchandise largely imported into this Presidency, seem to have been the causes to which the falling off in this branch of the revenue is attributable. The realizations on this account at the Port of Bombay amounted to £584,738, showing a decrease of £37,764, which was most apparent in the import duty on cotton piece-goods, provisions and raw silk. Export duties increased by £6,944 in consequence of larger transactions in rice. The percentage of duty on the aggregate value of private trade in merchandise was 2·75 in the case of imports, and 0·80 in the case of exports. The amount of drawback paid was nearly equal to the average of the previous quinquennium, and was chiefly paid on transactions in cotton, piece-goods and sugar. The duty realized at Kurrachee and the smaller ports in Sind amounted to £29,187, or £3,304 less than in 1877-78. The land customs yielded a revenue of £4,021.

The operations at the Mint were abnormally large in 1877-78, and this year the amount of coinage executed showed a decrease of £6,142,258. The number of tenders increased, whilst the amount diminished. Out of about £4,830,000 received, 42 per cent came from Europe, 23 per cent was presented in the form of native silver

ornaments, 20 per cent came from China, and 14 per cent consisted of local native coinage. One of the chief features of the year was the success in restoring the weight to light coins and reducing that of heavy ones by the use of an electro-magnetic process, adapted and supervised by one of the Assistants in this department. The net gain on the Mint operations amounted to £4,646.

Miscellaneous.

Home Money Order transactions decreased both in number and value, owing to slackness in trade and the introduction of a postal insurance system. The results of the overland system showed an increase in numbers of orders both received and payed, though the value of the latter decreased slightly. Transactions with Australia and Continental European nations show an increase in remittances, with a decrease in orders paid in India. The withdrawals from the Government Savings Banks aggregated £27,289 more than the deposits. Last year also the results were somewhat similar, the difference, however, being a good deal larger.

Opium.

The revenue from opium amounted to £2,393,277, or less than last year by £357,954, which again showed a falling off as compared to the year preceding it of £194,739. The decrease in pass fee revenue is owing to a short crop in Málwa. Arrangements in favour of the Imperial revenue from this source were made with the Native States in Gujarát, the full effects of which will not be apparent till the end of the current year, though the imports from those districts into Ahmedabad showed a material increase during the period under review. The exports to China fell off by 6,821½ chests as compared to those in the previous year, which in turn showed a decrease of 6,347 chests in comparison with the number exported in 1876-77. The receipts on account of license fees for the retail sale of opium amounted to £12,659, or less than in 1877-78 by £1,309. Part of this difference is attributable, especially in Bombay, to the change of system introduced during the year. The amount of opium purchased by the licensed vendors was 29,147 lbs.

valued at over £30,000. The expenditure charged against this item of revenue was £2,056 leaving a net revenue of £237,271.

In addition to the salt revenue, the customs receipts ^{Salt.} at frontier stations and continental Indian ports in this Presidency, as well as the country spirit distilleries in the neighbourhood of Bombay, are under the supervision of the officers of the Salt Department. The gross collections on account of salt alone amounted to £1,441,634, or an increase of £333,006 over those of last year. About £270,000 of this improvement are to be attributed to the enhancement of the rate of duty. The receipts from duty on salt imported by sea increased by £6,953. Those on importations from land also increased. The quantity of salt actually manufactured somewhat decreased owing to low prices and a large stock on hand. The quantity, however, delivered from the works, increased. The Khárághoda works sent out a considerably larger quantity of the large-crystalled article, the use of which extended as far as Chunar on the Ganges. The number of cases of smuggling increased, but the ratio of convictions of the offenders arrested fell off to the extent of 3 per cent. The removal of the preventive cordon between the Native States of the Mahi and Rewa Kántha and the district of the Panch Maháls from the Native territory of Rájputána and Central India was the chief event of the year in this department, and resulted in a considerable saving to Government both in establishment and in the supply of salt at reduced rates to the Chiefs within whose territories the line was maintained.

The balance credited to Provincial Services at the beginning of the year was £60,000; the receipts during the year amounted to £1,903,774, to which must be added a contribution from Imperial revenues to the amount of £1,525,748. The expenditure, including the contribution to Local Funds, was £3,367,978, and the closing balance £121,544. As compared with the transactions of the previous year, the receipts show an increase of

Provincial
Services.

£159,412; the Imperial allotment was less by £29,326 and the expenditure increased by £128,541. The closing balance, too, exceeded that at the end of 1877-78 by £61,544. As compared with the Budget estimates the results showed a net improvement of £ 56,695. The increase in the actual receipts, as compared with those of the preceding year, was most marked in the case of assessed taxes, excise and stamps, book variations under other heads not being taken into consideration. Expenditure decreased in the Provincial branch of the Salt Department, Law and Justice, Education, and Police. The chief item in which an increase is shown is Public Works, where the variation arose from the transfer of a portion of the famine expenditure in 1877-78 to the Imperial accounts, whereas no such transaction took place during the period under review.

Excise.

The new Acts regulating the manufacture, transport and sale of country-liquor were in force during part of the year under review. Receipts brought to account as excise amounted to £419,736, or £14,205 more than last year. Import duties on spirits and fermented liquors brought in a revenue of £105,426, an increase of £291. The receipts from fees for the sale of country-liquor in Bombay and the rural districts showed, on the whole, considerable improvement, due to the decrease of distress amongst the people, and the more favourable competition amongst farmers or contractors of excise revenue.

Stamps.

The revival of credit amongst the agricultural population, and the increase of litigation consequent upon improved harvests and transactions in grain, caused a net increase of £21,339 in stamp revenue, which rose from £396,160 to £417,500. The receipts from stamps on judicial transactions increased by 9 per cent, whilst those from general stamp dealings rose by only '03 per cent. The charges against this head of revenue increased by 7·3 per cent, the greater portion of which, however, is due to the larger amount refunded, owing to the increase of litigation. The percentage of net receipts from non-

judicial and judicial transactions on the total was 58 and 41 respectively.

The license fees levied under the local Act III of 1878 License-tax produced a gross revenue of £249,066, of which about £160,000 was credited in the Imperial accounts and the remainder to Provincial Services. The cost of collection was £5,425 and the refunds amounted to £9,492. There were altogether 425,799 individual assessments, and, as is inevitable under similar circumstances, the number of assessments in the lower classes is greatly in excess of that in the case of persons assessed at a higher rate, and the proportion realized considerably less. The details and ratios of each class to the total number of assessments and receipts realized are given in Part II of this Report.

The new classification of the Local Funds at the disposal of this Presidency into incorporated and excluded has been alluded to above. The receipts on account of the former were £350,407, or nearly £20,000 less than last year. The expenditure decreased by £48,895. The transactions under the second class of these funds resulted in a slight decrease in receipts and a considerable one in expenditure. Local Funds.

Allusion has been made to the subject of municipal finance in another section of this review. Municipal Revenue.

VITAL STATISTICS AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

The supervision of the work of the village officers in compiling an annual return of vital statistics falls now within the scope of the Sanitary Department, by the officers of which the village returns are tested and scrutinized. The accuracy of the results, however, though showing considerable improvement of late years, specially as regards registration of deaths, leaves still much to be desired. The number of births registered during the period under review, which includes the calendar year 1878, was

243,253, showing a decrease of from 19·26 to 15·04 per mille, distributed amongst 21 of the 24 registration districts. The highest rate was 24·65 in Surat and the lowest 3·42 in Kaládgi. The number of deaths registered was 532,951, or a decrease of 94,757. The rate was 32·94 per mille, against 38·79 in 1877. The mortality was highest in the Panch Makáls, where it reached the ratio of 75·65 per mille, and lowest in Upper Sind. Of the total number of deaths, 18·23 per cent took place amongst the children of from 1 to 6 years old and 13·53 per cent amongst persons over 60 years of age. The fewest were registered amongst people of from 12 to 20 years old. The deaths from cholera were 46,743 in number, or fewer than last year by 10,509. This epidemic visited nearly the same number of districts as in 1877. It reached its height in June, and declined rapidly from July to the end of the year. Small-pox shows the remarkable decrease of 83 per cent in the number of cases that terminated fatally, there having been 4,475 against 27,369 last year. The greatest number of deaths from this disease took place in March. This year, as last, more deaths occurred from fever than from any other cause whatsoever, and show a ratio of 22·08 per mille on the population recorded at the general census of 1872, or 67·05 per cent on the total number of deaths during the year. The greatest number of cases that terminated fatally occurred in the months of October and November, during and after the heavy rain that characterized the end of the monsoon of 1878. The number of deaths from bowel-complaints decreased with the cessation of distress in the Deccan, but increased in the parts of Gujarát, where the lower classes were compelled by the failure of early crops to have recourse to unwholesome food till the later harvest was ripe. The deaths from snake-bite were 983 in number, or 198 fewer than in 1877.

Medical
Institutions. There were 177 medical institutions open during the year under review, of which 42 were civil hospitals, with accommodation for in-door patients on a large scale,

and 133 dispensaries, which are frequented mostly by out-door patients. The number of patients of the former class decreased; whilst the out-door patients were more numerous by 161,352, or 17 per cent. The ratio of deaths to admissions in the case of in-door patients, was 11·5 or about 1 per cent more than in the preceding year. The cost of these institutions was £94,424, or a total cost per patient treated of £0-1-10½ against £0-2-1½ last year.

The work of vaccination has received a severe check Vaccination owing to the unhealthy nature of the last two seasons. The decrease in the number of operations this year was 15·95 per cent as compared with those performed in the previous year. Primary vaccination declined to the extent of 16·13 per cent, but the ratio of success attending this class of operation rose from 94·11 to 94·53. Re-vaccination showed somewhat less of a falling off in point of numbers, but the success of the operations decreased by 3·19 per cent. The rate of protection afforded by primary vaccination was 21·19 per mille, or somewhat below that recorded last year. Vaccination from animals is kept up in Bombay and Poona. Cow lymph was obtained from Belgium and turned out successful in its working, as also did the lymph received from England. The total expenditure on vaccination was £23,370, or about £266 less than in 1877, and was provided in the proportion of 43 per cent from provincial, 23 per cent from local, 7 per cent from municipal funds, and the remainder by Native States.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The number of educational institutions of all grades and classes in this Presidency at the end of the year under review was 4,605, with 242,851 pupils on the rolls, and an average monthly muster of 243,837. The proportion of schools to area was one to 39·05 square miles and 12·6 villages, and the ratio of pupils to population was 1·07 per cent. The average daily attendance somewhat decreased. Of the total number of schools 3,810 are Government, 203 aided, and 592 unaided institutions.

The total cost of all these institutions, including subsidiary charges, was £298,161. Of this sum £229,209 was administered by Government, and the remainder not under the control of the Educational Department. Out of Provincial Funds £105,172 were assigned. The contributions from Native States amounted to £17,610. The proceeds of the local cess were £71,365, and the remainder was derived from fees, interest on endowments, municipal contributions and miscellaneous sources.

Finance.

The funds administered by Government were less than those of last year by £7,784. Considerable reductions in expenditure were made under the heads of Direction and Inspection as well as Instruction. The distribution of the expenditure was as follows:—On Direction $1\frac{3}{8}$ per cent, Inspection 8, Buildings $5\frac{3}{8}$, the University $1\frac{1}{2}$, Colleges $10\frac{1}{4}$, High schools $12\frac{1}{2}$, Middle-class schools $7\frac{3}{8}$; Normal schools $2\frac{1}{10}$, Technical schools $1\frac{1}{2}$, Primary schools for boys $40\frac{1}{4}$, for girls $3\frac{1}{2}$, Scholarships $3\frac{3}{8}$, and miscellaneous $2\frac{3}{10}$ per cent.

Variations.

There was a decrease during the year under review of 5,289 in the number of pupils in attendance, but an increase of 188 schools. Taking the institutions according to the degree of their connection with the State, Government schools show an increase of 201, but the attendance at them fell off by 5,129. Aided and inspected schools decreased in number, but there was an improvement in the attendance at the former, and a decline in the case of the latter. Taking, now, the institutions according to the quality of the instruction given, there appears an increase in the number of primary, high, technical, medical and girls' schools; one new college was also opened. The number of middle class schools, however, decreased. There was an improvement in the attendance at medical schools, schools of art, technical, high, girls' and normal schools, but the falling off in this respect at primary schools was considerable, and a decline was apparent also in that at colleges and middle class schools. Much of the diminished attendance at primary schools is due to the effects

of the famine, so that with the improved prospects of the present season, a revival of education as well as of agriculture may be expected amongst the cultivating classes.

As regards the comparative appreciation of education amongst the different classes of the native community, judged by the attendance at the institutions connected with the State, a reference to the tables at page 387 of Part II of the Report will show that 83 per cent of the pupils on the rolls were Hindus, 10 per cent Muhammadans, 8 per cent Pársis, and 2 per cent Christians. Taking the different classes of schools separately, it will be found that in the case of Muhammadans and Hindus of the cultivating and artisan classes, the attendance varies inversely as the grade of instruction, the ratio to the total muster being largest in primary schools. The reverse is the case with Bráhmans and Pársis, especially the latter race. The former bear the highest ratio to total attendance in every class of institutions. The average percentage to the total under instruction of the pupils attending Government schools was 86·5, being highest in the case of Muhammadans and trading and cultivating Hindus. Pársis avail themselves largely of aided institutions, and only a little more than half the total number of pupils of this race are in Government schools. Information regarding the social position of the parents of pupils attending the high and middle class schools is given on the page to which reference has been made above. About 29 per cent of the pupils were sons of Government servants, the next largest classes being those of persons of property, clerks and merchants. In the schools maintained out of the local cess in the rural districts, about 28·9 per cent of the pupils were sons of persons living by agriculture alone. The number of pupils learning English in institutions of all grades shows an increase of 2 per cent, and there was also a rise in the number of those who studied a classical or modern language other than their vernacular.

Primary
schools.

Reviewing, now, the different classes of educational institutions in the order of their grades, the first point that calls for notice is the working of primary schools. These, though more numerous than last year, showed a falling off in attendance, owing to the cause already specified. The ratio of sons of cess-payers to the total muster of pupils was 63 per cent, though only 28·9 per cent, as before observed, were sons of real cultivators, and 47·5 per cent were sons of persons who either sublet their land or did not own any land at all. The returns show that 83 per cent of the average number of pupils in daily attendance were presented for examination, and that, of these, 48 per cent passed under all heads. The ratio of those who passed in the higher standards, however, to the total number successful was very small. Night schools of this class were not so well attended as last year, and 9 were closed during the period under review. The returns regarding indigenous schools are defective in some respects, and it is difficult to ascertain how many of this class of primary schools were in existence during the year. Many are known, however, to be of no more than a temporary character set up by an itinerant master merely as long as he can retain the support of the villagers. Few schools of this class are brought under the notice of the Departmental Inspectors with a view to obtaining for them assistance from the State. In the Southern Division alone these hedge-schools seem to be popular and adapted to the purpose of imparting rudimentary knowledge of the class which the cultivator deems it desirable to possess.

Middleclass
schools.

The number of Anglo-Vernacular schools as well as the attendance at them somewhat declined. They seem most efficiently maintained in Bombay and the larger towns of the rural districts, and passed, in the Presidency as a whole, 48 per cent of the pupils who were examined under the standards taught in them, though in the places above mentioned the ratio of success was as high, in some instances, as 80 per cent. Another test of the working

of schools of this class is the examination for certificates qualifying the successful candidate for subordinate posts in the public service. The results of this examination for the last six years show that 34 per cent of those who presented themselves under the Anglo-Vernacular standard obtained certificates, but lower class certificates were granted in no more than 30 per cent of the candidates.

The attendance as well as the number of the high schools connected with Government showed an increase this year, and the fees received from the pupils bore a proportion of 17 per cent to the total expenditure. The annual examinations resulted in the success, under all heads, of 41 per cent of the candidates who presented themselves. The final test of the efficiency of the teaching in schools of this grade is the entrance examination of the Bombay University. In 1878-79, 932 presented themselves, as compared with 1,030 in the previous year, and 28 per cent passed against 21 per cent in 1877-78. The decline in the number of candidates dates from the year 1875, when there were 1,225. During the twenty years that the University has been in existence, 12,462 candidates have been examined for entrance, and 28 per cent passed; of these 69 per cent were Hindus and 21 per cent Parsis.

A new Arts College was opened at Ahmedabad, supported in great measure out of funds subscribed by the inhabitants of that town and by other gentry in the Province. The attendance at the Elphinstone College again showed a decrease, whilst that at the Deccan College slightly increased, and the success of the pupils of both these institutions in the University examinations was as satisfactory as in former years. Pupils from the aided College of St. Xavier's, too, in addition to passing the examinations in usual numbers, carried off three of the University prizes.

The attendance at the Law School somewhat decreased, whilst that at the Grant Medical College was maintained at its usual average. A new medical school was opened

High
Schools.

Arts Col-
leges.

Special Col-
lege and
Schools.

in connection with the Sassoon Hospital in Poona, with the aid of a liberal donation of a house and an endowment on the part of a Pársi gentleman of Bombay, and of an additional endowment by a Hindu gentleman. A similar class was also established at Ahmedabad after the close of the official year. The ordinary work of the Civil Engineering College continued to be carried on as efficiently as usual, and two new classes were opened at this institution, one for instruction in forestry, the other for the purpose of extending the study of scientific agriculture in connection with proposed changes in the University curriculum. Lectures on botany were also delivered here and at the Deccan College by the Superintendent of the Ganesh Khind Botanical Gardens. The School of Art is now installed in the building recently erected for it in Bombay, and showed an increased attendance and popularity. The pottery established in connection with this school has developed into a remunerative concern, which it is now the object of Government to further improve by appointing a trained workman to supervise the workshop, and remedy some of the defects in native handiwork pointed out with reference to the productions of this school at recent exhibitions.

The University.

A change was made during the period under review in the method of conducting the Matriculation Examination, which now takes place at different centres, conveniently situated with reference to the high schools sending up candidates. The general result of this examination have already been alluded to in connection with high schools, and it need only be mentioned here that Government schools sent up 41 per cent of the total number of candidates, and passed 51 per cent of the total number of those who were successful. The number sent up by aided schools was 32 per cent on the total, and 39 per cent of the successful candidates belonged to institutions of this class.

For the First Examination in Arts 57 passed out of 133 candidates. Forty-two also passed out of 93 for the Bache-

lor's degree in Arts, and three out of seven candidates obtained their Master's degree in Arts. The proportion of successful candidates to the number examined was higher in the case of degrees in medicine and civil engineering. At page 395 of Part II of this Report will be found a table showing the details of University Examinations for the last twenty years. From this it appears that 1,321 candidates have been examined during this period for University degrees, out of whom about 47 per cent have passed. The ratio of success varies from 25 per cent for the Master in Arts degree to 72 per cent for the degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery. Including the First Examinations in Arts, Medicine and Civil Engineering, only 44 per cent of the candidates passed, of whom 63 per cent were Hindus, 25 per cent Pársis, and 5 per cent Eurasians or Native Christians.

The number of these was the same as in 1877-78, whilst the attendance shows a slight increase. The results of the annual examinations were average, and the proportion of trained masters at work in the village schools of the Northern and Central Divisions is satisfactory. The trained school mistresses are also well spoken of by the Inspectors as efficient and popular.

It may be seen from the ratio of Muhammadan pupils to the total number on the rolls how little way education, except in its lower branches, has made amongst this community. Since the establishment of the University in 1859 only 37 Muhammadans have matriculated against 2,466 Hindus and 762 Pársis. Even in the high schools their attendance is numerically very small. There are, in addition to nearly 100 special schools, classes attached to several vernacular schools for instruction in Urdu, but the advance made by these institutions is remarkably slow, and the Director of Public Instruction reports that he is in consultation with some of the leading Muhammadan gentlemen of the Presidency with a view of providing some more popular means of diffusing education amongst the members of their community. Even in Sind the pro-

Normal
and training
institutions.

Education
of Muham-
madans.

portion of Muhammadans to others in the schools is by no means equivalent to the ratio they bear to the general population of the Province.

Female
education.

There has been an increase this year as there was last in the number of girls' schools and the attendance at them, especially in Sind and the Central and North-Eastern Educational Divisions. The numbers fell off slightly in Gujarát and the Western Kárnatic. The education of the ladies of the family of the Chiefs who are under the guardianship of the State is a matter to which this Government attaches great importance, and which receives all the attention possible from the Political Officers in charge of the administration of the minor's estate. In Kolhápur the results have given satisfaction both to Government and to the Chiefs themselves, and in other large States, too, efforts are being made in the same direction.

Education
in Native
States.

Education has made considerable progress in many of the Native States under this administration, especially in Káthiáwár, which contain several high schools, as well as nearly 500 primary and 13 middle class institutions. The fact that many of the ministers and leading officials of the States have received an education under the British Government, by means of which they attained their positions, induces them to encourage the diffusion of popular education amongst the subjects of the Chief whom they are serving, as far as the finances at their disposal will allow. In the northern States of this Presidency the efficiency of the schools under the inspection of Government is reported on favourably by the officers of the department, but much remains to be improved in the Deccan and more southern States. The total expenditure on schools under inspection in Native States during the year was £49,536, of which £17,684 was administered by Government, and the rest uncontrolled by them.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

There were 908 books, pamphlets or periodicals registered in the catalogue published by the Reporter on the

native press during the year under review, being 76 more than last year. The number published in Oriental languages was 801, and 107 were written in English, Latin or Portuguese. Thirty-seven per cent of the Oriental works are classed as original, and 55 per cent as reprints. Biglott publications on the ancient Hindu religious works were numerous, especially those by Marátha writers. Dramatic works, fiction and poetry were more numerous in Gujaráthi. Four more libraries were registered than in 1877-78, so that there are now 84 in all. There are 77 vernacular papers published in this Presidency, or eight more than in 1877-78. Forty-three are Maráthi or Anglo-Maráthi, 31 are Anglo-Gujaráthi or Gujaráthi, one is published in Persian, Urdu and Kánarese respectively. Sindhi is as yet unrepresented on the native press. Original articles in English are written in about ten of these papers. Most of the latter appear weekly, though in Bombay there are three Gujaráthi dailies. The issue of six papers is of more than 1,000 copies, the highest being nearly 1,700, but most of the others are said to print less than 360 copies at each issue. Bombay, Surat and Poona contain the largest number of papers, and there are only four districts, all in Sind, which are as yet unprovided with a local journal. The cheapest paper now issued costs £0-1-7½ per annum, the subscription to nine is not more than two shillings and the most expensive costs £2-4. No less than forty-eight have been in existence for less than ten years, and the majority of them for under six. The oldest paper has been published for some 60 years, and two others have had a life of over 30 years. In the whole body of the native press, journals of two distinct classes are to be found. The first, comprising the organs of the better educated persons of the native community and their associations in the large towns, are edited very fairly, and usually contain at least one good leading article on a well-chosen topic of the day. The opinions of the society they represent are, as a rule, moderately and ably set forth, though there are special subjects in writing on which habit has given them

Native
Press.

an objectionable tone not found in articles on other topics. The second class of papers stand on a lower level, and appeal to the sympathies and intellects of a less educated section of the native public. The criticisms passed on official views or actions by journals of this class are frequently couched in a tone of jealous opposition, indicating discontent rather than actual disloyalty. The Vernacular Press Act of 1878 continues to form the subject of occasional lamentations on the part of papers of the lower class, some of which appear in a purely English form in order to evade liability under its provisions. The loss of subscriptions is the less regarded, as few of them are self-supporting, but are maintained during their generally ephemeral existence by means of the capital of those who promote them in order to publish their own views or to gain notoriety amongst their acquaintance.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

Tributary States.

THE Native States under the political supervision and control of the Bombay Government form several distinct geographical groups, which correspond, moreover, for the most part, with the divisions into which they would fall linguistically. Including the two peninsulas of Cutch and Káthiáwár, the Province of Gujarát contains more than two-thirds of the total area under native rule, the continental States within these limits being further sub-divided according to their position north or south of the river Tápti. The Marátha group comprises the small States of the Dáng forests and that of Jawhá, at the foot of the Sahyádrí range of hills. The Point State, similarly situated, which used to be treated in this class, lapsed to Government during 1878, and is, therefore, no longer within the scope of this section. Two small States are situated on the coast south of Bombay. Three groups, comprising the Marátha States, properly so called, lie above the Gháts, in the Deccan, whilst the remainder are situated more to the south, in the Western Kárnátic. There is one State only in the Province of Sind; and the settlement of Aden, which has relations of considerable political importance with tribes on both sides of the Red Sea, is treated, on this account, as a politically administered district. In the following section the administration of the various States and groups of States will be reviewed in the geographical order in which they are set forth in the table given below. The large State of Baroda, being still under the supervision of the Government of India, has, in accordance with the practice of the last few years, been omitted from the list of States falling within the scope of this chapter:—

DISTRICT.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Revenue in Rupees (1878-79).
*1. GUJARAT—			
A.—North;			
Cutch	8,500	487,305	15,39,002
Palanpur	8,000	802,594	12,79,500
Mahí Kantha	4,000	447,056	11,11,089
Káthiáwár	20,538	2,312,629	1,07,22,450
Cambar	560	83,494	2,50,000
Bewa Kantha	4,792	265,752	18,04,100
Narukól	148	6,627	6,741
B.—South;			
Dharanpur	794	74,508	1,50,000
Bansda	242	32,164	1,48,108
Sachin	45	18,154	1,78,360
Total	66,204	4,479,447	1,46,73,860

* The statistics of area and population are those authorized by the Secretary of State in despatch to Government of India No. 48 of 16th June 1878.

DISTRICT.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Revenue in Rupees (1878-79).
2. MARATHA STATES—			
A.—North :			
The Dangs	3,840	39,111	69,610
Jawhar	534	37,406	63,312
B.—Coast :			
Janjira	325	71,996	3,29,181
Savantvadi	900	190,814	3,07,617
C.—Deccan :			
Sátára Feudatories	3,010	336,227	9,32,873
Akalkot	498	81,069	2,93,384
Kolhapur	3,184	802,691	26,89,203
D.—Western Kármáric :			
South Marátha Feudatories	2,734	610,434	24,87,340
Savanur	70	17,288	62,795
Total ...	16,096	2,187,086	71,26,920
3. SIIND—			
Khairpur	6,109	127,000	3,53,817
4. ADEN ...			
	31	19,269	94,456
GRAND TOTAL ...	66,429	6,808,711	244,49,051

GUJARAT STATES.

CUTCH.

Area, 6,500 square miles; Population, 487,305;
Revenue (1878-79), Rs. 15,23,602.

CUTCH.

The Chief of this State being a minor of little over 12 years old, the administration is being at present conducted by a Council of Regency, composed of the Agent, the chief minister, one of the principal feudatories, and one of the leading merchants. The system itself, and the reforms which have been inaugurated under it, have contributed materially to the improvement of the State and to the settlement of several grievances of long standing. The highly unsatisfactory relations subsisting between Cutch and the Morvi State, in Káthiáwár, have been remarked upon in this Report for several consecutive years. The disputes seem to arise entirely from the fact of there being land in Cutch belonging to Morvi, whilst the former State has also possessions within the territory of its Káthiáwár rival. A special commission has been appointed by Government to investigate the chief boundary questions still in issue, whilst the claim of the Chief of Wándia, a Cutch feudatory, to jurisdiction in Jinghi, a Morvi possession, has been carried before the Secretary of State. The suggestion originating with the Cutch authorities, that arrangements should be made for such an interchange of territory as will extrude each State entirely from the other's boundaries, is one which has received the approval of Government, and will, it is hoped, be loyally and amicably carried into execution. The relations of Cutch with its other neighbours were as cordial as could be desired. Those with the "Bhayád", or feudatories of the Chief, seem also to show much improvement and a better state of feeling on the part of the guaranteed landlords towards the administrative body. It is satisfactory to learn that no efforts are being spared to secure for the sons of these members of the ruling class an education fitting them for the more efficient performance of the duties they owe to their State.

Estates under
management.

Five Bhayád estates are under attachment or supervision, *Vinjan, Lakádia, Roha, Kanthkot* and *Lakhánia*, the last-mentioned having been placed under direct management at the end of 1877-78. A small Wághela property, *Gedi*, has also recently been brought under the administration of the State officers. The revenue of the *Vinjan* estate was Rs. 5,661, as compared with Rs. 6,638 last year. The expenditure, Rs. 6,408, was rather more than that of the year before, owing to the marriage ceremonies of the young Chief having been performed; in other respects the finances have been carefully supervised; the *Lakádia* estate paid off Rs. 8,046 of its debt from a revenue of Rs. 32,043, or Rs. 4,633 more than last year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 22,788. The heir to the estate has been sent during the year to the Ráj Kumar College.

The young Chief of *Roha* has been associated with the State manager in the administration of his property. Rs. 14,512, out of a total remaining debt of Rs. 60,123, have been paid off during the year. The revenue was returned at Rs. 27,062, and the expenditure at Rs. 16,129.

In *Kanthkot* nothing of importance took place this year, beyond the transfer of the dispute with *Morvi* to the Joint Commission for disposal.

Lakhánia shows an income of Rs. 5,596, and an expenditure of Rs. 2,879. There seems to be no debt on the estate.

The out-turn of survey work this season was 50,033 acres, at the cost of Rs. 7,399, or Re. 0-2-2 per acre. Three hundred and thirty-four thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight acres of measurement and 106 maps have now been completed. Cash settlements were sanctioned during the year for a few villages.

The chief minister reports that there is a probability of the waters of the Indus escaping from a natural dam formed by an earthquake, and that they will thus fertilize a part of the Runn, near *Lakhpat*. In other parts of the State efforts are being made to induce colonists or cultivators to take up the large areas of land still remaining untilled.

There is little to record under the head of Legislation this year. An Opium Act was passed, and an additional section added to the rules of the Jádejá Court calculated to obviate the great inconvenience that has been sometimes occasioned by the irregularity of attendance on the part of the members. The first digest of existing customs in matters of commerce and *girás* was prepared by the special committee appointed last year, and, after obtaining upon it the opinions of the leading members of the official and mercantile community with their suggestions, it will be published by the State as a book of reference.

The strength of the police was slightly reduced during the year, and the force now consists of 201 mounted men and 401 foot. The men reduced from the mounted branch have been transferred to the preventive establishment of the Opium Department. It is proposed to gradually introduce into this branch the *siledári*

Surveys.

Waste land.

Protection.
(1) Legislation.

(2) Police.

CUTCH.

system, and the administration has also re-established the former "Horse fund" which was in abeyance for some time. The number of offences reported was 1,704, instead of 2,063 as last year. Two thousand one hundred and thirty-five persons were arrested, of whom 2,111 were sent for trial. Here, too, there is a decrease, as compared with 1877-78, when the numbers were respectively 3,349 and 3,189.

The recorded value of property stolen was Rs. 39,353, as compared with Rs. 35,108 last year, whilst the percentage of recoveries was 49·8 against 48·5 in State territory, and 60·9 against 29·5 in the domains of feudatories. In the latter, however, the greater portion of the recoveries seems to have been due to the exertions of the State police force. The average percentage throughout the State was 52·60, as compared with 45·6. The percentage of convictions to persons arrested was 88·4, a considerable improvement on last year. Robberies were only 10, as compared with 14 last year, and 16 in 1876-77. In six of these cases the offenders were found and arrested. There was no dacoity. The proportion of police to population is one to 809·5, and of crime to population 3·5 per mille. The water police worked satisfactorily throughout the year, and it is in contemplation to organize an establishment of village police in the territory held by subordinate Chiefs and feudatories.

(3) *Criminal justice.*

A High Court was established during the year with full civil and criminal jurisdiction under the presidency of the Naib Diván, the sentences in certain criminal cases being subject to the confirmation of the Council of Regency. The number of offences reported was 2,950 against 4,050 in 1877-78. Out of 7,117 persons dealt with, 2,736, or 38 per cent, were convicted, whilst 34 remained untried at the end of the year. The offences were mostly of a minor description, only 84 accused having been sentenced to over six months' imprisonment. The amount of fines recovered was Rs. 11,900. There were 326 appellants during the year, but the applications of 107 of them were summarily rejected. In the case of the remainder, 109 sentences were confirmed, 66 modified, and 21 reversed. Further inquiry was ordered in 15, and 8 remained unheard at the end of the year.

(4) *Prisons.*

There are altogether 11 prisons in Cutch, into which the admissions during the year numbered 2,230. These, with the convicts remaining from the previous year, make a total number in confinement of 2,528. The daily average was 226 against 201, and 206 remained in the jails at the end of the year. The total cost was Rs. 18,084. Fifty-six deaths occurred, principally owing to an outbreak of cholera, which carried off 50 convicts. A hospital has been built within the enclosure of the chief jail.

(5) *Litigation.*

There are 16 State Courts, 5 Courts of Small Causes, and 1 Jádejá Court in Cutch. The work in all classes has considerably decreased this year, the number of suits for disposal being 4,479, as compared with 6,520. The number disposed of was 4,265 against 5,871, but the arrears have been reduced from 649 to 214. The appellate work has decreased in the Diván's and

High Court, and slightly increased in the Courts with which the Jádéjás are concerned. The number of appeals filed during the year was altogether 813, making, with arrears, a total of 956, against 1,266 last year. Eight hundred and twenty-eight were heard, leaving 128 against 143 at the end of the year for disposal. The value of suits on the file was Rs. 4,05,937, or Rs. 30,513 more than last year. The Divisional Jádéjá Court, after completing its work of clearing off the arrears of suits, was abolished during the year.

Registration, under the Act introduced last year, is making some progress. Forty-six documents affecting property valued at Rs. 18,746 were registered. (6) *Registration.*

There were four municipalities in working order during the year, the revenue and expenditure of each of which is shown below:— (7) *Municipalities.*

NAME.	Municipal Population.	Income.		Expenditure.		Incidence of Taxation per head.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	p.	Rs.	p.
Bháj	23,818	2,984	10,213	0	6	0	
Mándvi	35,988	7,499	10,190	0	3	4	
Mundra	7,952	1,690	1,691	0	3	0	
Anjár	12,944	1,881	1,648	0	1	5	
Total	80,702	20,054	23,742	0	3	10	
Total, 1877-78 ...	80,702	21,915	21,548	0	3	9	

Two others were established, but have not yet had time to make manifest the effects of their administration.

The season was, on the whole, a favourable one as far as crops were concerned. The average rainfall was 34·73 inches, varying between 53·58 and 23·18 inches. This is considerably above the usual fall in this State, and was followed by an epidemic of fever, which carried off no fewer than 14,412 persons. Cholera, too, appeared for a short time, and proved fatal in 1,304 cases. Some damage was caused in parts of the district by the flights of locusts which appeared in the autumn. *Season.*

The proposal to start a cotton mill at Mándvi has been abandoned for the present, in consequence of the declining state of the Bombay industry. Trade in silk and cotton fabrics throughout the State was very slack during the year. The manufacture of alum, on an improved method, has been undertaken, and will be developed next year. *Manufactures.*

At Mándvi the revenue from sea-customs was Rs. 1,94,298, as compared with Rs. 2,08,643 in 1877-78, and Rs. 2,09,580 the year before. Twenty-three new vessels were built during the year, making in all 267 vessels, of the aggregate burden of 38,010 kandies. The arrivals in port were 1,624, and the departures 1,406, *Trade.*

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as compared with 1,641 and 856 respectively in the preceding year. The customs revenue derived from ports other than Mándvi was Rs. 1,85,000. The land trade between Cutch and Rájputána on the one side, and Sind on the other, declined this year, owing in the former case to the continued diversion of the traffic to Ahmedabad, and in the latter to the absorption of camels for military purposes in the Afghán war.

Public works. The expenditure on public works was as follows:—

	Ra.
The Ráo's new palace... ..	21,199
Construction and repairs of roads and buildings ...	1,24,761
Water-supply and irrigation	23,726
Harbour works... ..	1,42,004
Total Rs....	3,11,690
Total of the previous year...	3,29,842

The sum spent on the palace was chiefly on account of the darbár hall, clock and interior. The Mándvi breakwater has been completed as far as a length of 400 feet, and it is expected to be finished during 1880-81. The main road between Mándvi and Bhúj has been improved, and rest-houses are in course of erection along it. Considerable attention is being paid by the administration to the question of artificial irrigation from both reservoirs and wells.

Revenue and finance.

The State receipts for the year under review were Rs. 15,23,602, as compared with Rs. 14,79,677 the year before. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 13,87,485, showing a surplus of Rs. 1,36,117. The ordinary expenses amounted to Rs. 9,28,956, as against Rs. 9,77,323 last year, whilst those classed as special, or extraordinary, were Rs. 4,58,529. The estimates for the year showed an income of Rs. 13,44,121, and expenditure of Rs. 12,55,263, or a surplus of Rs. 88,858, so that the actuals are better, on the whole, than the estimate by Rs. 47,259. The estimated revenue and expenditure for the coming year are set down at Rs. 15,19,136 and Rs. 14,72,414 respectively. The financial position of the State, therefore, shows considerable improvement. The substitution of the departmental for the farming system of realizing land revenue has been attended in every way with success. The revision of the land and sea-customs tariff is under consideration.

Forests.

There are as yet no regular forest reserves in Cutch, though one range of hills was set apart this year for the purposes of conservancy. Tree-planting is being carried out by the State, and encouraged amongst the cultivating classes.

Public health.

The number of births was 4,902, and of deaths 17,494. The excessive mortality was due, as has been observed above, to a particularly malarious season, as well as to a slight visitation of cholera. One case of infanticide was traced, and the offenders punished. There were three dispensaries at work during the year, and one opened shortly before the close in the A'bdása District.

The work done by each is shown below:—

	Total Number of Patients.		Average Daily Attendance.		Total Cost.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Bhúj	11,818	23,839	214	366	11,378	13,341
Mándvi	17,248	19,483	342	318	4,480	6,081
Anjar ... ..	...	9,795	...	234	...	3,874

Of the total number, 552 were treated as in-door, and 52,571 as out-door patients; 45,062 were returned as cured. To combat the epidemic fever that was prevalent in the autumn and early winter, branch dispensaries were opened, and travelling medical assistants deputed to visit different parts of the town of Bhúj with supplies of medicines. In the lunatic ward attached to the hospital 21 persons were treated, of whom 2 were discharged cured, and 15 died, leaving 4 at the end of the year.

The number of persons vaccinated was 11,763, as compared with 18,747 last year; 10,715 of the operations were successful. Re-vaccination was performed in 451 cases. The decrease in the work of this department is attributed to the general ill-health of the population throughout the State.

There are 71 schools and 3,969 pupils; 3 schools were added during the year, and the numbers on the rolls increased by 124. The average monthly attendance was 3,251, or 68 per cent of the total number registered. Receipts from fees rose from Rs. 2,125 to Rs. 2,426, and the total expenditure on education from Rs. 28,590 to Rs. 31,696. The progress of all grades of schools has been reported as satisfactory by the inspecting authorities, the only exception being in the Alfred High School. The Administration show active interest in promoting education by liberal grants for scholarships, prizes, and rewards for well-written works in the vernacular language of the State.

There are three libraries in Cutch, the largest of which contains 747 volumes. A reading-room was also opened at one of the smaller commercial towns this year.

The School of Art has attracted a fair number of pupils, and a system of scholarships has been added to this institution, which will probably turn out to be of great use in fostering the artistic taste for which some classes of Cutch artisans are renowned.

PÁLANPUR.

Area, 8,000 square miles; Population, 502,586;
Revenue (1878-79) about Rs. 12,79,500.

This charge, lying between the northern British districts of this Presidency and Rájputána, contains ten executive sub-divisions under the supervision of a Political Superintendent. Two of the States, Pálanpur and Rádhanpur, are of the first class, with which

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the relations of the Superintendent are diplomatic only. Of the rest, the most important estate is that of Tharád, now under the direct management of Government on account of the insolvency and mal-administration of the Chief. There is one other small State, that of Wav, the ruler of which, like the one of Tharád, possesses jurisdiction in minor cases, the Superintendent being invested with residuary powers with regard to others. The small States of this charge are grouped into six sub-divisions, each of which is presided over by a subordinate Political officer. The whole area is also divided into two divisions, each under an Assistant to the Superintendent, and containing one first-class State.

The season was a favourable one, but the crops in the west and south-western portions of the charge were much damaged by flights of locusts, which, in some cases, destroyed as much as one-half of the harvest. The rules under the Opium Act have been this year introduced into these States, accompanied by the prohibition of the cultivation of the poppy and the manufacture of opium. The system of retail sales, or the price of the drug, is to be regulated in accordance with the practice in British territory. Opium for consumption within the limits of the States is to be obtained free of Government duty, and compensation for loss on account of the abolition of transit duties, and the cesses on the manufacture and exportation of this drug, will be awarded to the Chiefs concerned.

The telegraph line was extended to Pálanpur in March 1879, and since then carried on to Doesa. The State of Rádhanpur was visited in November 1878 by His Excellency the Governor. No other events of political importance occurred.

Survey.

The revenue survey of the Pálanpur State was begun in January 1878, and the out-turn of work during the year under review consisted of 12,441 acres measured, and 4,172 classed; the total cost of measuring averaging 2 annas an acre.

States under management.

There were 38 estates under direct management at the end of the year. Most of these were placed in charge of the Political officers on account of debt, or in satisfaction of decrees of Civil Courts.

Tharád.

The estate of Tharád was placed under special management in 1873-74, and the attachment on it was removed in January 1879. The debts of the Chief have during this period been liquidated, and the annual revenue raised from Rs. 25,690 to Rs. 50,354. The heir to this estate is being educated at the Rájikumar College.

The administration of the minor States was carried on as usual, and calls for no remark. Two attachments were removed during the year, and one fresh one imposed.

Protection.
(1) Police.

The police duties are performed chiefly by a mounted detachment of the Gaikwár's contingent, numbering 686 sabres. In some portions of the charge these men are reported by the Superintendent to have done good service; but, as a body, he is of opinion that their efficiency is greatly impaired by the absence in

Baroda of the officer responsible for their conduct and discipline, his duties being left entirely to a resident Deputy.

A comprehensive measure for the establishment of a really efficient and organized body of local police is under the consideration of Government and the States.

The number of offences reported to the police in the Thána Circles was 2,171, or very slightly more than last year.

The number of persons arrested was 2,047, all of whom seem to have been sent for trial, and 56 per cent convicted. The value of property stolen was returned at Rs. 1,22,167, as compared with Rs. 73,839; only 5 per cent against 11 last year was recovered. Laxity on the part of the village police and the prevalent custom of exacting compensation from the inhabitants of the place, to which the foot-steps of the offenders have been tracked, are said to be the principal causes of this very unsatisfactory result.

The Courts of the Superintendent and the Thánadárs dealt with 2,064 persons, of whom 1,172, or 56 per cent, were convicted, and 53 left untried at the end of the year. Ten cases were committed to the Sessions held by the Superintendent. There was a slight increase in cases of robbery and theft, and a large decrease in the number of minor offences against the person. The appellate work consisted of the disposal of 17 cases, in 7 of which the original sentence was confirmed, in 9 reversed, and modified in the remaining one. (2) Criminal justice.

The crime recorded this year seems, on the whole, to correspond with that reviewed in the Report of 1877-78.

The persons convicted by the Courts of the Superintendency are still confined in the Pálanpur State Jail, pending the completion of a building now under construction. The total number of prisoners confined during the year, including 95 remaining at the end of 1877-78, was 570; 121 remained on the last day of the year under review. The daily average was 144, or considerably higher than that of 1877-78. The cost of maintenance was Rs. 6,998 against Rs. 3,894, the increase being due to the larger average number of prisoners and the higher rates of provisions. The State jails of Pálanpur and Rádhanpur show 1,258 prisoners, 352 of whom remained at the end of the year; 9 deaths occurred amongst the convicts in the three jails, and 2 prisoners escaped. (3) Prisons.

Five hundred and sixty-three suits were filed during the year, making, with those already received, a total of 1,131. Five hundred and seventy-five were disposed of, the value of the property involved being Rs. 41,528. Last year, 792 suits were decided, involving property valued at Rs. 54,652. Forty-three appeals were heard out of 49 on the files, showing an increase of appellate work over that of 1877-78. Similarly with original political cases, which numbered 3,124, of which 1,950 were disposed of. The settlement of boundary disputes did not make much progress, owing to the pressure of work in regard to other matters. There are 119 of these cases remaining for disposal. (4) Litigation.

PA'LANPUR.

(5) *Chief's Courts.*

The returns furnished by Chiefs possessing jurisdictionary powers show a total of 3,251 persons tried, of whom 66 per cent were convicted. Last year the figures were respectively 3,145 and 55 per cent. The number of original civil suits disposed of was 1,304 of the value of Rs. 1,19,575, and 90 appeals. The Pálanpur Administration established a Court of special appeal during the year, which began work in December 1878.

Season and crops.

The rainfall was heavier than usual, being 28·53 inches against 9·15 the year before, and 20·88 in 1876. The crops were very good until the locusts came; but in the districts, where the flights of these insects alighted, about half the crop was destroyed, and the prices of food-grains became double what they had been for some months previously.

Public works.

The expenditure on public works in the States directly under this Superintendency was Rs. 20,889, most of which was spent on civil buildings. The section of the Western Rájputána State Railway that passes through this charge has been vigorously pushed on towards completion, and plate-laying has been begun on parts of it. The Diván of Pálanpur has begun a road between the railway station of his chief town and the town itself.

Public health.

Cholera broke out with some severity in the hot weather, especially in parts of Rádhanpur. The number of seizures were reported as 689, of which 335 proved fatal. The two dispensaries, at Pálanpur and Rádhanpur respectively, relieved 14,351 patients, as compared with 11,758 last year. The increase was due to the prevalence of fever, both malarious and of a typhoid type. The camp at Deesa was attacked by a fever of the latter description, but speedy measures were taken to establish isolated camps in the neighbourhood of the station. The number of persons vaccinated during the year was 15,150, against 17,831 in 1877-78. The cost was about 2 annas a head.

Public instruction.

The number of schools is 21, or one more than last year, and the register showed an increase in pupils from 1,130 to 1,153. The daily attendance improved still more, being 840 against 795. The expenditure on this account was Rs. 6,321, and the receipts from fees Rs. 560.

MAHI KA'NTHA.

Area, 4,000 square miles; Population (1872), 447,056;

Revenue (1877-78), Rs. 11,11,089.

MAHI
KA'NTHA.

This charge, under the supervision of a Political Agent and his Assistant, comprises 59 Native States, large and small. It occupies the greater part of the territory lying between the Ahmedabad District and Rájputána on the north, and Central India on the east. The number of the estates under the direct management of Government is now 16, and amongst them is included I'dar, the largest and most important in this charge. The revenue of these estates amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 4,18,674, and the expenditure to Rs. 4,16,077.

The district was visited by His Excellency the Governor in December 1878. Arrangements regarding the cultivation of

the poppy, and the manufacture, sale and importation of opium were concluded similar to those in the States under the Pálanpar Superintendency, described in the preceding paragraph of this chapter. Beyond these two events, nothing transpired of interest in a political point of view. Some progress was made in settling the outstanding boundary disputes; but, owing to the inability of the Rájputána Political officers to attend, no Border Courts were held during the year.

Survey operations are in progress in the I'dar State, and the question of the rates to be introduced is now under consideration. The out-turn of work for the year was 1,281 acres measured, and 461 acres classed, at an aggregate cost of Rs. 7,293. Survey.

There are now 16 estates under the direct administration of Government on account of either the minority or indebtedness of their Chiefs. This is one more than last year. Estates under management.

The only first-class State amongst them, or indeed in the Agency at all, is that of I'dar, the Chief of which, now 17 years of age, has, after considerable trouble and discussion, been sent to finish his education at the Ráj Kumar College. The gross revenue of this estate for the year under review was Rs. 3,60,616, including a loan of Rs. 75,000. The expenditure amounted to the same amount, showing an increase of Rs. 90,502 in income, and Rs. 97,945 in expenditure, as compared with last year. The marriage of the sister of the Chief to the Maharána of Udepur was the cause of the greater portion of the excess expenditure. I dar.

The gross revenue of the smaller estates under management amounted to about Rs. 58,058, and the expenditure to Rs. 55,461. Nothing of special moment took place in these charges during the year. Other estates.

I'dar is the only State that keeps up an organized police force. The strength this year was 30 mounted and 418 foot police, and the cost Rs. 38,398. The village police system is in force in this charge to a certain extent, and includes a force of 1,656 village headmen and 3,408 subordinate police. The number of offences reported was only 3,066, as compared with 3,400 the year before, the decrease being attributable to the greater plentifulness of food-grain and general cheapness of living in the district. The percentage of persons convicted to those arrested was 87.5 against 84.21. The value of property stolen was Rs. 1,02,643 against Rs. 93,241, and the percentage recovered only 16.11, as compared with 22.5. Protection.
(1) Police.

The population, to whom the provisions of Government to prevent infanticide have been extended, numbered 2,128. Forty-one male and 40 female children were born amongst them this year, of whom 11 boys and 8 girls died. The proportions being, thus, 26.82 deaths of boys, and 20 per cent of girls; the average percentage of the last four years seems to be 19.55 and 26.01 respectively. The receipts of the Infanticide Prevention Fund were Rs. 1,046, and the disbursements Rs. 647. Infanticide.

The Criminal Courts dealt with 3,705 persons against 4,504 in 1877-78. Of these 2,305, or 62 per cent, were convicted, and (2) Criminal
Justice.

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KANTHA.

234 accused were awaiting trial at the end of the year. Two executions took place; 146 persons were sentenced to more, and 1,262 to less, than 6 months' imprisonment. Cases committed to the Sessions Court were more numerous, being 23 against 157. Appellate work, on the other hand, diminished. Out of 29 appeals lodged, 26 were heard, and one rejected. In 12 the decision of the lower Court was confirmed, in 6 modified, and reversed in the same number.

(3) *Prisons.* There are altogether 26 places of confinement, of which, however, two only are jails, properly so called. The total number of prisoners confined was 1,233 against 872 last year; but the daily average fell from 201.10 to 186.68. The cost of maintenance and diet was Rs. 20,925, or Rs. 3,149 more than in 1877-78.

(4) *Litigation.* The number of original suits for disposal, including 585 from last year, was 1,869, or 113 less than in 1877-78. Of these, decision was passed in 1,355, and 514 left over at the end of the year. There were 51 appeals, of which 35 were disposed of during the year, and 16 left pending, as compared with 13 at the end of the year before. The value of the property involved in the 1,355 cases disposed of, was Rs. 90,126. Six hundred and ninety-eight political cases were settled, leaving a balance of 844 against 865 in 1877-78. Thirty-six boundary disputes were settled, or double the number decided last year.

(5) *Registration.* Registration shows a very slight advance this year, the number of documents registered being 34 against 30. The fees amounted to Rs. 285.

Season and crops. In spite of an excessive rainfall and the visitations of locusts that did a great deal of damage to the autumnal harvest, the season may be said, on the whole, to have been not unfavourable to the agricultural population, for the cold-weather and mowra crops were remarkably fine.

Trade and
manufac-
tures.

The quarries at Ahmednagar produced a slightly less income

NAME.	Year.	VALUE OF	
		Brought for sale.	Goods sold.
		Rs.	Rs.
Samlaji	1876	12,13,247	9,06,933
	1877	7,59,394	2,89,752
	1878	3,51,751	2,30,532
Bramha Khair	1876	1,11,029	79,240
	1877	1,18,140	65,335
	1878	1,38,593	86,621

than in the year before. Five hundred and fifteen maunds of opium, manufactured and exported before the new system came into operation, realized as duty the sum of Rs. 8,096. The town of Pethápurexported during the year to Siam 460,336 women's wrappers. The transactions at the two important fairs held annually in this

district are shown in the marginal table for the last three years, as an indication of the effective demand of the lower classes of the people for articles, chiefly of luxury, under the varying conditions of the last few seasons.

The expenditure on public works was Rs. 11,606, as compared with Rs. 10,707 in 1877-78. This sum was allotted chiefly to the improvement of communications and the water-supply, and partly, to the completion of some schools and rest-houses previously undertaken.

Public works.

The total revenue of all the States under this Agency during the year in question was Rs. 11,11,089, and the expenditure Rs. 11,88,532; last year the revenue and expenditure were returned at Rs. 7,91,717 and Rs. 8,22,294 respectively. The increase is chiefly due to the inclusion in the total, for the first time, of the figures for the I'dar feudatory estates.

Revenue and
finance.

Cholera was prevalent during part of the year in I'dar, where 1,562 cases proved fatal. Fever, too, caused more deaths than usual, owing partly to the unhealthy season, and partly to the hardships through which the lower classes of the population had passed during the scarcity of the previous year. The number of births registered was 9,578, or 1,975 less than in 1877; whilst the number of deaths was 14,146, or double that registered last year. It is doubtful, however, whether registration of vital statistics is correctly carried out in many parts of the district. The Sádra dispensary cost Rs. 3,572, and the attendance at it increased from 4,219 to 5,454, the daily average being 55.16. At the I'dar institution 1,520 patients received treatment against 1,957 last year, but the average daily attendance rose from 16.5 to 26.2. The cost of this dispensary was Rs. 2,000. Vaccination decreased from 10,738 operations to 9,948, of which 293 were cases of re-vaccination; 9,580 cases were reported to have been successful.

Public health.

There were 65 schools open during the year, or 13 more than in 1877-78, but the number of pupils on the rolls was 2,666 only, against 2,899. The average daily attendance was 1,999.6 against 2,170.4. The cost of these institutions was Rs. 14,013. The education of the Chief of I'dar has been carefully attended to, and his transfer to the Ráj Kumar College will, in the Agent's opinion, be in every way beneficial to his prospects.

Public in-
struction.

KATHIAWAR.

Area, 20,338 square miles; Population (1872), 2,312,629;

Revenue about Rs. 1,02,22,450.

This important charge comprises, with the exception of a small portion, the whole peninsula of Gujarát, and consists of no less than 186 different States, varying in size from 3,800 square miles down to little more than a single village with the lands appertaining to it. The Chiefs of these estates are grouped, with regard to their jurisdictional privileges, into seven classes, and again into three classes with reference to their position as regards the Paramount Power; with those of the first class the relations of the Agent are chiefly diplomatic, and, except under special circumstances, no interference is exercised by him in the internal management of their States. Chiefs of the second class are subject to more close political supervision, whilst in the case of the last class the

KATHIAWAR

KATHIAWAR administration of the States is virtually vested in the Political officers. These smaller States have been grouped into administrative sub-divisions under officials directly subordinate to the Agency. Of these "Thána Circles", as they are termed, there are now 16, with an aggregate of 528 villages. The tendency of these sub-divisions is to increase, in consequence of the gradual disintegration by inheritance and partition of all the smaller estates. The Political Agent, besides a Judicial Assistant, has four Assistants in charge of Divisions of the peninsula, four deputy Assistants, similarly distributed, and a station officer, with judicial powers, in Rájkot, the head-quarters of the Agency. Each of the "Prants", or Divisions under a separate Assistant, contains the following number of States, classified according to jurisdiction:—

Jhálavád, in the north-east, comprises one first-class State, (Dhrángadra,) 3 second, 3 third, 2 fourth, 2 fifth, and 6 thána circles, with 229 villages.

Hállár, to the north-west and centre of the peninsula, comprises Navánagar, a first-class State, 4 second-class, 3 fourth, several minor ones, and 2 thána circles, with 94 villages.

Sorath, south-west and south, contains Junágad, a first-class State, 1 second, 2 third, a number of petty estates, and 3 thána circles, with 50 villages.

Gohelwád, to the east and north-east of Sorath, contains a first-class State, Bhávnagar, 1 second, 2 third, 1 fourth, and 5 thána circles, with an aggregate of 147 villages.

The States under management of their Chiefs occupy an area of about 18,400 square miles, with a population of some 2,056,820 souls. Those administered by Government comprise an area of about 1,900 square miles, and a population of 263,809 souls.

Visit of His
 Excellency
 the Governor.

The Province was this year again visited by His Excellency the Governor on his way back from Sind. Landing at Navánagar, His Excellency passed through the States of Dhrol and Morvi to Rájkot, from whence he visited Gondal State which is now under the direct management of Government. He then proceeded to Wadhván, at which station he received the Chiefs of the Jhálavád Division. After this, he visited Dhrángadra, returning to Wadhván on his way to Bombay.

Season.

The season was characterized by heavy unseasonable rain in August and September, causing much damage to the standing crops, and in some districts producing inundations, which carried away bridges, breached roads, and submerged whole tracts of country. In the early part of September, too, large flights of locusts spread themselves over the Province, destroying a great portion of the autumnal crops. The cold weather, as it came on, brought with it a malarious fever of a fatal type, the effects of which were intensified by the enfeebled state of the labouring and lower classes generally, who had in great measure been supported on charity and relief works up to within a short time of these untoward occurrences.

Excepting, however, for these classes of the population, the season, on the whole, was not an unfavourable one. There was abundance of forage, and the heavy rainfall filled up the numerous wells which had been excavated as relief works during the previous hot weather. The irrigation thus rendered available was the means of providing a supply of both food-grain and fodder during the dry season of 1879; whilst the excessive moisture, by cooling the ground, and the inundations, by the fine deposit of silt they left behind them, gave a stimulus to the late-sown crops of wheat and gram that made the out-turn of this harvest fully compensatory for the failure of the autumnal one of millet and similar grain.

With the lower classes it was otherwise. The mortality was very great during the winter of 1878, when, throughout certain districts of the Province, efficient field labour was scarcely to be got in sufficient quantity. Measures of relief were set on foot, and the general administration of them inspected by an officer specially deputed for the purpose by Government, with the result that the condition of the labourers showed a gradual improvement up to the end of the year.

There was a good deal of temporary emigration during the cold weather, as well as an influx of strangers from adjacent States. Persons who went elsewhere in search of means of subsistence returned, however, for the most part by the cultivating season.

The political condition of the Province was not marked by any events of great importance. The Chiefs of *Bhavnagar*, *Morvi* and *Limbdi*, who have been educated at the Ráj Kumar College, were placed in full charge of their respective States. The administration of *Gondal* was placed in the hands of joint officials, a system which has been successfully carried out in *Bhavnagar* and *Morvi*. The Muhammadan State of *Bántwá*, an offshoot of *Junágad*, was placed by Government under direct management in consequence of the extravagance and inefficiency of the *Bábi*. The small State of *Láthi* was similarly taken charge of during the minority of the *Thákur*, whose father died this year. The claims of the Shaikh of *Mángrol* to independence as regards the *Junágad* State were brought before a special Commission appointed by order of Government to investigate the validity and authenticity of certain deeds produced by the Shaikh. These were found to be forgeries, but the Chief died before further action could be taken in the matter. His successor has been induced by the Agent to accept, as regards the Nawáb of *Junágad*, the position occupied by a second-class Chief under the Paramount Power. In *Dhrángadra* the management of the salt-works, from which the supply of free salt for the whole peninsula is derived, has been the subject of attention during the year, and measures are now in course of introduction, by which it is believed that the smuggling, believed to be carried on extensively at present, will be prevented for the future. The condition of *Naravnagar* under a new chief minister was financially more satisfactory than last year. The whole debt is said not to amount to a year's income, and arrangements have been judiciously carried out for its gradual liquidation. The personal

Political.

POLITICAL.

KATHIWAR

expenditure of His Highness the Jám has been entrusted to capable hands, and thus is removed one stumbling-block from the way of financial reform. The expenditure of Rs. 2,36,535 on famine relief was incurred without having recourse to further loans, and the two principal works carried out with the above sum are calculated to be of permanent utility—one in irrigation and water-supply, the second in connection with the general trunk-road system of the Province. The son, adopted by His Highness, on the repudiation of Kálubhá, as reported last year, unfortunately died in September, and the Jám, with the sanction of Government, selected for adoption a boy from the same family as the deceased, and is now having him prepared at Rájkot for entrance to the College. The dismissal of Mavji, the leader of the well-known and troublesome faction of the Khawás, and the marriage by the Jám of his eighth wife, are the only other events in this State requiring mention.

The State of *Bhávnapar* continued, in spite of the bad season and the fact of its being the first year of the new *regimé*, to hold the foremost place in the Province for progress and intelligence. Works suited for relief purposes were undertaken, and amongst them the beginning of the important lines of rail, connecting *Bhávnapar* with *Wadhván* on the one hand, and *Dhoráji*, in the interior of the peninsula, on the other. The other works carried out are connected with the ports of *Bhávnapar* and *Pipáva*. A light-house, too, completing the chain of beacons that protect the navigation of the Gulf of Cambay, has been built at *Gopnáth*, whilst the road system that has been under construction during the eight years of joint administration was kept in efficient repair. Civil buildings, also, of public utility were commenced in the capital. The total sum expended on public works by this State amounts to Rs. 6,12,208, the average annual expenditure under this head during the eight preceding years having been Rs. 6,09,900. In addition to the works thus carried out in his own State, the Chief has also contributed largely during the year to undertakings of a similar nature in *Rájkot*. The survey in progress here completed the measurement of 323,578 acres, at a cost of Rs. 40,931, or much the same as in 1876-77, though the bad season rendered the out-turn of work somewhat less than in that year. With regard to the smaller States, there is little that calls for special notice. In *Limbdi*, floods and locusts caused much loss of revenue, and from the geographical position of the State the former occurrences are always a source of danger. The administration of the young *Thákur* is favourably noticed by the Agent. So, too, is that of the young Chief of *Morri*, who, as has been mentioned above, was placed in full charge of his State this year. During the nine years of direct management, the cash balance has been double the annual revenue increased by one-fourth, the State well provided with roads, schools and dispensaries, and the disputes settled between the Chief and the *Girassias*, or land-holders. A third pupil of the *Rájkumar* College, the Chief of *Rájkot*, has now been for some time in full charge of his State, and continues, by his careful and energetic administration, to well earn the approbation bestowed upon him by the Agent in the last two

annual reports. His capital being the head-quarters of the Agency, and a town of considerable size, the qualities of the Chief are put to a severe test, whilst the management of his affairs is open to more constant and critical supervision than that of the outlying States. From the results of his administration, therefore, conclusions may be drawn favourable to the efficiency and value of the institution where he was trained. In *Pálitána*, the most satisfactory feature of the year was the reconciliation, effected by the efforts of one of the Political officers, of the Chief with his kinsmen of *Timbá* and *Sejáliá*, with whom a disturbance, accompanied by bloodshed, took place early in 1876.

Of the States under direct management, that of *Gondal*, as has been already mentioned, has been placed during the year under a joint administration, instead of a single and specially appointed Political officer. The progress of the young Chief at the College is said to be satisfactory. The inundations from the river *Bhádar* did much damage to both roads and buildings, and the crops, owing to the excessive rainfall, yielded scarcely one-third of the usual out-turn; the revenue, too, suffered in almost the same proportion. The cash balance at the beginning of Government management was Rs. 13,80,890; at the end of 1877 it reached Rs. 27,14,092, but was reduced by the expenditure on public works and relief during 1878 to Rs. 23,37,353 at the end of that year. The income was Rs. 6,69,128, and the expenditure Rs. 11,96,857, the deficit being due almost entirely to relief operations and the results of famine. A portion of the *Dhoráji*, *Wadhván* and *Bhávnagar* Railway is to be constructed at the expense of this State, which will derive therefrom great advantages. A detailed survey of crown lands, and an outline survey of alienated lands, has been completed.

States under
direct man-
agement.

(1) *Gondal*.

The State of *Wadhván* is being supervised, during the minority of the Chief, by a minister selected and appointed by Government. The young *Thákur*, who is one of the foremost pupils in the *Rájkumar* College, will shortly leave that institution and finish his education with a tour in Upper India. The revenue of the year shows a slight falling off, though the State was not severely affected by the distress so prevalent to the south and west. The head-quarter station, a place of rising importance, has been much improved, and is now provided with a school, library and hospital.

(2) *Wadhván*.

The administration of *Vala*, the Chief of which is studying at the *Rájkumar* College, of *Láhi*, *Bántwá*, *Jhínjhucáda*, *Chudá*, and other minor States under management, present no features calling for special notice. That of the *Thána* Circles, also, was carried on as usual. There are now 16 of these sub-divisions, containing an aggregate of 528 villages. The local police system introduced into them a few years ago shows signs of increasing efficiency, especially in the *Sorath* Division.

Other States.

Various changes, owing to death or resignation, have occurred in the *personnel* of several of the administrations, some of which merit notice in this Report. The one of the greatest importance

Changes in
the adminis-
tration.

POLITICAL

KATHIAWÁR is the retirement from office of Azim Gávrishankar Udaishankar, C.S.I. This minister had been in the service of the Bhávnagar State for 57 years, during 32 years of which he held the posts of chief minister and joint-administrator successively. He had acquired the position of universal referee on intricate questions of Káthiáwár tenure or politics. His successor is one of his relations, who has also been trained in the service of the State. Another loss is that of Gokalji Jhálá, for many years chief minister of Junágad, where he had great influence, and was able to preserve peace amongst all the contending interests of this large State. He has been succeeded by Khán Bahádúr Sáleh Hindi, formerly an Arab mercenary, who has, from his youth, faithfully served the cause of the Nawáb, and on whom has been conferred the order of the Indian Empire. The death of the Dhrángadra chief minister, Makanji Dhanji, is felt not only in that State, but also in the adjacent one of Málíá, which was also in his charge, and where he had acquired great and salutary influence over the troublesome Miáná population. He has been succeeded by his son. The unhealthy season proved fatal also to Mádhavrai, a member of the Rájasthánik Court, and to the Majmudár Ragunáthrai, a trusted referee on questions of politics.

Rájasthánik
Court.

The disputes between the Chiefs of all ranks and their subordinate landholders were formerly carried by the latter to the Political Agent for mediation, and, although his interposition by advice or suggestion had never been guaranteed by any special engagement, in practice it was seldom withheld. Under this system the relations between the two parties were necessarily complicated. The Chief, to whom the suggestion was made, was unwilling to reject it; whilst the landholder, or Girassia, was encouraged by the acquiescence of the Paramount Power in his claim for diplomatic interference, to assume a relationship with regard to his Chief above that of other subjects. The breach between the two parties was thus gradually widened, until they, on more than one occasion, came into armed collision on questions of this sort. After 1863 the principle of non-interference was introduced, and the landed aristocracy referred, like other subjects, to their Chiefs for redress. Matters were rendered little or no better by this change, and it soon became evident that an independent and impartial tribunal was what was required to meet the situation. After conference with the Chiefs, a landlord's Court was at last established, to which assessors were delegated by the principal States, and which exercises jurisdiction in all disputes regarding rights claimed by the landlords against their Chiefs. As one of the principal duties of the tribunal is to define and map out the landed estate of the Girassia, as well as to settle his miscellaneous dues and his relation generally to the Chief, a survey officer and establishment were attached to the Court. The work of the landlord's Court during the year under review consisted of 1,015 disputes settled, 39 per cent of which were decided in favour of the Chiefs, and 61 for the landlords. The percentage of appeals was only 3½. In addition to the above regular work, the President was able to bring about a settlement of several important disputes of long standing between Chief and vassal.

The boundary disputes between one State and another, formerly so prevalent in Káthiáwár, have been, in great measure, determined, so that only one officer is now employed on settlement duty. This result has been attained all the more quickly owing to the assistance afforded by the maps and measurements of the Great Trigonometrical Survey. The Jetpur estate, in consequence of its numerous sub-divisions and shareholders, has occupied the Commissioner during the past season. The number of boundaries settled was 58, with an aggregate extent of 67 miles.

Ká'THIA'WÁ'R

Boundary
disputes

The stipendiary police force consists of 6,214 men, of whom 1,021 are mounted and 5,193 foot police. The cost during the year was Rs. 7,48,872, as compared with Rs. 7,62,450 last year, when heavy expenditure for arms and outfit was incurred in the Sorath Division. The number of offences reported rose from 15,546 to 17,217, the number of accused arrested being 22,305 against 19,115. 62·5 per cent of those arrested were convicted, the percentage convicted to those sent for trial being 64·6. Last year the percentage of convictions to persons arrested and sent for trial was 58·25 and 59·70 respectively. The prolonged scarcity resulted in an increase of crime, and especially of offences against property. The value of property stolen was returned at Rs. 3,97,397, of which 28·33 per cent was recovered. Last year the value stolen was Rs. 3,60,254, and the percentage of recoveries 38·22. Robberies and dacoities were again more frequent than in 1877-78, there having been 152 of the one and 74 of the other description of offence. Many of these were little more than robberies of grain of small amount, a fact that must necessarily affect the number of cases in which the property stolen is recovered, though not so much the actual percentage on the total value recorded. The value of the property stolen in these 226 offences is returned at Rs. 43,723. Eight hundred and sixty-four persons are said to have been concerned in them, of whom 456 were captured. Of the latter, only 199 were convicted. Six persons were killed, and 36 wounded in them. The Postal insurance system, which was introduced in 1878, is said to have led to the greater number of the 12 mail robberies that took place. In nearly every case, however, the offenders were found and arrested, several, if not the majority, turning out to be the runners themselves.

Protection.
(1) Police.

The number of outlaws (Bahirwátias) is 21, or 5 less than last year. None of them were actively aggressive, and, since the date of the Agent's report, four of them have become reconciled to their Chief, and returned to their homes. A Mekráni sepoy collected a gang of armed men against Junágad, but was killed, and his band dispersed.

The Agency Courts, that is to say, those presided over by the Political Agent, his Assistants and Deputies, and the Thánádáre, disposed of 1,830 cases and 45 appeals, as compared with 1,497 cases and 50 appeals last year. Eighty-seven cases were heard in the exercise of residuary jurisdiction, where the State is invested with limited powers, the remainder came before the Court in the exercise of its direct jurisdiction. The total number of cases disposed of this year is greater than in any of the previous eight

(2) Criminal
justice

KA'THIA'WA'R years. Sixty-six sessions cases were tried by these tribunals, of which 57 were committed to it by Courts connected with the Agency, and 9 either by Chiefs exercising minor jurisdiction, or by others for special reasons. Taking the whole work of the Province as an aggregate, the results of the administration of criminal justice show 20,358 offences to have been reported against 18,565 last year. The Agency and States Courts dealt with 33,320 accused, or 3,371 more than in 1877-78. The percentage of convictions was 58·4, as against 50·48 the year before. Two thousand four hundred accused remained under trial at the end of the year. The 68 appellate tribunals in the four Divisions disposed of altogether 1,067 of the 1,149 appeals presented. Of these, in 489 the original decision was confirmed, in 295 modified, and in 257 reversed. The number of appeals to the Political Agent was 21, in 10 of which the decision of the lower Court was upheld, and in 8 reversed.

(3) *Prisons.* The number of places of confinement, including lock-ups, was 135. Twenty thousand eight hundred and eighty-three prisoners were confined during the year, or 7,405 more than in 1877-78. Of these, 18,690 were new admissions, and 2,193 were convicts remaining from the previous year. Two thousand five hundred and eighty-three remained in the jails at the end of 1878. The daily average number in confinement varied from 405, in Bhávnagar and Navánagar, to less than one in the minor lock-ups. The prisons altogether cost Rs. 1,92,089, as compared with Rs. 1,42,039 last year. In the Rájkot Agency jail the number of convicts was 406 against 217 in the preceding year, whilst the daily average rose only from 81·6 to 95.

(4) *Litigation.* The Agency Courts disposed of 1,388 original civil suits and 65 appeals; of these 10 original and 21 appeals were heard in the exercise of the residuary jurisdiction of Government. The number of political cases decided was 84, of which 19 were appeals. The value of the property involved in the civil and political suits decided was returned at Rs. 27,71,227, or less by Rs. 12,12,643 than that recorded last year. The number of suits declined from 1,722 to 1,549. The total number of suits for disposal in the Courts of both Chiefs and Agents amounted to 17,240, or 1,178 less than in 1877-78. Twelve thousand two hundred and fifty-four of these were disposed of, as compared with 14,314 the year before, leaving 4,986 in arrears. Out of 1,136 appeals on the files, 698 were decided against 812 in 1877-78. The value of the property in litigation before the Chiefs shows a slight increase. The continued scarcity was the cause to which the falling off in the number of civil suits is to be attributed.

The Season. The general character of the season has been already described in an earlier part of this paragraph. The heavy rain in September destroyed the greater portion of the autumnal crops in Sorath and parts of Hálár, whilst the out-turn in the north-eastern districts was almost equal to that of an average season. The damage done by floods and locusts was also considerable, and, to add to these unfavourable circumstances, a malarious fever broke out, which, for general intensity and fatality, the Agent reports,

has never been equalled in the Province. The epidemic reached, at one time, such dimensions that field labour was only attainable for the harvest with great difficulty and in insufficient quantity. The opening of ports to grain and the employment of human labour on routes which the floods had rendered inaccessible by carts did much to ease the strain on the food market, whilst the cold-weather and spring crops were for the most part equal to, and in some districts above the average. The cotton crop was smaller than usual, owing partly to the unfavourable season, partly to the larger area sown, on the strength of the previous year's demand, with cereals.

The exports of cotton only amounted to 3,972 tons, as compared with 8,827 in 1877 and 13,550 in the preceding year. The quality, however, of the out-turn was quite equal to that of former seasons. There is only one spinning mill in the Province, and from that the out-put of yarn was somewhat less, and of cloth considerably more than in 1877-78. Additional looms, ten in number, were added to it during the year. Trade.

With regard to other products, the returns show a large decrease in exports, the value of which was only Rs. 83,54,784, as compared with Rs. 2,04,12,402 in 1877-78. The exportation of bullion and specie continued throughout the year, the value being returned at Rs. 37,86,966, by sea alone, as compared with Rs. 15,27,100 that left the various ports during the year before. The course of trade was determined by the urgent and unusual demand for food-grains, requiring remittance of treasure to the source of supply, owing to the deficiency in the out-turn of products ordinarily exported. The value of the imports by sea was Rs. 1,77,14,537, as compared with Rs. 2,03,58,907; whilst the imports by land, chiefly grain, weighed 27,411 tons against 17,702 tons last year. The results show an excess value of imports amounting to Rs. 93,59,753, whereas last year the balance was in favour of exports by Rs. 53,495.

The expenditure on public works by the Agency engineer during the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,41,014. Great progress has been made in the trunk-road system which centres in Rájkot and radiates to Wadhwan, (the present terminus of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway,) Jodia on the north coast, Bhávnagar on the east, and Virával passing Gondal, Jetpur and Junágad, with a branch to Porbandar, on the south. The large bridges on these lines of communication are being rapidly pushed on to completion. Three feeders to the Rájkot-Wadhwan road are also in progress, out of funds supplied by the States through which the roads pass. Public works.

Public works are being judiciously undertaken in Gondal, Navánagar, Jetpur, Wadhwan, Porbandar, Rájkot, and Morvi, especially with regard to the improvement of communications. The State of Bhávnagar still holds the first place in the Province for the attention it pays to the requirements of its subjects, as well as to the development of the resources of the whole peninsula. European professional agency is employed here and at Navánagar for the supervision and execution of public works. Bhávnagar

KATHIAWAR itself has the reputation of possessing the most complete series of public buildings of any city in the Presidency, with the exception of Bombay. It has also been provided with an ample and carefully devised supply of drinking water, which was still further extended and improved during the year. The completion of the two lines of railway towards Wadhwan and Dhoraji respectively will add considerably to the importance and commercial prosperity of this town.

Relief works. The total expenditure of the principal States on public works in general was Rs. 16,96,367, and as many of the projects consisted in great part of work requiring none but unskilled labour, abundant employment was available for all who chose to take advantage of it. Many of the States were obliged to keep open relief works for the whole of the season, and the Agent, in his annual report, highly commends the readiness with which such works were undertaken even by the Chiefs of lower rank. Charitable aid was given gratuitously to all requiring it, and the officer deputed by Government to inquire into the subject was able to report satisfactorily on the general system of famine administration in the Province, the only error in which he found to be on the side of liberality. A special report on the whole famine has been received by Government from the Agent during the year.

Post office. There are now 88 post offices and 212 letter-boxes in Kathiawar against 71 and 203 respectively last year. The introduction of the insured parcel system into this Province was followed by so many robberies of the mail, a large proportion of which were traced to the runners themselves, that the Postal authorities have found it advisable for the present to withdraw Kathiawar from the scope of its operation.

Public health. The mortality this year, especially from fever, has, as was implied above in the remarks on the season generally, been much greater than the average. The spread of malaria was such in many districts as defied the resources of the local medical institutions to cope with it. Cholera appeared on two occasions during the year. The number of patients admitted at the 51 hospitals and dispensaries was 30 per cent above that of previous years. The actual number of deaths from fever alone was very large, but cannot be exactly ascertained, owing to the absence of registration in the States. Five new medical institutions were opened during the year, and three more are almost completed. The various native administrations are said to have liberally supplied the dispensaries with medicines, and to have also established centres for distribution where there was no special depôt within reach.

Vaccination. One Government practitioner, 36 Native State vaccinators, and 10 dispensary practitioners are under the supervision of a special Inspector. The operations show a great decrease in numbers, being only 59,468 primary and 2,738 re-vaccination cases, whilst last year they were respectively 81,382 and 3,537. The percentage of successful cases fell from 92.1 and 72.2 to 89.17 and 60.15 in each respective class. The comparatively unfavourable results are attributed to the scarcity and general insanitary condition

prevalent throughout the Province. Small-pox appeared for but a very short time, and was stamped out by the early rains. Ká'thla'wá'r

Káthiáwár has long held a distinguished place amongst Native States for the interest taken by its Chiefs in promoting popular education. The misfortunes that befell the Province during the year resulted in a decreased attendance at the State schools, which, however, is presumably only temporary. Education.

The number of schools and pupils, as compared with those of last year, is shown in the margin. There is now a school to every 4,236 of the population, but still the ratio of persons under tuition to the total number is little over one per cent. The number of high schools is 4, with 324 pupils. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 2,90,097, or Rs. 7,072 more than in 1877-78. The subject will come under review in more detail in a later chapter.

YEAR.	Schools.	Pupils.
1877-78 ...	488	28,171
1878-79 ...	546	24,250

The Ráj Kumar College, which has become so popular with the Chiefs, has received an accession of four pupils this year. It now numbers 89, of whom 13 are from States outside the limits of Káthiáwár. The building has been enlarged by the addition of a new wing, the cost of which was borne by the Chief of Bhávnagar, a former pupil, so that there is now suitable accommodation for 50 boarders, with their retinues. The progress of the young Chiefs, both in studies and in physical exercises, is reported to be very satisfactory by the Agent. The College was visited during the year by His Excellency the Governor, on which occasion a dramatic representation was creditably performed in English by the senior pupils.

The drawing class established during the year, with the view of forming the basis of a local school of art, has not as yet made much progress, and the Agent records his opinion that there is but small aptitude amongst the youth of Káthiáwár for art studies.

The extension of the railway to Wadhwa has stimulated the trade in building-stone with Forbandar. Quarries have also been opened in Navánagar and Gondal, but not yet worked to any great extent. The pearl-fisheries off Navánagar, which might be remunerative if properly worked, yield but a small revenue to His Highness the Jám, who claims pearls as a royalty. Forest conservancy is being pursued systematically in one State only. In Bhávnagar plantations have been made successfully of coconuts and other palms. Bábul has also been thickly sown both in this State and Gondal, and Navánagar has begun to show some interest in a subject of great importance in a country almost denuded of trees, such as is the greater part of this Province. The progress of operations in this direction, as in so many others, has been retarded by the financial strain on the States resulting from the hard circumstances of the past two seasons. Miscellaneous

CAMBAY.

Area, 350 square miles ; Population (1872), 83,484 ;
Revenue (1878-79) about Rs.3,50,000.

CAMBAY.

The ruler of this small State is a Muhammadan of the Shiáh persuasion, the administration being under the general supervision of the Collector of the adjacent British district of Kaira, who is also Political Agent.

Two important measures calculated to protect the Imperial revenue have been acceded to by His Excellency the Nawáb within the last two years. In the General Administration Report of last year it was mentioned that the Cambay salt-pans had at last been closed on payment of annual compensation to the amount of Rs. 40,000. The measures, however, taken by the Cambay authorities to prevent the illicit manufacture and sale of unexcised salt were, for a great part of the year under review, so ineffectual as to lead to the attention of the Chief being called by Government to the necessity of stricter supervision of the execution of the terms of his agreement of the year before. It is satisfactory to learn that this course has subsequently been adopted.

The second agreement concluded with the Nawáb was for the total discontinuance of the cultivation of the poppy within his State, in consideration of the surrender to him of the full amount of duty on the opium consumed there, whilst the rules under the Opium Act have been introduced.

With regard to the general administration of the State, it is to be regretted that the indebtedness of the Nawáb has seriously increased within the last three years, owing, it is believed, principally to dishonesty and negligence on the part of his officials. His Excellency has recently appointed, as his chief adviser, an officer trained under the British Government, who had once before served temporarily in the same capacity.

The mismanagement of the former officials and the want of confidence felt in them by the commercial classes have led to a large decrease in the trade of the State ; the Ráhadári collections, which are shared by Government, showing a decrease of Rs. 4,300, or one-third, instead of the increase of Rs. 3,224, reported last year.

The educational provision of the State comprises two primary and twenty-two indigenous schools, towards which the Nawáb contributes an annual subscription. A public library has been founded during the year by a private resident of Cambay, and the Agent reports favourably of the general progress of education.

REWA KANTHA.

Area, 4,792 square miles ; Population (1872), 505,732 ;
Revenue about Rs. 18,04,100.

REWA
KANTHA.

This charge comprises no less than 61 different States, one of which is of the first class, five are of the second, and the remainder small estates divided into three groups, called Mehwás. The

district derives its name from the river Narbada (Rewa), which passes through its southern portion. Throughout all but a very small part of the year, the political charge of the Rewa Kántha was held by the officer who also held that of the Panch Maháls. The season was again unfavourable to the autumnal crops, on which the greater part of the lower classes rely for their subsistence; but, with the exception of an increase in the number of thefts and other offences against property, the general conduct of these classes was quiet and peaceable. The opium system of British districts was introduced throughout this charge during the year under report. Agreements were entered into with all the Chiefs with whom no previous engagements existed, and similar terms will be arranged for with the Chiefs, now minors, at the time of their installation. Opium required for consumption within the States themselves is exempted from duty. The amount of compensation for loss of revenue, occasioned by the change of system, is shortly to be settled.

Some sums due on account of tribute to the Baroda State are still, as last year, withheld, pending the settlement of certain counter-claims advanced by the Chiefs of this district.

As regards the administration of the States managed by the Chiefs themselves, there was little during the year that calls for special note in this report.

The finances of the Rájpipla State were put to a severe strain on the occasion of the marriage of the daughter of the Chief to the Thákur of Limbdi. The completion of the high road from the capital, Nándod, to the railway at Ankleshvar was, therefore, deferred for a while. Several other useful public works, however, were undertaken in or round that town. Rájpipla.

This State was again threatened with an inroad of lawless characters from the neighbouring territory; but, on the appointment of an experienced police officer to organize a force and supervise the state of the district police generally, the uprising was suppressed, and several of the leading dacoits captured. The revenue of the State suffered considerably from the scarcity, and the administration, on the whole, was not conducted with systematic firmness or regularity, and called for the special attention of the Agent on more than one occasion. ChotaUdépur.

The young Chief of Bária continues to submit the accounts of his State to the Agent, and his administration, like that of Bálásinor, was noticed with approbation by the Political Agent. Bária and Bálásinor.

A border Court sat at Rámpur (Súnth) for the settlement of disputes between Bánsvára and the Rewa and Mahi Kántha districts. Seventy-six out of 89 disputes were disposed of during the session.

Two more States came under direct administration this year, making 19 in all. Most of these are small districts in the Mehwas territory. Estates under direct management.

REWA
KANTHA.
Lúnávada.

The largest of the States under management is Lúnávada, the Chief of which was for some time at the Rájikumar College. For the last two years, however, he has been attending the Court of the Political officer in charge of his State, in order to gain a practical knowledge of the duties he will be called upon to perform upon his installation. The State revenue this year suffered from the scarcity of the articles and produce usually exported, and the funds were further reduced by the sums spent upon the Chief's marriage. The receipts were Rs. 1,35,582; and the disbursements Rs. 1,64,252, resulting in a deficit of Rs. 28,670. In 1877-78 the income was Rs. 1,37,204, and the expenditure Rs. 1,28,807. The State debts amounted at the end of the year to Rs. 1,21,293. The important road from this State to the British frontier was completed, with the exception of one bridge, the cost of which was too great for the finances of the State during the year.

Súnth.

The Chief of this State is still at the Rájikumar College, where his progress is said to have been satisfactory. He was married to a daughter of the Chief of Bambara in January 1879. The revenue of his State suffered this year to the extent of Rs. 8,945, being only Rs. 92,527 against Rs. 1,01,472 in 1877-78. The expenditure was Rs. 91,608, as compared with Rs. 1,08,411. The trunk road to the British frontier was completed during the year, and several other works of public utility were carried out, at an aggregate cost of Rs. 11,069. This State is free from debt.

Mándva.

Mándva, in the Sankhera Mehwás, is in a flourishing condition financially, with a revenue this year of Rs. 29,124 and a cash balance of Rs. 17,559. The expenditure was Rs. 19,088.

Wajiria.

This Mehwás estate, too, has been carefully administered by Government on behalf of the Chief, who is imbecile. The revenue was Rs. 29,494 and the cash balance Rs. 1,00,776. The administration of the rest of the ward's estates calls for no special comment.

Protection.
(1) Police.

The organized police system worked fairly well during the year, and was extended in some measure to the State of Chota Udépúr, the administration of which was unfavourably noticed by the Agent last year. The only States now unprovided with police are those in the three Mehwas groups and a small portion of Rájpipra. The number of offences reported was 2,761, as compared with 1,593 last year. Five thousand two hundred and eighty-two persons were sent for trial, of whom 76 per cent were convicted against 70 per cent in 1877-78. The increase of registered crime is attributable partly to greater efficiency on the part of the police, and partly to the scarcity of food amongst the lower classes. The value of property stolen was registered at Rs. 70,048, of which 26 per cent was recovered, as compared with 17 per cent last year.

(2) Criminal
justice.

In addition to the Courts of the States there are nine Magistrates under the Agency. The total number of persons brought to trial throughout the charge was 6,333, of whom 73 per cent were convicted. One was sentenced to death, 3 were transported for life, 127 to imprisonment for over six months, and 2,050 for a lesser period.

REWA
KA'NTHA.

There are now 24 jails and lock-ups in the Rewa Kántha against 23 last year, the additional one being in Rájpipla. Five of these are jails, and 19 places of merely temporary confinement.

(B) Prisons.

Details concerning the administration of civil justice are not furnished for the States under their own Chiefs. The Courts of the Agency received 378 fresh suits, in addition to 54 on the files from the preceding year. Out of these, 432,325 were decided, leaving 107 for disposal. The appellate work was somewhat hindered by the fact of the Agent's having a double charge throughout the year. There were, however, 9 appeals decided out of 25 on the file.

(A) Litigation.

Excessive rainfall, which did much damage to the crops, was the principal characteristic of the season here, as elsewhere in this Province. The poorer classes, already reduced by the scarcity of 1877 and 1878, were put to still greater straits for their subsistence than in even the year before, with the usual result of an increase in the number of petty offences against property.

Season.

A new dispensary was opened during the year at Chota Udépur, making 5 at work, whilst a sixth is approaching completion at Balásinor. Returns are available only for those at Lúnávada and Súnth, and show a daily average attendance of 63.2 and 39. respectively, as compared with 60.8 and 46.6 last year. The cost of that at the former place was Rs. 1,712, and of the one at Súnth Rs. 1,419. Cholera was prevalent almost throughout the district between March and November 1878. Of 3,934 persons attacked, 45 per cent died. Vaccination showed a falling off, the number of operations being only 13,339, as compared with 15,907 last year; 96.54 per cent of the operations were successful. The decrease is set down here, as elsewhere, to the general ill-health of the population, but a more special cause seems to have been the illness of some of the vaccinators.

Public health.

There are 64 boys' and 3 girls' schools in this district. The average monthly attendance at the former was 3,236 against 3,410.2 and 99.3 against 94.9 at the latter class of institutions.

Public in-
struction.

NARUKOT.

Area, 143 square miles; Population (1872), 6,837;

Revenue (1878-79), Rs. 6,741.

The Political Agent, Panch Maháls, administers this small State, half the revenue of which is received by the British Government. The chief feature of the year has been the distress, caused by the failure of crops in 1877-78, amongst the lower classes of agriculturists, which constitute the bulk of the population. The introduction of the revenue survey has been again deferred for a year. Criminal offences were somewhat more frequent than in 1877, as was to be expected; but, on the whole, the natives of the State were remarkably quiet and well-behaved, the slight increase of twelve men in the police force having been necessitated by the state of affairs beyond the border, and not within Nárúkot itself. The number of offences reported rose from 79 to 141, and of accused from 121 to 273. Two hundred and thirty-seven persons

NARUKOT.

NA'EKOT.

were arrested by the police, who also recovered 45.96 per cent of the property reported as stolen, the total amount being more than double that recorded in the previous year. The proportion of convictions to the number of persons brought to trial was 97 against 88 in 1877. Only 4, out of the 139 cases dealt with, were serious ones, and there were no appeals to superior authority.

There is no regular jail in the State; but convicts, whose sentence does not exceed 15 days' imprisonment, are detained in the lock-up of the principal town. The number of prisoners recorded there during the year was 49, or nearly the same as last year. The total cost was Rs. 284.

The season was very unfavourable to the early crop which form the staple of the district, the rainfall having been the heaviest recorded, and reaching 86.10 inches. Cultivation in this State is of the most primitive description, and has been much contracted by the bad seasons of 1877 and 1878. Draught cattle are said to have decreased 52 per cent in numbers, causing a considerable fall in the receipts from forest products, as well as in the area under cultivation. The gross revenue fell from Rs. 10,488 to Rs. 6,741, chiefly on account of diminished receipts from land.

The expenditure on public works comprised Rs. 400 on roads and clearances, and Rs. 547 on the improvement of the water-supply.

In spite of the unhealthiness of the season, as shown by the greater mortality registered, the attendance of patients other than Government officials at the head-quarter dispensary was only 596 against 613 in 1877. The number of children vaccinated was 161.

There is one primary school in the State, attended by 30.5 pupils daily, against 24 last year.

SOUTHERN GUJARAT.

SURAT AGENCY.

Area, 1,081 square miles; Population, 124,808; Revenue, Rs. 2,50,000.

SURAT
AGENCY

These small States are under the supervision of the Agent to the Governor at Surat.

Dharampor.

The largest of them is Dharampor, situated between the south-eastern part of the Surat Collectorate and the forest country at the foot of the Western Gháts. It covers an area of some 794 square miles, with a population of 74,500 souls. The revenue is estimated to be about Rs. 2,50,000. The chief events of the year have been the death of the heir to the throne, and the amicable settlement of a long outstanding boundary dispute between Dharampor and the Dáng State of Surgána. The early death of the prince in February 1879 is a matter of much regret, as he had received a careful training, and gave promise of becoming a steady and enlightened ruler. The introduction of the new Opium and A'bkári Acts is now under consideration, and will shortly be effected. The Agent, as last year, speaks in high terms of the Chief's

relations with the Government officials who have to deal with him, and of his administration generally.

The two remaining States are for the present under the direct administration of Government, on account of the minority of their Chiefs.

Bánsda and
Sachin.

Both these young Chiefs attended the Ráj Kumar College during the year.

NAME.	Income, 1877-78.	Expenditure, 1877-78.
	Rs. °	Rs.
Bánsda	1,86,570	1,72,453
Sachin... ..	1,77,173	1,64,989

The Sachin State (area 45 square miles; revenue about Rs. 1,77,170) has been under direct management since March 1873, and that of Bánsda (area 242 square miles; revenue

about Rs. 1,87,000) since the beginning of 1876. Surveys are in progress in both States, and a considerable sum has been laid out on useful public works.

MARA'THA STATES.

THE KHA'NDESH DANGS.

Area, 3,840 square miles; Population, 39,111;

Revenue (1878-79) about Rs. 69,610.

This large tract consists chiefly of valuable forest. The small States comprised within its limits are grouped into sub-divisions, the whole being under the political supervision of the Collector of Khándesh, as Agent. The profitable administration of the timber forests is the point to which attention has chiefly to be directed, and efforts are being made by Government to counteract the wasteful system now in force. The year presents no special features requiring comment.

THE KHA'N-
DESH DANGS.

JAWHA'R.

Area, 534 square miles; Population (1872), 37,406;

Revenue (1878-79), Rs. 63,312.

The Collector of Thána, as Political Agent, supervises the administration of this small State, the ruler of which has been in full charge of it for about three years. The period under review presents no features of any special importance.

JAWHA'R.

Crime decreased from 37 cases to 24, whilst all the persons arrested were sent for trial and convicted. The value of property stolen was greater than last year; but, owing partly to a large portion of it consisting of edible grain, the percentage of recoveries was only 36.3, as compared with 72.2. The Criminal Courts dealt with 294 persons, of whom 56 per cent were convicted. There was only one appeal during the year. One hundred and seventeen persons, against 92, were confined in the jail, the maintenance of which cost Rs. 906. Out of 123 civil suits for disposal, 76 were decided, of which only 13 seem to have been contested.

Protection.

The conservancy of the State forests, which are valuable, has received some attention on the part of the Chief, and yielded this year a revenue nearly double that of 1877-78.

Forests.

- JAWHAR.** Rs. 3,780 were spent on public works, of which the principal one is the large reservoir at Jawhár. The rest consisted chiefly of wells, which are much required in this unhealthy and thickly-wooded district.
- Public works.**
- Revenue and finance.** The revenue of the year was Rs. 63,912, as compared with Rs. 56,216 last year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 46,881 against Rs. 41,961. The chief items of receipt were : Land revenue, Rs. 25,883 ; Forests, Rs. 18,377 ; and A'bkári, Rs. 14,396. The heaviest expenditure was on general establishment, Rs. 13,542 ; the Chief's establishment and miscellaneous expenses, Rs. 15,757 ; charitable and religious grants, Rs. 4,013 ; medical charges, Rs. 2,594 ; and public works, Rs. 3,780. The opening balance of the year amounted to Rs. 4,37,091, of which Rs. 3,41,279 are invested in Government securities.
- Public health.** A dispensary has been opened at the chief town, and has done good work, especially in assisting the repression of an outbreak of cholera in a neighbouring village. Vaccination made some progress, the number of operations being 1,725, as compared with 872 last year. The number of births registered was 273, and of deaths 215.
- Education.** There are three State schools, attended by a registered number of 84 pupils. The cost of these institutions was Rs. 569 ; the attendance is slightly in advance of that of last year.

JANJIRA.

Area, 325 square miles ; Population (1872), 71,996 ;
Revenue (1878-79), Rs. 3,29,181.

- JANJIRA.** / This State, known also as the Habsán, from the nationality of the ruling family, which is Abyssinian, or Habshi, is under the general supervision of the Political Agent, Kolába, whose Assistant resides at Janjira. The chief event of the year 1878-79 is the death, in January last, of the Nawáb Sidi Ibrahim Khán Yakub Khán, who had ruled the State since 1849. The installation of his successor, Nawáb Sidi Ahmad Khán, a youth 16 years of age, was carried out in June, under the orders of Government. The share in the administration of the State taken by the Assistant Agent, which has hitherto been very small, will now extend to a general control of the whole during the minority of the Chief. The latter has been sent to the Ráj Kumar College at Rájkot, whither also two other young Chiefs of the same race from Sachín have gone to complete their education.

The survey has not yet been introduced, so that the administration of the land revenues is still conducted on the old native system. The State contains a fair quantity of unoccupied land, part of which will be available for the forest reserves now under formation by an officer of the Government Forest Department, whose services have been temporarily lent to this State. The topographical survey of this territory will probably be carried out next year.

The strength and cost of the police force are the same as last year, namely, 60 men, costing Rs. 4,534. The returns do not give any accurate information as to the working of this body with reference to accused persons. The stated value of property stolen was Rs. 1,003 against Rs. 3,647 last year. The percentage recovered was 64·7, as compared with 86·42.

The Criminal Courts dealt with 527 cases, or 92 less than last year. Out of 1,000 persons dealt with, only 151, or 15 per cent, were convicted, and 826 discharged without trial; 117 persons remained untried at the close of the year. Out of 5 appeals, 1 was rejected, 2 confirmed, 1 modified, and 1 reversed. No case of any importance occurred during the year.

There is one prison in this State, in which 67 persons were confined against 63 last year. The daily average, however, was less than in 1877-78. Thirty-two prisoners remained at the end of the year, or 10 more than at the end of the year before. The total cost of this establishment was Rs. 4,277, as compared with Rs. 3,692 in 1877-78.

The Civil Court disposed of 348 cases out of 472 on the files, or 80 per cent, of which 394 were instituted during the year. Last year the number for disposal was 312, out of which 234 were settled. The appellate work is considerably in arrears, owing to the temporary abeyance of the office of chief judge. The Assistant Agent is about to undertake a great part of this work in person.

The season was characterized by excessive rain, which did some damage to crops of every description, not, however, to any great extent.

The work of demarcation is, as has been implied above, in progress, and measures are being taken to introduce an efficient system of conservancy.

The exports from this State consist chiefly of betel-nut, rice in husk, and firewood. It imports copper, molasses, ghee, tobacco, and cotton and silk manufactures. The value of the export trade was given at Rs. 1,62,935 against Rs. 69,620, and that of articles imported at Rs. 1,56,100, against Rs. 70,150 last year.

Owing to the nature and situation of the country, the State does not require many roads, and the only one recommended is that which will connect the chief town with a creek lying between this district and Alibág, in Kolába, when communication by sea is not practicable. The finances of the State, however, do not permit of expenditure on this undertaking at present.

The total revenue in cash, as well as in grain, was Rs. 3,29,181, of which Rs. 2,69,977 was from the land, and Rs. 35,125 from taxes and custom duties. The expenditure is returned at Rs. 3,26,983.

The general health of the population has been good, on the whole, though fever was prevalent during part of the year, and a few deaths from cholera occurred. The only dispensary is the one

JANJIRA.

attached to the Assistant Agent's establishment, at which 622 persons, as compared with 596, were treated during the year.

There is one vaccinator who performed 1,620 operations, as compared with 1,052 last year, and 1,569 the year before.

Public instruction.

There are, as in 1877-78, 14 regularly established schools, with 644 pupils on the rolls. Though the registered number is higher than last year, the average monthly attendance shows a considerable decrease. The income of these institutions is given at Rs. 4,953 against Rs. 3,747, and the cost at Rs. 4,002 against Rs. 3,739.

SA'VANTVA DI.

Area, 900 square miles; Population, 190,814;

Revenue (1878-79), Rs. 3,07,617.

SA'VANTVA'DI

The second of the coast States comprised in the Marátha group, lies between the British district of Ratnágiri to the north and north-west and the Portuguese settlement of Goa to the south. The eastern boundary is the chain of Sahyádrí hills. The present Chief, a minor of about 16 years of age, is attending the Ráj-kumar College, whilst his estate is administered by a Political Superintendent, assisted by a State minister and a Judicial Assistant. The progress of the young Chief in his studies was favourably mentioned by the Principal of the College in the last annual report, but his general conduct was said to still need considerable improvement. The death of Rámchandra Sávant, uncle of the Chief, and of the latter's first cousin, Ausabái, took place during the year. Suitable provision has been made by the State for the widow and for the other female relations of the Sar-Desái.

Survey.

Only one survey establishment was available for the work still remaining to be done in this State, and the unhealthiness of the season was a further cause of a smaller out-turn of work than usual. The number of acres measured was 21,178, and 19,545, also, were classed. It is estimated that three years will still be required to complete the operations. The total cost up to the end of the year under review amounts to Rs. 1,95,113. The new settlement, introduced into 25 villages during the year 1878-79, will produce an increase of revenue of about Rs. 10,000.

Out of the 17 wards' estates under the management of the Political Superintendent, 13 are insignificant, and four are of some importance. Three of these are unencumbered with debts, one having been cleared of its liabilities during the period of management. The estate of Shrirám Sávant, cousin of the Chief, is financially prosperous, the income having been Rs. 5,511, and the expenditure Rs. 925. All four minors are being carefully educated.

Protection.
(1) Police.

Two hundred and ninety men are told off from the Local Corps for police duties. The cost of this force was Rs. 29,579, or considerably less than last year. The disturbances on the Goa frontier necessitated the temporary entertainment of a few extra men. The number of offences decreased, and the percentage of persons convicted to those arrested rose from 57.8 to 69.4. The proportion of property recovered to that stolen, also, shows an improvement.

The seven criminal tribunals received 640 persons for trial, or 126 fewer than in 1877-78. Of these, 70·88 per cent were convicted. One hundred and eighty-four persons were sentenced to imprisonment, 31 being to periods of over six months, and the rest for shorter terms. There were only two serious cases during the year, and the decrease in the number of petty offences against property was most marked. Seventeen appeals were heard, in 9 of which the sentences of the lower Court was confirmed, in 6 modified, and in 2 reversed.

SA'VANTVA'DI

(2) Criminal
justice.

Two hundred and seven, as compared with 214 prisoners, were confined in the Vádi jail. The cost of maintenance and supervision was Rs. 6,797, or Rs. 121 per head against Rs. 128 last year. It is proposed to build a new jail in a more convenient situation during the current year.

(3) Prisons.

There are three Courts of original civil jurisdiction and one of appeal in the State. Of 3,016 suits for disposal, 2,545 were decided within the year. The number of new suits filed was 2,142 against 2,824 the year before. The balance in arrears (471) is less by nearly one-half than what it was at the end of 1877-78. The decrease in litigation, both as regards the number and the value of the suits, is attributed to the scarcity of the previous year, and the unhealthy season of that under report. The number of applications for execution, however, rose from 3,795 to 4,067. Appellate work both in suits presented to the local Courts and those referred by Government for inquiry or special report, was conducted with greater regularity and expedition than in previous years. The total receipts on account of these tribunals were Rs. 20,653, and the expenditure on them Rs. 13,789. Last year both receipts and expenditure were somewhat higher.

(4) Litigation.

The number of registrars is now two. Three thousand and eighty-eight documents were presented for registration, as compared with 3,853 last year. The number of refusals to register was only 181 against 625. The receipts from this source were Rs. 9,740, and the expenditure Rs. 1,576. Last year they were respectively Rs. 10,051 and Rs. 2,427.

(5) Registration.

The schedules of town duties and trade-taxes in the municipality of Vádi were revised this year. The total income and expenditure were as below:—

(6) Municipality.

YEAR.							Income.	Expenditure.
							Rs.	Rs.
1877-78	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,420	829
1878-79	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,216	1,739

It is expected that the new rates will cover the cost of conservancy, together with that of a few much-wanted public improvements. This year attention was paid, as far as funds would allow, to roads and drainage.

• POLITICAL.

SÁVANTVÁDI. The discipline and general efficiency of the Local Corps was well maintained during the year, although a European officer is said to be much needed as second in command and adjutant.

(7) *Military.*

Agriculture. The Támboli coffee estate has been placed under the supervision of an experienced planter, and showed signs of improvement as far as the Coorg seeds are concerned. A new site has been selected, however, on a higher level, towards the Párpoli Ghát, which seems to promise much better results.

Season. The monsoon was particularly heavy, and continued till an unusually late period. The rice and coarse grain crops were average, but some damage was done by locusts in parts of the State.

Forests. Pupils have been sent from this district to undergo a course of training in forestry at Poona. The present establishment has done something towards both conservancy and demarcation. The income, in spite of the low price of timber, was Rs. 3,285, or Rs. 1,583 more than the expenditure on this department.

Public works. The total amount expended on public works was Rs. 42,625 against Rs. 26,057 last year. The principal works undertaken were the improvement of the section of the Amboli Ghát road that passes through Sávantvádi, and the connection of that Ghát with the Párpoli route to Vengurla. As soon as the section to the east is completed, an important line of traffic will be established between the coast and Kolhápúr. The made roads in other parts of the State were well looked after, and there are now 241 miles open for traffic. Some expenditure was also incurred in improving the water-supply along the main lines of communication.

Revenue and finance. The total State receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 3,07,617, or Rs. 15,859 less than last year; but the expenditure was also reduced from Rs. 3,26,711 to Rs. 2,76,766, showing at the end of the year a surplus of Rs. 30,851, in place of a deficit of Rs. 3,235. The balances amounted to Rs. 2,21,886. The funded capital is Rs. 1,50,000.

The income credited to Local Funds, including past balances, amounted to Rs. 73,756, and the expenditure to Rs. 27,004, leaving a balance of Rs. 46,752, of which Rs. 28,500 are invested in Government securities. The greater part of the expenditure from this fund is incurred on account of communications and primary instruction.

The Amboli Ghát toll, owing to decrease of traffic, was farmed for considerably less than in 1877-78. The collections of land revenue fell off a little, as did also the receipts from the sale of opium and stamps.

Public health. The number of births and deaths registered was respectively 2,556 and 7,386, as compared with 3,217 and 3,614 in 1877-78. The greater portion of the increased mortality is due to a fatal malarious epidemic that carried off 3.35 per cent of the total population.

The work done at the civil hospital shows a large increase, the number of persons treated having been 6,512, as compared with 4,474 last year. A few cases of small-pox and acute dy-

sentery resembling cholera occurred. Vaccination fell off a good deal, owing principally to the prevalence of fever and other disease. Rs. 7,370 were spent on medical services, as compared with Rs. 5,725, the increased cost being chiefly due to the fact that medical stores were this year obtained from England and Bombay.

The number of primary schools increased by three, but the registered number of pupils declined a little, whilst that of the English school increased, and a matriculation class was added. The girls' school shows a slight falling off in attendance. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 14,948, as compared with Rs. 12,007 last year. The appropriation of Local Funds to the purposes of public instruction is calculated to save the State some Rs. 3,000 a year. A donation of Rs. 1,200 towards the State Educational Fund was made by General Sir G. LeGrand Jacob, and will be invested in Government securities, the proceeds being distributed in prizes. The Sāvantvādi Library is in a flourishing state financially, and is gradually increasing its stock of books. It has Rs. 2,500 out of its balance invested in Government securities.

SA'TARA FEUDATORIES.

* Area, 3,010 square miles; Population, 336,227;
Revenue (1878-79), Rs. 9,32,878.

These five States are under the political supervision of the Collector and Agent of Sātara; the State of Akalkot, also a feudatory of the late dynasty, is now separate from this charge, and will find mention elsewhere.

The area and resources of the five States now under review

NAME	Area in square miles.	Population (1872).	Gross Revenue, 1878-79. Rs.
Bhor ...	1,491	136,075	5,93,237
Phājān ...	397	59,124	95,084
Aunāh ...	213	68,335	1,49,154
* Jānān ...	885	70,665	87,029
* Dānān ...	40	8,693	83,174
Total...	3,026	343,304	9,32,878

will be found in the marginal table, under the direct management of Government, and is placed in charge of an Agent. The importance of the political events during the year

So progress was made with the survey of the remaining divisions of the Bhor State; but, owing to the removal of the officer in charge of the operations to emergent duties elsewhere, the out-turn of work was again less than had been expected. In Dānān the survey was completed in 1876, but the rates have not yet been introduced. In Jānān the necessary preliminary operations having been undertaken, new rates were introduced in 1878, and will produce an increase of Rs. 32,768, or 3 per cent on the assessment of 363,602 acres. The total revenue for the operations during the year was Rs. 5,00,000.

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POLITICAL.

SATA'RA
RUDATORIES.

Protection.

(1) Police.

At

(2) Criminal
justice.

The strength of the police force in this charge is 357 men, and was maintained at a cost of Rs. 19,478; 1,454 offences were reported against 2,098 last year. Out of 1,758 persons arrested, 1,342 were sent for trial. Of these 59 per cent were convicted, or 45 per cent of those arrested. The value of property stolen was Rs. 11,782 against Rs. 10,838 in 1877-78. The percentage of recoveries was only 40, as compared with 64 last year.

Information under this head has not been furnished for all the States. The number of offences reported in Bhor, Phaltan, Daffapur and Jath was 1,265 against 1,766 last year. Out of 2,120 persons brought to trial, 882, or 41 per cent, were convicted, varying from 32 in Bhor to 53 in Jath. These returns show a large decrease in crime, owing, as elsewhere, to the return of the lower classes to agricultural pursuits after two years of scarcity. The appeals heard in the four States above named were 92 in number, 82 of which were in Bhor alone; 37 were reversed, also, in Bhor, 28 were confirmed, and 20 modified. Few serious offences were committed during the year, but towards the close of the season organized bands of robbers appeared in parts of the Bhor State, and there committed two dacoities, in one of which some of the accused were apprehended with the assistance of the Chief of that State,

The number of prisons and lock-ups is 13, the same as last year. The returns furnished by four of the States show the total number of prisoners confined to have been 473, with an average of 88 against 134 last year. The total cost was Rs. 6,083. Cholera appeared in two of the jails, carrying off 5 convicts.

Revenue and
Accounts.

The number of civil suits increased considerably over that of Rs. 3,674 in last year's Report. Out of 4,182 on the files, 2,923 was disposed of, and 1,259 left in arrears. In 1877-78, 1,760 were decided out of 2,965 on the files; appellate work, too, was what more than last year, and was fairly conducted, except in Bhor, where the arrears were large at the end of the year.

Eight hundred and fourteen documents were registered against 1,000 last year, and the income rose from Rs. 1,930 to Rs. 2,400.

There is no regular municipality at Bhor, but a light tax is levied for the improvement of the town; the amount, however, collected is insufficient for any substantial good to be done. The receipts of the Phaltan Municipality were Rs. 5,018 and the expenditure Rs. 5,520. Repairs to roads were the chief undertaking of the year.

Massive and persistent rain was the principal feature of the year in this district. In Bhor the autumnal crops were fair, but in other States they were either flooded, or partly eaten by cold-weather crop was an average one in most years. Before the harvest much injury was done by

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STATE.	Amount.
	Rs.
Bhor	20,333
Aundh	7,054
Phaltan	4,794
Jath	172
Total	32,253

The aggregate expenditure on public works by the States that have furnished returns was Rs. 32,253, distributed as shown in the margin. The income derived from Local Funds was Rs. 38,687, somewhat more than in 1877-78, whilst the expenditure, exclusive of that on education, amounted to Rs. 27,144.

The following table gives details of the financial resources of each State separately:—

STATE.	REVENUE.			Total
	Land.	Other.	Total.	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bhor	4,40,389	1,52,848	5,93,237	5,80,800
Aundh	84,896	10,188	95,084	1,25,187
Phaltan	1,32,062	17,092	1,49,154	1,55,393
Dafāpur	6,681	1,693	8,374	7,047
Jath... ..	75,772	11,257	87,029	1,10,866
Total	7,39,800	1,93,078	8,32,878	9,79,283

Last year the figures were—income, Rs. 13,03,013; expenditure, Rs. 14,20,088.

There are dispensaries at Bhor and Jath. In the former the attendance fell from 4,593 to 2,272, chiefly on account of use of European remedies to which the people had not been accustomed. In Aundh, native agency is employed to employ native medicines. At Jath a trained Assistant is about in charge. The season was by no means a healthy one in Aundh and Jath; but the mortality in Jath and Dafāpur, the average, and, with the exception of ague, which for portions of the year, no special disease made its appearance. The number of births registered was 3,237, and death year the tables showed 4,522 births and 8,190 deaths. State vaccinators performed altogether 5,062 operations compared with 3,305 in 1877-78.

In the following table is summarized the results with reference to education in these States:—

STATE.	Number of Schools.	PUPILS.	
		Number on Register.	Average Number of Attendance.
Bhor	23	761	530
Phaltan	13	568	85
Aundh... ..	15	401	...
Dafāpur	3	70	56
Jath	12	384	237
Total	66	2,184	1,008

The average monthly attendance has fallen off considerably, especially in Phaltan. A new girls' school was opened at Bhor during the year.

AKALKOT.

Area, 498 square miles; Population (1872), 81,068;
 Revenue (1878-79), Rs. 2,93,384.

AKALKOT.

This small State belongs to the same class as the Sâtára Jâgirs, or Feudatories, but is administered, during the minority of the Chief, by an Assistant to the Political Agent, Sholâpur, to which District it is immediately adjacent.

The young Chief is studying at Kolhâpur in company with others of his rank. Owing to the unfavourable seasons of the last two years, the finances of this State are not so flourishing as they were before 1876-77. This year the crops were fair, but the damage done by rats prevented the landholders from reaping a full harvest, which would have enabled them to pay up the arrears of revenue due on account of previous years.

The management of the police force has been entrusted to the District Superintendent of Sholâpur. The number of offences reported was 605, or about 50 more than last year. One thousand two hundred and eighty-three persons were arrested, of whom 1,017 were sent for trial; 760, or 74 per cent of these, were convicted. The value of the property stolen fell from Rs. 16,702 to Rs. 14,937, the percentage of recoveries was 17, as compared with 14. There were 9 appeals, in 8 of which the original decision was reversed. The jail at Akalkot held an average of 80 prisoners, the same number as last year, though the total confined in the year was 25 less. The cost of this establishment was Rs. 1,200. Litigation somewhat increased, the number of suits being 881 against 562 in 1877. Eight hundred and thirty-two were decided against 411, leaving 68 in arrears. The number of cases heard was, however, considerably less than in the previous year. Registration transactions increased from 561 to 688.

The revenue amounted to Rs. 2,93,384. The expenditure was Rs. 2,16,853, leaving the year's balance Rs. 76,614 against Rs. 1,00,000 last year. The principal item of revenue is that derived from the land, which yielded Rs. 1,22,229. The Chief's household, and establishments were the chief objects of expenditure. Rs. 8,528 were spent on public works, and Rs. 10,000 as an instalment in repayment of a loan from the Government.

The dispensary was attended by 11,400 patients, as compared with 10,376 last year, and cost Rs. 3,128. One thousand two hundred and seventy-five persons were vaccinated by the travelling doctor. The numbers of births and deaths registered were respectively 539 and 3,047.

There are 20 schools against 17 last year. The attendance averaged 723. The expenditure on education was Rs. 5,450.

KOLHA PUR.

Area, 3,184 square miles; Population, 802,691;
Revenue (1878-79), Rs. 25,80,203.

The Chief of this, the largest and most important of the Marátha States, is a minor, and, until this year, had been educated under a private tutor in Kolhápur itself. He was recently, however, at the recommendation of Government, transferred to the Ráj-kumar College at Rájkot, where he spent a considerable part of the period under review; and the Political Agent hopes that the young Mahárájah may be able to finish his education at the above institution. He returned to Kolhápur for the performance of a social and religious rite, and was married soon after to a relation of the late house of Sátára.

KOLHA PUR.

The only other political event that calls for notice is the removal from Kolhápur of the native infantry regiment in December 1878, it being deemed unnecessary at present to maintain a body of regular troops at this station. The country has throughout the year been quiet, and the conduct of the lower classes orderly and peaceable. High prices, consequent upon depletion of local stocks during the two preceding years, and absence of importations, pressed heavily upon the labouring population; but the out-turn of the harvest of 1878 was not below the average, and, on the whole, the distress was not intense enough to drive the people to the ordinary works undertaken by the State in numbers even equal to the demand. The Political Agent, in his report for the year, is able to state that the recovery from the hardships of the years 1876-77 and 1877-78 amongst the agricultural classes has steadily-set in.

The principal Chiefs feudatory to Kolhápur are those of Vishálgad, Inchalkaranji, Bávda, Kágál, Kapsi and Torgal, with those of the Sir Lashkar Bahádúr and the Himat Bahádúr. The first three are minors, and their estates are, therefore, administered directly by the Kolhápur Government, as will be noted below. The Chief of Kágál, having attained his majority, has been invested with the management of his estate, with the exception of the administration of justice, which is for the present reserved in the hands of the regular Courts. The Chief of Kápsi, with an income of Rs. 12,878, is said to administer his estate fairly, except as regards criminal justice. It is proposed to substitute stamps for cash fees in civil suits in his dominions, but the matter is still under consideration only. The Sená Kháskil of Torgal manages the revenue branch of the administration, but has been found incompetent to perform judicial functions, which, with the supervision of the police of his State, are under the charge of the central Government. The Sir Lashkar Bahádúr has been succeeded by his adopted son, whose administration was entrusted to an official selected by, and acting in subordination to, the Political Agent. The conduct and progress of the young Chief was said by the latter to have been satisfactory. The succession to the estate of the Himat Bahádúr has been settled by Government in favour of the half-brother of the deceased Chief, who has been invested with the powers of administration, other than judicial.

Feudatories.

POLITICAL.

KOLHÁPUR.

The following table shows the extent and financial condition of the feudatory estates now under direct management:—

Wards' estates.

NAME.	Area.	Population.	Revenue, Gross.	
	Square miles.		Rs.	Rs.
Vishálgad	235	32,414	1,53,258	1,89,650
Inchalkaranji	201	59,339	2,69,154	2,26,328
Bávdá	83	43,439	1,13,216	1,08,743
	519	135,183	5,36,628	5,24,721

Vishálgad.

The young Chief is studying at Kolhápur in the Sardárs' class, where his progress and general conduct are favourably mentioned by the Assistant Agent. The expenditure in his State was somewhat larger than usual, owing to adjustment of famine charges, and also to the expenses of a religious ceremony performed during the year. Rs. 10,159 were spent on public works, and the closing balance amounted to Rs. 1,91,873, of which Rs. 1,44,000 are invested in Government securities.

Bávdá.

The Chief, now nearly 20 years of age, is in the highest class of the High School at Kolhápur. He was suffering from illness for a great part of the year, to the detriment of progress in his studies. The administration of his State, like that of Vishálgad, is conducted by an agency subordinate to the Kolhápur authorities. The finances were in a fairly flourishing condition, the cash balance at the end of the year being Rs. 21,476 (of which Rs. 10,000 are invested), as compared with Rs. 17,003 last year.

Inchalkaranji

The Chief of Inchalkaranji is only 8 years old, and is very favourably mentioned by the Assistant Agent in charge of the minor Sardár's studies, for his intelligence and ability. The balance to the credit of this estate rose this year from Rs. 2,75,295 to Rs. 3,18,120, of which Rs. 2,85,610 are invested in Government securities. During the year Rs. 18,749 were spent on public works.

Kágal and other estates.

The administration of the young Chief of Kágal, which, though he is no longer a minor, is still under partial supervision, was mentioned by the Agent with warm approbation. The total receipts on account of other wards' estates amounted to Rs. 51,338, and the expenditure on them to Rs. 22,980.

Survey and settlement.

The measurements of the Bhudargad sub-division continued, and the classification of GadHinglaj was completed during the year. Four Kolhápur talukas and one feudatory State (Kágal) have now been settled; operations are in progress in parts of Inchalkaranji, but nothing has as yet been done with regard to the other two

STATE.	Former.	Revised.
	Rs.	Rs.
Kolhápur	7,02,797	7,52,517
Feudatories	2,11,993	2,92,312

feudatory estates of Vishálgad and Bávdá. The difference between the old and new assessment is shown in the marginal table, the results being an increase of 7 and 37 per cent respectively.

The number of succession cases decided during the year was 1,768, as compared with 1,694 in 1877-78. Twelve cases referred to whole villages. The value of the revenue resumed was Rs. 9,288.

KOLHÁPUR
Alienations.

The strength of the police force maintained on the establishment was 496, costing Rs. 46,338. Punitive posts were placed in two disorderly villages, and an extra force was employed for some time in patrolling the northern frontier of the State during the prevalence of dacoities in the Sátára and Poona districts. The duties of mounted police were performed, as usual, by the State Risálá.

Protection.
(1) Police.

The number of offences reported to the police was 2,389, or 1,223 less than last year, when crime was abnormally prevalent; 2,916 persons, out of 3,167 arrested, were sent for trial, and 56.75 per cent convicted, as compared with 64.5 last year; the proportion of persons convicted to the number of those arrested was 51 against 49.2. Rs. 50,307 worth of property was stolen, out of which 83.6 per cent was recovered. Last year, Rs. 45,934 was the recorded value of property stolen, and 76 per cent recovered, so that the efficiency of the police in this respect has been steadily increasing for the last three years.

Including the Courts of feudatories there are 38 criminal tribunals in this State. The number of offences reported was 2,979, or 1,646 less than last year. Out of 4,936 persons dealt with, 2,720, or 55 per cent, were convicted, and 35 remained untried at the end of the year. One hundred and eighteen criminal appeals were preferred, out of which 83 sentences were confirmed, 17 modified, and 18 reversed, 6 persons were condemned to death, and 1,260 to imprisonment.

(2) Criminal
justice.

Besides the Kolhápúr Central Jail, there are 10 places of confinement in this charge. The number of prisoners confined was in the aggregate 3,301 against 4,844 last year; 326 remained at the end of the year. The total cost of all these institutions was Rs. 37,388, including Rs. 2,048 for a new jail in Vishalgad. The net profits of the central jail manufactory rose from Rs. 434 to Rs. 601. The daily average number confined in this prison was 306; that at the other jails in no case more than 8. The deaths in prison were only 19 against 37 during the unhealthy year 1877-78.

(3) Prisons.

The total number of civil suits for disposal on the files of both State and feudatories' Courts was 3,846; 3,410 of these were decided. The balance in arrears was 436, or less than half what it was at the end of the previous year. The value of the property involved in the cases disposed of was Rs. 3,18,375 against Rs. 2,81,003 in the 3,600 suits heard in 1877-78. Two hundred and thirty-six appeals, out of 273 on the files, were heard by the Nyáyadish of Kolhápúr. In the Political Agent's Appellate Court 59 applications out of 61 were disposed of.

(4) Litigation.

The present system of registration has now been in force for five years, and is working satisfactorily. The number of documents registered during the period under review was 1,640,

(5) Registration.

KOLHÁPÚR. only 30 of which were optional. The receipts amounted to Rs. 7,886, leaving a surplus of Rs. 2,757. One new sub-division was constituted during the year.

(6) *Municipal.* The municipal revenue of the town of Kolhápúr, derived principally from octroi, tolls, house-tax and market fees, amounted to Rs. 54,168; as compared with Rs. 57,176 in 1877-78. General conservancy and the repair of public roads and buildings are carefully attended to. The expenditure this year was Rs. 34,231, and last year Rs. 36,947.

(7) *Military.* The strength of the Kolhápúr infantry, of which the Political Agent is Commandant, was 546 of all ranks, and is reported to be in efficient order. The cost of this force for the year was Rs. 96,836, or Rs. 24,914 more than last. This increase in expenditure is owing partly to the grant of grain compensation, and partly, also, to supplies of new arms and accoutrements. The corps is drawn upon for guard and escort duty. The Red Risálá numbers 154 sabres, fairly drilled and mounted. Their cost was Rs. 68,761, against Rs. 42,687 last year.

Season and crops.

The season was not very favourable either to human life or to crops. In the eastern districts of the State excessive rain, late in the season, damaged the autumnal crops, whilst the rainfall at the Gháts and throughout the western part was unseasonable for rice, which is one of the grains most largely produced there. Cholera appeared both in the town and districts, and fever was also prevalent for part of the year.

Horticulture.

A well-kept public garden was maintained at Kolhápúr at a cost of Rs. 2,552. A coffee plantation has been tried at Fanhála, and the cultivation of that product is reported to be on the increase amongst the ryats of the western districts, where the climate and rainfall are found to be suited to its growth.

Forests.

The demarcation of three tálukas has been completed, and that of others is in progress. The part of the Ghát range that lies within this State has been examined by the Conservator of the Division with a view of appreciating its capabilities as a forest-growing tract. The sowing of ordinary sorts of trees was carried on to a small extent under professional supervision.

Public works.

The total amount expended on public works in this State was Rs. 5,11,773, as shown in the margin.

BY WHAT AGENCY.	Amount.
	Rs.
Public Works Department ...	3,29,368
State Establishment ...	1,82,405
Total...	5,11,773

The Kolhápúr water-works this year again proved the necessity of providing a storage tank of greater capacity, or of some other means for ensuring a perennial supply sufficient for the town. The rewalling of the large Rankola tank is one of the most important works in progress, and is

estimated to ultimately cost Rs. 2,90,000. The fifth section of the Amba Ghát, part of the Sankeshvar and Gad-Hinglaj road, and the improvement of the Ambu Ghát road, were the principal undertakings in the way of communications this year. The total length of made road in the Kolhápúr territory is 185 miles.

Two branch lines between Shirol, Kolhápúr and Udgaon were nearly completed. The Siváji Bridge over the Panchganga was opened, and two new bridges over the Jiti stream have been built in place of old ones, which were removed. The amount required for the palace and hospital in Kolhápúr will probably be drawn from the invested fund, and spent during the current year, as it was not found convenient to begin these works during the period under report. The budget for 1879-80 allots funds for public works as shown in the margin. The amount that it is expected may perhaps have to be met out of the invested fund is about Rs. 2,10,000.

AGENCY.	Amount
	Rs.
Public Works Department ...	3,22,000
State Establishment ...	5,71,423
Total...	8,93,423

The telegraph and post offices of this State are under the control of Government.

The accounts for the year under report were not prepared in time for incorporation in this section; it is necessary, therefore, as has been done in previous years, to use the figures for the year ending June 5th, 1878. The total revenue and expenditure for

Revenue and
finance.

YEAR.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
1876-77 ...	17,54,864	21,12,619
1877-78 ...	25,80,203	23,20,679

the last two years are shown in the margin. The increase in 1877-78 under both heads is for the most part due merely to adjustments, and not to variations of actuals. The balance stood at Rs. 27,33,440 at the end of 1877-78, as compared with Rs. 24,73,916. Of this sum, Rs. 18,58,707 is invested in Government securities against Rs. 21,00,007 so invested at the end of 1876-77. The decrease is owing to withdrawals to meet famine charges.

The demands on account of land revenue proper rose from Rs. 9,30,552 to Rs. 9,85,370, principally on account of new rates and the resumption of alienations. The collections were Rs. 9,15,549 or more than those of the previous year by Rs. 86,085. Taking into consideration the loss of revenue arising from more land remaining unoccupied, the net increase in the demands under this head was only Rs. 4,345. The other sources of revenue realized Rs. 8,73,449, the chief items being—Interest on funded capital, Rs. 83,923; miscellaneous and sh-kári, Rs. 80,588; stamps and judicial receipts, Rs. 74,540; tolls, Rs. 18,916; tribute and fines, Rs. 97,607. The Local Funds receipts, comprising cess, tolls and municipal revenue, amounted to Rs. 1,38,664, against Rs. 1,51,599 the year before. The budget estimates for the year 1879-80 anticipate an increase of about Rs. 76,000 in receipts, chiefly in land revenue and fines on succession, and about Rs. 75,000 in expenditure on public works, forest conservancy, and possible famine contingencies.

The number of births fell from 10,818 to 7,534, and deaths also decreased from 28,573 to 20,674. In Kolhápúr itself there is a civil hospital, a dispensary, a hospital connected with the

Public health

KOLHÁPUR.

jail and one for the Kolhápúr infantry. At the civil hospital 11,399 patients were treated, against 13,380 the year before; the prevalent diseases being malarious fever, dysentery and diarrhœa; cholera carried off 1,502 persons, 64 of whom died in the town of Kolhápúr itself; 42 lunatics were confined in the ward attached to the civil hospital, only 2 of whom remained at the end of the year. Vaccination operations were 11,752 in number, as compared with 13,927 last year. The total expenditure on vaccination and medical relief was Rs. 19,346 against Rs. 16,568 the year before.

Public in-
struction.

The number of schools in the State was 134, and of scholars 6,502. There is a High School, a vernacular training school, 5 Anglo-vernacular and 117 primary schools. In the city of Kolhápúr are also 6 night classes and 3 girls' schools: one of the latter class is also established in another town, and in some of the village schools girls attend as well as boys. The progress of the schools throughout the State is reported to be good, though the attendance at the Rájaram High School has fallen off considerably. The maintenance of all these institutions cost this year Rs. 45,777. In Kolhápúr is a library and two printing presses, at one of which is published a vernacular newspaper.

Two discoveries of antiquities were made during the year, one of them being of sufficient importance to occupy a place in the record of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. The education of the ladies of the reigning house has been continued during the year with satisfactory results.

SOUTHERN MARATHA STATES.

Area, 2,734 square miles; Population (1872), 610,434;
Revenue (1878-79), Rs. 24,87,840.

SOUTHERN
MARATHA
STATES.

Seven of the eight States, composing this group, are under the political charge of an Assistant to the Agent at Kolhápúr. The eighth, Sánghí, has been temporarily placed under the joint administration of the Chief and a Political officer, in consequence of the failure of the former to perform adequately the duties of his position. As a separate report is received by Government regarding the affairs of this State, its management for the year will be reviewed apart from that of the rest.

The extent and resources of the different States is shown in

NAME.	Area in square miles.	Popu- lation.	Revenue (1878).
			Ra.
1. Miraj, Senior Branch.	340	82,201	4,67,552
2. Do. do.	208	35,601	1,64,865
3. Kurundvád (Senior)...	182	39,420	1,05,000
4. Do. (Junior)...	114	30,251	1,09,452
5. Jamkhandi ...	492	1,02,346	4,46,172
6. Mudhol ...	362	58,921	1,98,699
7. Rámdurg ...	140	38,031	1,53,622
Total ...	1,838	3,86,777	16,45,262

the margin. The Miraj (Senior) and Mudhol States were under the direct management of Government throughout the year. A joint administration was established in Miraj (Junior) from November 1878. A special form of

administration for Rámdurg is now under trial for a year. The Chief of Mudhol and the feudatory of Mhaisál are prosecuting their studies at the Rájikumar College, Rájkot. The Chief of Miraj (Senior) attends the Kolhápúr High School, whilst those of Miraj (Junior) and Rámdurg, being infants, are still at home.

Survey operations are in progress in the States of Miraj (Senior) and Mudhol, as well as in the estate of Mhaisál. During the year under review they were commenced in Rámdurg, and it is expected that the system will soon be introduced into the Miraj (Junior) State, and extended further in that of Jamkhandi. The two Kurundvádás will then be the only States in this charge remaining unsurveyed

Surveys.

The only two estates under direct management that call for notice are those of Mhaisál, a sub-saranjám, and Machaknur, in Mudhol. Neither of these two estates are involved in debt. The balances to their credit at the end of the year were respectively Rs. 21,867 and Rs. 6,363.

Estates under management.

The police force, mounted and foot, number 1,022 men, and were maintained at a cost of Rs. 91,405. The strength was 165 men more than last year, and the cost increased by Rs. 5,137, owing to the re-organization of the police in Miraj and Rámdurg. The number of offences reported was only 1,996, or 959 less than in 1877-78. Out of 2,340 persons arrested, 2,191 were sent for trial, and the percentage of those convicted to those arrested was 62.1, as compared with 69.2 last year. The decrease of crime during the year was attributable to the increase of food supply; but the efficiency of the police, especially in the two Kurundvád States, needs much improvement. The value of the property stolen was Rs. 79,997 or Rs. 42,928 more than the year before. The percentage of recoveries was 41.8 against 57.3. The increase in the first amount is due to a single dacoity in Jamkhandi.

Protection.
(1) Police.

There were 37 Criminal Courts in this charge during the year, or 7 less than last. The decrease is due to the abolition of the smaller Courts established temporarily during the famine; 2,853 persons were dealt with by these Courts, as compared with 5,253 last year. Of these, 1,633, or 57.2 per cent, were convicted. One hundred and fifty-nine persons remained untried at the end of the year, or double the number that remained at the end of the year before. The increase is in the two Kurundvád States. There were 4 cases of murder and 4 of culpable homicide during the year. Two people suffered capital punishment. Dacoities and robbery were each three in number, and thefts 896. One hundred and forty-two accused were sentenced to imprisonment for more than 6 months, and 636 to less terms. Thirty-two appeals were filed, of which 28 were heard. In 18 the original sentence was confirmed, and in 3 modified, and in 7 reversed.

(2) Criminal
justice.

One thousand two hundred and sixty-nine convicted persons were confined in the 18 jails and lock-ups of these States last year. The daily average fell from 58 to 34. The total cost was returned at Rs. 21,065. Only two of these institutions are jails, properly so called; the rest are large or small lock-ups.

(3) Prisons.

SOUTHERN
MARATHA
STATES.

Three thousand one hundred and sixty-nine suits were on the files of the Civil Courts, or nearly double the number of last year. Those disposed of were 2,463, as compared with 1,168; but the arrears were 706 against 458. The increase of litigation is attributed, as elsewhere, to the revival of credit amongst the people.

(4) *Litigation.*

(5) *Registration.*

Registration has been introduced into all the States, excepting the two Kurundváds. The number of documents registered was 1,148 against 893. The fees amounted to Rs. 4,632, and the expenditure to Rs. 2,928, as compared with Rs. 3,432 and Rs. 3,156 respectively last year.

(6) *Municipalities.*

There are now 9 municipalities in these States, or two more than last year. The following table shows their financial position during the year:—

NAME.	Population.	Income with	Expenditure.	Balance.
		Balance.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Miraj	22,520	11,576	7,272	4,304
Lakshmeshvar	11,473	3,337	2,437	960
Mudhol	6,366	2,773	2,717	56
Mahalingpur	6,902	2,362	2,229	133
Lokapur	2,000	346	230	66
Jamkhandi	12,493	8,600	8,334	266
Kandgol	5,000	625	344	281
Sawalgi	1,500	500	.....	500
Kumdoli	1,500	175	.....	175
Total	69,754	30,344	23,613	6,731
Total 1877-78 ... ..	.....	26,071	17,966	8,085

The last two were only established during the latter part of the year, and have not yet begun to work systematically. The four chief towns have been much improved since the opening of the municipalities. The roads have been metalled, and are kept in good order. Conservancy, too, is making progress.

Season.

Excessive rain and the inroads of rats rendered the harvest of 77 no means a good one. The autumnal crop was about one-fourth and the cold-weather one about three-eighths of an ordinary one. Forage was cheap and plentiful; but the effects of the two previous seasons of scarcity were still very manifest amongst the agricultural classes.

Public works.

The total expenditure on public works during the year was Rs. 1,53,915. In Mudhol Rs. 49,767 were spent, out of which Rs. 14,640 were allotted to the more useful of the works undertaken during the famine, which have been completed during the present year. The Miraj State spent Rs. 63,524, and the Jamkhandi State Rs. 30,000 on public works. The latter territory is reported by the Agents to be much in need of improved communication. The two Kurundváds and Rámdurg spent little on any but absolutely necessary public works, owing to the drain on their finances during the year.

The revenue and expenditure of each of these States for the

NAME.	Income.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Miraj (Senior)	4,67,552	3,92,075
Miraj (Junior)	1,64,865	1,30,641
Kurundvad (Senior)	1,06,000	95,000
Kurundvad (Junior)	1,09,452	1,08,708
Jamkhandi	4,46,172	3,77,189
Mudhol	1,98,699	2,21,329
Ramdurg	1,53,522	1,07,806
Mhaisal (Estate)	17,167	10,227
Total	16,62,429	14,42,975

last year are shown in the margin. The deficit in the Mudhol State was met by the withdrawal of Rs. 50,000 from the reserve fund. The debt of the Ramdurg State, which amounted to Rs. 1,17,820 at the beginning of the year, was reduced

to Rs. 66,460. Returns are submitted of the Local Funds in Miraj and Mudhol, which give the result shown below :—

STATE.	1877.		1878.		Balance.
	Income.	Expenditure.	Income.	Expenditure.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Miraj	22,825	19,796	25,256	21,176	4,080
Mudhol	19,333	14,666	18,906	12,723	6,183
Total	42,158	34,461	44,161	33,898	10,263

The number of births and deaths registered during the year was 3,564 and 11,310 respectively. Last year 4,182 births and 18,203 deaths were recorded. These figures are regarded by the Agent as untrustworthy. The season was not a healthy one. Cholera appeared in four of the States for two months, and small-pox in one, but neither of these diseases caused any great mortality. Malarious fever again caused the largest proportion of the deaths recorded.

Public Health.

The work done by the four dispensaries in this charge is summarized in the following table :—

NAME.	Number of Patients.		Daily Average Attendance.		Cost.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Miraj (Senior)	6,983	7,365	104	104	4,379	4,379
Miraj (Junior)	1,391	2,756	22	22	1,454	1,454
Mudhol	7,968	8,848	7	7	2,508	2,508
Jamkhandi	8,661	9,071	7	7	9,063	9,063
Total	24,993	28,040	136	136	6,419	17,404

The total number of patients treated was much larger than in the preceding year, but the daily average attendance was smaller, by about 13. The cost was, on the whole, considerably more than last year. A graduate of the Grant Medical College has been appointed to the Jamkhandi Hospital. Vaccinations and operations again decreased, and were only 5,375 against 10,590 in 1877-78, and 10,590 in

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STATES.

1876-77. The attention of the Chiefs was ser- directed
towards these unsatisfactory results.

Instruction.

There was a net increase of one in the number of vernacular schools, which are now 80, whilst the number of registered pupils was 3,442 against 3,110. The average monthly attendance, too, increased from 2,333 to 2,607. The cost was Rs. 25,520, or less than in 1877-78 by Rs. 1,511. The Miraj State takes the lead in the matter of public instruction, with 31 schools and 1,599 scholars; Mudhol and Jamkhandi follow, though the quality of the primary education in the former of those two States is reported to be unsatisfactory. Education is also in need of more attention and stimulus in the States of Rámdurg, the two Kurundváds and Miraj (Junior).

SA'NGLI.

Area, 896 square miles; Population (1872), 223,669;
Revenue (1878-79), Rs. 8,42,578.

SA'NGLI.

This State has been under joint administration since 1873. For several years the Chief absented himself and refrained from taking any part in the management of affairs, but for the last two years he has remained chiefly in his own territory.

Survey.

The classification of 63 villages in the Miraj, Kachi and sub-divisions was completed during the year, and, with the tion of a few alienated villages now being measured, the system is now in force throughout the State.

Wards' es-
tates.

Three estates were under direct management during the year; one in consequence of the succession of a minor, and two owing to a dispute about legal heirship. The administration presents, no features requiring notice.

Protection.
(1) Police.

The strength of the police force was 479 men, and the cost Rs. 38,167. One thousand three hundred and seventeen offences were reported to the police, as compared with 1,481 in 1877-78. The number of persons arrested was 1,369 against 2,102. The percentage of persons convicted to those arrested was somewhat less than in the preceding year. Recoveries in the ratio of 33 against 32 per cent on the recorded value were made of stolen property.

criminal

The number of persons dealt with by the Criminal Courts was 1,489, being 22 less than last year. 63 per cent were convicted. The cases closed under trial at the end of the year. Only two cases came before the Courts. Out of 612 persons punished by the Courts, only 40 were sentenced to terms exceeding six months. Twenty appeals were presented, in 12 of which the sentence of the lower Court was upheld, in 4 modified, and in 4 reversed.

(3) Prisons.

The daily average of persons confined in the central and divisional jails was 268, as compared with 330 last year. The health of the convicts was good on the whole, though a slight outbreak of cholera occurred in April and May 1878. The out-door labour to which convicts are set, consists chiefly of quarrying and stone-cutting.

The number of civil suits on the files during the year under report was 2,091, or more than double that of the preceding year; 1,163 of these were disposed of, the value of the property or claims involved being stated at Rs. 1,69,478. Sixty-eight appeals were heard out of a total of 181 on the files. The increase of civil work was apparently due to the improved condition of the people.

(4) *Litigation.*

One thousand and ninety-two documents, as compared with 841, were registered, the receipts from fees amounting to Rs. 4,771 against Rs. 3,223 last year.

(5) *Registration.*

NAME.	Income.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Sángli ...	11,296	10,898
Sháhápúr ...	2,781	2,004
Total...	14,047	12,902

The two municipalities of SÁNGLI and SHÁHÁPÚR continued to do good work in improving the conservancy and roads of those towns. The receipts and disbursements including balances were as shown marginally.

(6) *Municipalities.*

The rains were excessive, and somewhat damaged the early crops. The plague of rats that appeared towards the close of the monsoon was so destructive and wide-spread that measures of State relief had to be undertaken to support those whose cold-weather harvest had been wholly destroyed by these vermin.

Season.

There is one tolerably large forest in this State which has been recently placed under strict conservancy, and will shortly be entrusted to the general supervision of the Government forest department.

Forest.

The assignments for public works during the year under review amounted to Rs. 29,036. The works undertaken were principally civil buildings, and one irrigation project. An additional allotment for repairs of roads, tanks, and public buildings, amounting to Rs. 40,480, was subsequently made.

Public works.

The opening balance at credit to this State was Rs. 5,17,240, and the receipts during the year were Rs. 8,42,578, or, in all, Rs. 13,59,818. Of this, Rs. 50,000 were paid as part of a loan from Government, completed during the year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,24,890, leaving a balance at the end of the revenue year of Rs. 6,35,427, of which Rs. 2,91,000 are invested in Government securities. The sum of Rs. 57,732 was spent in repayment of loan, and Rs. 34,638 in payment of interest on the instalments already received. The actual income of the year exceeded that of 1877-78 by Rs. 38,495. The investigation into the former accounts of the State brought to light frauds affecting at least Rs. 1,36,062 of State funds.

Revenue and finance.

One thousand two hundred and sixty-four births and 6,031 deaths were recorded, as compared with 2,107 and 10,839 respectively last year. The number of vaccination operations was 2,275 against 2,661 in 1877-78.

Public health.

The SÁNGLI dispensary is acquiring increasing popularity, as shown by the attendance, which was 10,409 against 6,002 last year. Fever of a malarious type prevailed throughout the greater part of the year, and proved fatal in a great many cases. Three

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hundred and nine persons fell victims to cholera, which disease broke out in all parts of the districts, save one.

Public in-
struction.

Five new schools were opened this year, making 46 in all. The number of pupils on the register was 2,061, as compared with 1,640 last year. The total expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 22,411.

SAVANUR.

Area, 70 square miles; Population, 17,288;
Revenue (1878-79), Rs. 62,795.

SAVANUR.

The Chief of this small State is a minor now in course of finishing his education at the Ráj Kumar College. His affairs are, meanwhile, entrusted to a minister selected by Government, with whom are associated two uncles of the young Nawáb, under the general supervision of the Collector of Dhárwár, in his capacity of Political Agent. The progress made during the year by the Chief, both in studies and in physical pursuits, was noted by his relatives on his return for the vacation, as well as by the Principal of the College.

Protection.

Of 126 offences reported, only 61 were brought to trial, and in these latter the results were not to the credit of the State police. The number of offences against property, such as cattle and grain thefts, decreased. There was only one dacoity, and no other offences of a serious nature. The Agent has called the attention of the administration to the necessity of greater efficiency on the part of the police.

Revenue and
finance.

The revenue for 1878-79 was Rs. 1,08,505, including balance, and the expenditure Rs. 62,279. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 46,742, or Rs. 516 more than that of 1877-78. There was, however, a considerable decrease in land revenue, owing to the contraction of the area under cultivation, and also in the revenue from excise. Both these results are attributable to the effects of the scarcity of 1876-77 and the following season.

Public works.

A certain sum was spent on repairing a useful irrigational work and in keeping the communications in Savanúr in good order. No work of importance was undertaken during the year.

Season.

The early crops were excellent owing to the seasonable rainfall, but the cold-weather harvest was subject to the inroads of rats, which destroyed a large proportion of the wheat and gram. Public health was not good, though the number of deaths decreased. Cholera and small-pox made their appearance for short periods; but ague and malarious fever were, as last year, the prevalent diseases.

Education.

The attendance at the State schools decreased largely, especially at the Anglo-vernacular class in Savanúr. The cause is said to have been the general sickness that prevailed during the cold weather. It is under consideration by the administration to withdraw the Anglo-vernacular class, and from the saving thus effected, to establish a small dispensary in the chief town.

SIND STATE.

KHAIRPUR.

Area, 6,109 square miles; Population about 127,000;
Revenue (1878-79), Rs. 3,53,817.

This State is supervised by the Collector and Agent of Shikárpur, to which district it is adjacent. The only political event of any importance that took place during 1878-79 was the bringing of certain accusations against the Chief by one of his former officials, who failed to substantiate his charges. The administration is conducted without system or organization on a somewhat patriarchal method, and it is thought improbable that any changes in this respect will be made during the life-time of the present ruler.

KHAIRPUR.

No revenue survey has been introduced. There would be a considerable area of culturable land available, if it were not for the enclosure of large tracts of it as game-preserves.

The strength of the police force is 306 men, of whom 115 are mounted. The cost is given as Rs. 28,920. The number of offences reported was 327, or 26 more than last year; but the accuracy of the returns on the subject is open to doubt. Three hundred and eighty-two persons were arrested, of whom 291 were sent for trial. The proportion of persons convicted to those arrested was 70 per cent, and to persons tried 82 per cent. The value of property stolen is returned at Rs. 8,512, of which 59 per cent was recovered. The majority of the cases in which action was taken seem to have been against property.

Protection.

The Criminal Courts dealt with 387 persons, 240 of whom were convicted. One hundred and seventy-nine of these were sentenced to imprisonment for a longer period than six months. The Chief himself sits in appeal. He heard four references, in all of which the sentence was confirmed.

There are two prisons in the State. Three hundred and seventeen persons were confined against 272 last year, but the daily average was nearly the same. The total cost of these jails was Rs. 2,066.

Prisons.

Out of 26 suits for disposal, the Civil Court decided 21, or 8 less than last year. The five appeals filed before the Chief were all settled within the year.

Litigation.

Registration is conducted by district officers at the head-quarter towns of sub-divisions. The receipts from this source were Rs. 562, and the expenditure on the agency employed Rs. 113.

Registration.

About Rs. 1,05,000 were spent on the State force for the current year, and Rs. 90,000 on account of arrears of pay. The number of troops is not returned.

Military.

The inundation was exceptionally high, and destroyed a good part of the early crop, whilst locusts and worms destroyed most of the remainder. The cold-weather harvest was a good one.

Season.

The roads were rendered impassable by the inundation for a longer period than usual, thus interrupting trade with the Indus

Trade, &c.

POLITICAL

KHAIRPUR.

and the States to the north and east of Khairpur. The value of exports, consisting chiefly of grain, tobacco, sugar and oil, amounted to Rs. 6,41,704, as compared with Rs. 7,85,328 last year; and the imports of metals, ivory, silk and piece-goods, amounted to Rs. 6,21,350 against Rs. 5,14,614. The receipts from quarries of potash and fuller's earth are given at Rs. 47,363, or nearly Rs. 9,000 less than in 1877-78.

Public works. No public works were carried out during the year, except the repairs of those used in irrigation, on which Rs. 15,409 were expended.

Revenue. No trustworthy details of revenue and expenditure are furnished. The same sum total (Rs. 3,53,817) is entered on both sides of the account, as has been the practice for the last three years.

Public health. No register of vital statistics is kept. The expenditure on medical attendance and drugs is considerable, but no return is available of the numbers attended and results of the treatment. Two thousand eight hundred and three operations were performed by two vaccinators, as compared with 3,775 last year; of these 2,703 were successful.

Public instruction. There are six schools, costing Rs. 2,688, and attended by an average of 249 boys monthly, out of a total of 3,023 on the register, showing a slight falling off from the results of the previous year.

ADEN.

Area, 21 square miles; Population (civil), 19,289;
Gross revenue (1878-79), Rs. 94,455.

ADEN.

Including a small tract on the adjoining main land, this Settlement covers an area of 21 square miles, and contains a civil population of about 19,290 souls, in addition to 3,435 in the garrison. Under the political control of the Resident are eight Arab States on the main land, as well as the island of Socotra. The latter is usually visited once a year by a Political officer; but, owing to pressure of business elsewhere, this duty was postponed during the year under report.

The chief events of political importance during the above period have been the expedition by land and sea against the Biraimi, a sub-tribe of the Subahis, and the smaller one against the assassin of the late Sultán Haidara, of Fadhli. The Biraimi had been incited, as was reported last year, to annoy the Abdali of Láhej by Abdulla Mohsin, uncle of the present Sultán. The expedition against them had the double result of both securing the acquiescence of Abdulla in his nephew's terms, and of having afforded a good opportunity of obtaining valuable information about a country concerning which little has hitherto been learnt, together with a rough survey of that tract.

The assassination of Sultán Haidara, of Fadhli, a ruler who had always been friendly to Government, by his brother, Sultán Husain, was mentioned in last year's Report. The murderer fled to the Al Hasana tribe, and began to intrigue with the Fadhli hill men, and to incite other sub-tribes with such activity

that, after several attempts to secure the surrender of his person from the Chief with whom he had taken refuge, Government were compelled to send the Aden troop to assault the place to which he had fled for protection. Upon this he surrendered, and has since been removed as a political prisoner to Bombay, the allowance for his maintenance being deducted from the subsidy paid to the Fadhli. The hostilities between Makalla and Shehr unfortunately still continue, in spite of the endeavours made by the Resident to bring about an agreement.

On the Somali coast the ports of Berbera and Bulhar continue to furnish supplies to Aden, and the trade with them will be noticed in another section of this Report. Arrangements have been made with the natives to protect property wrecked on this coast, such as, it is hoped, will prevent wholesale plunder in future.

As regards the internal administration of the Settlement, the year presents few special features.

The constitution and distribution of the police remain as during the last two years. The total cost of the force was Rs. 36,842 against Rs. 34,017 in 1877-78, the increase of Rs. 2,826 being on account of advances for clothing, higher cost of water, and other items debitable chiefly to municipal funds, the cost to Government being increased but slightly.

Protection.
(1) Police.

The number of arrests was only 478 against 661, whilst the percentage of convictions rose from 77·91 to 87·44. The value of property stolen is much less than last year, but the decrease in the proportion of recoveries from 84 to 45·13 is owing to the exceptional case mentioned in the Report of 1877-78, and not to general causes under the control of the police. The water police cost Rs. 2,932, or only Rs. 22 more than last year. This force has now been amalgamated with the sanitary police, both being maintained at the cost of the Aden Port Fund. Within Cantonment limits the number of cases was 374, or 5 more than last year, and the percentage of convictions 95·7, as compared with 87· the year before. The value of property stolen was Rs. 996, or slightly more than in 1877, whilst the percentage recovered fell from 65·6 to 19·4.

The Criminal Courts at this Settlement consisted this year of one Session Judge, four first and one second class Magistrates. The results of their administration show a decrease of 166 cases and 386 accused. The greater portion of this is due to the measures taken during the year to deport as many bad or suspected characters as possible, under the orders of Government for the reduction of the civil population. The decrease is most marked in the case of Somalis, who always constitute a large proportion of the criminal class. Out of the 684 offenders, 478 were arrested by the police. As regards the nature of the offences, there is a notable decrease in the number of thefts and other similar offences against property. Offences against the public tranquillity were also much less frequent. Only two cases were brought for trial before the Sessions Court, and in both the accused were convicted. Taking the work of the year as a whole, the percentage of convic-

(2) Criminal
justice.

ADEN.

tions to persons brought to trial was 80.55 against 77.81. The punishments inflicted were mostly fines (in 265 cases), deportation (95), and imprisonment for less than six months (99). One sentence of transportation for life and 18 of imprisonment for one year or upwards were passed. One appeal was heard, and in it the original sentence was enhanced. Within Cantonment limits the number of offences against property and of serious offences of all sorts continues to decrease, whilst prosecutions for nuisances were slightly in excess of those in the previous year.

There were no convictions under the Mutiny Act. The number of inquests within Cantonments was three, and in other parts of the station, ten. All but two were upon natives. Four proceedings in lunacy were recorded, and one inquiry held into the circumstances attending the grounding of a British ship.

(3) *Prison.* The following table shows the number of prisoners confined during the year in the Aden jail:—

Number.	Remaining at end of last year.	Admitted.	Total.		Daily Average.		Remaining at end of year.	Total Cost.
			1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.		
1	64	158	355	297	77	48	32	Rs. 17,200

The average cost of each prisoner for the year was Rs. 377-8-1, or rather more than last year, on account of the smaller number confined. The net profits realized from jail manufactures were Rs. 1,100, as compared with Rs. 1,744 last year. The average profit per head being Rs. 42-5-3 against Rs. 41-8-6 in 1877-78.

There was a slight increase of sickness amongst the prisoners; but, on the whole, the sanitary condition of the jail was satisfactory.

(4) *Litigation.* The following table * shows the results of the administration of civil justice:—

Courts.	Arrears.	Filed during year.	Total.		Disposed of.		Arrears.	
			1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.
Resident	64	2,503	2,341	2,569	2,277	2,566	64	3
Registrar	76						
Cantonment Magistrate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	64	2,581	2,454	2,645	2,390	2,642	64	3

The increase is in the work of the Registrar who was present throughout the year, whereas last year his Court was open for a comparatively short period. Of the suits, 64 per cent were contested, 11 per cent were decided *ex parte*, and a similar proportion settled by agreement. The applications for the execution of decrees were fewer in number than last year, being 719 against 815, but, owing to special causes, a larger amount was involved. Three hundred and sixty-eight warrants were issued against pro-

* Full information was not received for each Court separately.

perty to the amount of Rs. 64,494, of which Rs. 18,352 were recovered. The number of warrants issued against the person was 351. Thirty-eight debtors were confined in the civil jail for short periods. Only two appeals were lodged, and in both the decision of the lower Court was upheld. Thirty-nine estates came under the administration of the Civil Court, 11 of which belonged to minors. The Court receipts exhibited a balance in favour of Government amounting to Rs. 4,931, or of Rs. 33,775 taken cumulatively since the first introduction, in 1875, of the Court Fees Act. The sales of court-fee stamps were, however, less than those of the previous year by Rs. 2,316.

In the Court of the Cantonment Magistrate the number of suits was 76, or 37 less than in 1877-78; the value, too, was somewhat smaller. In no case was the defendant a sepoy or savár of the Local Troop.

The number of documents presented for registration or attestation was 219, or 41 more than last year. There was a slight decrease in mortgage-deeds, with a large increase in the number of sale-certificates presented. Both receipts and expenditure of this department slightly increased; but the net deficit, amounting to R 69, is much less than it has been since the registration offices were opened in the Settlement. (5) *Registration.*

The receipts of the municipality amounted to Rs. 78,615, and the expenditure to Rs. 1,04,060, or a deficit of Rs. 25,445. As compared with last year's figures, the revenue is less by Rs. 2,367, whilst the expenditure increased by Rs. 32,780. The items of receipts in which the decrease was greatest were miscellaneous licences, water-supply and fees on documents, whilst there was a considerable increase of income under the headings of recoveries and grain impost, and a smaller one from local taxation. The chief increase in expenditure was on account of the purchase of a new market building at Steamer Point (Rs. 14,500), the erection of wood and iron cab-stands (Rs. 8,000), and the purchase of municipal carriages. (6) *Municipality.*

The strength of the Aden garrison on 31st March was as follows:— (7) *Military.*

A. *European*.—Forty-one officers; 6 medical officers; 9 warrant officers; 57 staff sergeants and sergeants; 700 rank and file; 7 medical and 6 civil subordinates.

B. *Native*.—Twenty-two officers; 54 haváldárs; 765 rank and file; 20 tindals; 226 tent and store lascars; 39 boys; 16 medical and 15 civil subordinates; 566 public and 510 private followers.

The cost of working the condensers during the year was Rs. 49,492, or Rs. 5,415 less than in 1877-78. The amount of water produced was more, by 257,695 gallons. The rate at which it was sold per 100 gallons, including cost of carriage, was as follows:— Water-supply

		1878-79.		1877-78.	
		Rs.	s. p.	Rs.	s. p.
1878-79.	Steam...	2	12 2	2	10 8
	Steamer Point ...	2	3 1	2	15 5

Annex.

The cost of rations for the year was as below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
European soldier	175	15	8
Native do.	96	6	2
Camp followers	65	0	8

(8) Marine. The number of vessels that visited the port during the year was 1,002, as compared with 1,051 in 1877-78, and 959 the year before. They are classified as follows :—

	In 1877-78.	
Royal Navy	31	16
Her Majesty's troop-ships	10	6
Indian Government vessels	13	20
Foreign men-of-war	37	34
Foreign troop-ships	21	43
Merchant vessels	{ Steamers	852 905
	{ Sailing	15 27
Hired transports	{ Steamers	12
	{ Sailing... ..	11

Of the 851 merchant steamers, 648 were British, and 69 French; the remainder being chiefly Austrian, Dutch, Italian, and Spanish; 8 of the sailing vessels were British.

Eleven casualties occurred, as compared with twenty last year; in two only were human lives lost.

The number of pilgrim vessels to Jeddah that touched at Aden was 17, carrying 10,406 pilgrims, or 2,837 more than in 1877-78; 16 vessels, with 7,162 pilgrims, touched on their return voyage.

Weather

The average temperature, as recorded in British hospitals, has been as follows :—

	Civil Hospital.	Camp (British Troops).	Isthmus.	STEAMER POINT.	
				Average.	European General Hospital.
Average maximum	81-25	86-65	87-43	87-39	90-16
Do. minimum	84-09	82-08	82-01	80-70	85-66

Rain fell in small quantities at three points of observation in six months of the year. The maximum aggregate was 84 cents at Steamer Point.

Trade.

The import and export trade by sea decreased slightly, whilst there was a considerable increase in the land trade of both descriptions. On the whole, the increase in value was Rs. 73,775. This subject is treated in detail in connection with the general trade of the Presidency in a subsequent section.

Public works.

The works carried out during the year in connection with the fortifications consisted of certain additions to the temporary batteries for 12-ton guns, the preparation of Flint Island for future armaments, and the completion of certain roads at Steamer Point.

The accommodation of the troops has been improved by the alteration of the roof of the European Infantry Barracks, Front

Bay, the reconstruction of a Government bungalow, the erection of a voluntary workshop for the Royal Artillery, and the provision of stables and sick-quarters for horses of the Aden Troop. A new boiler-shed at the Government Bakery and three sheds in different parts of the Settlement for the storage of malt liquor have been completed. The reclamation of a portion of foreshore by the Point was begun out of Local Funds. The expenditure on public works was as below:—

	Rs.	Rs.
New works	99,595	
Repairs	83,092	
	<hr/>	1,82,687
Establishment		55,445
		<hr/>
	Rs.	2,38,132

The receipts on account of the water of the Shaikh Othman Duct amounted to Rs. 31,478, or slightly less than last year. The expenditure on repairs amounted to Rs. 7,558 against Rs. 5,003 in 1877-78. Of the net profits, Rs. 12,185 were received by Government, and Rs. 11,735 by the Sultan of Láhej, or considerably less than last year. The expenditure on repairs and establishments at the Tawella tanks was Rs. 3,833. The rainfall was not sufficient to fill them.

The receipts and disbursements of the Aden Treasury during Financial the year were as follows:—

A.—Receipts—

	Rs.
1. Imperial	18,611
2. Provincial	75,844
3. Debt account	20,75,790
4. Remittance account	2,11,375
	<hr/>
Total Rs. ...	23,81,620

B.—Disbursements—

1. Imperial	1,83,382
2. Provincial	87,041
3. Debt account	2,44,293
4. Remittance account	16,75,896
	<hr/>
Total Rs. ...	21,90,612

Imperial and Provincial receipts show, as compared with those of 1877-78, an increase of Rs. 9,647 and Rs. 6,697 respectively. Expenditure under the same heads was greater this year by Rs. 2,993 and Rs. 21,372 than last. The deficit on these two accounts alone amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 1,75,968; but, taking into consideration the debt and remittance accounts, the results show a surplus of receipts over disbursements amounting to Rs. 1,91,008. The circulation of currency notes shows a considerable increase, the issues being of the value of Rs. 1,72,210, and the value received Rs. 2,29,315, as compared with Rs. 93,380 and Rs. 90,890 respectively in 1877-78.

Stamp revenue shows a slight falling off of Rs. 1,623. The sale of opium, and license fees for the retailing of that drug realized

ADEN.

Rs. 5,815, or Rs. 982 more than last year. Transshipment fees also increased. The excise revenue rose from Rs. 27,163 to Rs. 48,122, subject, however, to certain refunds not brought to account by the close of the year under review.

Local Funds. The results of the administration of the Local Funds are given below:—

<i>A.—Receipts—</i>				Rs.
1. Aden Port Fund	...	...	...	92,128
2. Do. Civil Jail Fund	...	...	...	33
3. Do. Cantonment Fund (adjustment)	...	...	...	1,360
				Total Ra. 93,521
<i>B.—Charges—</i>				
Aden Port Fund	...	...	...	Ra. 71,651

Last year the receipts and charges were respectively Rs. 90,041 and Rs. 74,529. Pilotage fees and harbour dues show an increase.

Vital statistics and public health.

The number of births registered was 255 against 307 last year, and the number of deaths 1,001 against 1,024. Forty-seven Europeans and 836 natives died at the Settlement. The season was an unhealthy one at Aden itself; but, with the exception of a slight outbreak of small-pox introduced by returning pilgrim vessels, the general health of the port and shipping was about the average. The number of admissions at the civil hospital was 2,088, or 318 more than last year; surgical operations were also more numerous. The decrease in the number of cases of the ulcer, known as the Aden boil, was very marked. The number of deaths in hospital was much the same as last year, the small increase being amongst small-pox patients. The popularity of the European General Hospital is steadily increasing, the attendance of out-patients being 1,681, as compared with 1,331 last year. Sixteen deaths from small-pox occurred out of 95 seizures. The disease, except amongst the pilgrims, was of a very mild type, and it is satisfactory to notice that no deaths from it occurred amongst patients that had been vaccinated.

The charitable dispensary also continues to grow in popularity, the admissions having been 7,108 against 4,918 in 1877-78. Towards the close of the year a ward was opened for in-door patients, 8 of whom were admitted, all for surgical operations. The receipts of this institution show a considerable increase, whilst the expenditure diminished.

Vaccination.

The number of vaccine operations was 826 against 653 in the preceding year. Owing to difficulties in obtaining lymph during a portion of the year, arrangements have been made to secure a supply of English lymph during particular months.

Public instruction.

The attendance at the English school again shows an increase, being 61 monthly, against 55 in 1877-78. The Arabic school has somewhat fallen off, owing to the decrease in population.

CHAP. II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Civil Divisions.

THE territory* under the entire control and management of this Government covers an area of 124,443 square miles, and contains a population of 15,584,369 souls. For administrative purposes it is divided into 23 Districts, each under a Collector, who, in his turn, is subject to the control and general supervision of one of the four Commissioners.

In the Northern Division are 7 Collectorates, those of Gujarát and the North Konkan. The Central Division comprises Khán-desb and 5 Deccan Districts. Two coast Collectorates and three above the Gháts in the Western Kárnátic are included in the Southern Division, whilst the five Collectorates of Sind are under the Commissioner of that isolated Province.

Each Collector submits annually a report in detail of the administration of his charge in all its branches, giving a succinct account of the condition of the District. In the General Report, however, on the Presidency as a whole, the administration of the year is classified according to departments, so that the District, as a unit, falls out of sight, and information regarding it is distributed amongst a number of different chapters and statistical tables. As it has been held advisable to show the relative condition, progress and requirements of the various parts of the Presidency, a summary has been prefixed to this chapter, giving briefly the leading statistical facts regarding each District. Most of this information is derived from the Collectors' reports above mentioned, though it has been found necessary to supplement this on certain points with statistics taken from special departmental sources.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

AMMEDARAD, KAIRA, PANCH MAHA'LS, BROACH, SURAT,
THA'NA, KOLA'BA.

Area, 15,616 square miles; Population (1872), 4,008,351;

Land revenue (1878-79), Rs. 1,07,38,241.

AHMEDABAD.

Area, 3,844 square miles; Population (1872), 829,637;

Land revenue (1878-79), Rs. 14,55,631.

The revenue survey system is in force throughout the District. The city survey of Ahmedabad is in progress, the actual survey

* Exclusive of the Settlement of Aden and the Town and Island of Bombay—*vide* Part III, Table C.

work having been already completed. The work of inquiry, however, has been delayed, as was mentioned in the paragraph corresponding to this in last year's Report, by the want of finality in the proceedings under the then existing law. The enactment of the Land Revenue Code, however, has removed this obstacle, and, as Government this year sanctioned the employment of an additional officer on the work of inquiry, the out-turn of cases disposed of was far above that of the year before. The area of arable land still remaining unoccupied in this District is 89,914 acres against 94,104 acres last year. More than one-half this area consists of poor soil in a remote and hilly sub-division. There are 29 minors' estates under the charge of Government. Two of these are administered under the Local Encumbered Estates Act, and the rest by the Collector as guardian. Most of these are of small extent and value, only four having yielded an income of more than Rs. 3,000 during the year.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population is one to 672. The number of cases reported was 4,731, or 859 more than last year. Out of 5,946 persons arrested in cognizable cases, 47 per cent were convicted. The recorded value of property stolen was Rs. 93,045 against Rs. 36,582 last year, the percentage recovered being 61 as compared with 64. There were 10,964 civil suits for disposal, against 7,111 last year. Eight thousand five hundred and seventy-nine were disposed. Seven thousand seven hundred and fifty-five of the suits instituted were of less than Rs. 50 in value. Revenue suits were 336 in number. The value of suits decided, in each of which less than Rs. 100 were involved, was in the aggregate Rs. 2,39,226. There were 16,984 applications for execution of decrees. Forty-six original suits against Government were pending in the Civil Courts at the beginning of the year, since when 20 fresh suits and 9 appeals have been lodged. Twelve original suits have been decided in favour of Government and 12 against them, leaving 22, together with the 9 appeals, pending at the end of 1878-79. Registrations increased in number from 5,463 to 6,239, and the receipts rose from Rs. 18,666 to Rs. 20,974. There are in the District six town municipalities and one city corporation; one of the former class was abolished during the year. The total receipts, exclusive of balances, amounted to Rs. 2,73,897, and the expenditure to Rs. 2,70,423, the balance at the end of the year being Rs. 55,383. The incidence of taxation per head on a population within municipal limits of 198,077 varied from Re. 0-3-10 to Re. 1-7-2.

Production
and distribu-
tion.

The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway runs through the District towards Káthiáwár. The Western Rájputána and the Káthiáwár State lines now in progress will traverse portions of this Collectorate. There are two ports in addition to the outlet for produce at Bhávnagar, and a fair number of made roads have been completed. The total area of cultivated land was 1,319,287 acres, of which 1,229,136 acres were in occupation during the year, and 778,197 acres actually under crops. The rainfall was 47.89 inches, as compared with an average, during the previous quinquennium, of 26.27 inches. It fell so heavily and continuously during the last months of the monsoon that the

early sowings were injured to the extent of nearly one-half, added to which was the damage done in September by locusts, and to the cold-weather crops by other insects. Rice, on the whole, was the only crop which suffered no serious loss, and distress amongst the lower classes was widely and deeply felt. The high prices of cereals caused the area under cotton to be reduced to one-half what it was last year, and the unfavourable season resulted in an out-turn of less than one-third the average. Only Rs. 200 were advanced by Government to cultivators for permanent improvements. The price of jowári (great millet), which is the staple food of this District, fell from 20 to 26 lbs. per rupee, whilst wages remained stationary for both skilled and unskilled labour.

Including a balance of Rs. 29,725 remaining from last year, the receipts of the District Local Funds amounted to Rs. 1,27,337. The expenditure was Rs. 1,15,669, leaving a balance in hand of Rs. 11,668. Rs. 56,334 were spent on roads, Rs. 14,147 on water-supply, and Rs. 3,911 on tree-planting by road-sides. Public works.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 14,55,631, of which Rs. 14,46,826 were realized within the prescribed period. In 755 cases resort to distraint was found necessary in order to levy the Government demand; this pressure, however, being considerably less than that employed last year. The License-tax on trade and professions produced a revenue of Rs. 1,73,786. Excise receipts were shown as Rs. 1,14,963 against Rs. 62,979. Stamps yielded a revenue of Rs. 2,25,057, exceeding that of last year by Rs. 13,132. The increase is due to a revival of litigation in the regular Courts, and probably also to more borrowing. The total revenue from all sources is returned at Rs. 22,62,834, falling upon the population at the rate of about Rs. 2-11-7 per head. Revenue.

The registration of births and deaths is carefully conducted within the town of Ahmedabad, but in outlying villages it is not so satisfactory. The total number of births was 16,717 against 18,681 last year, and of deaths 21,770, as compared with 19,725. Cholera was prevalent during the hot weather and autumn, and carried off 2,366 persons. Fever, too, proved more than ordinarily fatal. There was one new dispensary opened during the year, making 11 in all, with an attendance in the aggregate of 102,668, as compared with 97,251 last year. Primary vaccination was not carried on to the same extent as last year, and the number of operations fell from 27,394 to 22,977; re-vaccination, too, decreased from 1,498 cases to 1,052. Health and vital statistics.

There were open, during the year, 9 higher class and 175 primary schools. The attendance at the former fell from 914 to 844. The number of primary schools is less than last year by 3, but the number of pupils on the register rose from 11,655 to 11,834. The assignment of funds for educational purposes was Rs. 86,540, and the expenditure Rs. 69,469. Education.

KAIRA.

Area, 1,561 square miles; Population (1872), 782,733;

Land revenue (1878-79), Rs. 19,76,563.

The revenue survey system is in force throughout the District. A party of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India completed Land.

the topographical survey of about 72 square miles of the north-eastern sub-division. The District contains 104,570 acres of arable land not yet taken up for cultivation; but the process of gradual occupation advances steadily. Two minors' estates are under the management of the Collector, and that of a third, previously similarly situated, was transferred during the year to the management of a special officer.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population is one to 1,063. The number of cognizable cases reported increased from 3,688 to 3,843. Out of 4,296 persons arrested, 54 per cent, according to the returns, were convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 52,971, whilst the recoveries amounted to only 35 per cent, as compared with 71 per cent in 1877. In addition to the 2 original suits and one appeal against Government left over at the end of last year, 3 original and one appeal were filed in addition during 1878-79. Two suits were decided in favour of Government, leaving three and two appeals still undisposed of. Litigation between private parties increased from 8,453 suits for disposal to 10,439, of which 6,727 involved claims of less than Rs. 500 in value. There were 8,657 suits decided, the value of those below Rs. 100 being Rs. 2,24,472. Twenty-seven thousand four hundred and thirty-six applications for execution were received, of which 8,783 were executed. Revenue suits were 768, or 37 fewer than in the previous year. Registrations were 8,164 against 6,474 last year, the receipts rising proportionately from Rs. 18,385 to Rs. 22,376. There are 5 town municipalities in this district. The receipts during the year were Rs. 47,836, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 47,429. The incidence per head on a population within municipal limits of 67,019 varied between Re. 0-5-0 and Re. 0-14-4.

**Production
and distribu-
tion.**

Forty miles of the B. B. & C. I. Railway lie within this District, and a complete system of feeders to the various stations is being carried out. Some of the produce, too, finds its way to the sea at Cambay. The total arable area is 482,299 acres, of which 380,169 are occupied, 348,467 acres being under crops. The rainfall was heavier than usual here, as in the surrounding districts, the registered fall being 42.18 inches against an average of 27.30 inches. Grubs and locusts destroyed part of the early crop, which was further damaged by the late and heavy rain. The area under cotton decreased by 2,376 acres, or 40 per cent. No advances were made to cultivators, either for stock or permanent improvements to their land. The prices of rice and bajri (millet) slightly fell, whilst that of wheat rose. Wages, however, remained stationary. The imports of food-grains exceeded the exports by 12,098 tons, contrary to the ordinary course of the trade of this District.

Public works.

Including an opening balance of Rs. 27,288, the receipts of the District Local Funds amounted to Rs. 1,50,612, and the expenditure to Rs. 1,27,292. The chief works undertaken were the roads now under construction as railway feeders, and the improvement of village water-supply. Rs. 55,856 were spent on communications, new and old, and Rs. 31,857 on tanks and wells.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 19,76,563, of which Rs. 19,75,518 were realized within the year. The number of distrainments of property found necessary in cases of default was 91 against 108 last year. Excise receipts were Rs. 12,199, as compared with Rs. 16,511; the License-tax on trades and professions yielded a revenue of Rs. 1,28,782. Stamp revenue increased from Rs. 1,78,938 to Rs. 1,85,068, the improvement being in non-judicial transactions. The total revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 23,37,852, or Rs. 2-15-9 per head.

Revenue.

The registers show 17,689 births and 21,076 deaths, as compared with 20,869 births and 15,923 deaths last year. Public health was generally affected unfavourably by the character of the season, malarious fever proving fatal in an abnormal proportion of cases. Very few cases of cholera occurred, and those in merely a sporadic form. The number of patients relieved at the 6 dispensaries was 61,236, as compared 52,227 last year. Vaccination fell off, the total number of operations being 23,634 against 27,060.

Health and vital statistics.

No change took place in the number of schools in the District. The three superior schools were attended by 197 against 207 pupils, and the 187 primary institutions also show a decrease in number on the rolls from 14,723 to 13,521. The allotment of funds for education was Rs. 97,201, including the opening balance of Rs. 24,297. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 80,707, leaving a balance of Rs. 16,494.

Education.

PANCH MAHALS.

Area, 1,731 square miles; Population (1872), 240,743;

Land revenue (1878-79), Rs. 2,83,649.

The revenue survey system is being introduced into this District gradually. Seventy-seven villages of the north-eastern sub-division were settled during the year. Two talukas now remain unsettled. The area of unoccupied arable land is very large, but cannot be exactly computed before the completion of the survey measurements. It is estimated, however, to be at least 250,000 acres, some land having been thrown out of cultivation recently, in consequence of two successive unfavourable seasons. There are no minors' estates in charge of the revenue authorities, but three properties of Talukdars are under the direct management of Government.

Land.

The proportion of police to population is one to 308. The number of cognizable cases reported was 2,496, nearly 50 per cent more than in 1877; 3,270 people were arrested, of whom 85 per cent were subsequently convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 27,341, of which 45 per cent was recovered against 41 last year. The one suit pending against Government at the end of last year is still undecided for want of a special tribunal competent to try it. No fresh ones have been filed. One thousand and nine civil suits were on the files for disposal, of which 777 were settled. Six thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven of them were under Rs. 500 in value, mostly being

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of less than Rs. 100. Out of 954 decrees applied for, 654 were executed. Revenue cases numbered 35 against 53 in 1877. Registrations were 558 against 444, and the receipts from this source Rs. 1,557 against Rs. 1,246. There are two town municipalities, with a population, within municipal limits, of 22,113. The actual receipts of the year were Rs. 9,916, and the expenditure Rs. 9,305. The total balance at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 2,154. The incidence per head of this taxation was Rs. 0-5-10.

Production
and distribu-
tion.

Railway feeder roads have been made between the chief towns and the present terminus of the B. B. & C. I. branch line at Páli. The system will be completed when that line is further extended to the chief town of the District.

The culturable part of the surveyed sub-divisions has not yet been fully taken into occupation, and colonization on a large scale from the neighbouring District of Kaira is expected to follow the completion of a railway bridge across the river Mahi. The area actually under crops was 109,424 acres, out of an available area of 331,415 acres, of which 166,928 acres were occupied. The rainfall was 64.14 inches, or 68 per cent above the average of the preceding quinquennium. The early crops had to be sown in many cases twice, or even thrice over, on account of the heavy rain. Rice gave a good out-turn, and the cold-weather harvest, which, however, is not a heavy one in this District, was also above the average. The good crop of "mowra", on which the lower classes subsist during the hot weather, was the means of saving many from hardship. The only advances to cultivators made during the year were those specially sanctioned by Government in 1877 for the assistance of the Talavia immigrants. The unfavourable circumstances of the last two years have prevented the recipients of these sums from repaying the prescribed instalments; but it is believed that, after a year or two of good harvest, the colony will succeed in establishing itself prosperously in its new territory. Maize and rice fell in price, whilst that of bájri rose from 17 to 15 lbs. the rupee. Wages remained almost stationary, those of unskilled labour falling slightly, owing to the supply thrown by agricultural scarcity on the market.

Public works. Local Fund receipts amounted to Rs. 62,800, including an opening balance of Rs. 26,876. Besides the one-anna cess, the chief items of revenue were transit duties (Rs. 10,422) and tolls (Rs. 15,762), both of which fell off considerably, owing to the decline in the export trade. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 80,722, resulting in a debit against the funds of Rs. 17,922. The expenditure comprised Rs. 41,136 on communications, and Rs. 14,420 on water-supply.

Revenue. The land revenue for collection was Rs. 283,649 of which Rs. 256,996 were collected within the official year. Resort was had to distraint in the case of 347 defaulters, as compared with 3 the year before. Excise revenue again shows a falling off, and was Rs. 15,723 only. Stamp sales realized Rs. 21,484, as compared with Rs. 20,491, the increase being altogether in non-

judicial transactions. Forest revenue fell from Rs. 28,314 to Rs. 11,951, the cause being apparently the competition of foreign timber in the market, combined with a weaker demand. The expenditure on this department rose from Rs. 15,570 to Rs. 20,274, owing to temporary establishments having been entertained. The License-tax produced a revenue of Rs. 25,664 from 5,416 people. The total revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 3,25,696, showing an incidence of Re. 1-5-7 per head.

The registers show 4,809 births and 11,601 deaths against 5,261 and 4,354 respectively in 1877-78. The general distress, and liability consequent thereon to succumb to disease, are the causes to which an unusual mortality can be attributed. Malarious fever prevailed between September and February, whilst cholera was present in the District up to August. There is a dispensary and a civil hospital in different parts of the District. At the former, 6,644 patients were treated against 6,202 last-year. Vaccination fell off from 10,534 operations to 6,467.

Health and
vital statistica.

There are 39 primary schools, or 3 more than last year. The registered number of pupils rose from 2,395 to 2,522. The cost of these institutions was Rs. 13,367, which was met by an income of Rs. 15,709.

Education.

BROACH.

Area, 1,358 square miles; Population (1872), 350,322;
Land revenue (1878-79), Rs. 23,70,781.

The revenue survey system is in force throughout the District, and the city survey of Broach has been completed. At the end of the revenue year the area of arable land not yet taken up was 22,342 acres. A considerable extension of the cultivable area will in time be effected by means of reclamations from the sea, some of which are already in progress. No less than 28 minors' estates are being administered by the Collector, only one of them being of any considerable value.

Land.

The proportion of police to population is one to 840. The number of cognizable cases reported was 2,000 against 2,059. The number of persons arrested in these cases was 2,391, of whom 44 per cent were convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 31,301, of which 39 per cent was recovered. The circumstances of the year caused an increase in the number of minor offences against property; but crime generally was not more rife than in the previous year. Out of 6,910 suits for disposal, 4,316 involved property or claims of less than Rs. 500. Altogether 5,245 were settled. There were 15,479 applications for execution of decrees, 4,146 being wholly or partially executed. Revenue suits were 259. No fresh suit was filed against Government during the year, but the one pending from the end of 1877 has not yet been decided. The number of documents registered was 4,412 against 5,491, and the receipts from this source amounted to Rs. 11,997. There are three municipalities in the District, of which one is a city and the two others town corporations. The actual income of the year amounted to Rs. 58,962,

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and the expenditure to Rs. 91,405, the deficit being met out of balances, which were reduced at the end of the year to Rs. 7,079. The incidence of taxation upon a municipal population of 61,145 was between Re. 1-0-2 and Re. 0-3-6½.

Production
and distribu-
tion.

Twenty-eight miles of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway pass through the eastern portion of the District. One hundred and forty-seven miles of made road, 85 miles of which are partly bridged, were also open for traffic, and there are 92 miles of navigable estuary along the coast. The area of arable land actually under cultivation was 381,570 acres, out of 466,605 acres in occupation. The abnormally heavy rainfall of 67·65 inches, against an average of 37·71, caused a good deal of damage to the early crops, whilst the latter ones suffered much from the ravages of insects. The cotton crop was of good quality, but very unevenly distributed, and extraordinarily late in reaching maturity. The area under this staple fell off from 182,664 acres to 106,616, and was replaced by a later crop of cereals. Trade in cotton goods fell off greatly, and one of the mills in Broach had to be closed. The grain trade shows an increase of imports over exports to a large amount. The scarcity of wholesome food during parts of the season produced much disease and suffering. Relief-houses were found necessary in two central towns, and were kept open throughout the hot weather. Advances for the purchase of seed were made in the worst parts of the District to the amount of Rs. 1,341. The price of jowari, or the larger millet, which constitutes the staple food of the District, fell from 19 lbs. to 22 lbs. the rupee. The wages of unskilled labour followed the food rates to a certain extent, and were Re. 0-3-0 against Re. 0-3-3 per diem. Other wages were stationary.

Public works.

The actual receipts credited to Local Funds for public works during the year amounted to Rs. 1,77,896, of which Rs. 60,000 were on account of a loan from the public treasury. Against this sum, however, had to be set a deficit from the previous year of Rs. 81,827, reducing the available assets to Rs. 96,069. The expenditure was, in all, Rs. 1,04,979, the result being a second deficit of Rs. 8,910. The public works portion was thus distributed—communications, Rs. 43,963; a bridge, Rs. 7,275; water-supply, Rs. 12,777; and miscellaneous, Rs. 2,165. Medical charges absorbed Rs. 6,432, and establishments Rs. 16,998.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection amounted to Rs. 23,70,781, out of which Rs. 22,02,792 were realized by the end of the year, in addition to about Rs. 50,000 on account of the arrears of the preceding year; 9,966 notices were issued to defaulters; but, out of this number, it was only found necessary to have resort to distraint in 2,565 cases. The License-tax on trades and professions brought in Rs. 75,237 from 16,266 persons. Excise receipts were Rs. 76,485 against Rs. 73,300 last year, the increase being in still-head duty on country spirits. The revenue from stamps, both general and judicial, fell from Rs. 1,87,898 to Rs. 1,84,800, in consequence of the restriction of trade and general scarcity. There are no forests in Broach, but the proceeds of the sales of trees growing in unoccupied land are credited under this head,

the amount so brought to account this year being Rs. 1,178, or Rs. 110 less than in 1877-78. The total Government revenue amounted to Rs. 25,63,975, or Rs. 7-5-9 per head.

There are 4 dispensaries and a civil hospital open in this District. The aggregate attendance at these institutions was 31,551, as compared with 25,883 last year. The heavy rain caused a great deal of malarious fever in the low-lying districts, which proved fatal in a large number of instances. A peculiar disease resembling dropsy, also the result of the unhealthy season, became prevalent early in the year, and necessitated special measures for its repression. The numbers of births and deaths registered were respectively 6,168 and 7,455. Last year the corresponding entries were 6,014 and 6,950. Vaccination made no advance during this season, the primary operations having been only 7,461 against 9,373 last year, and re-vaccination performed in 197 cases only, as compared with 267. The cause of this decrease in numbers was the migration from two sub-divisions, where the scarcity was very severe.

Health and
vital statistica.

The assignment of Local Funds towards education was Rs. 1,14,727, including a balance of Rs. 53,929 from the previous year. The sum expended was Rs. 74,721, leaving a balance in hand of Rs. 40,006. The number of primary schools fell off from 209 to 206, the higher class of institutions remaining the same as last year, namely, two. The attendance at the former, also, decreased from 10,317 to 9,393. The girls' schools as well as the high and secondary schools suffered but slightly in attendance from the causes that affected the primary village schools.

Instruction.

SURAT.

Area, 1,588 square miles; Population (1872), 607,087;
Land revenue (1878-79), Rs. 25,00,664.

The revenue survey system is in force throughout the District. The city survey of three places has been completed. The area of arable land still available for occupation is 33,621 acres, most of which is situated in one sub-division only. The estates of ten minor and two lunatic wards are being managed by the Collector; none of these are of any great value or extent.

Land.

The proportion of police to population is one to 929. Serious crime was rather more frequent, though the actual number of offences reported was considerably less. The police arrested 3,535 persons against 3,771 last year. Of these, 42 per cent were convicted. The value of property recovered was 32 per cent of that recorded as stolen, as compared with 47 per cent last year. Six thousand seven hundred and forty-three suits were disposed of out of a total of 8,221. Two thousand four hundred and twenty-nine decrees were executed out of a total number of 9,908 applied for. Five thousand four hundred and seventy-seven of the cases instituted were of less than Rs. 500 in value. Suits against Government numbered 16, of which 7 were original and 9 appeals. Two original suits and 3 appeals were filed during the year. Decisions were passed in 3 original cases and 4 appeals; in five of these cases Government was successful, whilst 2 appeals were

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given in favour of the plaintiff. Four original suits and 5 appeals were undisposed of at the end of the year. Registrations were 4,089 against 4,347, and the receipts from this source Rs. 13,219, as compared with Rs. 12,814 last year. There are four municipalities in the District, of which one is a city corporation. The population within municipal limits is 132,970. The receipts amounted this year to Rs. 2,59,064, and the expenditure to Rs. 2,99,311, leaving a net cash balance of Rs. 10,375. The incidence per head of municipal taxation varied from Re. 0-11-8 to Re. 1-9-6, with a mean of Re. 1-1-6.

Production
and distribu-
tion.

The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway traverses the District for a distance of 73½ miles. There are also 78½ miles of road completely bridged and metalled, and 24½ prepared for fair-weather traffic only. Six rivers have estuaries navigable up to a certain distance varying between 13 and 50 miles, and aggregating, in all, 125 miles. The season was characterized by excessive rainfall, 89.31 inches having been registered against an average of 40. The injury thus caused to the autumnal crops of cotton and millet was very great; whilst, on the other hand, the rice crop derived from it an extraordinary stimulus. The later crops of millet and cotton promised fairly, but were much eaten by insects, so that the out-turn, on the whole, was scarcely up to that of an ordinary season. The arable area of the whole District is 722,712 acres, out of which 636,948 acres are taken up for cultivation, and 408,896 acres actually cultivated. Prices of labour, both skilled and unskilled, remained stationary at 8 annas per diem for the one, and 4 annas for the other. The condition of the day-labourers is said by the Collector to be above the average of many other districts. The price of jowári (large millet) slightly rose, but that of most other staple food-grains fell during the year. No advances for either permanent improvements or temporary relief were made.

Public works. The Local Funds receipts, including an opening balance of Rs. 72,013, amounted to Rs. 2,30,930. The expenditure was Rs. 1,92,783, of which Rs. 58,677 were spent on new works, comprising roads, bridges, tanks and wells, and Rs. 68,098 on repairs. Rs. 26,724 were repaid to Government on account of the loan for the Hope Bridge.

Revenue. The land revenue was Rs. 25,00,664, out of which Rs. 24,57,671 were realized within the official year. Excise revenue was Rs. 3,01,664, as compared with Rs. 3,72,047 in 1877-78, the decrease being attributed chiefly to the fact that the liquor farms were put up to auction for broken periods, instead of for the whole year. The License-tax produced a revenue of Rs. 82,137. Stamp receipts fell from Rs. 1,54,442 to Rs. 1,51,469, the decrease being in judicial transactions. Forest revenue, also, was not so large as in the previous year, being Rs. 83,548 against Rs. 1,18,645. The cause of the decrease is said to be the lower rates fetched by timber contracts and the smaller returns from firewood sales. The expenditure on this department also decreased by over Rs. 10,200 in consequence of the temporary discontinuance of

works on the Dáng roads. In order to realize the Government demands, distraint was enforced in 14 cases only. The total Government revenue amounted to Rs. 35,35,066, or an incidence per head of Rs. 5-13-2.

The number of births registered was 13,171, as compared with 13,736 last year, and 10,374 deaths are said to have taken place against 13,229. Cholera and fever were both prevalent in most parts of the District during several months of the year: The attendance at the 9 dispensaries rose from 47,799 to 51,904. Very few cases of small-pox occurred; but the vaccinator's work again shows a falling off, the operations performed being, in all, only 18,303, as compared with 20,756.

Health and
vital statistics.

Public instruction has made more progress in this District than in any other in the Presidency, though, owing to the amalgamation of two secondary schools into a single one, and the closing of 6 primary institutions on account of diminishing attendance, the total number of schools this year is only 296 against 304. The registered number of pupils, however, increased in the primary schools from 15,727 to 15,904, whilst there was a slight decrease of in the number of pupils on the rolls of the higher institutions.

Education.

THANA.

Area, 4,052 square miles; Population (1872), 847,424;
Land revenue (1878-79), Rs. 14,06,713.

The revenue survey is in force throughout the District. Rates that were originally guaranteed for ten years only in one of the wilder sub-divisions, have been continued during the year under review, pending the inquiries as to their working and effects that had been ordered by Government. The area of arable land not yet taken into cultivation shows this year a decrease, and amounts now to 61,884 acres, as compared with 63,914 in 1877-78. There are no minors' estates under the charge of the Collector, though one of his subordinates is administering a small property by direction of the Civil Court.

Land.

The proportion of police to population is one to 1,049. The number of cognizable cases reported was 6,459, or 69 more than last year. Out of 9,443 persons arrested, 38 per cent were convicted. The value of property stolen was returned at Rs. 51,936, of which 34 per cent was recovered. Thefts of forest produce and dacoities constituted the greater portion of the increase in crime. The number of sessions cases was very nearly the same as that in last year. The number of civil suits for disposal was 7,677, of which 5,839 were decided. Four thousand nine hundred and eighty of those instituted were of less than Rs. 500 in value. The value of those below Rs. 100 decided this year was Rs. 3,10,388. Revenue cases were 385, or only 4 less than in 1877. Only 2,663 decrees were executed, though applications were received for execution to the number of 13,093. Six original suits and 4 appeals were pending against Government at the beginning of the year. One

Protection.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

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fresh original suit and one appeal were filed subsequently. Four appeals and one original suit were decided in favour of Government, and one suit struck off. One appeal went against Government. Five original suits and one appeal remain to be heard. Registration transactions were 4,449 in number, or an increase of 805 over those of the preceding year, the receipts, also, being Rs. 12,658, or better than those of 1877-78 by Rs. 2,376. There are 9 town municipalities in the District, of which, however, one was not at work during the period under review. The population within municipal limits was 89,319. The actual receipts were Rs. 72,277, and the expenditure Rs. 74,239, leaving a credit balance of Rs. 3,621. The incidence of taxation per head varied from Re. 0-5-5 to Re. 0-14-9.

Production and distribution.

The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway passes through the District from north to south along the coast for 100 miles. The Great Indian Peninsula line absorbs most of the traffic along its north-eastern and south-eastern branches, both of which traverse different parts of this District. There are two trunk roads from Bombay to the chief passes in the Ghát range of mountains, and recently some smaller passes have been opened for traffic between this Collectorate and the Deccan Districts of Poona and Ahmednagar. Some parts in the north and east are now the only ones where means of communication are not fairly provided. The total area of arable land is 1,076,393 acres, of which 1,014,423 acres were in occupation during the year, 535,540 acres being actually under crops. The season, in spite of the abnormally heavy rainfall, was not an unfavourable one—especially for the rice, which forms the staple crop of the greater part of the District. The late duration of the rainy season, and the appearance of locusts in parts of the District were the only drawbacks to what would have otherwise been an excellent harvest. Advances for seed and cattle were made to the amount of Rs. 619 only. Wages of unskilled labour fell slightly, in spite of the rise that took place in the price of cereals; but, on the whole, both the wages themselves and the staple food of the wage-receivers continued much as they were last season.

Public works. Locals Funds receipts were Rs. 2,37,235, including a balance from last year of Rs. 88,789. Expenditure was Rs. 1,94,637, and the closing balance Rs. 42,598. Rs. 1,09,940 were spent on communications, and Rs. 29,999 on water-supply.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 14,06,713, of which Rs. 14,03,294 were collected within the year. Only in 188 cases was it necessary to have recourse to distraint in order to realize the Government demands. Excise revenue amounted to Rs. 4,61,336, as compared with Rs. 4,09,720. Stamp sales realized Rs. 1,45,242 against Rs. 1,53,048, there being an increase in receipts from non-judicial transactions, with a considerable falling off in court-fees. Forest revenue rose from Rs. 1,18,853 to Rs. 1,20,652, whilst the expenditure, chiefly owing to the larger subordinate conservancy establishment entertained, increased to Rs. 73,258, or Rs. 15,453 more than last year. The License-tax brought in

Rs. 51,488. The total revenue of the District was Rs. 23,98,441, or about Rs. 2-13-3 per head.

The District was, on the whole, more free from cholera and small-pox than last year, though these diseases were present in many parts, and carried off 1,470 and 46 persons respectively. There were also fewer deaths from fever. Fifteen thousand six hundred and forty-two births and 18,182 deaths were registered, as compared with 14,728 and 19,788 respectively last year. One more dispensary was opened this year, making altogether 11. The number of patients that attended at these institutions was, in all, 69,810, as compared with 69,246 last year. Vaccination made some progress, the number of operations having been 20,413 against 17,784 last year. Re-vaccination in particular shows a marked improvement.

Health and
vital statistics.

Superior schools were increased in number by one; there are, therefore, now 17 against 16. Primary schools show a reduction of one. The attendance at both increased—in the former to 2,578; in the latter to 4,842. The cost was Rs. 64,970, and the assignment Rs. 75,587.

Education.

KOLABA.

Area, 1,482 square miles; Population (1872), 350,405;
Land revenue (1878-79), Rs. 7,44,240.

The revenue survey system has been introduced throughout the District; 6,740 acres of arable land remain still unoccupied, and there are large tracts of salt waste in two sub-divisions suitable for reclamation. One minor's estate was in charge of the Collector during the year.

Land.

The proportion of police to population is one to 1,145. The number of cognizable offences reported decreased this year from 2,308 to 1,993. Of 2,272 persons arrested, 28 per cent were convicted. Rs. 13,636 worth of property was stolen, out of which 46 per cent was recovered. Litigation increased considerably, the number of suits instituted being 3,469, as compared with 2,854 in 1877. Two thousand four hundred and fifty-nine were below Rs. 500 in value, and the majority of those decided below Rs. 100. Application for execution of decrees was received in 8,416 cases, but only 1,712 were executed. Revenue cases were 123 against 184 last year. In addition to the 4 original suits against Government pending from the previous year, 2 original suits and an appeal were filed during the year. Three original suits were decided, all in favour of Government, so that three more and one appeal remained undisposed of at the end of 1878. Registrations were 2,441 against 2,528, and the receipts from this source Rs. 6,848, or more than last year by Rs. 472. The number of municipalities is 4 as last year, and the population they contain is 23,753. The income during the year was Rs. 22,800, and the expenditure Rs. 23,141; the opening balance was Rs. 9,099; the year closed, therefore, with a credit balance of Rs. 8,758. The average incidence of taxation was Re. 0-12-8 per head, varying from Re. 0-9-4 to Re. 1-3-8.

Protection.

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NORTHERN DIVISION.

Production and distribution.

The trade of this District is carried on almost entirely at the ports on the coast or estuaries, which latter are navigable for an aggregate distance of 66 miles; 48 miles of road are completed in all respects, and 114 miles are prepared for fair-weather traffic only. The total arable area is 480,330 acres, out of which 473,861 acres were in occupation, 299,474 acres being actually under crops. The rainfall here, as elsewhere in the neighbourhood, was abnormally heavy, but fell seasonably for the rice and other early crops. Cold-weather sowings are only undertaken in a few parts of the District; but, what there were, were injured to a considerable extent by locusts. No advances of either kind were made to cultivators. The price of the common rice, which is the staple food of the lower classes, rose from 18½ lbs. to 17 lbs. the rupee. Wages, however, continued almost stationary, a slight fall in those of skilled labour only being apparent.

Public works. Local Funds receipts were Rs. 73,538 against Rs. 80,626 last year. Expenditure was Rs. 35,619. Rs. 9,858 were spent on new works, chiefly roads and wells, and Rs. 17,137 on repairs to roads, tanks, and wells; Rs. 1,258 were assigned to road-side tree-planting.

Revenue. The land revenue for collection was Rs. 7,44,240, of which Rs. 7,43,840 were realized within the assigned period, without recourse to distraint in any instance. Excise receipts were Rs. 1,11,717 against Rs. 88,652. Forest revenue declined from Rs. 91,989 to Rs. 38,540, owing to smaller demand for the timber disposed of by that department. The expenditure was Rs. 51,185, as compared with Rs. 29,443, owing to the increased conservancy and protective establishment entertained. The stamp revenue was Rs. 74,574, or Rs. 1,599 more than in 1877-78. The increase is apparent in both judicial and general receipts. The License-tax produced Rs. 34,060 from 5,900 persons. The total Government revenue from all sources was Rs. 20,13,631, or about Rs. 5-1-2 per head.

Health and vital statistics.

Two outbreaks of cholera took place in one taluka, but neither of a bad type. Fever was the chief disease prevalent in the cold season. The 3 dispensaries were attended by 18,580 patients, as compared with 14,599. The number of births registered was 5,747, and of deaths 6,423, against 5,463 and 5,844 respectively in 1877. Vaccination operations were 8,178, as compared with 7,865 last year.

Education.

The number of educational institutions is the same as last year, one superior school having been added, and one primary school reduced. The attendance at both classes of establishments increased—at the former from 1,409 to 1,625; at the latter from 2,180 to 2,260. The girls' school at the head-quarter station, too, shows an improvement in this respect. The funds available for expenditure on public instruction were Rs. 36,322, including the opening balance of Rs. 9,413. The actual expenditure was Rs. 26,098, and the year closed with a balance of Rs. 10,024.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

Area, 39,351 square miles; Population (1872), 5,223,230;
Land revenue (1878-79), Rs. 115,70,810.

KHA'NDESH, NA'SIK, AHMEDNAGAR, POONA, SHOLA'PUR, SA'TA'RA.

KHA'NDESH.

Area, 10,162 square miles; Population (1872), 1,028,642;
Land revenue (1878-79), Rs. 31,10,150.

The revenue survey system has been introduced throughout the District, with the exception of some few wild forest villages in the west and north-west. A party of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India was at work in 7 talukas, and completed the topographical survey of a considerable portion of that area. The Dáng survey, for forest purposes, was also continued. No minors' estates are being administered by the Collector. The area of unoccupied arable land is 957,575 acres, or about 7,500 acres less than last year. Land.

The proportion of police to population is one to 597. Crime generally decreased during the year, as compared with last. Five thousand three hundred and ninety-four persons were arrested in cognizable cases, 54 per cent of whom were convicted. The value of property stolen was stated to be Rs. 1,40,469, of which 41 per cent was recovered, or a somewhat smaller proportion than last year. Litigation increased a good deal, as 23,314 suits were on the files for disposal, and 17,640 were settled, against 14,725. Sixteen thousand seven hundred and forty-six were instituted, involving claims of less than Rs. 500. Revenue cases were 528, as compared with 455. Six thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine decrees were executed wholly or partially out of 38,676 applied for. Three suits were filed against Government during the year, two of which were decided in favour of, and one against, Government. Registrations were 7,871, and receipts Rs. 17,557. Last year they were respectively 6,884 and Rs. 15,431. The District contains, as last year, 18 town municipalities, with an aggregate income of Rs. 1,40,105. The expenditure this year was Rs. 1,37,639, leaving a balance of Rs. 49,736. The average incidence per head, on a population within municipal limits of 130,255, was Re. 0-7-8, varying from Re. 0-2-5 to Re. 1-7-7. Crime Protection.

The G. I. P. Railway passes through the southern and eastern portions of the District for a distance of 123 miles. There are 105 miles of road completely bridged, and 194 miles suited for traffic in all seasons except times of flood. Most of the District, too, is provided with tolerable unmade roads fit for fair-weather traffic. Cultivation is steadily increasing; but a large area of good arable land is still available for occupation. Out of a total arable area of 3,409,248 acres, 2,603,073 were this year in occupation, Production and distribution.

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DIVISION.

2,440,546 acres being actually under crops. The rainfall was 43.49 inches, or more than double the average. The excess of moisture and want of sun-heat rendered the early harvest a very small one, whilst the later sowings, which promised better, were much injured by rats and locusts. Rs. 539 were advanced to cultivators for seed and cattle, and Rs. 700 for permanent improvements. Jowári (millet), which is the staple food of the labouring and lower classes generally, fell in price from 24 lbs. to 30 lbs. the rupee. The wages of unskilled labour showed a slight advance.

Public works.

The total Local Funds receipts, including the opening balance, were Rs. 2,14,973, whilst the expenditure was Rs. 1,68,376, comprising Rs. 73,315 on communications, Rs. 24,105 on water-supply, Rs. 5,250 on planting and maintaining trees by the road-sides, and Rs. 4,602 on rest-houses.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 31,10,150, of which Rs. 30,97,821 were realized within the official year, under a pressure of only 555 distraints, as compared with 1,253 last year. Excise revenue realized Rs. 2,54,468, or Rs. 46,718 less than in the year before. The receipts from sales of stamps were Rs. 3,97,017, or Rs. 76,861 above those of last year, the increase being apparent both in judicial and non-judicial transactions and due in great part to revival of litigation. Forest revenue was Rs. 88,068 against Rs. 80,549. The expenditure, also, increased from Rs. 41,071 to Rs. 52,345. The proceeds of the License-tax on trades and professions amounted to Rs. 1,59,815. The total Government revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 43,97,134, or Rs. 4-4-4 per head of population.

Health and
vital statistics.

Cholera prevailed in many parts of the District from May to October 1878, and special measures had to be taken to repress it. Out of about 12,500 seizures, 6,000 proved fatal. Small-pox appeared in a mild form for a short period, and fever was, as usual, prevalent in the western districts during the winter. The number of persons relieved at the dispensaries was 21,504 against 17,447. Twenty-two thousand nine hundred and forty births were registered, and 27,026 deaths, showing, as compared with last year's figures, a decrease of 1,118 births and an increase of 1,488 deaths. Vaccination shows a slight advance, the total number of operations having been 29,874 against 27,503 last year.

Education.

There is one superior school, with 128 pupils, against 146 last year. The number of primary schools increased by 8, but the attendance fell from 16,464 to 14,037. The funds available for educational purposes, including the past year's balance, amounted to Rs. 1,51,210, of which Rs. 86,879 were spent, leaving a balance of Rs. 64,331 at the end of the year.

NA'SIK.

Area, 8,140 square miles; Population (1872), 734,386;
Land revenue (1878-79), Rs. 14,85,876.

Land.

The Peint State, which lapsed to Government last year, is for the present administered as part of this District under special conditions rendered necessary by the nature of the country. The revenue survey system is in force throughout the Collectorate,

and revision operations are in progress in two of the sub-divisions. The area of arable land still available for occupation is 371,504 acres, most of which is situated in the poor and least remunerative tracts of the District. The Collector is in charge of one minor's estate of the annual value of about Rs. 11,500.

The proportion of police to population is one to 986. The number of offences reported was greater than last year, but there was a marked decrease in serious crime, especially gang robberies. Out of 4,678 persons arrested, 48 per cent were convicted. The value of property stolen was recorded as Rs. 43,516, and the percentage recovered was 47. Out of 12,401 suits on the files, 9,665, or about 400 more than last year, were disposed of. Nine thousand two hundred and ninety-eight of those instituted involved claims of small value. The number of applications for execution of decrees was 17,220, but only 4,577 were wholly or partly executed. Revenue suits were 441 as compared with 474 in 1877. Two original suits and one appeal against Government were pending at the beginning of the year, and an equal number of each was filed during the year. One original suit and one appeal were decided in favour of Government, and two suits and one appeal against them. One suit remains awaiting disposal. Registrations numbered 4,363, and brought in Rs. 3,365, as compared with 3,666 transactions, and Rs. 8,669 receipts in 1877-78. There are 6 town municipalities in the District, containing a population of 67,933 souls. The income of the year was Rs. 55,178, and the expenditure Rs. 57,843, the deficit being met out of balances, which were thus reduced to Rs. 13,652. The incidence per head of taxation varies between Re. 0-2-2 and Re. 1-7-4, the average being Re. 0-7-3.

Protection.

One hundred and twelve miles of the G. I. P. Railway pass through the District, and the stations are connected with the chief markets by means of good made roads. The western portions are, on the whole, the worst off for communications. Out of a total arable area of 2,263,686 acres,* 1,900,523 were in occupation, 1,617,313 being under crops, and the rest fallow. The price of food-grains remained nearly stationary, with the exception of that of bajri (millet), which forms the staple food of the lower classes, and which fell during the year. The wages of unskilled labour rose from Re. 0-2-3 to Re. 0-3-0. Rs. 595 were advanced to cultivators for the purchase of stock or seed, and Rs. 1,975 for permanent improvements on their holdings. The trade in brass and silk manufactures showed signs of improvement.

Production
and distribu-
tion.

The Local Funds show the year's receipts to have been Rs. 1,05,944, including the opening balance of Rs. 5,471, and the expenditure was Rs. 76,131, leaving a balance of Rs. 29,813. Rs. 27,944 were spent on roads, and Rs. 11,033 on improving the water-supply. Miscellaneous works and rest-houses absorbed Rs. 5,187.

Public works.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 14,85,876,* of which were realized Rs. 14,45,077 within the year. The number of distraints found necessary in cases of default was 1,429, as compared

Revenue.

* Including the Peint District.

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with 2,063 last year. Excise receipts were Rs. 1,22,796, as compared with Rs. 1,22,314 last year, there being an increase in the items of country spirit and opium. Stamp revenue was Rs. 2,02,252, showing a large increase over the revenue of last year, both in judicial and non-judicial transactions, but chiefly owing to increased litigation. The License-tax brought in Rs. 61,649. Forest revenue was Rs. 54,538 against Rs. 38,453; and the expenditure also rose from Rs. 21,841 to Rs. 37,343. The total revenue from all sources was Rs. 21,71,953, or about Rs. 2-15-3 per head.

Health and
vital statistics.

Sixteen thousand nine hundred and seventeen births and 21,831 deaths were registered during the year, as compared with 16,678 and 19,788 respectively the year before. Cholera was present in the greater part of the District for a few months, but not in a virulent form. The season was also an unfavourable one for the cattle, amongst which epizootic disease appeared on several occasions. There has been an addition of one dispensary to the six entered in last year's Report. The attendance at these institutions has, however, fallen from 19,693 to 17,955. Vaccination made some progress, the number of operations having increased from 15,242 to 16,947.

Education.

There is one High School and 158 primary schools, 6 more of the latter class having been opened during the year. The attendance at the High School increased from 128 to 151 but that at the lower institutions decreased from 7,953 to 7,459. The funds available for expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 79,174, of which Rs. 21,639 were the balance from the preceding year. Rs. 47,460 were spent during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 31,714.

AHMEDNAGAR.

Area, 6,647 square miles; Population (1872), 773,938;

Land revenue (1878-79), Rs. 19,41,256.

Land.

The revenue survey system is in force throughout the District. Revision operations were carried on during the year in 7 subdivisions. A party of the Topographical Survey of India was at work in the southern and eastern portions of the Collectorate. The arable area not yet taken up for cultivation is 168,214 acres, as compared with 169,483 last year. No minors' estates are under the management of the revenue authorities.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population is one to 1,246. Serious crime was less this year than last, though the actual number of cognizable offences reported was greater, on account of an increased activity in suppressing nuisances and other minor offences. Dacoity and offences against property show a large decrease. The value of property stolen was returned as Rs. 53,723, and the proportion recovered rose from 34 to 40 per cent. The original suit pending against Government at the end of last year was decided in favour of the defendants, and no fresh litigation of this description occurred. Between private litigants, 10,523 suits came on the files, of which 7,699 were

settled. Over $\frac{1}{2}$ of those instituted affected claims of less than Rs. 500 in value. Executions were applied for in 21,171 cases, but enforced in 2,535 only.* Revenue cases fell to 810 from 347. Registrations were 3,833, and receipts Rs. 8,934, against 3,690 and Rs. 8,475 last year. One city and two town municipalities have been established. The aggregate population within municipal limits was 46,735. A new town municipality was sanctioned during the year, but has not yet begun operations. The receipts amounted to Rs. 63,423, and the expenditure to Rs. 58,979, or an incidence varying from Re. 1-1-7 to Re. 1-7-2 per head, or an average, for the three corporations, of Re. 1-4-3.

The State chord line of railway from Dhond to Manmád runs through the District from south to north for a distance of 122 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. There are 81 miles of bridged and metalled road, 270 miles of road partly bridged, and 81 miles of made road suited at present for fair-weather traffic only. The total arable area is 2,583,381 acres, out of which 2,415,167 acres were taken up in 1878-79, about 1,932,452 acres being under crops. The rainfall was 24.90 inches against an average of 23.31. The early crops, though somewhat choked with weeds on account of the heavy rain of September, and eaten by locusts and other insects in the southern subdivisions, were, throughout the greater part of the District, quite equal, on the whole, to the average. The cold-weather harvest was inferior on account of the damage done by rats. Fodder was abundant in all parts. Rs. 3,782 and Rs. 1,350 were advanced to cultivators for stock and permanent improvements respectively. The prices of the two sorts of millet that form the staple food of the lower classes here fell from 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. to 23 lbs. the rupee. The wages of unskilled labour, however, remained the same, or Re. 0-2-6 per diem.

Production
and distribu-
tion.

The receipts of the Local Funds amounted to Rs. 1,17,681, including balance, whilst the expenditure was Rs. 73,602. Rs. 27,838 of this sum was spent on communications, Rs. 4,315 on rest-houses, Rs. 1,204 on water-supply, and Rs. 2,324 on roadside tree-planting.

Public works.

The land revenue for collection amounted to Rs. 19,41,256, of which Rs. 16,57,685 were realized within the year. Excise receipts were Rs. 34,040, as compared with Rs. 40,010. Stamp sales produced Rs. 1,74,199, or Rs. 21,322 more than last year, owing to increased litigation and brisker trade. The License-tax revenue amounted to Rs. 73,921, collected from 11,939 persons. Forest receipts were Rs. 10,250 against Rs. 9,063, and the expenditure Rs. 21,419, as compared with Rs. 11,318, the increase being on account of additional establishment for protection and conservancy. In order to realize the Government demands, distraint was found necessary in 226 cases. The total Government revenue amounted to Rs. 19,53,743, or Rs. 2-8-4 per head of population.

Revenue.

Cholera was prevalent between July and November 1878, and was fatal in 1,850 cases; but in other respects the health of the people was good. There are now 3 dispensaries against one the

Health and
vital statis-
tics.

year before. The attendance at them reached 9,196 against 2,529 last year. There were 12,275 births and 28,441 deaths registered, as compared with 20,296 and 25,804 respectively in 1877. Vaccination operations were 17,250 against 16,828 last year.

Education.

In consequence of the re-opening of schools temporarily closed during the famine, there has been an increase of 6 in the number of primary schools, but the attendance fell from 7,401 to 7,171. The secondary and high schools, 3 in all, remain as before, but show a falling off of 27 in the registered number of pupils. The funds available for education were Rs. 61,529, but the expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,552 more than that sum.

POONA.

Area, 5,099 square miles ; Population (1872), 907,235 ;

Land revenue (1878-79), Rs. 16,34,668.

Land.

The revenue survey system is in force throughout the District, and revision operations are in progress in two of the talukas. New rates were introduced, but not levied in 57 villages this year. Seventy-four thousand six hundred acres of arable land remain unoccupied, as compared with 61,770 last year. The difference being due to emigration or the abandonment by raya of their holdings. There are no minors' estates under the charge of the revenue authorities.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population is one to 832. Numerically speaking, cognizable crime increased considerably this year ; but, with the exception of dacoities, serious offences were not more frequent or grave than in the previous year. Organized gangs of the predatory tribes committed several extensive raids in this and the adjacent districts ; but on the capture of the chief parties concerned, these raids, for the most part, ceased. Six thousand eight hundred and nine persons were arrested in cognizable offences during the calendar year 1878, of whom 50 per cent were convicted. Most of the dacoities above mentioned took place during the year 1879, and do not, therefore, come into the scope of the returns of the period now under review. Rs. 1,27,958 worth of property was stolen, of which 47 per cent was recovered. Out of 18,146 suits on the files the Civil Courts disposed of 14,814. Thirteen thousand three hundred and ninety-seven were instituted for property or claims of less than Rs. 500 in value. No less than 30,772 applications for execution of decrees were received, and 14,685 were wholly or partially enforced, chiefly the latter. Revenue suits were 563 against 616. In addition to 4 original suits and 4 appeals against Government pending from last year, 2 original suits were filed during the year. All 10 of these disputes were decided in favour of Government, leaving none outstanding. Registrations and receipts were respectively 6,893 and Rs. 20,155 against 5,841 and Rs. 16,769 last year. The District contains one city and 11 town municipalities, with an aggregate population of 147,878, and a revenue for the year amounting to Rs. 1,84,565, or Re. 1-3-11 per head, varying from Re. 0-3-7 to Re. 1-12-9. The expenditure was Rs. 1,66,855.

The G. I. P. Railway traverses the District from north-west to south-east for 110 miles. There are 330 miles of road open for traffic in all weathers, and 322 suited only for fair-weather use, and liable to be blocked by floods in the rainy season. Out of a total arable area of 1,936,510 acres, 1,861,631 were in occupation during the season, 1,491,640 acres being actually cropped. The rainfall was 34.48 inches, as compared with an average of about 25 inches. The early crops in the western sub-divisions were good; those in the eastern very poor, owing to the unfavourable time at which the rain fell. Locusts, also, did some damage in that direction. The cold-weather harvest was average in the western part of the District, but in the eastern was almost entirely destroyed by rats. The Nira canal works were kept open for purposes of relief during the year, and were resorted to by a great number of the lower classes of agriculturists. No advances were made to occupants for either permanent improvements or stock and seed. The price of jowári and bájri, the two staples of the District, fell somewhat, but wages remained stationary.

The funds available for local public works amounted, with balance, to Rs. 1,75,296, whilst Rs. 1,42,424 were spent. Rs. 18,165 were expended on new works, and Rs. 35,995 on repairs, chiefly on communications and water-supply. Public works.

The land revenue for collection amounted to Rs. 16,34,668, of which Rs. 11,64,661 were recovered within the year. Recourse was had to distraints in 714 cases. Excise receipts were Rs. 2,40,295, as compared with Rs. 2,10,314 last year. Forest revenue fell from Rs. 36,205 to Rs. 25,905. The proceeds of stamp sales were Rs. 2,72,742, as compared with Rs. 2,56,442, the improvement being less marked in judicial than in general transactions. The License-tax yielded Rs. 1,04,411. The total amount of Government revenue was Rs. 23,62,306, having an incidence of Rs. 2-9-7 per head of population. Revenue.

The registers show 12,041 births and 30,168 deaths, as compared with 17,167 and 27,489 last year. The public health was generally good during the year. The attendance at the 10 dispensaries rose from 54,111 to 58,902. Vaccination operations were 17,809, or 914 more than last year. Health and vital statistics.

The number of schools of superior grade was 19, or one less than last year. Two fresh primary schools were established, making 152 in all. Attendance fell off slightly in each class of institutions, there being 2,925 against 3,044 in the one, and 5,422 against 5,490 in the primary schools. The cost of these schools is not ascertainable at present, in consequence of the destruction by fire of the records relating to them. Education.

SHOLAPUR.

Area, 4,499 square miles; Population (1872), 718,034;
Land revenue (1878-79), Rs. 16,66,860.

The survey system is in force throughout the District. A party of the Topographical Survey of India measured and completed the

mapping of a considerable portion of the southern sub-divisions. The area of arable land not in occupation is 36,660 acres, having increased owing to the famine and the hardships of the two preceding years. There are no minors' estates under the charge of Government.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population is one to 1,330. Crime decreased considerably, specially as regards the offences of murder and gang robbery. The number of persons arrested in cognizable cases was 4,490, of whom 68 per cent were convicted. The value of stolen property was Rs. 95,409, and the proportion of recoveries was 52 per cent. The number of civil suits disposed of was 5,555 out of a total of 6,618, or a considerable increase over last year's results. Two-thirds were for small amounts. Execution was applied for in 7,814 cases and enforced in 2,124. Revenue suits increased in number from 259 to 356. Government was not concerned in any litigation during the year. Registration transactions were 4,951, and the receipts Rs. 11,532. Last year they were respectively 3,627 and Rs. 8,763. The number of municipalites is 8, 7 of which are town corporations. The aggregate population within municipal limits is 109,967, paying revenue to the amount of Rs. 1,20,710, which thus falls at the rate of Re. 0-10-4 per head, varying from Re. 0-3-1 to Rs. 2-7-9. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,29,617, and the balance remaining was Rs. 24,492.

Production and distribution.

The G. I P. Railway passes through the District, and road connect its several stations with the outlying towns. The country being level, communication in most parts is easy. The total area cultivable is 2,174,113 acres, out of which 2,136,989 were in occupation during the year under review, the area actually under crops being 1,540,064 acres. The early sowings were almost entirely destroyed by the heavy rain of October, which, also, prevented a good deal of land being taken up for the later crops. These, however, were more successful, but had to be removed before they were ripe, on account of the damage done to them by rats. The ravages of these vermin were the principal feature of the year. The scarcity of home-grown seed and food thus caused, rendered measures of relief necessary on the part of Government. Advances for the purchase of seed and cattle were made to the amount of Rs. 8,120, and Rs. 1,000 were granted for permanent improvements. Last year no less than Rs. 91,656 were advanced for the first-mentioned purpose. The price of wheat and jowari (millet) rose, the latter being again at 19 lbs. the rupee, as in 1876-77. Wages, both of skilled and unskilled labour, remained stationary.

Public works.

The actual receipts on account of Local Funds amounted to Rs. 41,801, but against this sum was charged the debit balance of 1877-78, amounting to Rs. 14,006, whilst the expenditure of the year of Rs. 50,565. The decrease in income, amounting to Rs. 17,809, is owing to the famine, when collections of land revenue were postponed to a very large extent. The greater part of the expenditure was on roads and rest-houses.

Revenue.

The land revenue, as settled for the year, amounted to Rs. 16,66,860, of which, however, only Rs. 9,49,606 could, under the circumstances of the season, be collected within the prescribed

period. The number of cases in which resort was had to distraints was 742 against 397 the year before. Excise revenue was Rs. 71,479, as compared with Rs. 95,581 last year; but as the system under which this branch of revenue is managed has been materially changed during the year in this Collectorate, the actual decrease is by no means as great as might be inferred from the above figures. Stamp receipts increased under both heads from Rs. 1,07,825 to Rs. 1,27,579, there having been a slight revival of business and litigation during the year. Forest receipts were Rs. 2,640, as compared with Rs. 2,665. The expenditure was Rs. 7,766 against Rs. 4,395. The License-tax brought in Rs. 70,155. The total Government revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 18,23,157, or Rs. 2-8-7 per head of population.

Public health was not good during the year. Cholera prevailed during the hot weather and early rains of 1878, followed by fever of a bad type. The number of births registered was 6,425, and deaths 32,163. Last year, 12,906 births and 42,233 deaths were recorded. The four dispensaries afforded medical relief to 35,853 patients against 28,015 last year. Vaccination again decreased from 16,148 operations to 13,634.

Health and
vital statistics.

The attendance at the 103 primary schools increased from 3,676 to 3,822. The higher institutions were reduced in number from 6 to 5 and the attendance fell off from 715 to 362. The educational funds of the District show a revenue of Rs. 46,097, and to expenditure of Rs. 29,252, with a closing balance amounting to Rs. 16,845.

Education.

SATARA.

Area, 4,804 square miles; Population (1872), 1,061,002;
Land revenue (1878-79), Rs. 17,32,000.

The revenue survey system has been introduced throughout the Government villages of this District. Three hundred and seventy-three alienated villages still remain unsettled. A party of the Topographical Survey completed a large scale map of the chief town in addition to other district work. The area of arable land not in occupation is returned at 38,664 acres. Part of this, however, is not available for cultivation, as, being situated in the hilly portions of the District, it has been selected for forest purposes. The revenue authorities administered the estates of two minors during the year.

Land.

The proportion of police to population was one to 1,096. A great decrease is apparent in crime of every sort, as compared with last year. The number of persons arrested in cognizable offences was 5,447, of whom 57 per cent were convicted. The value of stolen property was Rs. 67,673, out of which 45 per cent was recovered. The number of suits decided by the Civil Courts was 9,063, or 31 less than last year. Out of a total number for disposal of 12,133, 7,105 were for small amounts. Execution was applied for in 15,745 cases, and wholly executed in 1,543 and partially in 2,295 instances. Revenue cases were 811, against 927 last year. Three suits were instituted against Government during the year, of

Protection.

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which one was decided in favour of Government, and two remained undisposed of at the end of the year. Registrations numbered 8,034, as compared with 7,391, and the proceeds were Rs. 18,796 against Rs. 16,872. There are 13 town municipalities in this District, with a collective income of Rs. 76,262. The expenditure was altogether Rs. 69,381, and the net balance Rs. 19,147. The incidence of taxation varied from Re. 0-1-7 to Re. 1-9-7.

Production and distribution.

The District is traversed by 197½ miles of bridged and metalled road, and by 739½ miles of fair-weather road. The occupied area was 1,410,219 acres, out of a total cultivable of 1,448,968 acres. The area actually under crops was 1,067,141 acres. The season, as in the adjacent Collectorates, was characterized by unusually heavy rain in October, which damaged the monsoon crops to the extent of about three-eighths. The cold-weather harvest was attacked by rats and locusts in the eastern districts, but yielded, on the whole, better results than the early sowings. Rs. 2,045 were advanced for seed and cattle, and Rs. 1,050 for permanent improvements to the land. The price of jowári, (greater millet,) the staple grain, fell from 16 to 18 lbs. the rupee, but very little variation took place in the wages of unskilled labour.

Public works.

Local Funds receipts were Rs. 1,40,992, including balance, and Rs. 76,906 were expended, leaving a credit balance, at the end of the year of Rs. 64,086. Rs. 38,905 were spent on communications, Rs. 5,482 on water-supply, and Rs. 1,483 on road-side tree-planting.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 17,32,000, of which Rs. 15,76,643 were realized within the year, only 63 distraints having been found necessary. Excise revenue was Rs. 35,329. Forest receipts were Rs. 24,971 against Rs. 34,460, and the expenditure Rs. 34,488 against Rs. 18,952. Stamp sales realized Rs. 2,08,357, as compared with Rs. 1,81,443, the increase being in both judicial and general transactions. The License-tax brought in Rs. 1,08,096 from 19,577 assessments. The total Government revenue amounted to Rs. 20,33,387, showing an incidence of Re. 1-14-0 per head of population.

Health and vital statistics.

No epidemic disease visited this District during the period under review, that is, between July 1878 and June 1879, though fever here, as elsewhere, proved abnormally fatal during the winter. The number of patients treated at the 7 dispensaries was 28,592, as compared with 24,897 the year before. Births were 19,047, and deaths 46,838, as compared with 23,908 and 39,116 respectively last year. The number of vaccination operations performed was 25,334 against 31,605.

Education.

Two schools of the superior grades were closed this year, making the total 19, with a registered number of 2,175 pupils. Primary schools were 199 in number against 192 last year, and the number of pupils on the rolls rose from 7,522 to 7,795. The expenditure on education was Rs. 66,756, out of an allotment of Rs. 89,986, leaving a balance of Rs. 23,230 at the close of the year.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Area, 22,877 square miles; Population (1872), 4,160,366;

Land revenue (1878-79), Rs. 70,96,820.

BELGAUM, DHA'EWAL, KALADGH, KA'NARA, RATNA'GIRI.

BELGAUM.

Area, 4,593 square miles; Population (1872), 938,750;

Land revenue (1878-79), Rs. 12,99,372.

The survey system is in force throughout the District. Revision operations are in progress in two talukas, but no resettlement was made during the year. The area of arable land not now taken up for cultivation is returned at 87,071 acres, or about 7,000 acres more than last year. Most of this is of the poorest description to be found in the District, and remunerative only in a good season. No minors' estates are in charge of the revenue authorities. Land.

There is one policeman to 1,403 of the population. Cognizable crimes were somewhat less than in 1877; but serious offences were still frequent, there having been 12 murders and 4 dacoities entered as true cases. Out of 3,266 persons arrested by the police, 61 per cent were convicted. Rs. 54,500 worth of property is recorded as having been stolen, out of which 79 per cent was recovered. The number of suits for disposal was 5,930, 4,233 of which were settled. Applications for execution of decrees were 4,934 in number, of which 2,627 were partially and only 625 wholly executed. The revenue cases fell off from 281 to 215. No suits were brought against Government, but one has been instituted on behalf of Government against private parties regarding land. Registrations were 4,380 against 4,818, and the proceeds Rs. 10,415 as compared with Rs. 10,686 last year. There are 7 municipalities in the District, one of which is temporary, and established merely for the purposes of conservancy and sanitation on the occasion of a large annual fair. The population of the other six collectively is 73,994. The income for the year was Rs. 49,837, and the expenditure Rs. 47,484, with a closing credit balance of Rs. 21,976. The average incidence of taxation and revenue was Rs. 0-7-8, varying from Rs. 0-2-5 to Rs. 0-13-6. Protection.

There are 184 miles of road completely bridged and metalled, and 816 miles fitted for fair-weather traffic only. Traffic passes in great measure by the Ghát highways to the ports of Ratnagiri and Kánara. The rainfall was much above the average in all but two of the talukas, and fell late enough to do injury to the autumn crops. Rice, however, yielded a very good out-turn. Rats and locusts appeared later in the season, and consumed a great deal of the standing grain. The season was unfavourable to the cotton, and, though the area under this plant was considerably larger than that of the year before, the yield was a good deal smaller. Advances were made for seed and cattle to the amount of Rs. 381, and Rs. 500 were granted for permanent Production and distribution.

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improvements. Rice fell slightly in price, but the greater millet, which is the common food of the agricultural classes, rose from 26 lbs. to 19 lbs. the rupee. Wages, however, did not follow this variation, but remained stationary at annas 8 and annas 3 for skilled and unskilled labour respectively.

Public works. Local Funds receipts, including balance, were Rs. 1,10,049, and expenditure Rs. 52,147, the year closing with a balance of Rs. 57,902. Rs. 28,318 were spent on communications, Rs. 4,304 on water-supply, and Rs. 2,811 on road-side tree-planting.

Revenue. The land revenue for collection was, in all, Rs. 12,99,372, of which Rs. 12,56,667 were realized by the close of the year. Three hundred and sixteen distrains were enforced in cases of default against 4 in each of the two previous years. Excise revenue was Rs. 91,943, as compared with Rs. 1,06,164. Sales of stamps produced Rs. 1,29,440, as compared with Rs. 1,35,194 last year. Contrary to what was the case in most other districts, the decrease here is in non-judicial transactions only, court fees having increased to a considerable extent. The License-tax produced a revenue of Rs. 97,018. Forest receipts rose from Rs. 95,383 to Rs. 1,07,856. The expenditure also increased from Rs. 46,027 to Rs. 57,060. The total revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 20,68,322, or about Rs. 2-3-3 per head of population.

Health and
vital statistics.

A few isolated cases of cholera occurred early in the season, and fever was more prevalent than usual in the cold weather. Beyond this, no special cause is alleged for the increased mortality shown in the returns. The number of births was 13,296, or about one-half those of the previous year. Deaths were 61,146 against 51,815. The number of patients attending the 4 dispensaries was 20,098, as compared with 14,600. Vaccination operations were 14,051 against 16,006.

Education.

The two superior schools show a registered number of pupils of 197 against 211 last year. Sixteen primary schools have been added, accompanied by an increase in the number of pupils from 6,973 to 7,511. The cost of these schools was Rs. 40,146, out of an available fund of Rs. 63,544.

DHARWAR.

Area, 4,565 square miles ; Population (1872), 988,037 ;

Land revenue (1878-79), Rs. 22,92,544.

Land.

The revenue survey system is in force throughout the District. Revision operations are now in progress, and the new rates were introduced during the year into 377 villages of 5 talukas. The city survey of Dhárwar and Hubli is also being carried on ; but though the measuring and field work is far advanced, the inquiry into titles still remains in great measure to be undertaken. The area of arable land not yet occupied for cultivation was 106,096 acres, or slightly more than last year. There are 4 minors' estates of considerable revenue under the Collector's charge.

The proportion of police to population is one to 1,317. There is a marked decrease in crime of all sorts, though murders and dacoities were still frequent. Out of 4,104 persons arrested in cognizable offences, 52 per cent were subsequently convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 67,416, of which 45 per cent was recovered. Of 4,975 cases on the files, 3,453 affected property of less than Rs. 500 in value, 4,334 cases were decided against 3,464 last year. One hundred and thirty revenue cases, or 43 fewer than last year, were instituted. Of 4,233 applications for execution, 1,640 were partially and 508 wholly, or altogether nearly one-half were enforced. No fresh suits were filed against Government. Of the two original cases and four appeals pending from previous years, one of the original and three of the appellate suits were decided in favour of the defendants, leaving one of each class to be disposed of at the end of the year. Registrations were 3,627, and receipts Rs. 7,889 against 4,407 and Rs. 8,870 last year. There are 6 town municipalities in existence, and 3 more have been sanctioned by Government, but not yet established. The aggregate population is 109,865, and the revenue Rs. 1,07,552, or an average of Re. 0-15-7 per head. The disbursements amounted to Rs. 98,269.

There is no railway at present open in this District, though the survey of one from Bellári has been prepared. Few districts, however, are better provided with good roads suitable for the local traffic, which passes, for the most part, westward towards the coast. Trade was unfavourably affected by the short cotton crop and the ravages caused by rats to the produce usually exported. The failure of the Kárwár cotton company, also, deprived the cotton-growers of the benefit of a large and conveniently situated consumer of their raw produce. The total area arable in the whole District amounts to 1,656,189 acres, out of which 1,549,850 were in occupation during the year, 1,309,137 acres being under crops. The area under cotton was 479,490 acres, as compared with 449,569 last year. The rainfall of 1878 was 39.76 inches, or about 7 inches above the average. It fell late and somewhat unfavourably for the early sowings of grain, though producing an abundant supply of fodder. The cold-weather harvest was to a large extent devoured by rats, and yielded but a very small out-turn. No advances were made to cultivators this year. The price of great millet (jowári), the staple food of the lower agricultural classes, fell from 24 lbs. to 28 lbs. the rupee, the fall in rice being still more marked. Wages, however, of both skilled and unskilled labour, exhibited a slight upward tendency, owing, probably, to the revival of agricultural prospects, and the consequent increasing demand for labour.

Local public works receipts amounted to Rs. 2,24,272, including an opening balance of Rs. 75,054, and the expenditure Rs. 1,12,027. Rs. 65,129 were spent on communications, Rs. 3,349 on water-supply, Rs. 2,215 on rest-houses, and Rs. 5,421 on road-side tree-planting.

The land revenue, as settled for the year, amounted to Rs. 22,92,544, of which Rs. 22,64,225 were realized within the year.

Distrainment was resorted to in 480 cases. Excise revenue rose from Rs. 1,13,344 to Rs. 1,15,259. Stamp sales show an increase of from Rs. 1,27,536 to Rs. 1,34,692, entirely in judicial transactions. Forest receipts were Rs. 24,791, or Rs. 7,634 better than last year; whilst the expenditure in this department was Rs. 20,274, or Rs. 526 less than in 1877-78. The License-tax brought in Rs. 1,23,541. The total Government revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 25,19,343, or Rs. 2-8-9 per head of population.

Health and
vital statistics.

Ten thousand four hundred and seventy-six births and 71,028 deaths were registered, as compared with 28,769 and 57,581 respectively last year. Seventeen thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight patients were treated at the three dispensaries against 38,440 the year before. Malarious fever was prevalent in the eastern parts of the District, but no other epidemic is reported. Vaccination again fell back from the number of operations performed in the year previous. This year only 13,257 were performed against 18,696 last, and 24,055 the year before.

Education.

In addition to an Industrial school attended by 32 pupils, there are in the District 2 schools of a superior and 254 of the primary grade, as compared with 4 of the former and 170 of the latter in 1877-78. The attendance registered at each class respectively was 239 against 298, and 9,639 against 7,797. The educational fund shows an income of Rs. 1,38,696, and an expenditure of Rs. 62,025, with a balance of Rs. 76,621.

KALADGL.

Area, 5,696 square miles; Population (1872), 816,037;

Land revenue (1878-79), Rs. 16,88,049.

Land.

The survey system is in force throughout this District. Revision operations are in progress in one sub-division, and the new rates were introduced into 39 villages. The arable area not yet taken up for cultivation is shown in the returns as 90,724 acres; but owing to the number of holdings abandoned by pauper occupants or confiscated in satisfaction of arrears of revenue, there will be a still larger vacant area recorded at the close of the year's records. No minors' estates were under the charge of the revenue officers.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population is one to 1,306. Crime diminished considerably this year, as compared with last. There were, however, 6 murders and 31 dacoities inquired into. The number of persons arrested in cognizable cases was 4,019, out of whom 60 per cent were subsequently convicted. The value of stolen property was entered as Rs. 78,115, and the proportion of recoveries 43 per cent. The work of the Civil Courts showed a considerable increase, 2,835 cases having been decided against 1,698 last year. The total for disposal was 3,230. The majority of suits filed affected property or claims of below Rs. 500 in value. One thousand seven hundred and sixty-four decrees were executed wholly or in part, out of 2,545 cases in which application was made. Revenue cases were 133, or 8 fewer than in 1877. The two original suits pending against Government from last year have been decided in favour of the

defendants, and no fresh ones have been filed. Registrations were 1,960 against 2,386, and receipts Rs. 4,347 against Rs. 4,510. The District contains 4 town municipalities, with an aggregate population within their limits of 43,639. The receipts amounted to Rs. 25,439, and the expenditure to Rs. 23,033, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 12,139. The average incidence per head of municipal taxation was Re. 0-7-7, varying between Re. 0-3-3 and Re. 0-9-11.

No railroad is at present open in this District, which is intersected by one trunk road and several branches. There are 42 miles of road complete in all respects, and 377 more ready for fair-weather traffic only. An area of 2,078,769 acres, out of a total arable of 2,169,493 acres, was occupied during this year, the area actually cropped being 1,576,855 acres. The rainfall was 35.20, as compared with 30.7 last year, and an average of 23.53 during the preceding quinquennium. Excessive rain in October damaged what would otherwise have been a good harvest of the early crops, whilst the cold-weather sowings as well as the cotton were destroyed, to the extent of nearly one-half, by swarms of rats. The area under cotton decreased from 218,465 acres to 162,402 acres. The condition of the people, after one year of famine succeeded by one of indifferent harvest, was not such as to enable the poorer classes to withstand the hardships of a third season below the average, and Government thought it advisable to undertake measures of relief, in the way of both charity and employment. The sum advanced to cultivators for seed or stock was Rs. 10,840, as compared with Rs. 38,882 so advanced last year. The market prices of millet and wheat rose considerably, the former from 23 lbs. to 24 lbs. the rupee; the latter from 12 to 8 lbs. Wages, however, both of skilled and unskilled labour, remained stationary.

Production
and distribu-
tion.

The chief work opened for purposes of famine relief was the Sholapur and Bijapur railway, the earth-work of which was begun in April 1879. The receipts of the Local Funds amounted to Rs. 90,022, including an opening balance of Rs. 14,552. Rs. 67,588 were expended—Rs. 42,442 being on new works, and Rs. 5,963 on repairs. Rs. 35,976 were spent on communications, and Rs. 2,196 on water-supply.

Public works.

The land revenue for collection, including arrears, amounted to Rs. 16,88,049, according to the usual settlement, and, of this sum, Rs. 11,18,607 were collected. Much of the balance has been postponed with the sanction of Government, owing to the disappointing agricultural results of the season of 1878-79. The number of cases in which distraint was found necessary was 1,156. Excise revenue was Rs. 46,152. Stamp sales yielded Rs. 76,207, as compared with Rs. 66,113 last year, the increase being in judicial transactions. Forest receipts were Rs. 2,479 against Rs. 1,162, and the expenditure was Rs. 8,148, as compared with Rs. 6,849. The receipts from the License-tax amounted to Rs. 70,204. The total Government revenue was Rs. 23,26,630, or about Rs. 2-13-7 per head.

Revenue.

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vital statistics.

Cholera prevailed during the early months of the year, but not to any very great extent. Fever was also prevalent, but in a much milder and less fatal form than that which it assumed last year. Ulcers of a bad type were the chief disease of the year. The number of deaths from all causes was 65,131, and of births 4,234. Last year the figures registered were 39,582 deaths and 24,653 births. There are now four dispensaries, which afforded relief to 12,826 patients, as compared with three last year, attended by 10,855. Vaccination operations again show a decrease in numbers, being 10,785 against 16,504.

Education.

There is one superior school, with an attendance of 39, as compared with 28 last year. Primary schools number 140, or 17 more than in 1877-78, and the pupils registered are now 5,215, as compared with 4,691. The funds available for educational purposes were Rs. 58,543, of which Rs. 34,263 were spent during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 24,280.

KANARA.

Area, 4,235 square miles; Population (1872), 393,406;

Land revenue (1878-79), Rs. 8,64,081.

Land.

The original survey is in progress in this Collectorate. During the year, operations were carried on in two sub-divisions below the Gháts, and in three above. The introduction of the new rates into about 120 villages will probably take place next year. Until the survey is complete, the area of arable waste land cannot be accurately ascertained; but in the settled portion of the District it amounts to 34,595 acres. Thirty-five minors' estates are under the charge of the Collector.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population is one to 571. There was less crime both as to serious and minor offences this year than last. The number of persons arrested in cognizable cases was 1,898, of whom 60 per cent were convicted. The value of property stolen was recorded as Rs. 62,420, and the percentage recovered was 67. The suits decided were 2,347 out of 3,974, or a slightly smaller result than last year. Most of the suits involved, as usual, very small sums. Only 1,071 decrees were executed out of 2,578 applications received. Revenue work consisted of 3 suits filed, as compared with 85 last year. The greater part of the litigation in which Government has been involved in this District refers to questions of survey and assessment. The representative suit having been struck off the list by the Privy Council, in consequence of the neglect on the part of the appellants to prosecute their claim, it is probable that the remaining 974 suits of the same class will gradually be withdrawn or disposed of without contest. This has already happened in 674 cases. Ordinary suits against Government were 10 in number, of which 2 were appeals; out of these, 5 original cases and 2 appeals were given in favour of Government, 3 original suits remaining unheard at the close of the year. Registrations were 4,872, and proceeds Rs. 12,901. Last year they were 4,686 and Rs. 12,164 respectively. The 5 town municipalities contain an aggregate population of 38,258 souls, raised a revenue this year of Rs. 39,585, at an average rate of taxation of Re. 1-1-8 per head, and spent Rs. 39,893.

There is no railroad at present under construction in or near the District; but 225 miles of road have been completed for traffic throughout the year, and 653 have been made passable during the fair weather. There are also 84 miles of navigable estuary. The season was a favourable one, the fall of rain being 192.73 inches against an average for the preceding quinquennium of 125.99 inches. Garden and rice cultivation both revived under it, and the harvest, with the exception of a small portion of the later cold-weather rice, was above the average. The exports of this season's cotton, owing to the small out-turn in the Western Kárnatic, were not so heavy as last year; but the shipments of the crop of 1877-78 continued, and brought the total trade up to the average figures. No shipments were made direct to Europe from Kárwár or Kumta. No advances were made to cultivators, either for temporary relief or permanent improvements. The price of common rice, which is the general food of the lower classes, rose from 19½ to 16¼ lbs. the rupee; but wages remained stationary at from annas 2 to annas 6 for unskilled labour.

Local Funds receipts were Rs. 99,433, and Rs. 74,341 were spent on public works, Rs. 38,243 were expended on communications, Rs. 7,006 on water-supply, Rs. 4,021 on rest-houses, and Rs. 1,649 on planting. Public works.

Revenue for collection was Rs. 8,64,081, of which were collected Rs. 8,56,885 within the official year, with the pressure of distraint in only 50 cases. Excise receipts were Rs. 1,12,012, as compared with Rs. 1,13,122 last year. Stamp revenue rose to Rs. 75,349 from Rs. 69,793, the improvement being apparent in both branches of transactions. The License-tax yielded a revenue of Rs. 64,089. Forest receipts were Rs. 2,37,675 against Rs. 2,39,240. The expenditure in the District itself on conservancy and protection was Rs. 1,85,431, or a little more than last year. The total Government revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 14,61,696, or about Rs. 3-10-8 per head of population. Revenue.

The registers show 9,025 births and 21,094 deaths, as compared with 12,153 births and 15,987 deaths last year. The 8 dispensaries relieved 33,872 patients, as compared with 35,965 in 1877. There were few cases of cholera or small-pox, but fever and other diseases proved more than usually fatal, on account of the number of immigrants from the famine districts to the eastwards. Vaccination operations were 9,867 against 14,050. Health and vital statistics.

There are 2 superior and 82 primary schools in the District, an increased number of pupils being registered in both classes. The cost of these establishments was Rs. 28,171, out of an available fund of Rs. 36,069. Education.

RATNA GIRL

Area, 3,789 square miles; Population (1872), 1,019,136;

Land revenue (1878-79), Rs. 9,52,774.

The survey settlement is in progress throughout the greater part of the Collectorate. Revised rates were introduced this year into 210 villages of 3 sub-divisions. The Khoti tenure, which has Land.

been the subject of much attention on the part of Government for many years, is about to be placed on a more satisfactory footing for both Khotas and rayats. The area of arable land still remaining available for cultivation is very small, but cannot, however, be accurately ascertained, except for the surveyed portions of the District. Thirteen minors' estates are under the Collector's management, 5 of them being of considerable value.

Protection.

There is one policeman to 1,372 of population. Crime decreased as compared with the year before. The number of persons arrested in cognizable cases was 2,088, of whom 46 per cent were subsequently convicted by the Criminal Courts. The value of property stolen is registered at Rs. 26,598, of which 60 per cent was recovered. Out of 11,030 suits on the files, 8,079 were decided, 5,841 being of less than Rs. 500 value. The number of decrees executed wholly was 1,461, and partially 1,541, or, in all, 3,002, out of 12,369 applications received. Revenue cases fell from 819 to 239. Out of 16 original and 23 appellate suits against Government, in connection with survey operations in this District, 15 original cases and 8 appeals were withdrawn within the year, and the rest since the close of the year for which the judicial statistics are prepared. These results were brought about by compromises between Government officials and the plaintiffs concerned, which have formed the subject of special action on the part of Government. Registrations were 3,882, and proceeds Rs. 11,969 against 3,352 and Rs. 10,806 last year. There are 4 town municipalities in the District, with a population of 37,548, and a revenue of Rs. 21,107, the incidence varying between Re. 0-13-7 and Re. 0-15-0. One of these corporations was in abeyance for nearly the whole year. The aggregate expenditure amounted to Rs. 26,030.

Production and distribution.

The District being a long and narrow strip of land between the Gháts and the coast, most of the traffic is carried on by water. There are, however, several good lines of road connecting the chief ports with the country above the hill-passes. Forty-eight miles of road have been completed in all respects. Three hundred and eighty-six are made passable, except during flood time, and there are, besides, 90 miles of navigable estuary. The area in occupation was 1,005,524 acres. The fall of rain was 165.66 inches, or the highest on record, the average being slightly under 100 inches. The season was, on the whole, a favourable one, the rice especially yielding a good out-turn. No advances were made to cultivators. The price of náchni (*Eleusina coracana*), and common rice fell from 26 lbs. and 16 lbs. to 28 lbs. and 21 lbs. respectively. Skilled wages showed a slight rise, but unskilled labour remained at the same rate (Re. 0-3-6) as last year.

Public works.

Local public works receipts were Rs. 64,354, and the expenditure is set down at the same amount. Original works cost Rs. 16,985, and repairs Rs. 20,419.

Revenue.

The revenue from land, as settled for the year, amounted to Rs. 9,52,774, of which Rs. 9,33,500 were realized within the pre-

scribed period. Excise receipts were Rs. 66,130 against Rs. 67,640. Stamp sales realized Rs. 1,43,777 against Rs. 1,33,134, the increase being in both classes of transactions. Forest revenue was Rs. 8,348 against Rs. 4,459, and the expenditure Rs. 11,668 against Rs. 4,281. The License-tax produced Rs. 40,472. In order to realize Government demands, recourse was had to distrains in 616 cases. The total Government revenue was Rs. 23,45,209, or about Rs. 2-4-9 per head of population.

The number of births registered was 13,650, and deaths 18,185. Last year the numbers were respectively 13,172 and 18,969. Fever was prevalent after the heavy rainfall of October, but no other special disease made its appearance. The number of patients treated at the three civil hospitals was 9,864, as compared with 7,246. Vaccination was performed in 27,537 cases, as compared with 30,264 last year.

Health and
vital statistics.

There were 93 primary and 25 higher class schools in existence this year, as compared with 110 and 26 respectively last. The attendance decreased in both classes of institutions—from 3,712 to 3,522 in the one case, and from 4,987 to 4,652 in the case of village schools. The total cost of education in the District was Rs. 4,626, out of an available provision of Rs. 47,126.

Education.

SIND DIVISION.

Area, 46,599 square miles; Population (1872), 2,203,177;
Land revenue (1878-79), Rs. 48,32,020.

KURRACHEE, THAR AND PA'RKAR, HYDERABAD, SHIKAR'PUR,
UPPER SIND FRONTIER DISTRICT.

KURRACHER.

Area, 14,091 square miles; Population (1872), 423,495;
Land revenue (1878-79), Rs. 7,48,967.

Survey and settlement operations are in progress. New rates were this year introduced into one of the sub-divisions of the District, and those previously sanctioned provisionally in another were extended for a further period. The work of distributing deeds of title under the city survey in Kurrachee made some progress during the year. The area of unoccupied assessed land in the three settled sub-divisions is shown as 69,970 acres. There is one minor's estate under the Collector's charge; another, that had been under management for some years, having been made over to the owner, on his attaining his majority.

Land.

The proportion of police to population is one to 300, and to area one to 9-90 square miles. There was a slight increase in the number of offences reported. Out of 3,949 persons arrested in cognizable cases, 64 per cent were convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 46,184, of which 70 per cent was recovered.

Protection.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

SIND DIVISION.

The number of cases before the Civil Courts for disposal was 6,493, or about the same as last year; but the out-turn of work was less, being only 6,139 as compared with 6,313 cases decided. Nearly all the suits were of small value. Of 7,088 applications for execution of decrees, 1,338 were partially and 879 wholly, or, in all, 2,217 enforced. No revenue suits were filed during the year. One civil suit was instituted against Government during the year, but no further proceedings were taken in it. Registrations were 1,619 and receipts Rs. 6,339, as compared with 1,773 and Rs. 6,060 last year. The District contains one city and 9 town municipalities, with an aggregate population of 94,240 souls. The income amounted this year to Rs. 3,12,349, and the expenditure to Rs. 2,56,177. The incidence of taxation was Rs. 2-8-10 at an average, varying in the different municipalities from Re. 0-6-9 to Rs. 4-13-7. Consequent on the application of the Bombay District Municipality Act (VI of 1873) to this Province, 9 town municipalities were abolished in this District.

Production and distribution.

Two hundred and thirty miles of railway are open along the right bank of the Indus; 1,040 miles of road are bridged and metalled for traffic in all seasons, and 459 miles are prepared for fair-weather use only. There are 464 miles of canal, and 321 of river are open for navigation. The season was characterized by the highest rainfall (25-70 inches) and the highest inundation hitherto recorded. Great damage ensued to the early sown crops, but the cultivators were compensated for this loss by an excellent cold-weather harvest. Cultivation increased considerably, and 413,490 acres were taken up in the surveyed sub-divisions. Rs. 32,400 were advanced to cultivators in two talukas for seed. The price of jowari (millet), the staple food of the lower classes, rose from 24 lbs. to 20 lbs. the rupee. The wages of unskilled labour, however, remained unchanged at from 4 to 8 annas a day.

Public works.

Local Funds for public works show receipts amounting to Rs. 1,36,080, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,12,715, leaving a balance of Rs. 23,365. New works cost Rs. 20,849, and repairs Rs. 40,262. Rs. 48,528 were spent on communications, and Rs. 3,156 on rest-houses. Road-side tree-planting cost Rs. 4,664.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 7,48,967, of which Rs. 7,07,866 were collected before the close of the year. In 77 cases distraint was found necessary, in order to realize Government demands. Excise revenue was Rs. 1,45,868, as compared with Rs. 1,31,428 last year. Stamp sales produced Rs. 1,04,709, or considerably less in both classes of transactions than last year. Forest receipts amounted to Rs. 1,54,666 against Rs. 2,19,801, and expenditure to Rs. 72,045 against Rs. 71,004 last year. The License-tax brought in Rs. 1,31,537 from 26,903 persons. The total Government revenue amounted to Rs. 19,86,632, or an incidence of Rs. 4-10-6 per head.

Health and vital statistics.

The requisite machinery for ensuring accurate registration of vital statistics is not at present available in this Province. The recorded number of births and deaths was 3,471 and 6,626

respectively against 3,618 and 6,264 last year. Vaccination showed a slight falling off, from 27,428 operations to 26,442. The season was an unhealthy one. Fever of a bad type was prevalent, and both cholera and small-pox made their appearance at different periods in the year. The attendance at the 10 dispensaries increased from 50,699 to 57,314.

A contribution of Rs. 13,461 is paid out of the Local Funds for Education. educational purposes, and administered by the officers of that department. The number of schools was 40, of which 36 were primary, and 4 of superior grades. Last year there were two additional schools of the former class. The attendance at the primary schools rose from 2,148 to 2,198, and that at the upper-grade establishments fell from 580 to 456.

THAR AND PARKAR.

Area, 12,729 square miles ; Population (1872), 180,761 ;
Land revenue (1878-79), Rs. 2,28,597.

Settlements for a term of years have, in this District, been introduced only in the portions under irrigation from the larger canals. No fresh operations were carried out during the year under report. Owing to there being no survey measurements, the exact area of arable land still unoccupied is not known, but about 349,18 acres are said to be available for cultivation, in addition to that already taken up. There are no minors' estates under the charge of the Superintendent.

The proportion of police to population is one to 368, and to area one to 25.92 square miles. Owing to prevalent distress, crime increased somewhat, especially as regards minor offences against property. Serious cases were, however, rare. In cognizable cases, 1,051 persons were arrested, of whom 52 per cent were subsequently convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 26,090, out of which 75 per cent was recovered. There were 240 suits disposed of out of 280 on the files. One hundred and eighty-five of the latter involved claims of less than Rs. 500 in value. Thirty-five of the 39 decrees applied for with a view to execution were executed mostly in full. There were 28 revenue suits instituted. Litigation, on the whole, decreased considerably in this District. Government was involved in no litigation this year. Registrations were 180 against 197 last year, and the receipts Rs. 286, as compared with Rs. 387. Thirteen town municipalities were in existence up to October 1878, but, upon the introduction of the District Municipal Act, 10 of these were abolished. The aggregate income of the whole number was Rs. 25,470, and the expenditure Rs. 26,899. The incidence of taxation on a population of 20,728 varied from Re. 0-2-9 to Rs. 3-9-2 per head. In the three corporations that have been reconstituted under the Act, the incidence varied from Re. 0-13-9 to Re. 1-1-11.

There are 1,056 miles of made road in the District, forming lines of communication between Hyderabad and Cutch or Deesa. The area cultivated was 355,982 acres, out of a total available area, as far as is ascertainable, of 701,822 acres. The heavy floods in

July 1878 did much injury to the autumn crops; but the favourable cold season allowed the cultivators to make the most of their later sowings, which gave an out-turn considerably above the average. In the parts of the District to which the protection of the canals does not extend, an otherwise good harvest was destroyed almost to the extent of five-sixths by locusts. Advances for seed were made for the amount of Rs. 6,500. The price of wheat rose considerably, but that of millet remained, at an average, little higher than in the previous year. Wages of unskilled labour fell, but in a very slight degree. The trade in cattle and dairy produce showed symptoms of reviving, as did that in oil-seeds.

Public works. The Local Funds available for public works amounted to Rs. 26,397. Rs. 22,026 were expended—Rs. 5,745 on new works; Rs. 4,887 on repairs. Rs. 2,000 were contributed out of these funds towards the educational expenses of the District.

Revenue. The land revenue for collection amounted to Rs. 2,28,597, of which Rs. 2,26,812 were realized within the prescribed period, without any distraints having been found necessary. Excise yielded Rs. 17,993, as compared with Rs. 18,810 last year. Stamp revenue was Rs. 4,584, as compared with Rs. 6,025, the decrease being chiefly in judicial transactions. The License-tax brought in Rs. 20,912. The total revenue from all sources amounting to Rs. 2,38,978, about Re. 1-5-1 per head of population.

Health and vital statistics. Three thousand four hundred and thirty-nine births were registered, and 3,752 deaths, as compared with 3,345 and 2,509 respectively in 1877-78. Cholera made its appearance in the hot weather of 1879, and carried off 55 victims; small-pox of a mild type also broke out in the head-quarter town, and fever was more than usually prevalent. The four dispensaries were attended by 9,158 patients against 7,780 last year; 11,662 vaccination operations were performed, as compared with 13,101 last year, and 8,806 the year before.

Education. One primary school was closed during the year. There are now 11 of this class, with a registered attendance of 690 pupils, as compared with 12 schools and 722 pupils last year. The one school of superior grade had an attendance of 77, or 22 less than last year.

HYDERABAD.

Area, 9,053 square miles; Population (1872), 721,947;*
Land revenue (1878-79), Rs. 14,15,567.

Land. Settlement operations are in progress in this District, and revised rates were introduced this year into parts of two subdivisions. The city survey of Hyderabad itself is complete, and the work of issuing title-deeds alone remains to be performed. The area of cultivable land remaining unoccupied is returned as 1,930,189 acres; but as the survey is not yet complete these figures are not altogether trustworthy. Four minors' estates are in charge of the Collector, two of them being of considerable value.

*Exclusive of Cantonment population.

The proportion of police to population and area is one to 815 persons and 10.26 square miles respectively. Cognizable crime, especially offences against property, increased, owing to the distress amongst the lower classes. The number of persons arrested in such cases was 4,750, of whom 60 per cent were convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 56,046, 57 per cent of which was recovered. Of 7,468 suits on the file, 6,794 were of small value, and 6,982 of the whole number were disposed of. Of 3,226 applications for the execution of decrees, only 1,146 were subsequently carried out. No revenue suits are entered in the returns. No suits were pending, nor were any filed during the year, in which Government were concerned. Registrations were 2,619, and receipts Rs. 8,709, as compared with 2,261 transactions and Rs. 8,346 proceeds the year before. The District contains a city and 13 town municipalities, 8 of the latter class having been abolished under the operation of the Bombay District Municipal Act. The aggregate receipts of these corporations amounted to Rs. 1,88,527, or an incidence varying from Re. 0.4-7 to Rs. 2-5-0 per head, on a total population, within municipal limits, of 89,682 souls. The expenditure was Rs. 1,73,148.

The District contains no railroads, but has 600 miles of bridged roads and 1,162 of lines suited to fair-weather traffic. There are also 1 miles of navigable canal, and the Indus skirts the District for about 300 miles. The area of land cultivated was 690,445 acres, out of a total arable of 1,740,392 acres. Both rainfall (16-10 inches) and inundations were higher than usual, and much injury was caused by floods and breaches of embankments in the eastern and southern sub-divisions. The success of the cold-weather harvest, however, compensated the cultivators for the losses sustained in the beginning of the season, which, as far as crops are concerned, may be considered, on the whole, to have been a favourable one. The area under cotton was but a few hundred acres less than that of the previous year. Rs. 8,745 were advanced for purchase of seed, and Rs. 1,000 for permanent improvements. The prices of most food-grains rose, that of jowari averaging 19½ against 21 lbs. per rupee. Wages, both of skilled and unskilled labour, fell, the former from Re. 1 to 12 annas; the latter from 6 to 4 annas.

Production and distribution.

Local Funds receipts were Rs. 1,60,966, and expenditure Rs. 89,634, including Rs. 11,086 on new works, and Rs. 39,966 on repairs, chiefly to roads and rest-houses. Rs. 4,314 were spent on tree-planting by road-sides.

Public works.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 14,15,567, of which Rs. 13,15,003 were realized within the official year, distraints having been necessary in 14 cases only. Excise receipts were Rs. 1,33,686, as compared with Rs. 1,52,210 last year. Stamp revenue fell from Rs. 1,14,315 to Rs. 1,08,317 in both judicial and non-judicial transactions. Forest receipts were Rs. 65,632 against Rs. 53,825. Expenditure under this head was Rs. 1,31,114 against Rs. 1,30,997. The proceeds of the License-tax were Rs. 87,816, recovered from 23,653 persons. The total

Revenue.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE
LAND,
STAMP
DIVISION.

Government revenue amounted to Rs. 17,81,350, or about Rs. 2-7-7 per head.

Health and
vital statistics.

The District was visited by cholera, which carried off 1,409 persons, and by small-pox in a mild form. Fever and diseases of the lungs were more than usually fatal during the cold weather. Forty-six thousand one hundred and seventy-one patients attended the 8 dispensaries for relief, or 8,141 more than in 1877-78. Twenty-six thousand two hundred and seventy-eight vaccination operations were performed, as compared with 34,339.

Education.

The number of primary schools fell off by 2, there being now 45, with an attendance of 2,431, as compared with 2,643 last year. The 4 schools of superior grade and the 2 normal schools show a similar falling off in attendance.

SHIKARPUR.

Area, 8,813 square miles; Population (1872), 776,227;

Land revenue (1878-79), Rs. 20,57,028.

Land.

Survey operations are in progress in this District, and revision measurements were completed this year in two sub-divisions, but the revised rates were not introduced. The area of arable land still unoccupied was 1,327,350 acres. The city survey of Sakkur has been completed, but the work of issuing title-deeds is still in hand. Three small minors' estates are under the charge of the Collector as guardian.

Protection.

There is one policeman to 651 of population and 7.39 square miles of area. Cognizable crime showed a slight increase, notably in offences against property. Out of 7,070 persons arrested in such cases, 34 per cent were convicted. The value of stolen property was Rs. 76,441 against Rs. 60,743 last year, and the percentage of recoveries was 53 against 55.55. The suits for disposal numbered 6,779 against 8,704 in 1877. Six thousand and seventy-two were decided, mostly of very small value. There were 127 revenue cases, as compared with 63 last year. Decrees were executed in 1,458 cases. In addition to the original suit pending from last year, three original suits and one appeal were filed against Government during the year. One decision in an original suit was passed in favour of, and one against, the defendants, leaving an original and an appellate case undecided at the end of the year. Registration transactions were 4,094, and receipts Rs. 12,990, as compared with 3,687 and Rs. 11,209 last year. The District contains 2 city and 10 town municipalities, with a population of 95,371, and a revenue of Rs. 2,46,570, or an incidence of taxation, amounting to Rs. 2-9-2 per head, varying between Re. 0 8-9 and Rs. 6.

Production
and distribution.

The Indus Valley State Railway traverses the District from north to south. There are about 1,600 miles of good road; but the river Indus carries most of the traffic of the Collectorate. The rainfall here, as in other parts of the Province, was far heavier than usual, being nearly 10 inches, as compared with an average of 5.6 inches. Floods in the Indus and other rivers caused breaches in several of the larger irrigation works, and destroyed

a great part of the early crops, in addition to rendering a large area of land uncultivable for the rest of the season. Locusts also made their appearance in parts of the District. The late sowings were completely successful. The cultivated area was 895,386 acres, or 347,549 acres in excess of that of last year. The price of jowári rose from 31½ lbs. to 20 lbs. the rupee, partly owing to scarcity of the early crop, and partly to the demand for grain for the Kandahár column of the Afghán Expedition. Wages remained stationary, but the rates for carts and baggage camels rose considerably in consequence of the numbers of each required for military purposes. No advances were made to cultivators during the year. Trade was generally stimulated by the passage of troops towards Quetta and Kandahár.

Local public works receipts, including the balance remaining from the previous year, were Rs. 2,31,477, out of which Rs. 1,93,921 were expended. Communications received out of this Rs. 43,517, rest-houses Rs. 8,652, water-supply Rs. 3,317, and road-side tree-planting Rs. 10,021. Public works.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 20,57,023, of which Rs. 17,50,071 were realized within the year. Distraint was found necessary in 202 cases. The revenue from excise was Rs. 91,405, as compared with Rs. 96,617 last year. Stamp sales realized Rs. 1,183 against Rs. 1,32,657. The proceeds of the License-tax were Rs. 1,56,343. The total Government revenue from all sources was Rs. 21,09,006, or about Rs. 2-11-5 per head of population. Revenue.

The usual registers of vital statistics are not kept in this District. Vaccination operations were 38,859 against 50,064, but in the latter total have been included the operations (3,912) performed in the Khairpur State. The number of patients treated at the 5 dispensaries was 59,136 against 44,647 last year. The season was rather an unhealthy one. Cholera broke out in one of the large towns, and small-pox made its appearance in many parts of the District, without, however, being of a virulent type. Fever was the chief cause of the increased attendance at the dispensaries. Health and vital statistics.

There are three superior grade schools, with an attendance of 570, or 13 less than last year. The 71 primary schools were attended by 5,056 pupils. The cost of these institutions was Rs. 56,227, out of an available sum of Rs. 62,296. Education.

UPPER SIND FRONTIER.

Area, 1,913 square miles ; Population (1872), 89,935; *

Land revenue (1878-79), Rs. 3,81,861.

The original survey settlement is still in force in this District, except where revision has been rendered necessary by the extension of irrigation from canals. The area of arable unoccupied land is about 506,372 acres. No minors' estates are being administered by Government in this charge. Land.

The proportion of police to population is one to 381, and to area one to 18.67 square miles. Additional work was thrown upon the Protection.

* Exclusive of Cantonment population.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE
LAND.
—
SIND
DIVISION.

force this year, as, besides the increase of cognizable crime consequent upon the scarcity in parts of the District, the police had the task of making preparations for the passage of the Kandahar column of the Afghan expedition. Six hundred and eighty-one persons were arrested in cognizable offences, and 42 per cent convicted. Of Rs. 8,967 worth of property stolen, 44 per cent was recovered. Government was involved in no litigation this year. Private litigation has been included in the returns for the Shikarpur District. Registrations were 196 in number, and the proceeds amounted to Rs. 1,323 against 157 registrations and Rs. 1,105 receipts last year. There is one town municipality in this charge, containing a civil population of 5,282, exclusive of cantonments. The revenue was Rs. 15,056, or about Rs. 2-13-7 per head. The disbursements were Rs. 15,427.

Production
and distribu-
tion.

There are about 900 miles of good fair-weather road in the District, but most of the traffic passes by Shikarpur to the Indus. The cultivated area is returned as 322,757 acres, or 190,106 acres more than last year. The rainfall was 11.49 inches against an average of 5.73 in the preceding quinquennium. The season, on the whole, was similar to that in the neighbouring District of Shikarpur, described above. Prices of wheat, jowari and rice rose from 22, 24 and 16 lbs. the rupee to 16, 17 and 15 lbs. respectively. The wages of unskilled labour showed a slight upward tendency. Advances for seed and canal clearances were made to the amount of Rs. 3,800, and Rs. 623 were also granted for permanent improvements. Local trade was fair during the year.

Public works.

The receipts and disbursements of Local Funds for public works were respectively Rs. 10,951 and Rs. 14,920, showing a deficit of Rs. 3,969. New works cost Rs. 7,703, and repairs Rs. 2,756. Roads, rest-houses and dispensaries were the chief objects on which expenditure was incurred, and Rs. 785 were also spent on road-side trees.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection amounted to Rs. 3,81,861, of which Rs. 2,79,058 were realized within the prescribed period. Thirteen compulsory processes were enforced. Excise revenue was Rs. 16,674, as compared with Rs. 17,704 last year. Stamp sales realized Rs. 10,278, as compared with Rs. 13,040, the decrease being in both classes of transactions, judicial and non-judicial. Forest receipts were Rs. 3,451 against Rs. 1,043. The License-tax brought in Rs. 10,707. The total Government revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 3,46,718, or about Rs. 3-10-0 per head of population.

Vital statistics and public health.

The registers show 617 births and 581 deaths to have taken place, as compared with 728 births and 800 deaths last year. The season was rendered unhealthy by the floods, which seem to have left behind them the seeds of much malarious fever. Small-pox, in a mild form, was prevalent here and there. The attendance at the Jacobabad dispensary was 6,366, as compared with 4,872 last year. The number of vaccination operations was 5,786, as compared with 9,223 in 1877.

Education.

The attendance at the five vernacular schools fell off from 229 to 205. School-houses are being erected in the principal villages.

Surveys.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

There are five parties of the Topographical Survey at work in this Presidency. Two of these are in Gujarát, two in the Deccan, and the remaining one in Khándesh. The total out-turn of work for the year consisted of 642 square miles, completed on a scale of 1 inch to the mile, 7,100 square miles on 2-inch scale, 720 square miles on the 4-inch scale, 7,316 square miles triangulated in advance, and mostly prepared for the work of the coming season, and, lastly, the survey on a large scale of the two towns of Sátára and Sangamner in the Deccan. Part of the work prepared for next season lies in the Konkan State of Janjira and other districts below the line of Gháta. A survey was also completed of the Dhor and Manmád State Railway, comprising 174 miles of line, and 91 miles of plane-table work.

I.—TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

The work in Khándesh is carried on on two scales. The hill and forest country is mapped on the scale of one inch = 1 mile, whilst the plain and cultivated portion of the District requires the larger scale of two inches, which can be subsequently reduced to smaller proportions by means of photography. This party was at work in seven talukas of British territory, besides portions of the adjacent Native States of Central India and the Rewa Kántha. The total area completed up to date was returned at 13,491 square miles. The work of the season consisted of 893 square miles on the 2-inch and 642 on the 1-inch scale, surveyed in detail, together with the triangulation in advance of 643 square miles, leaving 2,144 miles ready for the operations of the coming season. Progress was made in the fixing of the positions of village tri-junction pillars, and the whole work subjected to the usual tests. With the exception of Dhulia no town of importance fell within the area surveyed.

Khándesh Party.

The 10th party of the Deccan establishment worked chiefly in the Ahmednagar Collectorate and in three sub-divisions of Poona. They were engaged during part of the year in completing the theodolite and plane-table survey of the State chord line between Dhond and Manmád; 174 linear miles of survey work and 9 of plane-table sketching were done as stated above. The survey of the municipal town of Sangamner, in Ahmednagar, was also finished at the cost of Ra. 192-14-3, on a scale of 1-inch = 66 feet. The ordinary field work comprised 2,222 square miles on the 2-inch scale surveyed in detail, and 2,215 square miles triangulated in advance, of which 1,400 were in the Konkan and 815 prepared for next season's work above the Gháta. The cost of the Sangamner survey was borne by the local municipality.

Ahmednagar and Poona Party.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

I.—TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.
Poona and Sholapur Party.

The 11th party worked over 1,962 square miles in Sholapur, Poona, and the Sátára jágírs. Five hundred and seventy miles of topographical work were surveyed on the 4-inch scale, in order to be of service to the Irrigation Department. The rest was on the 1-inch scale. The city of Sátára was also surveyed and mapped on the 1-inch = 66 feet scale during the year. The operations of next year will probably be in the Konkan, where 1,000 square miles of country have been triangulated in advance, including the Native State of Janjira. The area surveyed during the year under report included few large towns or places of general interest. The officer in charge of this party found it of no assistance to use the revenue survey village maps in the general survey, but was enabled to successfully transfer from them the field boundaries to the topographical sheets on the 4-inch scale.

Káthiáwár Party.

The Káthiáwár or Western Gujarát party surveyed and mapped in topographical detail 1,835 square miles, besides triangulating for next season's work 476 square miles in Káthiáwár and 884 in Cutch. The work was done on the 2-inch scale, and will be subsequently reduced to 1-inch, as in the case of the Khándesh sheets. One of the most important portions of the year's work was the completion of the survey of the Gir forest in Juná d, a task rendered very difficult by the unhealthiness of the climate and the scarcity of water during the past season. The officer in charge of this party brings to notice the assistance given by the Nawáb of Junágad and his minister. The survey of this Peninsula will be completed next year.

East Gujarát Party.

This party worked throughout the year on two scales, the 2-inch for ordinary field work, and a special 4-inch = 1 mile scale for the Dáng forest survey. The former portion of the work lay chiefly to the north of Ahmedabad and the north-east of Kaira. Parts of Baroda and the Mahi Kántha also lay within the sphere of operations. Three hundred and three square miles of British territory, 445 of Mahi Kántha, and 320 of Baroda were thus mapped and surveyed. The area in the Dángs, surveyed on the larger scale, includes the whole of the made road from one of the Bhil States to the Bánsda frontier. The area prepared for next season's work consists of 2,641 square miles, situated principally in the Surat Collectorate, but including also some Baroda territory and a portion of the Dángs contiguous to that already completed.

II.—TIDAL AND LEVELLING PARTY.
A.—Tidal.

Tidal observations are being taken in this Presidency at the ports of Bombay, Kárwár, Kurrachee and Aden. The self-registering tide-gauge set up last year at the Apollo Bandar in Bombay worked continuously and accurately throughout the year. The results have been reduced by harmonic analysis in order to be utilized in the construction of tide tables for 1880. A new tide-predicting machine will shortly be available in India for the use of this survey, so that the tide tables will be calculated and compiled on the spot, in substitution of the present system of sending the materials for calculation to an expert in England.

The tidal and meteorological observations at the Oyster Rock in Kárwár Bay were conducted with similar attention and continuity to those in Bombay. The results have been turned to immediate account in connection with the chart of this Port now under preparation in the Marine Survey Department. They are also about to be used in correcting the line of levels done some years ago between Kárwár and Bellári by Hubli and Yellápur, and will serve, moreover, as a basis for the tide tables of this Port, which will be prepared for 1881. At Kurrachee, observations have been systematically recorded since 1867 by the harbour authorities, and were taken up by this survey only in 1878. The new instruments have not yet been procured, as the set originally intended for this Port were afterwards set up at Aden; but those already in use were modified in some respects, and furnish data for reduction continuously throughout the year under report. At Aden considerable delay took place in erecting the building to receive the instruments; but one year's observations were available, as taken from the former instrument, from which the necessary calculations for tide tables can be made.

Operations began this season on the south-eastern extension of the C. I. P. Railway between Khedgaon and Kaim, bench-marks and geometrical stations being duly connected all along the line. A branch line was carried to the irrigational bench-marks on part of the Nirá canal for a distance of 53 miles, a trigonometrical point being connected on the way. The main line was then taken up from Sátára, where the operations of last season had been brought to a close, and carried through Kolhápur, Belgaum and Dhárwár to Hubli, where a bench-mark was reached, previously erected, as mentioned above, in connection with the tidal observations. Several important bench-marks set up by the Irrigation Department were connected along this line, belonging to the Yerla, Gokak and Krishna canal projects respectively. *B.—Levelling.*

The total work of the season in the levelling branch of this survey comprised 358½ miles of double levelling on the main line and 37½ on branch lines; 36 bench-marks were embedded along the railway or main roads, 20 irrigation and 7 railway heights were connected, and 326 permanent points connected and inscribed.

REVENUE SURVEY.

Five survey departments were at work during the year—four in the Northern and one in the Southern Division of the Presidency. The former are the Sind, Gujarát, Poona and Násik, and Ratnágiri departments; the latter is the Southern Marátha Country Survey. The whole of the work was under the supervision and control of a single Commissioner, who has also charge of the Mysore survey operations, the results of which are reported to the Administration of that Province.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE
LAND.
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SURVEY.

The field work of the Gujarát department has been nearly completed, and the officers employed on it are being gradually transferred to other departments where their services are required. The re-organization of the Sind settlement department, which is constituted very differently from the rest, has been discussed by Government, and a scheme submitted for the consideration of the Secretary of State which has been sanctioned since the end of the official year under report. The Ratnágiri Survey, in addition to the work in that Collectorate, consisting chiefly of the sub-division and detailed survey of work already completed, has been employed in the survey of two Native States. Two departments, therefore, the Poona and Násik and the Southern Marátha Country Survey, are the only ones at present in full operation.

Amount of
work done.

The strength of the various departments, together with the out-turn of work for the year, is shown in the following table:—

DEPARTMENT.	Number of Parties or Establishments employed.	FIELD OPERATIONS.	
		Area surveyed.	Area classed.
		Acres.	Acres.
(1) Sind Settlement	6	371,445	5,967
(2) Gujarát Survey	3	32,093	137
(3) Poona and Násik Survey	8	522,769	3,404
(4) Ratnágiri do.	7	205,908	1,006
(5) Southern Marátha Country Survey	13	693,994	4,700
Total ...	37	1,826,209	1,538,414
Total previous year ...	35	2,160,059	1,559,515

A considerable decrease took place in the amount of measuring done, whilst the area classified was but slightly less than that of the previous year. The reasons for this difference are briefly given below, each department being taken separately.

In *Sind* the decrease of 394,709 acres measured is attributed to two causes: firstly, the very small area of the numbers measured; secondly, the delay that took place in procuring a sufficient quantity of material and labour for erecting boundary marks. The division of the land into small numbers has been found practically to be essential to the success and efficient working of a survey in this Province. The area classified shows a decrease of 148,269 acres, owing to the employment of only one establishment in place of the two on this branch last year, and also to the execution of some measuring work in addition to classing.

In *Gujarát* the out-turn, both of measuring and classing, was less by 183,192 and 18,234 acres respectively, owing to the scattered nature of the work, and to the fact of its consisting, in great part, of the winding-up of the total operations of a department. Out of five field establishments belonging to this survey, one was attached to the Topographical survey, and another to the City survey of Ahmedabad, and for part of the open season the remaining three parties had to work under only two Assistants.

The strength of the measurers on the *Poona and Násik Survey* was somewhat increased, and as their work lay in more open country than in the previous year, the out-turn in this branch exceeded that of the year before by 182,322 acres. The addition of a party for classification towards the end of the season counterbalanced the inconvenience caused by the employment of part of this establishment on special duty connected with channel-irrigated land in parts of the Násik and Poona Collectorates. The area classed exceeded that of last year by 169,796 acres, and consisted a good deal in correction of work done in former years. In *Ratnágiri* the measurement of *warkas*, or light dry-crop land, occupied the whole of the establishment, with the exception of a party employed in *Sávantvádi State*, and one at work for a short period in the *Bhor State*. The out-turn of measurement was 4,363 acres more than last year, in spite of the minute character of the work in hand. The area classed exceeded that of the season before by 61,290 acres. The addition of two establishments from *Gujarát* contributed towards these results, whilst the only drawback to the season's operations was the prevalence of fever, which greatly reduced, from time to time, the number of the subordinates available for duty.

The increase in the out-turn of measurements done by the *Southern Marátha Country Survey* this year over that of last, amounted to 50,138 acres, owing to a slight increase in establishment. The actual work done in this branch was considerably more than is represented by these figures, owing to the extent to which numbers were sub-divided and remeasured in parts of the district under survey. The establishment available for classification work was somewhat less than in the previous year, and this fact helped to render the out-turn of work less than that of the season before by 85,684 acres. The principal cause of that decrease, however, was the greater amount of office work entailed by the partial reclassification system on which revision operations in this survey are conducted.

The measurements in *Sind* were conducted in one *táluka* of the *Kurrachee*, one of the *Hyderabad* and two of the *Shikárpur* Collectorates; classing also was carried out in the two first-mentioned sub-divisions. The field operations in *Gujarát* were chiefly confined to the *Panch Maháls* and to alienated villages. Measurements were carried out by the *Poona* and *Násik* establishments in three *tálukas* of *Ahmednagar*, three of *Poona* and two of *Násik*; some work was also done on the *Dhond* and *Manmád State* Railway. Classing was performed by two establishments in two *tálukas* of *Poona* and two of *Násik* Collectorates.

Of the *Ratnágiri Survey* two establishments worked part of the season in the *Bhor State*, one throughout the year in the *Sávantvádi State*, and three in the *Ratnágiri* Collectorate; the establishments that were in *Bhor* at the beginning of the season were recalled for duty in *British territory*. The operations of the *Southern Marátha Country Survey* extend to the revision of the Collectorates of *Dhárwár*, *Belgaum* and *Kaládgi*, the original survey of *Kánara* and the *Native States* of *Kolhápur* and the *Southern Jágira*. In *Kánara* the working season was remarkably short, and the

Work where
performed.

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sub-division of land in the portion of the district under survey extremely minute. One taluka is completely settled, two more will be finished next year, and two shortly after. In one, measurements only are in progress, and one other is as yet entirely untouched. The revision of Dhárwár has been completed, and that of Belgaum is in progress. The Jath State was completely settled this season, as was that of SÁNGLI. In Kolhápúr, four State talukas and two estates of feudatories have been already settled; two State and three feudatory divisions remain to be done.

CITY SURVEY.

Surveys have been either completed or undertaken in each of the following towns in this Presidency:—Ahmedabad, Surat, Broach, Bulsár, Ránder, Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Sukkur, Dhárwár and Hubli. Those of Surat, Broach, Bulsar and Ránder have been finished. The actual survey of all, except Dhárwár and Hubli, has also been concluded. In Ahmedabad, inquiry work is in progress, and in the three Sind towns the issue of deeds of title is all that remains to be done.

The enactment of Bombay Act V of 1879 (the Land Revenue Code) removes from these surveys an important difficulty that has much delayed the completion of inquiry work, especially in Ahmedabad, namely, the absence of any limitation of the period within which appeals against the decision of the inquiry officer may be preferred before higher authority. This Code has also materially affected the survey in a financial point of view, by rendering the acceptance of a title-deed, for which a small fee is charged, compulsory on the party whose property is in question. The work of the year is summarized in the following table* :—

Towns.	WORK DONE.			ARREARS.	
	Inquiries into title.	Number of Title-deeds prepared.	Number of Title-deeds issued.	Inquiries.	Title-deeds.
Ahmedabad ...	26,494	19,416	.....	15,746	7,079
Sukkur ...	.....	.....	312	.....	505
Kurrachee ...	.....	.....	454	.....	8,025
Dhárwár } †	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hubli } †	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	26,494	19,416	766	15,746	15,609

In Ahmedabad, cases involving 29,339 separate properties were decided, as compared with 8,072 last year, the increase being due to the appointment of an additional inquiry officer. The number of appeals was 122, in 78 of which the original decision was confirmed, and in 11 reversed; 33 remain as yet undecided. Nineteen thousand four hundred and sixteen deeds of title were prepared for issue, and 7,079 remain in arrears. The total cost of the survey has been Rs. 2,79,956, and the receipts Rs. 1,90,734.

* The figures for Hyderabad have not been submitted.

† Only measuring work was in hand.

The amendment in the law mentioned above leaves little doubt that the expenditure will ultimately be recovered through means of the issue of title-deeds. The Dhárwár field work has been all but completed, but some delay has taken place in preparing the maps. The inquiry work has just been taken in hand, and Government have allowed the employment, during the rainy season, of a special officer for this duty. In Hubli, work has been temporarily suspended, and the establishment there transferred to Dhárwár pending the prosecution of the inquiry into titles of the numbers already measured. The revenue authorities have been urged by Government to do their best to bring the work of inquiry up to the level of that of survey measurements.

The work of issuing title-deeds in the towns of Hyderabad, Sukkur and Kurrachee progresses slowly.

Settlements.

LAND REVENUE.

The financial results of the land revenue settlements of the year are summarized in the following table:—

NAME.	Number of Villages.	Estimated Collections under revised settlement.	Past Collections.	PERCENTAGE.	
				Mors.	Loss.
NORTHERN DIVISION.					
<i>Sind Settlement.</i>					
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dádú	59	88,383	71,046	24·4	...
Sakrand	90	69,184	71,129	...	2·7
Moro	5	4,984	5,678	...	12·2
	154	1,62,551	1,47,853	9·9	...
<i>Gujarát Survey.</i>					
Dohad	77	64,530	45,736	41·1	...
<i>Poona and Násik Survey.</i>					
Násik	12	5,050	4,172	21·	...
Purandhar	35	54,248	37,219	45·7	...
Bhimthadi	16	35,910	28,406	26·4	...
	63	95,208	69,797	36·4	...
SOUTHERN DIVISION.					
<i>Southern Marátha Country Survey.</i>					
Kod... ..	196	1,66,826	1,21,221	37·6	...
Dhárwár	134	2,00,539	1,37,711	45·6	...
Kalghatgi	49	52,851	38,058	38·9	...
	379	4,20,216	2,96,990	41·5	...
Total, Government Villages...	673	7,42,505	5,60,376	32·5	...
<i>Alienated Villages and Native States.</i>					
Súrat	3	16,043	15,157	5·8	...
Poona	8	15,323	12,452	23·	...
Násik	5	5,890	3,209	83·5	...
Ahmednagar	2	4,822	4,713	2·3	...
	15	26,035	20,374	27·7	...
Sávantvádi	25	32,913	22,892	43·7	...
Jath	109	77,670	54,769	41·8	...
Sangli	63	2,37,464	2,26,606	4·8	...
	197	3,43,047	3,04,267	14·4	...
Total ...	215	3,90,125	3,39,798	14·8	...
Grand Total ...	888	11,32,630	9,00,174	25·8	...

In the Province of Sind revised rates were introduced into the Dádú Táluka of Kurrachee and into the Sakrand, and five villages of the Moro Táluka of Hyderabad. These five villages were formerly alienated, and lapsed recently to Government. The result of revision in this Province is a matter of estimate, and not of calculation beforehand, because, under the system now in force, the revenue depends upon the area of land notified as taken up for cultivation and not upon the area simply occupied. According to the estimates, therefore, the increase of revenue in the Dádú Táluka will amount to 24 per cent over the average realizations of the last ten years. The decrease of 2½ per cent shown in the estimated results of the Sakrand settlement is caused by the exclusion from calculation of the rates fixed on a certain tract of land, which is cultivated only under special circumstances connected with the inundation, and the revenue from which is, therefore, too fluctuating and uncertain an item to be taken into account along with the more regularly cultivated area. The above settlements have been introduced for one year only, in order that the probable financial results may be better ascertained before the rates are sanctioned for a longer period. The rates sanctioned experimentally in 1876 for the Sehwan Táluka have received during the present season the sanction of Government for ten years.

Sind.

Dádú.

Sakrand.

Sehwan.

New rates were introduced into 77 villages of the Dohad Táluka of the Panch Maháls, the revenue being raised from Rs. 45,736 to Rs. 64,530, or 41 per cent. As the survey system was to be put in force for the first time amidst a population of whom a large proportion of the agriculturists were Kolis and hill tribes suffering from two successive seasons of partial failure of crops, Government postponed the introduction of the new rates for a year, and finally sanctioned them for a term of five years, instead of the ordinary period of thirty years. The district is fertile, well-wooded and well-watered, the soil capable of yielding a double harvest every year. The staple food of the people is maize, which is grown almost universally as a first crop, followed by wheat or gram. Fifty per cent of the cultivated area is usually under cereals, about 25 per cent under pulses, and oil-seeds occupy about half that area. There is one trunk road towards Gujarát passing through the head-quarter town on the way to the railway terminus at Páli. Gram, oil-seeds and hides pass by this route, whilst food-grains and pulses usually find their way by country tracks to Rájputána and Central India. The proportion of tiled to thatched houses shows the people to be, as a rule, tolerably well-off, and this view is corroborated by the returns of agricultural stock and implements. It is satisfactory to see that the enhancement of rates, even amongst an agricultural population so adverse to change as are Bhils and Kolis, did not result in the resignation of a single estate, nor call forth a single protest against alleged over-assessment.

Gujarát.
Dohad.

In the Násik Táluka revised rates were introduced into twelve villages situated towards the line of Ghát mountains, and including the celebrated place of Hindu pilgrimage, Trimbak, and the adjacent hill-forts. Three of the villages lie below the Sahyádrí

Násik.

mountains, and the remainder in the table-land above, known locally as the *Dángi*, or wild country, corresponding to the Konkan Ghát Máthá further south. The rainfall here is very heavy, and the chief crops grown are rice, nágli (*Eleusina coracana*) and coarse oil-seed. Agriculture is carried on in rather a primitive and wasteful manner. The town of Trimbak is connected by a fair road with Násik and the G. I. P. Railway, by which most of the produce of this tract passes to distant markets. Monsoon crops are grown on 53·2 per cent of the area settled, cold-weather crops on 10·3 per cent, and no less than 36·5 per cent of the arable area is fallow. The original survey was made in 1844-45, since when population has increased 22· per cent, houses 39· per cent, ploughs and carts 92· and 65· per cent respectively. The returns for agricultural cattle show a decrease of 5· per cent. There has been, on the whole, a slow but steady improvement in the condition of the cultivator since the last survey, similar to that mentioned in last year's Report as having taken place with regard to the people of the tract immediately adjacent to the one now in question. Under these circumstances, the increase of 21· per cent in the assessment on the occupied area in these villages has received the sanction of Government.

Poona.
Bhimthadi.

The sixteen villages of the Bhimthadi Táluka into which the revised rates were introduced this year are immediately adjacent to the ten of the same sub-division the settlement of which was reported in this section last year. This tract is noted for the uncertainty of its rainfall, and for the frequent failure of part of its annual harvest. Of the villages under consideration, only one, Báramati, is of any large size. There is a small trade there in woven articles of ordinary dress, which are manufactured at 162 local looms. The soil is, as a rule, light and dry, good black soil being found only in the valleys or near rivers. Jowári (great millet) is the principal crop and staple food of the people, a second crop being seldom attempted, except in irrigated ground. The original survey took place in 1846-47, since when population is shown to have increased at least 51·6 per cent; houses of the better class 123·9; carts, ploughs and wells for irrigation 233·, 19·7, and 117· per cent respectively. The details that are available of transfers of, or transactions in, land show that when sold outright it has realized as much as 22 times the annual assessment, and if mortgaged as much as 216 times. The average number of acres occupied rose from 55,766 in 1847-48 to 64,843 last year, whilst the arable assessed land that remained unoccupied in the latter year was 77 acres, as compared with 7,555 thirty years previous. The average prices of cereals and other field produce recorded in 1877-78 were 80 per cent higher than those ruling during the previous ten years. The increase of revenue under the revised rates is Rs. 7,474, or 26·3 per cent on that fixed under the former settlement. Last year the revised rates for the ten neighbouring villages yielded an increase of 29·25 per cent.

Poona.
Purandhar.

The Purandhar Táluka, in the Poona Collectorate, is more favourably situated, both as regards climate and markets, than its neighbour, Bhimthadi. The rainfall in the former is more certain as well as plentiful: numerous streams in the western

portion of the táluka afford facilities for irrigation from small weirs, a fact to which much attention has been paid in the present revision operations. The district is traversed by several good roads, including both the present and the former high road to Sátára and the Kárnátic. The statistics recorded at the time of introducing these new rates are of the less value from the fact that they refer to the season following a year of severe scarcity. Within the currency of the late survey guarantee, population increased 22· per cent, houses of the better class 19· per cent, ploughs 36· and carts 42·5· per cent. Registered transactions in land, though not to be regarded in this district as indicative of the exact or true value of the property affected, show that from eight to 420 times the annual assessment is procurable on mortgage, and from seven to 320 times on sale. Prices of the three principal cereals, jowári, wheat and bájri rose nearly 100· per cent within the thirty years. Nine per cent of the area of the villages under consideration consists of irrigated land under crops of superior quality and most remunerative. The general result of the revision is the raising the assessment by Rs. 9,884, or 52·8 per cent; or, excluding the special assessment on channel irrigation, an increase of 31·7 per cent, a result which, under the improved circumstances of this sub-division, Government have sanctioned for the usual period.

The 247 villages of Dhárwar formerly comprised in the old Kod Táluka have now been redistributed as follows:—Twenty-three in Ránebennur, 28 in Karájgi, 18 in Hángál, so that 178 remain in the present Kod Táluka. The former survey rates were introduced in 1849. This sub-division is the most southern part of the Presidency above the Gháts, and is bounded on the east, south and west by the Mysore State. There is a small tract of cotton land in the east, where the rainfall is comparatively small, but the greater portion of the soil is light and sandy, and the heavy rainfall in the western villages renders rice almost the sole crop that comes to perfection there. Nine-tenths of the sowing is done during the kharif or early season. A good deal of irrigation is carried on from village tanks, which are very numerous in this district. Kod is fairly well off for communications, being intersected by the Bombay and Madras road, and having alternative routes to Kumta on the Kánara coast. There are five large market-towns within reach. The returns show, since the original survey in 1849, an increase of 29· per cent in population, 57·5 per cent in the better class of houses, 23· per cent in agricultural stock, and 177· per cent in carts. The extension of cultivation has caused a large diminution in the herds of the smaller cattle, as well as in the number of cows. As regards the market value of land here, the records seem to show the price as ranging from six to twenty years' assessment, and it is curious to note that alienated land, not subject to assessment, realized less in the market than Government land. The prices of the principal articles of produce have risen about 150 per cent within the last thirty years. At the time of settlement, the area of assessed Government land in occupation was 87,865 acres, and the arable area, not taken up for cultivation, 115,460 acres. In 1877-78, these areas were

Dhárwar.
Kod.

respectively 171,873 and 35,946 acres. The revenue during the same period rose from Rs. 96,284 to Rs. 2,06,814. Under the new rates, which have been sanctioned by Government, the revenue will be increased by Rs. 86,120, or 39 per cent.

Dhárwár.

The 134 villages of the old Dhárwár Táluka have been re-distributed as follows:—129 remain in Dhárwár, two have been thrown into Kalghatgi, and one into Hubli, whilst two have been transferred to the neighbouring District of Belgaum. The climate somewhat resembles that of Kod, described above; but the dry-crop land towards the north-east of this táluka is far superior to that of Kod. The táluka is well supplied with roads in all directions, and possesses the two large markets of Dhárwár and Hubli within easy reach. Cultivation is, as a rule, well and carefully conducted, good use being made of manure, and rotation of crops strictly observed. There is a considerable local trade in cotton goods manufactured in the district. The statistical returns show the population to have decreased about 6·5 per cent since the introduction of the original survey in 1848. Two causes are assigned for this—emigration, which has undoubtedly taken place to a large extent in the direction of Kánara and the Ghát districts of Belgaum, and, secondly, the great mortality from fever that has been noticeable after monsoons of a special character ever since 1860. Houses of the better class have largely increased (93 per cent), and though the number of agricultural cattle appear to be considerably less (29 per cent) than thirty years ago, the increase of 46·44 per cent in carts seems to indicate some defect in the registration of stock. The area and assessment of Government land averaged respectively 97,180 acres and Rs. 1,15,719 in the first decade, and 113,384 and Rs. 1,33,976 in the last decade of the late guarantee, whilst the progress of cultivation has been steady throughout the whole of that period. Upon a consideration of all the circumstances, Government have sanctioned the new rates, which raise the revenue of these villages from Rs. 1,38,343 to Rs. 1,96,939, or 39·8 per cent.

Kánara.

Though no settlements were actually made in Kánara during the year (as it was thought advisable to await the preparation of a larger number of village surveys), the operations of this Department were carried on vigorously throughout the few months' working season, which is all that the unhealthy climate of this District renders practicable to establishments from the plains above the Gháts. Intimation has been received of the dismissal, by the Privy Council, of the appeal made against the decision in favour of Government passed in 1876 by the High Court of Bombay in the representative survey suit, by which the right of Government to alter the existing assessments in this District was tested. This decision has finally put an end to litigation on the subject, and the Survey Commissioner reports that the agitation against the survey has died out, and people, for the most part, are found to offer no obstruction, even if they do not actively cooperate with the officers engaged in this work. The unhealthiness of the climate and the minute sub-division and scattered nature of the cultivation will render the completion of the survey

of this District a matter of time ; but, up to the present, operations have been carried on satisfactorily, both as regards the rate of progress and the general results.

In Sāvantvādi 25 villages were settled, with the result of increasing the assessment from Rs. 22,892 to Rs. 32,913, or 43·7 per cent. The progress would have been still greater had not the necessity arisen for transferring a part of the establishment to Ratnāgiri to assist in the Khoti settlement and the regular survey operations going on in that District.

Native
States.
Sāvantvādi.

The settlement of the Jath Jāgīr, under Sātāra, was completed two years ago, but owing to famine could not be introduced. This year the new rates were duly published, the result being an increase of Rs. 22,901 in assessment—from Rs. 54,769 to Rs. 77,670. A great part of this increase is, however, nominal, as it is probable that much of the land thus assessed will be resigned on the application of the new rates next year. The condition of the cultivators in this State is so deteriorated that it was found advisable to fix the rates according to the standard in force in the adjacent British districts twenty-five years ago. It is believed that, with a few seasons of plentiful or even average harvests, the State will revert to its former prosperous condition.

Jath.

The settlement of the Sāngli State has been completed during the year by the introduction of the survey rates into 61 State and 2 alienated villages. The increase is small, amounting only to Rs. 10,858. The rates have been, of necessity, pitched 15 per cent higher than they would have been had the land surveyed been British territory, in order to maintain the revenue at its present figure. This point, as was observed in last year's Report, has always to be taken into consideration in the settlement of Native States. The benefit reaped by the occupant from the survey consists in the equity and certainty of the system, which prevents the influential landholder from obtaining undue advantages over his less fortunate neighbours, and not in the lowering of the assessment.

Sāngli.

A considerable number of State villages in one tāluka of Kolhāpur were ready for settlement this year, but it was held advisable to defer the introduction of the new rates until the whole of the sub-division had been prepared to receive them.

Kolhāpur.

The total expenditure of the Revenue Survey Department during the year amounted to Rs. 7,36,477, out of which Rs. 56,326 are payable by Native States, leaving the cost to Government Rs. 6,80,151, as compared with Rs. 6,33,644 last year. The increased revenue resulting from the settlements introduced during the year was Rs. 1,82,129 in British territory, and Rs. 43,780 in Native States and alienated villages. Revised rates have now been introduced into part or the whole of six Collectorate at a cost of Rs. 18,41,858, producing in the aggregate an additional revenue, in the year under review, of Rs. 12,11,902, or cumulatively, since the first revision was under-

Financial
results.*

* These statistics are furnished by the Commissioner of Surveys.

taken in Poona in 1868-69, of Rs. 59 50 970, without taking into consideration the still outstanding demands on account of postponements or default.

ALIENATION SETTLEMENT.

There is no longer any special department for the settlement of claims to alienations. After the abolition of the office of Alienation Settlement Officer, Northern Division, in 1877 it was found that a great deal of the work already reported as completed in the Panch Maháls would require a thorough revision before the results could receive the sanction of Government. This work was entrusted to the Revenue authorities of the District, and, for a short time, a former Settlement Officer was specially deputed for the task. The completion of the settlement will, however, be probably delayed until the District has been surveyed throughout. In Sálsette the comparison of the leases mentioned in last year's Report has been finished. The work of issuing and re-issuing sanads in other parts of the Presidency is entrusted to the Collectors, in whose hands it has made considerable progress, though in some Districts, notably those of Broach and Surat, the re-issuing of these deeds is far in arrears. Excluding the Panch Maháls, the number of summary settlements effected during the year by the Collectors was 696, as compared with 474 last year. Thirteen thousand one hundred and thirty-six sanads, or deeds, were issued, leaving some 11,350 to be issued, and 5,000 to be re-issued.

Waste Lands.

The term waste land in this paragraph is used to denote only the area assessed under the survey as arable, but not yet taken up for cultivation. It does not include unassessed land, whether entered on the records as cultivable or not, and is based on the statistics given in Table IV—A (1) at page cvi of the Appendix. It is advisable, therefore, to exclude from consideration, for the present, the Districts in which the survey measurements are not yet completed, such as Kánara, Ratnágiri and the Panch Maháls, as well as the Province of Sind, where the land is held on a prescriptive tenure.

The following table shows for the last two years the area of the arable land occupied as well as that still available for occupation in each surveyed District :—

District.	Arable Area occupied in		Arable Area still unoccupied.		
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Variations in 1878-79.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ahmedabad ...	1,218,024	1,229,137	98,232	90,150	—8,082
Kaira ...	377,438	390,169	104,770	102,129	—2,641
Broach ...	467,161	466,606	22,030	22,347	+317
Surat ...	606,909	636,949	115,739	85,764	—29,975
Thána ...	1,015,261	1,014,421	62,941	61,973	—968
Kolába ...	472,413	472,319	7,218	6,467	—751
Khándesh ...	2,548,638	2,603,073	875,643	806,175	—69,468
Nasik ...	1,664,537	1,900,529*	409,286	363,158*	—46,128
Ahmednagar ...	2,401,589	2,415,167	169,483	168,214	—1,269
Poona ...	1,868,194	1,861,632	61,781	74,879	+13,098
Sholápur ...	2,138,788	2,136,989	36,923	37,124	+201
Satára ...	1,415,243	1,410,219	34,928	38,749	+3,821
Belgaum ...	1,112,036	1,104,981	79,576	87,011	+7,435
Dhárwar ...	1,565,396	1,549,850	86,447	106,339	+19,892
Kalásgi ...	2,091,733	2,078,769	73,275	90,704	+17,429
Total ...	20,873,359	21,260,808	2,238,272	2,141,183	—97,089

From the above it will be seen that the area still available for occupation decreased by 97,089 acres, and bears a ratio to that already occupied of 10·7 per cent, or the same proportion as last year. The largest arable area remaining unoccupied is still in Khándesh, where, as in the Panch Maháls, the soil of the available area is of better quality than that of the waste land in most of the other Districts, in which a great part of the unoccupied land entered in the above table consists of light dry-crop soil inconveniently situated as regards communications and irrigation. The Districts

* Including land in the Peint State, which has now lapsed to Government.

in which more than 100,000 acres of arable land are still available, are mentioned in the margin. The areas shown for Dhárwár, Násik, Poona and Kaládgi have been somewhat increased under the recent survey operations in progress in those Districts, so that it cannot be here stated what proportion of the variations is due to fresh measurements and reclassification, and what is attributable to the ordinary annual transactions between Government and the occupants. Compared with last year's figures, the available area in the year under review has increased in seven Districts, chiefly those in the South Deccan and Western Kárnátic. In Gujarát, the Konkan and North Deccan considerably more land has been taken into occupation, Broach alone showing an increase of waste. The spread of cultivation is especially noticeable in Khándesh and Surat. In the Panch Maháls, which is not entered in the above table, on account of the survey measurements having been as yet only partially carried out, the occupied area increased from 157,194 acres to 166,928 acres, leaving still some 230,000 acres available for cultivation. In Broach, of all the Districts except those in the Konkan, there is the smallest arable area still left unoccupied. In the Konkan Districts, where the greater part of the cultivation is carried on in small rice beds or on the slopes of hills, the greater portion of the culturable land has already been taken up, leaving but little available for further cultivation.

Sind.

The results of the year for this Province are given in the following table, as far as returns are available :—

Districts.	Area returned as arable.		Area returned as cultivated.		Remainder.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Hyderabad ...	1,717,182	1,740,392	473,290	690,445	1,243,892	1,049,947
Shikárpur ...	1,358,928	1,487,306	547,837	895,386	811,091	591,920
Thar and Párkár	701,822	701,822	278,889	355,982	422,933	345,840
Upper Sind Frontier ...	322,826	421,556	132,741	...	190,085	*98,799
Total ...	4,100,758	4,251,076	1,432,757	2,264,570	2,668,001	2,986,506

In Kurrachee the survey is still in progress, and, as in Ratnágiri, figures for the surveyed portion only are received. The extent of cultivation in this part of the Presidency depends almost entirely upon the inundation from the Indus, which was this year exceptionally high, and led to a large increase in the area of the land taken up for cold-weather crops.

* Areas for Upper Sind approximate only.

Government Estates.

Nothing occurred during the year under consideration requiring notice in this section.

Wards' Estates.

The number and value of the minors' estates that were administered during 1878-79 by the Collectors, or persons deputed by them, under Act XX of 1864, will be found in the following table:—

District.	Number of Estates.	DURING 1878-79.		BALANCE AT END OF 1878-79.	
		Receipts.	Disbursements.	In Cash.	Invested in Government Paper.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	29	64,392	66,918	12,395	17,900
Kaira	2	2,404	2,122	2,222	24,022
Fauz Mahals	3	24,500	12,100	...	...
Broach	25	27,526	26,047	2,142	2,500
Surat	10	1,612	2,215	225	6,000
Tbana	1	...	...	92	...
Kolaba	1	700	636	500	...
Nasik	1	4,227	7,124	4,227	10,000
Sátara	2	1,123	322	2,202	...
Dhárwar	4	20,202	16,623	17,736	68,500
Kánara	26	9,806	4,913	4,673	...
Ratanágrí	12	21,172	2,111	12,000	...
Karrach	2	60,254	42,804	650	...
Hydrabad	4	60,225	47,844	22,142	...
Balkápur	2	622	622	...	...
Total ..	161	2,02,546	2,42,004	22,510	1,24,400
Total, 1877-78 ..	151	1,94,770	1,76,224	75,210	1,21,700

The estates in the Ahmedabad District, one of those in Kaira and one in Surat, are under the management of the officer entrusted with the carrying out of the two Local Encumbered Estates Acts to which allusion will be made below, and who administers the estates of minors in the capacity of an Assistant to the Collectors of the various Districts mentioned, without reference to the more special functions of his office. The estate in Surat is that of a descendant of the late Nawáb, and is involved in considerable litigation. Special measures have been taken by Government, during the year under report, to secure an

equitable settlement of the principal disputes; but until the results have been communicated the actual financial position of the estate is not sufficiently ascertained to admit of its being considered in the above table. The increase in the number of applications for the assistance of this special officer implies that the system is one that gives satisfaction to the creditors and minors concerned. The administration of the rest of the estates entered in the table was conducted as usual, and calls for no special remark.

Encumbered Estates. Three special Acts are in force in this Presidency relating to the temporary administration, by Government, of the estates of certain landed classes who have become deeply involved in debt. One of these measures relates to the Tálukdárs of Ahmedabad; a second to the Thákurs, or persons occupying a somewhat analogous position in Broach and Kaira; and the third to the Zamíndárs of Sind.

Gujarát. The Tálukdári Settlement Officer in Gujarát administered, during the year, 92 encumbered estates brought under the Acts relating to Ahmedabad, Broach and Kaira respectively. Four of these were freed from debt during the period under review, and released from attachment. No new ones were brought under management, in contrast to last year, when the Act of 1862 was applied to sixteen new estates in Ahmedabad alone.

Ahmedabad. The total amount of debt for which the Tálukdárs or landlords of this District are liable was Rs. 2,02,746 at the beginning of the year 1878-79. Of this Rs. 1,07,935 were owing to private creditors, and Rs. 94,811 to Government in repayment of loans granted in some thirteen instances. Rs. 6,612 were repaid to creditors during the present season without recourse to further advances from Government; whilst the Rs. 94,811 owed to Government, in addition to Rs. 2,064 on account of interest, Rs. 16,423 were repaid, leaving the outstanding debt, Rs. 1,01,323, due to private creditors, and Rs. 80,452 to Government, or Rs. 1,81,775 in all. The bad season, especially in the southern tálukas of Ahmedabad, rendered it impracticable to realize sufficient revenue to cover ordinary expenses, and leave a margin for the repayment of debts. No less than 41 estates were thus situated, and in several others but a small amount could be recovered. As compared with

Accounts.	Repaid in	
	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Government ...	38,406	16,423
2. Private creditors .	8,164	6,612
Total ...	48,570	13,035
More or less ...	...	-35,535

the repayments of 1877-78, therefore, those of the year under review fell off by Rs. 35,535, or 73 per cent. This can be seen from the marginal table, which also shows the decrease to have been proportionately larger in the case of debts to Government than those to private creditors.

Broach. Compared with the number of encumbered estates under management in Ahmedabad, those in Broach are very few, being only

four. The debt outstanding at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 2,99,246, of which Rs. 9,275 were owing to private creditors. This sum remained unpaid during the year, but Rs. 2,800 were paid in satisfaction of Government loans. As, however, a further sum of Rs. 12,088 on account of interest was added to the advance account, the total liabilities at the end of the year 1878-79 were Rs. 3,08,534. The season of scarcity, following close upon one of most unfavourable rainfall, prevented any payments at all being made by two of the four estates. The settlement of some protracted and costly civil suits in one, and the fact that a small balance is already available for repayments in the other, render the prospects of these two estates promising for the coming season. Considerable reductions in the administrative establishments have been carried out this year in all four estates, with a view of relieving the pressure on their finances. Six new estates were brought under the Act this year, but their liabilities and financial position generally have not yet been investigated.

There are 36 estates under management in Kaira, and nearly the whole season was spent by the Settlement Officer in deciding 907 claims involving a sum of Rs. 3,77,284 against the Thákurs. Only 30 appeals against his awards were lodged. Liquidation schemes have been prepared and submitted to Government for 20 estates, and two have been duly sanctioned. The bulk of the creditors in this District are agriculturists of capital and substance, who having advanced loans to the Thákurs entered into possession of the latter's land, which they cultivate themselves. Loans have been made to these Thákurs by Government from time to time, the balance remaining unpaid at the opening of the year being Rs. 33,559, or, including interest due during the year under report, Rs. 35,107. Rs. 3,202 were repaid this year, leaving Rs. 31,905 outstanding.

In addition to the ordinary duties of his post, and the charge of minors' estates already mentioned above, the Tálukdári Settlement Officer is empowered by the Collectors to administer certain estates either for the benefit of judgment-creditors, or by private arrangement, without any reference to the relieving Acts. There are 27 estates thus situated, 22 of which are in Ahmedabad, 4 in Broach, and one in Kaira. Sixteen of them are administered by the Settlement Officer for the creditors as the Collector's Deputy, and 11 are managed in consequence of the minority or insanity of the owner, or in default of payment of Government dues.

As few estates come under management without being involved in a large number of disputes, the Settlement Officer is necessarily concerned in a good deal of litigation. In 36 suits he was a party; in 10 he appeared on behalf of the Tálukdár or Thákur. Seventeen of these cases were settled either by compromise or decree during the year.

The expenses on account of the Settlement Officer and his establishment and those contingent to his administration of the

estates in his charge, were Rs. 21,319 against Rs. 20,787 last year, and were distributed as below :—

	Paid by Government.	Paid by Tslukdars.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1877-78	7,200	13,587	20,787
1878-79	5,764	15,655	21,319

Encumbered estates in Sind.

A special Act (XIV of 1876) was passed for the relief of the Jágirdárs and Zamíndárs of Sind from the load of debt with which they had burdened their estates, and the carrying out of its provisions was entrusted to two officers in that Province, one of whom has charge of the estates in Sind proper, the other of those in the Thar and Párkár Superintendency. They began work on March 1st, 1877, and their first report embraces the period between that date and 31st July 1879. The following table shows the operations under the Act :—

DIVISION.	NUMBER OF ESTATES.				DEBT.						
	For which orders of management were issued.	Released from management.		Total Number remaining under management.	Total Amount awarded to Creditors.	Paid off up to July 31st, 1879.					
		By order before sanction of liquidation.	On payment or discharge of liabilities entered in liquidation scheme.			By Loan from Government.	By collections from the Estates.		Total.		Total to be paid outstanding on 31st July 1879.
							Actually paid.	Settled.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Sind	313	19	7	287	16,47,712	4,33,183	32,231	4,65,874	6,04,068	10,43,549	
Thar and Párkár	23	3	5	14	13,265	..	2,240	2,240	..	11,025	
Total	336	22	12	301	16,50,977	4,33,183	34,471	4,67,754	6,04,068	10,54,574	

The total amount of debt shown in the above table does not include that of claims as yet unsettled in Sind; nor are the debts of two estates, the schemes of liquidation for which are not yet sanctioned, entered in the last column for Thar and Párkár.

DIVISION.	ADVANCES.		Interest accruing up to July 31st, 1879.	Total Amount of Loan including Interest.	Amount repaid up to July 31st, 1879.	Amount outstanding on July 31st, 1879.
	In 1877-78.	In 1878-79.				
	Rs.	Rs.				
Sind	60,961	4,71,928	19,210	5,52,084	19,210	5,32,874
Thar and Párkár	8,000	2,000	485	10,485	4,469	6,026
Total	68,961	4,73,928	19,705	5,62,579	23,679	5,38,900

The table given in the margin shows the amount of the loans advanced by Government to the indebted landlords and the

extent to which they have been repaid. In Sind the full amount due on account of interest has been paid, and in Thar and Párkar a considerable portion of the principal as well.

The number of estates for which liquidation schemes were sanctioned during the period under review was 41 in Sind and 7 in the Superintendency. Of these 12 have been restored to their owners after liquidation of all claims against them. In the case of the Thar and Párkar estates, debts were only admitted in a single instance, so that the liquidation scheme for the rest consisted of a mere proposal to restore the estate clear of debt to its owner. In Sind proper the admitted debts on estates for which schemes had been submitted was Rs. 8,80,321, of which Rs. 1,77,951 remained unpaid at the end of July 1879. Of the remainder, Rs. 6,04,063 was paid, and Rs. 98,307 covered by leases of part of the estate. In the remainder of the estates under management, but not reported upon with a view to liquidation, the debts admitted were Rs. 7,67,391 in amount after inquiry into the claims brought forward, the gross amount of the latter being Rs. 78,637. The total debt on the estates still under management was Rs. 17,25,719, which on 287 estates gives an average of about Rs. 6,013 for each. Excluding 22, against which no claims were admitted, there were 200 of the remaining 265 apparently indebted to the extent of not more than Rs. 5,000 each. In Thar and Párkar the number of estates for which schemes of liquidation are under preparation is 15, with an aggregate of admitted debt amounting to Rs. 11,025.

The total number of claims registered in Sind was 2,629, exclusive of those against estates released before the liquidation scheme was drawn up. Of these 2,571 had been disposed of before the end of the period under report. Out of 28 appeals filed against the Manager's decisions, 25 were rejected and 2 decisions modified.

The actual amount advanced to the estate-owners has been shown in a previous paragraph. The loan account is made up only to March 31st, 1879, in consequence of the necessity of conforming to the general financial system of the Empire, and shows that the amount originally advanced to land-owners was Rs. 4,45,423, of which Rs. 154 only was repaid, leaving a debt of Rs. 4,51,259, including Rs. 5,836 on account of interest. In order, however, to allow the Act to be brought quickly into operation, the cost of the managing establishment was advanced by Government in the first instance on a "personal account" in the Manager's name, the amount drawn to be gradually distributed amongst the various estates under management, according to the accommodation they received. This arrangement, commencing from September 1877, was not intended to be more than a temporary one calculated to avoid the inconvenience of debiting the cost above mentioned at once to the defaulting estates. The whole sum thus advanced, amounting in all to Rs. 66,591, has been finally distributed as proposed, and no longer, therefore, stands on the books as a personal account.

Since the close of the period for which these accounts are made up, Rs. 49,500 of the principal have been repaid. In Thar and Parkar Rs. 10,000 were taken up as a Government loan for expenses of management and other charges contingent to the administration of the land under supervision, as was done in the other districts of the Province. Rs. 4,007 of this, with Rs. 461 interest, have been repaid.

As this is the first year in which the working of the Encumbered Estates Act has come before Government in the form of an administration report, the notice of it in this section is brief, and touches merely upon the leading features of the operations under it. Detailed accounts of these are reserved till after further experience.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

Course of Legislation.

THE Acts that have been passed by the Legislative Council of this Presidency, and received the assent of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General between April 1st, 1878, and March 31st, 1879, are the following:—

Act IV of 1878.—An Act to amend the Bombay Municipal Act of 1872, and to continue the same as so amended. Acts

Act V of 1878.—An Act to consolidate and amend the A'bkari law of the Presidency of Bombay.

Act VI of 1878.—An Act to remove doubts as to the time when certain portions of Act IV of 1878 were intended to come into force.

Act VII of 1878.—An Act to amend the law for the prevention of adulteration of cotton, and for the suppression of fraudulent practices in the cotton trade.

Act I of 1879.—An Act to facilitate the introduction of the Bombay District Municipal Act (VI of 1873) into Sind.

The following Bills were introduced by the Legislative Council during the above period:—

Bill No. 3 of 1878.—A Bill to provide for the levy of fees for the use of Government landing-places in the Port of Kurrachee.

Bill No. 5 of 1878.—A Bill to prohibit the practice of inoculation, and to make the vaccination of children compulsory in the town of Kurrachee.

Bill No. 6 of 1878.—A Bill for the relief of indebted agriculturists in certain parts of the Presidency of Bombay.

Bill No. 8 of 1878.—A Bill to further amend Act XIII of 1856 (an Act for regulating the Town Police of Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras).

Bill No. 9 of 1878.—A Bill to amend the law for the periodical inspection and the management, by competent engineers, of steam-boilers and prime-movers in the Presidency of Bombay.

Bill No. 11 of 1878.—A Bill to provide for irrigation in the Presidency of Bombay.

Bill No. 12 of 1878.—A Bill to consolidate the lands and other property vesting in the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and certain other lands and property on, or connected with, the foreshore of the Island of Bombay into one estate, and to vest the control and management of the same in one Public Trust, and for other purposes.

Bill No. 1 of 1879.—A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Revenue Officers and the Land Revenue in the Presidency of Bombay.

Description.
(1) Acts.

The object and character of Act IV of 1878 were fully described at page 116 of Part II of the Administration Report of 1877-78. Act V of 1878 also received full notice in the same section, pages 115 and 116.

As regards Act VI of 1878, the necessity for its enactment arose out of the circumstance that the assent of the Governor-General to the Bombay Municipal amended Act (IV of 1878) was not published till after July 1st. The elections of the Corporation and Town Council had, however, to be made in accordance with the list of voters published on July 2nd. Opinion of counsel was to the effect that the assent of the Governor-General gave effect to the Act from the date on which it was read a third time and passed by the Governor of this Presidency in Council, so that the list of voters published under section 9 (D) of the amending and continuing Act was legally valid. But as it was brought to the notice of Government that this list was published, not, as required in section 9 (D), on the 1st July, but on the 2nd, it was thought advisable to obviate possible objections in the future by placing the validity of these lists beyond a doubt by means of legislation. As, moreover, there was reason to think that the construction of the words "on the passing thereof" in para. 2 of section 1 of the amending and continuing Act was not free from ambiguity, the opportunity was taken of amending that paragraph in accordance with what had been the original intention of the Council when passing it. A further question had arisen, with regard to the same paragraph, as to whether its effect, with reference to section 63 of the Municipal Amendment Act, was to abolish the town duty on metals from the date of the Act coming into force, or only from the date when the new rates came into force which were to be fixed by the Corporation for the current year under section 115 of the principal Act according to the new schedule B. If the former were the case, no new rate could have been imposed by the Corporation under section 115 till the end of the year, and the Municipality would thus have lost the revenue from the duty on metals without any compensating revenue from that on firewood, which article was made liable to duty in the new schedule in lieu of metals. As this was a position in which it had never been intended to place the Municipality, it was necessary to clear up this point also.

The provisions of Act VII of 1878 have been fully described in last year's Report. The measure was re-enacted, with the omission and the alteration suggested by the Governor-General.

The Repealing Act XII of 1876 (India) of certain portions of the Bombay Municipal Act VI of 1873 rendered it difficult to introduce the latter Act into the Province of Sind under a Government notification. This difficulty was removed by Act I of 1879, which re-enacted for Sind the provisions repealed in 1876. The doubt was also removed that had been raised as to whether the Bombay District Municipal Act was not applicable to Sind, as well as to the rest of the Presidency, from the date of its receiving the assent of the Governor-General.

Bill No. 3 of 1878, which has been passed and sanctioned (2) Bills. since the close of the period under review, was brought forward in consideration of the inconvenience that had been for some time felt at the Port of Kurrachee for want of statutory powers for enforcing order, and controlling traffic at the various bandars and landing-places. By this measure Government and the Commissioner in Sind are empowered to make and enforce such regulations as may, from time to time, be found necessary to remedy the above inconvenience. As some expenditure will necessarily be incurred in carrying out the provisions herein enacted, a fund is constituted, out of which are to be defrayed the expenses of administering this Act, and improvements or extensions of the port carried out, as may be required. This fund will consist of fees leviable at every landing-place to which the Act will apply. An opportunity has also been taken to legalize wharfage fees taken at the native jetty under the authority of a Government notification in 1865, concerning the validity of which doubts have arisen.

Bill No. 5 is somewhat similar in principle and provisions to the Act passed in 1877 for the City of Bombay. The town of Kurrachee has suffered much from the ravages of small-pox, and it has been found that vaccination, if merely dependent upon the inclination and prejudices of the people, fails to extend its influence enough to stop the inroads of this disease. The practice of inoculation, too, has been found very prevalent in the Province, and in all probability is an active means of spreading contagion. The measure passed a year or so ago, regarding the City of Bombay, was well received by the most influential castes, and has been found to work efficaciously and to the satisfaction of the public. The present measure is, therefore, introduced in order to legalize compulsory vaccination, and to prohibit the practice of inoculation in the town of Kurrachee.

Bill No. 6.—The insolvency of some portion of the agricultural classes in parts of the Deccan, and the legislative action that could, in the opinion of this Government, be called in to remedy it, were mentioned generally in Part I of the Administration Report of 1877-78. The present Bill, which was introduced after considerable correspondence with the Supreme Government, proposes, by way of prevention of future hopeless insolvency, to—

- (1) permit agriculturists to be charged only a reasonable rate of interest, when interest is justly payable by them ;
- (2) provide that all part payments and previous realizations should be duly accounted for to their credit ;
- (3) prohibit their liability for compound interest ; •

- (4) extend to agriculturists of all classes the Hindu rule of "*dám dupat*", and to enlarge the scope of that rule itself, by providing that no agriculturist shall, in any case, pay interest exceeding, in the aggregate, the amount of his principal debt; and
- (5) to limit the liability of agriculturists in respect of ancestral debts.

Upon a reference made on the subject by this Government to the Secretary of State, that officer expressed an opinion that the whole subject should be dealt with in one comprehensive enactment, and not, as proposed by the Government of India, partly by the Local Legislature and partly by the Council of the Supreme Government. Further action on the part of this Government was, therefore, suspended, and a Bill on the subject has been since introduced into the Legislative Council of India by the Honourable T. C. Hope, C.S.I. The question and details of the remedies proposed, being of a general nature, will be treated of elsewhere in the Report.

Bill No. 8 of 1878 provides for the liability of the "authorized pay and allowances" as well as the "pay" of the Bombay Police force for contribution to the Superannuation Fund, the pensions being calculated on this basis. The measure has, since the close of the year, received the sanction of the Viceroy and Governor-General.

Bill No. 9 has not yet been formally introduced, except by publication in the *Government Gazette*, and has not been read a first time. The fees levied under the former Steam-boiler Inspection Act (V of 1873) have been found insufficient to enable Government to defray the cost of efficient supervision in accordance with the provisions of the Act; and the scale of fees also, as at present levied, presses inequitably upon the smaller and less prosperous steam-worked establishments. Secondly, some provision is required to check the working of boilers at a higher pressure than that indicated on the inspection certificate. That part of the law that relates to examinations and certificates of competency requires alteration so as to admit of the awarding of certificates of different classes according to the respective qualifications of the candidates. Provision is also made for a personal test of the candidates' competency. The provisions of the Act are also extended to all boilers, not merely, as formerly, to those above a certain standard. It has been proposed, too, to repeal so much of the Act of 1873 as relates to the inspection of prime-movers, but to provide for the extension of the new Act to prime-movers in any place or district if at any time it is deemed desirable. Provision is also made for the punishment of abuse of power by an inspector, and the penalty for a frivolous appeal is raised from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150. Other minor alterations are also proposed.

Bill No. 11.—The extension of irrigation and water-supply has necessitated legislation on the subject, in place of the Canal Rules (not having the force of law) by which these matters have been hitherto regulated. The Bill is based on the Northern

India Canal and Drainage Bill (1873) and the Bengal Irrigation Act, 1876, so that advantage has been taken of experience gained in Provinces where canals have long been in operation. Whilst securing the rights of the people and ensuring them compensation for losses they may sustain, the Bill is principally administrative. The rules regarding the carrying out and managing works of irrigation and drainage, which are now legalized, are based, for the most part, on existing custom. The decision on claims for compensation and the collection of water-rates, penalties for breach of rules and other demands is vested in the Revenue authorities, to whom an appeal lies in some cases from the decision of the canal officer. As a general rule, the charge for water is only to be imposed on those who use the water, and the supply is only to be given to those who voluntarily apply for it. But, on financial grounds, Government have found it advisable to reserve a right of imposing a slight rate on all arable land irrigable from the work, in cases where, after a certain period after construction, the water is not used to such an extent as to cover the charges debitable to the revenue account of the work. Lastly, provision is made for obtaining labour, in cases of great emergency, by placing villages or persons near, or deriving benefit from, the work under a legal obligation to provide labour, which should be adequately paid for. This Bill has since received the sanction of the Viceroy and Governor-General.

Bill No. 12.—The acquisition of the whole of the foreshore of Bombay used, or likely to be used, for the purposes of the shipping trade, and placing it under the Port Trust, the constitution of which will be so amended as to make the corporation fairly representative of the chief interests concerned, has been one of the measures to which Government has given the greatest attention during the year under review. The scheme of combining the whole foreshore into one trust was suggested to Government by the experience of the Mersey Dock Trust at Liverpool; but, after consideration and inquiry, it was found desirable for Government to acquire by purchase the competing properties, rather than to combine with private owners in their management. The new Port Trust will be an elected, not nominated, body, and subjected to much less interference than the present one on the part of Government. The sum required for the purchase of the foreshore properties not vested in the present Trustees is estimated at Rs. 77,00,000, which will be paid, in the first instance, by Government, who require the Trust to repay them by means of the issue of Port Trust securities. Government guarantee to pay the interest due by the Board, from time to time, out of Provincial revenue in consideration of being vested with a power to increase the rates, or to appoint a receiver to collect the rates on their behalf, in case of the Board's failing to make due provision for meeting their liabilities. The Bill passed the Council of this Government on April 1st, 1879, and was sent for the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General; but as the provisions of Section 39 of the Bill militated against one of the provisions of Act XXIV of 1871 it was not possible for His Excellency the Viceroy to give his assent to the Bill. To avoid this tech-

nical point His Excellency the Viceroy has since modified Act XXIV of 1871, and this Government have also introduced and passed a new Bill exactly in the same words as it was passed by the Council on 1st April 1879. The new Bill has since received the assent of the Viceroy, and has become law. Expression was given in the Local Council, on the receipt of the report of the Select Committee on the Bill, of the satisfaction with which the measure was viewed by the mercantile community.

Bill No. 1 of 1879.—The former Bill (1 of 1875) on the subject of the consolidation and amendment of the Revenue Officers' and Land Revenue laws was returned by His Excellency the Viceroy without being sanctioned, on the grounds that some of its provisions were beyond the authority of this Government to enact. These points have been discussed and considered during the year, with the result that most of them have been altered in accordance with the opinion of His Excellency the Governor-General. It was decided that some of the provisions of the existing law concerning hereditary offices, to which objections were raised on the score of their conflict with the Civil Procedure Code, might be left in their present form, the proposal to consolidate the law on this subject with the Revenue Code being abandoned, more particularly as the Hereditary Offices Act itself will probably require modification in some points before long. Alterations were made in other parts of the Code so as to avoid conflict with other laws, such as the Contract, Succession, or Parsi Intestacy Succession Acts. The sections relating to alluvion and diluvion have been omitted, as legislation for the whole Empire on these subjects is understood to be under the consideration of the Supreme Government. The sections regarding encroachments have been also omitted, as they seemed to conflict indirectly with the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Bill passed this Council, and received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on 26th April; the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General has been since accorded to it. In proposing the third reading in the Bombay Legislative Council, the Honourable L. R. Ashburner, C.S.I., who introduced the Bill in its present form, observed: "The Bill has been carefully and minutely discussed for upwards of four years; every officer of experience has been consulted, and the Bill, as it now stands, is the result of their opinions. The Act consolidates no less than twenty Acts which have been passed during the last half century by this Government and the Government of India, besides amending and setting at rest all doubts in the working of those Acts. It is one of the most important measures that have been passed by this Council, and I trust it will be found a valuable instrument in the hands of our Revenue officers for the better government of the country."

Police.

The strength and cost of the police in the Bombay Presidency are shown in the following table:—

Division.	SANCTIONED STRENGTH.			Number of Commissioners, Superintendents and Assistants.	Number of Vacancies at end of 1878.	TOTAL COST PAYABLE FROM	
	Paid wholly or partly from Provincial Revenue.	Paid wholly from other sources.	Total.			Provincial Revenue.	Other Sources.
						Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division ..	4,971	40	5,011	10	34	8,28,827	4,369
Central do. ..	5,686	93	5,778	9	17	9,07,447	11,698
Southern do. ..	3,486	..	3,486	6	38	4,38,307	..
Sind	4,344	563	4,906	5	27	7,16,863	63,164
G. I. P. Railway ..	..	686	686	1	..	..	1,30,406
B. B. & C. I. Railway ..	..	401	401	1	11	..	81,473
Bombay City ..	267	1,130	1,397	1	..	1,00,000	2,54,758
Total ..	19,754	2,917	21,666	33	136	29,74,644	5,48,767
Total, 1877 ..	19,731	2,917	21,648	33	119	30,62,629	5,48,667

There are five Commissioners, including the special officer in Bombay City. The number of District Superintendents and their Assistants this year was 28, and immediately subordinate to them were 49 officers on higher pay than Rs. 100 a month. Full statistical details regarding the strength, cost and distribution of the police are given in a tabular form in Part III of this Report—Appendix B, 1 to 5.

The proportion of police to area and population is as shown in the margin. Distribution.

Division.	Population per square mile.	ONE POLICEMAN TO	
		Square miles.	Persons.
Northern Division ..	256	2-14	808-54
Central do. ..	133	2-92	918-81
Southern do. ..	182	6-6	1,194
Sind	47	11-06	619-28
Average ..	144	6-92	859-60

the margin. The number of miles of line open on the G. I. P. Railway is 619, with 96 stations. On the B. B. and C. I. line there are 464 miles open, with 83 stations. The proportion of police is in the one case 1-10 per mile and

7 men per station, and in the other '86 per mile and 4-8 per

station. In considering the marginal table it must be recollected that in the Northern Division, where British and native territory is interlaced, as it is throughout the whole of Gujarát, the field over which the police work actually extends, is much larger than is represented by the figures here entered. In Sind, again, the area covered by each beat is very large, but the sparsity of population renders the actual work to be done comparatively small. In the Thar and Parkar District, for instance, the proportions are one policeman to 25.92 square miles, but the population ratio is only 368. In Kaira, on the other hand, the extent of each beat is only 2.12 square miles, but the population within that area is 1,063. With respect to area, the largest beats in the Presidency proper are those in Násik, where there is one policeman to 10.93 square miles, and the smallest in Kaira and the Panch Maháls, where they are 2.12 and 2.21 respectively. The smallest number of persons to each policeman, too, is in the Panch Maháls, 308, and the largest in Belgaum, 1,403, and Ratnágiri, 1,372. The City of Bombay is not taken into consideration in these and the following tables, as the working of the police there will be noticed separately at the end of this section.

The following table shows the different classes of duty on which the police force was employed during the period under review, with the distribution of the men amongst them:—

DIVISION.	GUARDS.		Municipal, town or harbour duties.	Cantonment duties.	General police duties.
	Jails.	Escort, lock-ups, or treasuries.			
Northern Division	219	647	752	40	3,304
Central do.	180	849	626	203	2,858
Southern do.	48	507	239	75	2,575
Sind	229	864	906	139	2,030
G. I. P. Railway .. .. .	..	..	..	..	686
B. R. & C. I. Railway .. .. .	..	25	..	..	364
Total	526	2,892	2,613	457	12,802

Armament.

DIVISION.	NUMBER OF MEN ARMED WITH		
	Fire-arms.	Swords, or swords and truncheons.	Truncheons alone.
Northern Division	2,933	2,739	..
Central do.	2,515	1,445	1,718
Southern do.	1,835	173	1,473
Sind	2,150	2,170	19
G. I. P. Railway	64	4	618
B. R. & C. I. Railway	22	56	353
Total	8,810	6,867	4,170
Total, 1877	6,709	6,664	4,049

The marginal table gives the distribution of the force as regards arms. It appears from it that more men were this year provided with fire-arms and truncheons, whilst there were fewer armed with swords, or with swords as well as truncheons.

The state of education amongst the police is not easily ascertainable from the returns, on account of the different standards of classification into literate and illiterate adopted in different districts. In order to secure uniformity in this respect it has been proposed to enter no

Education.

DIVISION.	ABLE TO READ AND WRITE			UNDER INSTRUCTION.	
	Officers.	Men.	Percentage on total Strength.	Officers.	Men.
Northern Division ..	634	1,631	46	75	845
Central do. ..	435	1,346	36	7	301
Southern do. ..	336	923	38	94	543
Sind ..	222	541	37	6	80
G. I. P. Railway ..	45	250	42	..	197
B. B. & C. I. Railway ..	32	216	61	..	..
Total ..	1,915	4,996	31	128	1,966
Total, 1877 ..	6,470		..	3,687	

policeman as literate who is unable to read or write an ordinary report, such as would be likely to come into the regular course of his duties. The marginal table gives the statistics available on this subject, together with the number of men under instruction. A comparison with last year's figures shows an increase of 411 in the number of those registered as being able to read and write, and of 51 in that of those under instruction. The percentage is highest in Surat (58), and lowest in the Upper Sind Frontier (3). Taking each Division as a whole, the Northern shows the best results, Sind being far behind in this respect. It may be noted that men who can merely sign and read their own names are excluded from the above table.

The accompanying table will serve to show the mortality amongst Health.

DIVISION.	Percentage of Deaths to total Strength of Corps.	
	1876.	1877.
Northern Division ..	2.27	1.32
Central do. ..	2.46	2.08
Southern do. ..	2.78	2.78
Sind ..	1.67	1.43
G. I. P. Railway ..	1.8	2.07
B. B. & C. I. Railway,	2.0	1.41
Total ..	2.16	1.85

the police during the year, as compared with that of 1877. In the Southern Division the death-rate has remained unaltered; but in all other Divisions, with the exception of the G. I. P. Railway, the rate is a little higher than in the previous year. Not taking the mean rates, but those of individual districts, it appears that the greatest proportion of deaths to the total strength occurred in Sholapur (3.89 per cent). The health of the police, as judged by the per-

centage in hospital, was fairly good. In the Northern Division the highest rate of invalids was in the Panch Mahals (45.03), where fever was very prevalent, and the lowest in Kaira .06. In the Central Division 40 per cent of the Poona police attended hospital during the year, as compared with 7 per cent in Ahmednagar. In the Southern Division, Kaladgi, with 56 per cent, and Ratnagiri, with 15, are the extremes. Similarly, Shikarpur in Sind, with 50 per cent, and the Upper Frontier District, with 3.9, are respectively the least and the most healthy Districts in that Province. The G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways show an attendance at their hospitals of 10.2 and 66 per cent respectively.

Discipline
and conduct.

The conduct of the police, judged by the number of punishments inflicted, will appear from the following table, with the figures for last year for the sake of comparison. Altogether 609 officers and 2,744 men were punished in different ways, as compared with 545 officers and 2,355 men punished last year. The numbers in the different Divisions are shown for the current year:—

Division.	Dismissed.		Punished departmentally.		Punished judicially.		Total.		Percentage on total Strength of Force.			
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.		
Northern Division ..	7	72	177	561	7	48	596	877	16.9	17.		
Central do. ..	10	107	100	408	5	46	621	592	11.	10.		
Southern do. ..	15	118	154	429	2	25	748	616	20.	18.		
Sind	16	264	94	464	3	53	768	662	18.	16.		
G. I. P. Railway..	3	66	11	30	2	21	128	55	18.	9.		
B. B. & C. I. Railway ..	4	27	4	114	1	7	157	168	39.	39.		
Total ..	1878 ..		49	540	540	1,901	20	204	3,358	2,900	20.5	18.
	1877 ..		31	462	467	1,857	17	197	2,900	..	18.	..

The Kaira police in the Northern Division, the Násik in the Central, the Dhárwár in the Southern Division, and the Kurrachee police in Sind seem to have incurred the greatest number of punishments, the actual number being greatest in the case of the last-mentioned force. Rewards in the shape of promotion were most freely bestowed in the Northern and Sind Divisions—Shikárpur, Ahmedabad, Kaira and Kurrachee being the Districts most conspicuous in this respect.

Punitive
posts.

In consequence of frequent robberies on the frontier between Ahmedabad and part of the Baroda territory, punitive posts were established this year in three villages well known for affording shelter, if not assistance, to offenders. A post established at Od, in Kaira, was removed towards the middle of the year, but a new one was established at Kansári in the same District. The riots at Surat early in 1878 led to the imposition in that city of a special punitive post of considerable strength. In one or two of the Baroda villages adjoining Kaira territory punitive posts were established by the Gaikwár's Government. In the Central Division the extent to which grain robberies were carried in 141 villages of the Násik District situated near the railway line, and 8 villages near Poona on the other branch of the G. I. P. Railway, led Government to impose upon the inhabitants a large extra force, which was subsequently removed as soon as it was found that its object—that of deterring offenders from robbing grain-laden wagons—had been thoroughly accomplished. Two posts, imposed in previous years in Násik and Sátára, were respectively removed this year on similar grounds. In Dhárwár, one at Hubli was continued for a year, and strengthened with additional

police. The one in the Kaládgi District was also continued. No measures of this kind were enforced in the Province of Sind.

The Indian Arms Act of 1878 came into force during the year; so the results of its working cannot yet be appreciated. The number of licenses to carry arms that were registered by District Magistrates was 2,223, in addition to 212 permits to travel with arms, and 234 licenses to deal in arms or ammunition which were also granted by these officers.

Before reviewing the working of the police for the year, it is necessary to show fully the nature and amount of the crime with which they had to deal, compared with that of the previous year. The following table gives the number of offences ascertained to have occurred which were reported during 1878, including those in which the initiative of a Magistrate is necessary, as well as cases where the police act upon their own authority:—

DIVISION.	Cognizable Cases.	NON-COGNIZABLE WHERE POLICE WERE		Total.	Previous year's Cases Investigated (Cognizable).	Grand Total.
		Not employed.	Employed.			
Northern Division ..	16,711	6,546	177	23,433	307	22,530
Central do. ..	32,400	6,651	328	39,379	322	29,802
Southern do. ..	20,722	1,362	560	13,794	549	18,273
Sind	16,677	6,625	969	17,351	269	17,563
G. I. P. Railway ..	636	....	141	777	17	794
S. B. & C. I. Railway.	231	....	130	347	5	352
Total ..	90,517	19,373	2,792	92,682	1,622	84,134
Total 1877 ..	93,091	14,306	2,962	94,159	1,079	85,297
Fluctuations in 1878 + or -	-3,574	+5,068	-1,070	-1,576	+ 543	-1,109

The net decrease amounts, therefore, to 1,576 cases, and is especially found in cases where the police can arrest without warrant. The fluctuations in the various Divisions were as follows:—An increase in the Northern Division and Sind of 2,984 and 1,602 cases respectively, a decrease in the Southern Division of 6,881, and in the Central of 1,076 cases. On the two lines of railway there is a decrease in cognizable crime, but on the G. I. P. line a slight increase in the number of non-cognizable cases made over to the police for inquiry by the magisterial authorities. In the Northern Division, Kolába and Surat are the only two Districts showing a decrease. In the Central Division a decrease is reported in Khándesh, Sátára and Sholápur. In Sind, only in Shikárpur was there any diminution in crime, whilst in the Southern Division every District shows a considerably smaller number of offences of all sorts than last year. It can be

gathered from the above details, as well as from the table in the margin showing the total number of ascertained offences for the last five years, that the greater part of these variations is due to the season and harvest which were favourable in most parts of the Deccan, but resulted

YEAR.	Northern Division.	Central Division.	Southern Division.	Sind.
1874.. ..	19,124	22,158	11,271	17,305
1875.. ..	18,246	21,946	12,117	16,873
1876.. ..	17,274	22,514	13,722	14,980
1877.. ..	19,449	30,046	20,518	15,729
1878.. ..	22,453	28,970	18,734	17,381

in a scarcity of food supply in Gujarát and Sind. In the Central Division the registers began to swell towards the end of the year 1876, when the pressure of famine was beginning to be felt, and crime continued to be abnormally prevalent throughout the whole of the next year and most of that succeeding it, which was also characterized by an unfavourable season. In the Southern Division, on the other hand, a good harvest reduced the famine variations to the normal limit of the two years previous to 1876. In North Gujarát the season of 1877 was by no means a good one, whilst that of 1878 was equally unfavourable in most Districts, and far worse in others, so that the lower classes, earning little more than a bare subsistence during average years, were tempted to crime on finding themselves reduced to hardships a second season in succession. In Sind, too, the increase may fairly be attributed to similar causes—an unfavourable inundation and restricted demand for agricultural labour.

DISTRICT.	Proportion of Cognizable Offences to Population.
1. Ratnágiri ...	One to 534
2. Belgaum ...	" " 443
3. Kaládgi ...	" " 373
4. Kolába... ..	" " 351
5. Surat	" " 346
6. Dhárwár	" " 323
7. Kaira	" " 316
8. Khándesh	" " 297
9. Thar and Párkár	" " 281
10. Sátára	" " 280
11. Sholápur	" " 270
12. Násik	" " 266
13. Kánara	" " 263
14. Ahmedabad	" " 262
15. Broach	" " 248
16. Shikárpur	" " 235
17. UpperSindFrontier	" " 217
18. Hyderabad	" " 216
19. Poona... ..	" " 195
20. Ahmednagar	" " 184
21. Thána	" " 167
22. Kurrachee	" " 143
23. Panch Maháls...	" " 106
Average for the Presidency	" " 271

The relative positions of the various Districts to each other with respect to the prevalence of cognizable crime, to which alone (the course of general crime having been sufficiently indicated above) attention is now directed, are shown in the marginal table in their respective order. Ratnágiri has advanced one place, whilst Kaira has descended. Khándesh and Kolába are in their places of last year. Ahmedabad, Broach, the Panch Maháls and Ahmednagar have all gone down above ten places; Kaládgi and Dhárwár showing, on the other hand, a sudden rise. The average rate for the Presidency is approached nearest in Sholápur, Násik, Kánara and Ahmedabad.

Serious crime shows, on the whole, a decrease, except in the Northern Division, where the circumstances of the year were

abnormal. The total number of murders reported was 221, or less by 38 than the number in 1877. In the Northern Division, however, murders were more numerous in the Districts of Broach, Kaira and the Panch Mahāls, the total number being 75, as compared with 64 last year. In the Central Division, Ahmednagar only shows an increase, the decrease for the whole Division being 16, the number having fallen from 72 to 56. In the Southern Division, offences of this kind fell from 85 to 49. In Sind there was an increase of three, from 38 to 41, nearly all of which were due to jealousy, or intrigues with women. This motive was also predominant in the cases reported in the Northern Division, along with that of gain. In the Central and Southern Divisions private enmity seems to have been the most frequent motive. Culpable homicide, not amounting to murder, increased to a considerable extent in the Central and Northern Divisions, but decreased in the Southern. Gang robberies were more numerous by 29 in the Northern Division, the increase being chiefly in the Panch Mahāls, where the scarcity affected a larger proportion of the population than in more highly-cultivated Districts. They decreased by 67 in the Central and 44 in the Southern Divisions. Ordinary robberies show an increase in the Panch Mahāls of 35, but decreased by 80 in the Central Division; whilst the number in the Southern Districts of the Presidency was only 96, as compared with 277 last year. In Sind the habits of the people lead them, even under pressure of scarcity, to avoid offences with violence against property; their tendency, under such circumstances, being to endeavour to obtain some of the cattle which are allowed by their owners to stray unguarded. The facilities for removing animals thus stolen into Foreign territory stimulate this particular description of theft, and it is reported, moreover, that many of the cattle stolen this year were eaten close to the spot where the offence was committed. The number of these offences in Sind was 1,847, or 683 more than in 1877. Ordinary thefts, which formed 83 per cent of the total increase of cognizable cases over 1876, as reported last year, show the large decrease of 5,017 (51 per cent) in the Southern Division, and of 2,913 (23 per cent) in the Central Districts, which were most affected by the famine of 1876-77 and 1877-78. They increased by 1866 (42 per cent) in the Northern Division, especially in the three Districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira and the Panch Mahāls. In Sind, also, this offence was more frequent, 669 cases having been reported in excess of last year. The decrease, however, for the whole Presidency was over 18 per cent. Cases of receiving stolen goods followed, as usual, the course of offences against property.

In the foregoing tables such cases only as were ascertained to be true are entered, and not the total number reported to the police. The results for the year, taken in this manner, show a decrease, in the four principal Divisions, of 13 per cent in the number of offences ascertained to have actually occurred, and 15 per cent in that of persons arrested. But, before considering the success of the force in bringing real offenders to justice, it is necessary to show the whole number of cognizable cases reported,

False cases.

including those struck off by order of a Magistrate as false. This course has been adopted by Government in consequence of an examination of the returns, submitted last year from some parts of the Presidency, which showed plainly that, without a knowledge of the proportion of cases struck off as false to the total number reported, Government were not in a position to form a correct opinion of the real working of the police. Full returns on this subject are now before Government, and show the results summarized in the following table:—

DIVISION.	TOTAL NUMBER OF		Number of Cases struck off as false.	Number of Persons discharged in cases struck off.	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Cases reported	Persons arrested.			Cases struck off as false.	Persons discharged in cases struck off.	Cases pending and undetected	Pending trial.
Northern Division ..	24,462	31,153	7,354	3,997	30·	12·	13·	3·
Central do. ..	72,131	32,709	5,309	1,225	19·	4·	15·	1·
Southern do. ..	14,978	15,386	3,647	473	24·	3·	28·	1·
Sind ..	14,984	17,507	4,052	3,061	27·	17·	18·	3·
Total ..	81,555	98,764	20,363	5,471	24·	8·	18·	2·
Total, 1877 ..	89,581	116,155	23,314	10,801	27·	9·	...	...

From the above it appears that the Northern and Sind Divisions are those in which the ratio of false reports to the total number is highest, whilst the greater number proportionately of undetected cases were in the Southern Division. If the several Districts are taken separately, it will be seen that, as regards the percentage of cases struck off, Kolába (51· per cent), Surat (40·), Ratnágiri (39·), Kaira (36·), Násik (34·), Ahmedabad (33·), and Kánara (31·) are conspicuous; whilst the ratio of persons arrested and subsequently discharged in such cases to the total number arrested is greatest in Shikárpur (31·), Kolába and Kaira (28·), Upper Sind and Surat (16·), Thar and Párkár (15·), Broach (13·), and Ahmedabad (12·). On the whole, therefore, Kolába shows the most noticeable quantity of false reports; and in this District, also, the number of cases struck off as no crime after they have been sent for trial before a Magistrate, and the number of persons discharged in such cases, present a marked difference from those recorded in the rest of the Districts of the same Division, Kaira being the only other one where this practice prevailed to any great extent.

Results of
police operations.

Due allowance being made for the number of offences struck off the register as false, and for the diversity of practice found to exist in the various Districts with regard to such cases, the efficiency of the police may be judged by the ratio of cases in which the accused were convicted to the total number either investigated or decided; or, again, by the proportion of persons convicted in cases ascertained to be true to the total number of accused arrested or brought to trial; and, lastly, by the success of the police in tracing stolen property. The following table, which

relates only to cognizable cases retained on the register, summarizes the operations of the year with reference to these tests:—

DIVISION.	CASES.		PERSONS.				GROSS PROPERTY.				
	Number of true Cases.		Number of Persons.		Percentage of Convictions.		Stolen.		Recovered.		
	Investigated.	Decided.	Percentage of Convictions to Cases decided.	Arrested in true cases.	Brought to trial.	To Persons arrested.	To Persons brought to trial.	Amount.	In how many cases.	Percentage Amount.	Percentage Number of Cases.
Northern Division...	16,672	10,448	69	26,720	18,139	68	69	3,16,426	8,526	43	74
Central do.	21,364	17,261	78	31,464	27,034	86	78	5,22,753	10,638	45	81
Southern do.	13,800	4,971	36	14,476	11,745	81	74	2,89,049	5,507	67	77
Sind	10,929	8,173	75	12,092	10,591	87	82	2,12,220	8,042	60	77
G. I. P. Railway	628	633	100	1,115	1,025	92	68	24,515	665	28	77
B. R. & C. I. Railway	226	216	95	283	273	96	79	4,300	198	75	89
Total	62,494	35,817	77	87,188	68,007	78	75	12,88,768	31,374	51	79

The number of cases decided was 53 per cent of those investigated, and thereupon found to relate to offences that actually occurred. The proportion of accused brought to trial to those arrested in true cases was 78. Judging each District separately by the ratio of persons convicted to those arrested in true cases, the police were most successful in the Panch Maháls (87 per cent), Kaira (75), Kolába (73), Ahmednagar and Kurrachee (71), Sholápur (70), Hyderabad (68), Thar and Parkár (67), Thána and Kaládgi (65), Kánara and Belgaum (64). The Districts where this ratio was lowest were Surat (46 per cent) and Ratnágiri (47); Násik, Broach and Poona, each shows that convictions were obtained in about one-half the cases sent for trial.

If serious offences alone be considered, the percentage of convictions to offences stands as shown in the margin.

Offence.	Northern Division.	Central Division.	Southern Division.	Sind.	G. I. P. Railway.	B. R. & C. I. Railway.
Murder	43	26	69	68	..	..
Larceny	53	47	75	..	..	..
Robbery	51	40	53	45	..	..
Theft	64	74	64	61	66	83
Receiving stolen goods	64	70	89	59	75	68

Convictions were obtained in 89 per cent of the murder cases in Belgaum, in 76 per cent in Dhárwár, and in 56 per cent in Ratnágiri. In Kánara not one of the four cases sent for trial was proved. In Sind all Districts, except Shikárpur, show a fair percentage of success. In the Central Division the ratio of convictions, especially in Sholápur, Poona, and Khándesh, was somewhat less than last year; whilst in Násik there was an improvement of from 66 to 100 per cent, and in Sátára of from 54 to 70. In the Northern Division less than half the cases reported as true ones were proved before the Courts. *Dacoities* in this Division consisted, in many instances, of simple grain-robberies, in which more than five persons happened to be engaged. The nature of the property taken, rendered detection very difficult. The percentage of success ranged between

64· in Thána and 25· in Kolába. In the Central Division the success of the police in this description of offence fell in Khándesh from 87· to 25· per cent, and in Sátára from 86· to 50·. In Násik, Poona and Sholápur also there was a slight decrease. In Ahmednagar there was a rise from 42· to 100· per cent. Dhárwár, with 95· per cent, leads the way in the Southern Division, followed by Belgaum (75·), and Kaládgi (58·). As regards robberies there was a slight improvement in success in the Central and Northern Divisions. There was a falling off in the Southern Division to the extent of 23· per cent. In Sind very few instances of this offence occurred. *Thefts* in the Northern Division were detected in proportionately fewer cases than last year in the Districts of Kaira, Broach, Thána and Kolába; but, on the whole, the success of the police, with regard to this sort of offence, was equal to that in the preceding year. In the Central Division the poor results in Khándesh (a decrease from 85· to 64· per cent) had the effect of lowering the percentage of success for the whole Division. There was a slight falling off, too, in Násik, Sholápur, Poona and Sátára, with an increase of 4· per cent in Ahmednagar. In the Southern Division the percentage of success rather decreased. In Sind, too, the prevalence of cattle-stealing, an offence notoriously difficult to detect in that Province, rendered the work of the police especially arduous, and their success in securing convictions somewhat less than last year.

Stolen property.

Property was declared to have been stolen in 31,374 cognizable cases, to the value of Rs. 13,86,763, as stated in the beginning of this paragraph; but there is usually a doubt as to whether the persons who complain have not exaggerated the value of the property taken when they give information to the police. The percentage recovered was 51·, varying from 28· on the G. I. P. Railway, where the property stolen consisted largely of grain, to 76· per cent on the other line of railway, and 60· in Sind. Perhaps a better test of the success of the police working in this department of their duties is the percentage of cases in which the property is recovered, and not the value itself. On the B. B. & C. I. Railway, out of 196 cases, 82· per cent were detected. In the Central Division property was lost in 10,538 cases, and recovered in 81· per cent of them. In the Northern Division the percentage of success was 74·, and in the remaining three 77·. Where grain thefts are common, as was the case in parts of Gujarát this year, the chances of success in recovering the stolen property are very small, because in a majority of the cases the grain is consumed almost as soon as the offence has been committed. Taking the Districts separately, it appears that Belgaum, with 79· per cent of recoveries of the value stolen, comes first, followed by Thar and Párkár (75·), Kurrachee (70·), Kánara (67·), Ahmedabad (61·), Ratnágiri (60·), Hyderabad (57·), Shikárpur (53·), and Sholápur (52·). In the remaining Districts the proportion recovered was below 50· per cent; Surat with 32·, and Thána and Kolába, with 34· and 35· respectively, occupying the lowest places.

Non-cognizable crime.

The number of non-cognizable offences into which the police inquired was 2,792. Four thousand seven hundred and twelve

persons were arrested, out of whom 62 per cent were convicted. The largest number of these cases was in Sind (959), and, (omitting the lines of railway,) the smallest was in the Northern Division (177). The percentage of success varied from 89 on the B. B. & C. I. Railway to 26 in Sind. The Northern Division showing 71, the Central 56, and the Southern 46 per cent of convictions to persons arrested. The value of property stolen was registered as Rs. 17,405, of which 39 per cent was recovered.

The Magistrates inquired into 19,273 cases without the aid of the police; 29,612 persons were arrested in these, of whom 51 per cent were convicted. This is a considerable increase upon last year's figures, which were 16,715 cases and 28,542 persons arrested. The percentage of convictions, however, has improved by 6 per cent. The smallest number of these offences was brought before the Courts in the Southern Division, and the largest, in Sind. On the lines of railway the police were employed in all non-cognizable offences. Out of Rs. 87,868, the value of property stolen in cases taken up by the Magistrates, only 24 per cent was recovered. Poona, with 3,757 cases, is the first District with regard to numbers, followed by Kurrachee (2,804), Shikárpur (1,793), Ahmedabad (1,772), and Khándesh (1,303).

A separate report on the working of the police and the general state of crime in the City of Bombay is submitted to Government by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. From this it appears that there was a material increase in the number of offences reported, amounting, in fact, to no less than 3,585 cases, or 17 per cent. The strength of the police was 1,397 men, and the percentage of dismissals (exclusive of resignations and men reduced) was 4.5 per cent.

Bombay
City Police.

The number of persons charged before the Courts was 26,045, or 3,390 more than in 1877. The increase has been most marked in cases of nuisance (1,466), theft (515), indecent behaviour in the public streets (392), and refusal to work on board-ship (386). There was, on the other hand, a considerable decrease in the cases brought up under the Municipal Act and in assaults. The large number of thefts reported is attributed to there having been, throughout the year in Bombay, a large migratory population from the districts in which famine had been prevalent in 1876-77, to whom a very large proportion of these offences was traced. In order to discourage theft in an indirect manner, the attention of the police was this year directed to the importance of prosecuting to the utmost people found receiving or disposing of stolen property. Cases under this heading, therefore, rose in number from 419 to 620.

Accused.

The large increase of 386 in the number of prosecutions of merchant seamen is attributed, with much probability, to the slackness of trade, which necessitated long detentions in port, and thus rendered the sailors discontented. In few cases was it found that the men had any reasonable cause for refusing to work on board. The number of persons charged under the Municipal Act was 3,569, or 531 less than in 1877; but the proportion of con-

Crime.

victions obtained was 96 per cent against 69 the year before, showing care and discrimination on the part of the Municipal officers in instituting criminal proceedings. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals brought up 1,382 cases of ill-treating cattle or other animals, being 152 more than in 1877. Convictions were obtained in nearly every case. Serious crime showed, on the whole, a decrease. Of the thefts of property valued at above Rs. 50, 217 cases were undetected, and of those in which property of lesser value was concerned, 1,424 cases were reported as undiscovered at the end of the year. Two murders, also, and 21 cases of house-breaking remained undetected. There was apparently an increase of drunkenness, as the persons charged with appearing intoxicated in the public streets were more numerous by 274 than last year. Of the total number (3,294), 408 were Europeans and 278 Eurasians and Native Christians. The computed value of property stolen was Rs. 1,51,475, of which Rs. 77,823, or 51 per cent, was recovered. Rs. 56,812 were stolen in cases hitherto undetected.

Criminal Courts.

Of the 26,045 persons charged, 25,974 were dealt with by the Magistrates, and 57 by the High Court, the remainder being still untried at the end of the year. The High Court convicted 37 of the accused committed to it, and the Magistrates 19,890, or 76 and 84 per cent respectively. The latter proportion, however, refers only to cases investigated, and not to such as were withdrawn, or dismissed on non-appearance of prosecutors or other grounds. The ratio of convictions to persons brought to trial in cases sent up by the police was 88 per cent.

Race of accused.

As regards the race to which the accused belonged, it may be noted that 1,566, or 565 more than last year, were Europeans, the increase being chiefly amongst sea-faring men; 975 men and 39 women were Indo-Britons and Native Christians, or 103 men more and 12 women less than last year. Hindus show an increase of 1,691 men and 295 women, the total numbers being 13,571 and 1,238 respectively, against 11,820 and 943. Muhammadans, too, were 6,956 men and 397 women, exceeding the number of last year by 769 and 36 respectively. One thousand and fifty male and 73 female Pársis were brought up, showing an increase of 98 males and 14 females.

Juvenile offenders.

Four hundred and ninety-two accused of under fourteen years of age were dealt with by the Courts, which convicted 435 of them. Fifty were sent to the Reformatory, 35 were imprisoned, and 134 were whipped. One hundred and seventy-eight were only fined, and 38 admonished and discharged. Last year, 361 such cases occurred. Nearly one-half of these juvenile offenders were brought up for stealing, and, next to this, the offences apparently most frequent were obstructing, behaving indecently or letting off fire-works in public thoroughfares.

Inquests.

Three hundred and seventy-one inquests were held by the Coroner, or 22 less than in 1877. Eighty-four were cases of suicide, 46 accidental drowning, 13 accidents on the railways, and 14 in the harbour.

The number of fires was 51, the same as last year; but the value of property destroyed was much less, being Rs. 69,077 against Rs. 1,13,066; and only two fires are said to have been of a serious nature. No lives were lost in any of these accidents.

Fires.

The number of persons arrested under the European Vagrancy Act of 1874 was 139, as compared with 62 last year. Of these 133 were sent to the Government Workhouse, Bombay, and 6 forwarded to places where they were likely to find employment. Of the total number, 126 persons were arrested in Bombay alone, as compared with 59 last year. Five men were arrested in Násik, 2 in Surat, and one in each of the Districts of Kánara, Ahmednagar, Thána, Sátára, Kurrachee and Sholápur. One vagrant was sent to the Bombay Workhouse from Allahabad for deportation to Europe, making, in all, 134 admissions to that Institution. There were 16 remaining over from 1877, and 112 were struck off or discharged during the year, leaving 38 in the Workhouse at the end of the year under review. The average daily number of inmates rose from 13 to 30. Employment was found for 62 of those discharged during the year, 6 were sent to the Strangers' Home, and 6 to the care of their friends. Four were deported to Europe, and one to Australia. Three were sent to the European General Hospital, and one to the Colába Lunatic Asylum. Eight were convicted and imprisoned for failing to return on the expiration of leave granted to enable them to search for employment, and 20 deserted from the Workhouse, and were not re-apprehended. As regards the nationality of the vagrants, the returns show that 80 were European British-born subjects, 15 were Europeans other than British, 6 were Americans and 6 Australians. The remainder were of British parentage, born and bred in India. The majority were in the prime of life, between the ages of 20 and 40. The professions to which they had belonged were, as usual, very various. Sixty-two were sailors, 12 railway servants, 11 private clerks, 16 carpenters and artisans, or mechanics of the lower class; 8 had been soldiers, and 5 Government clerks; 9 returned themselves as labourers; the remaining 5 were of miscellaneous professions. The number of offences reported amongst them whilst in the Workhouse was 36, as compared with 12 last year; but 15 of these were such as to call for no more than an admonition—punishment in the shape of solitary confinement or reduction of diet being inflicted in the other cases. The general health of the vagrants thus confined was, on the whole, satisfactory. The total expenditure incurred under the Act was Rs. 8,580, as compared with Rs. 7,451 last year. The cost of maintenance of the Workhouse rose from Rs. 5,784 to Rs. 7,397; but owing to fewer persons being deported, the expense of conveying vagrants to other countries was considerably less. The cost of vagrants per head in the Workhouse was reduced from Rs. 83 to Rs. 49, in consequence of the distribution of the permanent establishment expenses over a larger number of inmates. The expenditure incurred in carrying out the provisions of the Act in the district other than the Presidency town was Rs. 159, or Rs. 53 more than in 1877.

Vagrants.

Criminal Justice.

Tribunals.

A comparatively small proportion of the tribunals in this Presidency administer exclusively criminal justice. It is, therefore, advisable, before entering upon the special subject of this section, to describe briefly the constitution, and to show the financial working of the various classes of judicial officers that exercise jurisdiction of all sorts, whether civil, criminal or revenue, as given in detail in Statistical Table C (1) in Part III of this Report.

The High Court consists of two divisions, Original and Appellate. Its full strength is one Chief Justice and seven Puisne Judges. The Presidency, outside the City and Island of Bombay, and exclusive of the Sadar Court in Sind, is divided into 21 judicial Districts, with 25 officials, including Joint and Assistant Judges, all exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction. The average area of each District is 5,763 square miles, with a population of 716,144 souls. There are 134 District and first-class Magistrates, of whom 17 stipendiary and 4 honorary officials exercise criminal powers only; 106 stipendiary and 2 unpaid Magistrates have revenue as well as criminal powers, and 5 more exercise either revenue or civil jurisdiction, or both, in addition to criminal.

One hundred and ninety-seven local and subordinate Magistrates, of whom 24 are unpaid, exercise criminal jurisdiction only. One unpaid subordinate Magistrate and 278 stipendiaries are invested with revenue powers in addition to criminal. Twelve other stipendiaries have criminal powers combined with either civil or revenue jurisdiction, or both. The number of village officers who have petty criminal powers is 20,189. The purely civil tribunals are 114 in number, five of which are unpaid. There are thus, in all, 647 tribunals (exclusive of village patels), exercising criminal jurisdiction either exclusively or in combination with other judicial duties. There are also 114 exclusively civil tribunals, or 761 in all. Thirty-six of these are unpaid.

As regards race, the returns show that of the 787 officials who preside at the above tribunals, 649 are natives and 138 Europeans. The latter consist of 92 covenanted, 25 uncovenanted, and 21 commissioned military officers.

Cost and receipts.

The total cost of the tribunals of every class, together with the income of each from stamp fees, is shown in the following table :—

TRIBUNAL	STAMP RECEIPTS.		TOTAL COST.		SURPLUS OR DEFICIT.	
	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High Court	2,74,056	3,15,936	7,67,605	7,53,717	-4,98,549	-4,37,531
District Judges	1,00,042	1,04,026	6,26,098	6,23,428	-3,36,056	-5,18,497
Subordinate Civil Tribunals	15,06,388	14,81,002	10,41,488	10,65,836	+4,64,905	+4,15,197
Higher Class Magistrates	16,541	15,367	8,53,264	7,35,631	-8,36,729	-7,20,264
Subordinate Magistrates	23,143	20,833	3,56,102	3,39,160	-3,31,967	-3,18,237
Village Officers .. .. .	..	..	1,51,150	2,20,942	-4,51,150	-3,20,942
Total	19,20,169	19,36,064	26,93,702	27,38,608	-19,73,533	-18,60,424
In 1878 + or— .. .. .	..	+17,915	..	-1,55,194	Deficit.	-1,73,109

The cost was, therefore, reduced by Rs. 1,55,594, and the receipts increased by Rs. 17,915, the results being Rs. 1,73,109 more favourable than in the preceding year. The increase in stamp receipts is to be found in the High Court and the Courts of the District Judges and their Assistants, whilst the litigation in the subordinate Civil Courts appears to have been less than last year, as regards the aggregate value of the suits brought forward. The marginal table shows more clearly the ratio of receipts to the total cost of each of the tribunals, resulting in a collective percentage of 41; exclusive of the Courts of the village officers. The working of the Courts in civil litigation will be considered in a later section; so the nature and results of the criminal work of the period under review is all that has to be treated of in this place.

TRIBUNAL.	Percentage of Receipts on Cost.
High Court	42
District Courts	17
Subordinate Civil Courts	139
Higher Magistrates	2
Subordinate Magistrates	6
Average	41

The number of original criminal cases decided by the Courts was 70,400, as compared with 78,458 last year, or a decrease of 8,058. There were 78,138 offences reported during the year, or 6 per cent fewer than in 1877, and 128,619 persons were placed on trial, as shown in detail in Statistical Table C (2), Part III, page lviii. In order, however, to show more accurately the whole work done by the Courts it is necessary to take into consideration the number of offences remaining over from previous years and the persons concerned in them, as given in Appendix C (3), of which the following is an abstract:—

YEAR.	Number of Offences reported during year.	Number of Persons dealt with, including arrears.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number committed or referred.	Died, transferred or escaped.	Remaining at end of year.
1877	83,839	152,419	78,144	65,956	5,449	840	1,952
1878	78,138	130,223	68,779	61,768	4,744	554	1,686
Decrease in 1878	5,701	22,196	9,365	4,187	705	286	266

There is thus a decrease under every head, but the percentage of persons convicted is 52 against 51 in 1877. The decrease in the number of cases is 6 per cent, whilst that in the number of

accused brought to trial is 14'. Last year the abnormal increase in the number of offences reported was 26' per cent over that of the preceding year, and the number of accused put on trial was also 33' per cent above that of 1876. A comparison of these figures for the three years, coupled with the remarks made in the preceding section of this Report on the crime register of the year with special reference to the work of the police, is sufficient to show that, though the more favourable circumstances of the year throughout the greater portion of the Presidency had their usual effect in diminishing the amount of crime, there was still enough distress amongst the lower classes to maintain the tendency to commit offences, especially against property, considerably above its normal level.

The general character of the crime reported and dealt with, has received due notice already in connection with the police, so that it is unnecessary in this place to do more than touch upon it with reference to the classification adopted in Appendix C (2).

Of the 128,619 persons mentioned therein as having been brought to trial during the year, 41,331 were charged with offences against property without violence, as compared with 53,480 last year; 39,351 with offences against the person, against 46,890; 14,585 with breaches of special laws, against 12,014; and 10,568 against 12,437 with public nuisance. Malicious offences were 9,549, and offences against property with violence 7,611, against 10,635 and 9,447 respectively. The decrease in all the more common offences has thus been universal and most marked.

Convictions.

With reference to the procedure of the Courts, it may be noted that the highest percentage of persons convicted to those brought to trial was for public nuisance—89. More than 50' per cent were convicted, also, in each of the following classes of offences:—Breaches of special laws (78'); miscellaneous offences, not otherwise classified, such as attempts, vagrancy and bad character, and the like (68'). Offences against property without violence (66'); against public justice (66'); against property with violence (61'); against the coinage, stamps, weights and so on (58'); and offences by public servants (52'). The smallest ratio of convictions to prosecutions was in the case of malicious offences, false evidence, and offences against the public peace.

Punishments.

There were 108 persons sentenced to death against 85 last year. One hundred persons were transported for life, or sixteen fewer than in 1877, and 94 to a term of years, showing the large decrease of 87. No sentence was passed of penal servitude. Of the 27,439 persons sentenced to imprisonment, in 84 cases solitary confinement was awarded in addition to hard labour, and in 26,009 rigorous imprisonment was alone inflicted. Last year these sentences were respectively 136 and 84,050. Sentences of simple imprisonment decreased in number from 2,108 to 1,346. There appears a large decrease in short sentences of fifteen days and under, as there were 11,907 of these last year and 8,625 in 1878. The greatest number of sentences was, as last year, for six months with hard labour. These numbered 18,127 against 21,395. For sentences of two years the numbers were respectively 3,169 and 3,325 with hard labour, and 37 against 15 of

simple imprisonment. Sentences for a term of seven years fell from 1,018 to 623. Fines were inflicted in 33,967 cases as the sole punishment, and in 6,038 others with the addition of imprisonment. Of the total number of punishments of this description, 23,044 were cases in which the fine inflicted was not more than Rs. 10, and in 5,874 cases Rs. 50 was the maximum amount. In 1,092 cases only was this sum exceeded. Last year, although the number of punishments by fine alone were 33,306, or nearly as many as this year, the sentences of Rs. 10 and under amounted to 33,145, or a far higher proportion than they did in 1878. The total amount of fines inflicted was Rs. 4,27,585 against Rs. 5,12,305. Of this Rs. 2,45,692, or 57 per cent, was realized, as compared with 48 per cent in 1877. The amount paid in compensation was Rs. 25,892, or 10½ per cent of the realizations, against 9 per cent last year. Sentences of whipping alone were awarded in 318 cases, and in 3,478 with the addition of other punishment. The decrease in the latter description of sentence, as compared with last year's return, is 43 per cent, owing, probably, to the great decrease in petty offences against property already noted elsewhere. The greater portion of these sentences were of not more than twenty stripes each.

Taking the aggregate of sentences, it will be seen that in 55 per cent fine, in 38 per cent imprisonment, and in 5 per cent whipping, was the punishment inflicted.

In the Courts other than the High Court in Bombay and the Sadar Court in Sind, the number of appeals and applications for revision received was 3,916 against 4,210. Of these 2,229, against 2,663, were in Magistrates' Courts, and the rest filed before the Court of Sessions. The results show the original sentences to have been confirmed in 1,922 cases, modified in 381, and reversed in 745; proceedings were quashed in 87; further inquiry ordered in 46, and 168 cases referred to the High Court for revision. Six hundred and three applications were rejected, and 81 cases remained undisposed of at the end of the year. In the High Court, 526 appeals and 367 applications or references for revision were received. Of these 369 were rejected. In 139 the sentence of the lower Court was confirmed, in 73 modified, and in 25 reversed. In 2 cases the proceedings were quashed; 8 cases remained unheard at the end of the year. In the Sadar Court in Sind the number of appeals and applications was 616, 18 of which were rejected. Three hundred and forty-six original sentences were confirmed, 95 modified, and 122 reversed. Further inquiry was ordered in 8 cases, and 27 remained unsettled at the

Appeals and
revision.

Court.	Total Number of Appeals and Applications.	PERCENTAGE OF APPEALS AND APPLICATIONS.			
		Rejected.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.
Magistrates	1,667	4	53	18	25
Sessions	2,249	20	45	6	18
High and Sadar Courts—					
A.—Appeal	680	20	27	18	6
B.—Revision	878	8	25	6	12

close of the period under report. The marginal table shows the percentages of the various results to the total number of appeals and applications. From

the form in which the High Court returns are submitted, it seems probable that the results of appeal and revision are included under one heading, so that the above percentages are not accurately representative of the year's work.

Juries and assessors.

In original cases tried before Sessions and Joint Judges, as well as their Assistants, two assessors are employed. In the Poona Division, juries are used in original cases which are punishable with imprisonment for ten or more years. During the year under review, 30 cases were tried by jury, and 833 with assessors. The Judge in 28 of the former cases approved of the verdict, and agreed with the assessors in 557 of the cases tried with them.

Witnesses.

The total number of witnesses that attended the Courts in criminal inquiries was 178,914, as compared with 281,368 last year. Ninety-two thousand three hundred and twenty of these were summoned in cases before local and subordinate stipendiary Magistrates, 68,815 before first-class Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district, and 10,686 before the Courts of Session.

High Court.

The work of each class of Court may, in concluding this section, be briefly reviewed. The High Court tried 47 original cases with 54 accused, 37, or 68 per cent, of whom were convicted, and 14 acquitted. The number of witnesses called was 469, or 8½ to each accused. The appellate work of this Court has been noticed already.

Sessions Courts.

The Sessions Courts dealt with 2,600 accused, of whom 1,578, or 60 per cent, were convicted. Ten thousand six hundred and eighty-six witnesses attended, or about 4½ to each accused. Belgaum, Dhárwár, Kaládgi and Ahmedabad tried the largest numbers of accused.

Magistrates' Courts.

The total number of persons brought before the different classes of Magistrates for trial was 127,569, of whom 67,164, or 52 per cent, were convicted. One hundred and sixty-seven thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine witnesses were called, or about 1½ to each accused. The District Magistrates had before them 855 persons, and convicted 648 of them. They took up most cases in the Districts of Kaira, Hyderabad (including Thar and Párkár) and Poona. The first-class Magistrates of the higher grade dealt with 29,524 persons, convicting 15,552, the greatest number being dealt with by this class in Poona, Kurrachee and Shikárpur. Local and subordinate Magistrates had before them 98,438 persons, of whom they convicted 48,268. Their work was especially heavy in Thána, Ahmedabad and the three Sind Divisions. With the exception of Ahmedabad, Dhárwár and Ahmednagar, the work of unpaid Magistrates was light. Village officers are utilized most in Thána, Ratnágiri and Kolába, where the local circumstances are peculiar.

Prisons.

The total number of prisons in this Presidency during the year Number.

Prison.	Number in	
	1877.	1878.
Central Jail ...	1	1
District Jails ...	23	23
Subordinate Jails...	123	97
Extramural Gangs.	3	4
Total ...	150	125

1878 was 125, classified as shown in the margin. There has been an addition of an extramural gang at Ashti; and 26 places of confinement, many of which had been merely constituted subordinate jails temporarily, in order to relieve the pressure upon the regular prisons during 1877, were, during the year under report, again converted into lock-ups, and no longer classed under the heading of subordinate jails. The number of the latter class of institutions is still 20 above what it was in 1876. Two of the district jails have juvenile prisons attached to them, and the Sassoon Reformatory in Bombay receives convicts below the age of 16 who cannot conveniently be sent either to Poona or Shikarpur. The extramural gangs were at work at Nára in Sind, Gokák in Belgaum, and for part of the year at Ashti in Sholapur, and Nára in the Poona District.

The number of persons confined, as given in Appendix III, D (1), was 57,336, as compared with 61,309 in 1877. Of these, however, 3,915 were persons under trial, leaving 53,421 actual convicts, including 5,707 received by transfer. The number of admissions was 34,860, or 17 per cent less than last year, but still 76 per cent in excess of the average of the three years preceding 1877. The year 1878 opened with an aggregate of 12,854 convicts in jail against 9,426 at the beginning of 1877, or an increase of 3,428 persons. The increased length of the sentences of imprisonment passed during 1878, combined with the large balance remaining at the end of 1877, tended to raise the daily average number confined from 11,718 to 12,946, the slight decrease in subordinate jails, owing to the abolition of so many of those institutions, being insufficient to counterbalance the causes above specified, which were operative in the district jails. There were 12,081 convicts and 238 prisoners under trial remaining at the end of the year, whilst on the corresponding date in 1877 the numbers were respectively 12,888 and 293. Taking convicted prisoners alone, the daily average throughout the year rose from 11,411 to 12,752, or 11.74 per cent.

The variations in the number of admissions in the different parts of the Presidency accompany, for the most part, those in the price of food. In the Deccan and Western Kárnátic, where the increase last year was most marked, the price of food, though

still abnormally high, is considerably below the rates of 1877, and the number of admissions to the jails in those Divisions, especially the latter, decreased in a ratio varying between 5 (Khándesh) and 64 per cent (Belgaum). In Bombay City, where there was a large influx of persons from outlying districts, who had sought the capital as the place most likely to afford means of subsistence, the admissions to jail were more by 20 per cent than in 1877. The scarcity in Gujarát, Sind and Káthiáwár, too, tended to fill the prisons of those Provinces, the increase in the number of admissions being 39 per cent on the average in Gujarát, reaching 138 in Dohad, and 45 per cent in Sind, where Hyderabad jail shows an increase of 56 per cent.

Disposal of prisoners.

The number of convicts transferred was 5,707, or 66 more than last year. The changes were made mostly from district jails to out-door gangs and central jails, and, as last year, in order to relieve jails that were being over-crowded. Of the 75 released on account of sickness, 73 were from the Níra gang, on which, as was mentioned in the preceding Report, a contagious fever of a malignant type had made its appearance. The terms of imprisonment of most of these convicts had very nearly expired. Government also ordered the release, on special grounds, of 307 prisoners, sentenced in some of the many grain robberies that occurred during the famine. Seventeen others were also set at liberty by the direction of Government for good conduct or special services. Twelve convicts were transferred to lunatic asylums. One hundred and seven were transported beyond seas, against 221 in 1877. Sixty-four were executed, 5 of whom were women, as compared with 55 men and 6 women last year. The number that died was 1,598 against 665 in 1877, the greater mortality being due to causes that will be noticed later on in this section.

Escapes and recaptures.

The number of convicts that escaped was 82, as compared with 51 last year. Twenty-seven escaped from within, and 55 from without, the jails. The former number is almost double that of the preceding year. Of the escapes from inside jails the 20 were effected during the day, or just before locking up. One only is reported from the Yerauda Central Jail. The majority of the 55 escapes from extramural gangs, or working parties, were found to be due to carelessness or inattention to rules on the part of the guard. Forty-seven of the escaped convicts have been recaptured, as well as 17 of the 109 who escaped in previous years and remained uncaptured at the end of 1877. There are now altogether 127 at large, or 17 more than last year. The escapes from extramural gangs (31 in number) were facilitated by the nature of the country where the convicts are at work, which is usually in the open plain, far from police stations, so that the convicts get a long start. Only 11 out of the 31 convicts who escaped from the gangs were recaptured within the year. The Inspector-General reports that all officials found responsible for any escapes have been punished either departmentally or by a judicial tribunal.

Reconvictions

The number of prisoners admitted during the year who had been convicted on a former occasion, once, or more than once, was 2,971, and in addition to these were 1,621 reconvicted

prisoners in prison at the end of 1877. Of the total 4,592, 2,968 men and 96 women had been previously convicted once only. Most of these cases were those of persons convicted of petty grain thefts during the famine, and sentenced to a short term of imprisonment, who found themselves unable to gain a subsistence immediately upon release, and were thus tempted to steal a second time. Only 16 per cent of the total number reconvicted had been punished more than twice before. The statistics as regards reconvictions of juveniles show that, with the exception of a slight increase in the case of boys, the results of the year differ little from those of 1877. The jails in the City of Bombay show, as usual, the largest number of reconvictions, and, next to them, those in Gujarát and Sínd, where the pressure of scarcity was most severe.

The number of European convicts was 554 against 439 last year. The increase is due to the large number of offences against the Shipping Act, which amount to 84 per cent of the whole. The convictions in cases of ordinary crime were considerably fewer than in the previous year, as also were military and naval offences. More Native Christians were convicted this year, especially in Bombay. Eurasians number 29, or one only in excess of those imprisoned last year. The number of Muhammadan convicts was 10,012 against 9,248, and of Hindus 29,137 against 31,394. The increase of female convicts has been proportionately higher in Gujarát and Sínd.

Race of convicts.

Age.	Male.		Female.	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Under 16	2.	5.	5.	81.
Between 16 and 40... ..	87.	81.	81.	81.
Do. 40 and 60... ..	10.	13.	13.	13.

The marginal table shows the proportions of convicts of different ages to the total number of prisoners, male and female. Males predominated during the prime of life, and females in youth and middle age.

Age.

Profession or Calling.	Year.	
	1878.	
	Per cent.	
Agriculturists	34.	34.
Non-agriculturists	58.	58.
Domestic servants	3.	3.
Government servants	2.	2.
No occupation	2.	2.
Of independent means	08.	08.

The occupations of the male convicts previous to their imprisonment are shown marginally. Fifty-eight per cent were non-agriculturists, including day-labourers, and 34 per cent agriculturists. Of the women, 88 per cent were married, 6.1 per cent unmarried, and 5.9 prostitutes.

Previous occupation.

Three hundred and ninety-six convicts were punished with transportation for life, and 308 for a term of years; the latter class was less numerous than last year by 134. Sentences of imprisonment for over ten years were 156 only. Those for terms above six months and not exceeding ten years were, in all, 13,574, most of them being for less than three years. Shorter sentences, of below six months, numbered 26,955, being considerably fewer than they were in 1877; whilst longer sentences, as was stated in the beginning of this section, were inflicted much more

Sentences.

frequently. One hundred and five persons were sentenced to death against 83 last year. In 40,752 cases the imprisonment was rigorous, and in 743 simple.

Description.

The total number of punishments was 3,185 against 2,144 last year. There were 42 criminal offences by prisoners, and 3,187 breaches of jail rules. Exclusive of the sentences awarded by Criminal Courts, the number and nature of the punishments inflicted were as shown in the marginal table. One woman was punished criminally, and 72 for breaches of rules. Of the criminal offences 17 took place in

PUNISHMENT.	Number of breaches of rules.
Solitary confinement ...	52
Reduced diet... ..	33
Solitary confinement with reduced diet	1,437
Corporal punishment ...	1,097
Other punishments... ..	524
Total ...	3,143

Sátára alone, where an attempt to escape was organized. Six convicts were brought to trial, too, for a similar offence on the Náragang. Kurrachee, where the punishments used to be most numerous, shows a considerable decrease in numbers. Most of the rest return nearly the same figures as last year.

JAIL.	Total Number of Convicts.	PUNISHMENT.	
		Number.	Percentage on total Convicts.
1. Yeranda	1,556	1,314	84.4
2. Common Jail	2,636	135	5.1
3. House of Correction	476	14	2.9
Europeans	837	147	17.5
Natives	2,729	83	3.04
4. Poona... ..	1,245	...	...
5. Nira Gang	1,955	47	2.4
6. Ahmednagar	2,376	74	3.1
7. Dhulia... ..	2,108	84	3.9
8. Sholapur	1,404	77	5.4
9. Ashti Gang	1,534	89	5.8
10. Sátára	923	19	2.05
11. Belgaum	932	114	12.2
12. Gokák Gang	1,638	178	9.6
13. Kaládgi	1,979	37	1.8
14. Dhárwár	681	70	10.2
15. Kárwár	415	82	19.7
16. Ratnágiri	3,002	170	5.6
17. Táná... ..	2,214	16	7.8
18. Ahmedabád	489	53	10.8
19. Dhuliakhot	1,487	7	4
20. Kaira	1,714	29	1.6
21. Surat	1,879	26	1.3
22. Dohad	267	6	2.2
23. Rajkot... ..	1,335	145	10.8
24. Kurrachee	2,141	10	4
25. Hyderabad	1,860	73	3.9
26. Shikárpur	653	35	5.3
27. Náragang	234	51	4.7
28. Aden	42,899	3,185	7.6
Total ...			

The marginal table shows the percentage of prisoners punished to the total number confined during the year, and also illustrates the diversity of practice that is found to prevail in the different jails. In Yeranda Central Jail and Poona District Jail the increase was considerable, chiefly in cases of refusal to work, no less than 682 having been punished, and of these 288 more than once. Corporal punishment was inflicted more frequently than usual.

Education of convicts.

Out of a daily average number of 12,453 convicts, 414 were under instruction. The proportion to the total number of those

admitted, who were able to read and write more or less showed a slight improvement. Owing, however, to the crowding in some jails, causing a great press of work on the officials, and also in some degree to the ill-health of the convicts, less progress than in previous years was made in educating the adults confined in jails; but the juvenile convicts were compelled, as usual, to attend class, and a school was opened during the year in the female jail at Thána.

The system of employing convicts whose conduct had rendered them worthy of such a distinction as subordinate jail officers, worked well throughout the year, and the Inspector-General of Prisons has been asked by Government to suggest means of making still greater use of this agency, as well as securing the fidelity of the convicts chosen by means of special indulgences. The total number of convict warders employed was 697, of whom 6 were women. This was 2½ per cent on the average daily number of prisoners. Eighty-six, or 12 per cent of the men thus employed, were reduced or punished during the year.

Convict warders.

About 8 per cent males and 6 per cent females sentenced were excused hard labour on account of either infirmity or old age. The remainder, 10,855 males and 490 females, were by no means all able, especially in the Deccan and Western Kárnatíc, to perform a full day's work, so that the number of non-productive prisoners was this year very large. Most of the 379 prisoners employed on shot-drill or the treadmill were in the Bombay City jails, where it is very difficult to procure suitable work for convicts. The number employed as prison servants, in proportion to the whole, is less than last year by a small percentage, owing to the need of fewer on the gangs for conservancy and sanitary purposes. The percentage of effectives employed on manufacture was 45½ against 43·8 last year. Eleven per cent were engaged in building and repairing jails, 8 per cent on jail gardens, and 20 per cent on extramural labour. The largest number of prisoners employed on jail building and the like tasks was at Thána and Yeranda, as was the case last year. The extramural work of the Gokák and Náragangs was considerable; but, in the case of the latter, fell short of that performed last year, when the demand for it was exceptional. Leaving the gangs out of consideration, most work of this sort was done at Ahmednagar, Yeranda and Shikárpur. The financial results of the employment of convicts will be considered lower down.

Employment of convicts.

The prevalence of high prices of the staple food of the classes from which the crime register is, for the most part, filled, affected the health of the convicts both directly and indirectly. It was the cause, directly, of the physical depression which was noticeable in the convicts of the Southern Deccan and the provinces of Sind and Gujarát, and it tended, moreover, to swell the number of petty offences, in consequence of which the jails became crowded. At one period of the year, when the rain made it impracticable to shift batches of prisoners from over-crowded jails to others where there was more room for them, the excess ratio over that for which accommodation was provided, reached for a time 35 per

Health of convicts.

cent, but the pressure, after a while, became easier. The mortality in proportion to the daily average of prisoners was 12·4 per cent against 5·8 in 1877. It is noticeable that about 53 per cent of the deaths occurred amongst prisoners who had been less than six months in jail. The total ratio of deaths to numbers confined was 3·6, as compared with 1·2 per cent last year. Fever (589 deaths), dysentery and diarrhoea (489), anæmia and debility (110), and diseases of the respiratory organs (107), were the most fatal during the year. The greatest number of deaths occurred in the Níra gang, both in the field and after the prisoners had been transferred to Yeranda. It was also high in Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Gokák, Thána, Dohad and the Sind jails. Taking the average daily strength at 12,646 prisoners, the number admitted to hospital was

TIME IN JAIL.	Ratio of Deaths.	
	1878.	1877.
Under 6 months ...	6·6	4·2
From 6 to 12 months.	2·6	0·7
" 1 year to 2 years.	2·07	0·4
" 2 " 3 "	0·5	0·1
" 3 " 7 "	0·5	0·3
Above 7 "	0·08	0·06
Total ...	12·4	5·8

16,585, or a daily average of 548 ill, with a percentage of 9·4 deaths to admissions to hospital. Amongst prisoners under trial the ratios of mortality and daily average sick were respectively 2·1 and 1·5 to the average strength, or considerably less than the similar proportions amongst convicted prisoners. The death-rate amongst the latter (12·4 per cent) was distributed as shown in the margin,

the figures for 1877 being added for comparison.

Diet.

No change in the scale of diet was introduced during the year. On the Ashti gang a special scale was tried with alternations of food, which the Inspector-General found, on the whole, to have worked satisfactorily.

Subordinate jails.

In the 97 subordinate jails 5,859 prisoners were admitted, which, with the 360 remaining from 1877, made a total of 6,219, in addition to 26 transferred from other prisons. The daily average number confined was 300 against 402 last year, the decrease being due principally to the abolition of so many of this class of jails. Thirty-three prisoners died and 2 escaped; 246 remained at the end of the year. The employment of convicts on productive labour is only carried out at the larger subordinate jails. In the others the tasks enforced consist of little more than cleaning the jail or office premises, or miscellaneous work of that description. The average duration of imprisonment was only 18 days, the longest term having been for four months.

Civil jails.

The total number of prisoners in the civil jails of this Presidency was 3,037 against 2,987 last year. Three hundred and eighteen of these were women, as compared with 245 in 1877. The daily average was 204 against 195. At the end of the year, 214 remained, or 2 more than at the end of 1877. The average cost of each prisoner was Rs. 44, or Rs. 9 less than in the previous year, the total cost being Rs. 9,064, the decrease of Rs. 1,274 being chiefly due to reductions in establishments, carried out under the directions of Government.

The gross expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs. 10,12,869, or Rs. 986 less than last year. The daily average strength of prisoners was 1,228 in excess of that of 1877, but the cost per

Finances
A.—Expenditure.

Items.	Amount.		Cost per Prisoner.	
	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.
Rations ..	4,69,916	4,92,242	40 1 8	28 0 4
Establishment ..	2,27,381	2,45,846	19 8 6	18 11 6
Police guard ..	1,81,957	1,54,381	15 3 6	11 14 13
Hospital charges ..	23,721	36,188	2 0 6	2 12 2
Clothing ..	40,554	28,755	3 7 4	2 3 6
Contingencies ..	70,226	88,656	6 0 0	4 8 10
Gross Cost ..	10,13,855	10,17,869	36 8 4	78 8 9

head shows a decrease of Rs. 8-4-7. The distribution of the amount between the various heads of expenditure is given marginally. As regards *rations*, it appears that, on account of the larger number of prisoners, the total sum expend-

ed exceeded that of 1877 by Rs. 22,327; but, owing to the fall in the price of grain in the parts of the country affected by the famine of 1876-77, the cost per head decreased by a little over Rs. 2. Taking the different Divisions separately, the returns show that in Bombay City, owing to less competition for the jail-supply contracts, the cost rose by over Rs. 10,000. With the exception of a slight increase in Dhulia, the cost of rations throughout the Deccan and Western Kárnátic shows a very large decrease, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 61,174 net, or over 21 per cent. Below the Gháts a great rise in prices in Thána caused an increase, whilst in Ratnágiri the variation was slight, and in Kárwár the expenditure was considerably less than the year before. In Gujarát and Sind the rise was universal, for reasons that can be easily surmised from what has been already written in this Report concerning the circumstances of the year in both those Provinces.

The increased expenditure on *establishments*, amounting to Rs. 14,965, was due to additional supervision on extramural gangs organized during the year. There was a slight increase under this head in 14 of the 24 jails, and a large one in the Ashti and Gokák gangs. The revision of the establishments in the jails of the Presidency town resulted in a reduction of expenditure amounting to Rs. 12,051. Proposals regarding district jails were sanctioned by Government during the latter part of the year, the effect of which will be more apparent in the returns of 1879.

The reduction of expenditure on account of *jail guards*, amounting to Rs. 27,567, is owing to the carrying out of measures devised in a similar spirit to those above mentioned in connection with establishments.

The increased daily average of prisoners in hospital, amounting to 41 per cent, resulted necessarily in an excess expenditure on *hospital charges*, which amounted, in all, to Rs. 12,467, or 52 per cent over that of 1877.

The decrease under the headings of *clothing* and *contingencies* is attributable to more careful management and strict attention to economy, and calls for no special remark. Comparing the financial administration of district with that of subordinate jails, it appears that in the latter, with a daily average of 300 prisoners

against 12,646, the total cost was Rs. 26,343, or Rs. 87-12-11 per head, as compared with Rs. 78-0-2 in district jails. The expenditure on rations, establishment and contingencies was, the Inspector-General reports, unavoidably greater in the case of the smaller institutions, especially in Sind, where Government consider that the reduction in the number of subordinate jails and the concentration of prisoners in larger places of confinement conveniently situated is desirable, and have called for departmental proposals for carrying out this plan.

B.—Earnings of convicts.

The financial results of the employment of convict labour are

EMPLOYMENT.	1878.		1877.	
	Number	Earnings.	Number	Earnings.
		Rs.		Rs.
1. Factory	5,158	66,712	4,424	47,995
2. Jail Gardens	936	11,748	926	18,682
3. Extramural work	2,326	84,679	1,728	38,416
4. Building or repairing Jails.	1,263	8,337	1,545	7,475
5. In Subordinate Jails .. ..	..	2,241	..	2,477
Total	9,683	1,73,717	8,623	1,15,945

summarized in the marginal table, the figures given representing the excess of cash earnings over cash expended during the year on plant and raw material, no credit being

taken for the value of articles supplied to any jail or gang. As regards *manufactures*, there was an increase of profits in all jails except Dhárwár and Sátára, where the decrease was very small, and in Poona, where there was a deficit owing to the sale, by auction, of old stock for which no demand could otherwise be secured. There was likewise an increase in the realizations from *extramural labour*, except in eight cases, of which the Nára gang and Hyderabad and Ratnágiri jails were the chief. The earnings credited to *subordinate jails* came entirely from six Districts out of the twenty in which such establishments are in existence, Násik and Shikárpur being the largest contributors. *Jail building* was carried on chiefly at Thána, Yerauda and Hyderabad, where the earnings were Rs. 2,359, Rs. 1,770 and Rs. 1,715 respectively. From the above it will be seen that the largest increase in jail profits was in *manufactures and extramural work*. The financial results of the year may be summarized in the following form:—

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	Rs.		Rs.
From convicts' labour and manufactures	2,90,608	(1) Inspection charges...	33,121
		(2) Guarding and maintenance	9,86,526
		(3) Jail buildings	69,686
		(4) Manufactures and plant, &c.	1,16,891
		(5) Cost of subordinate jails	26,343
		Total	12,32,567
		Deduct—Receipts	2,90,608
		Net excess of expenditure... ..	9,41,959
		Do. do. 1877	10,12,141

The gross and net cost of each prisoner were respectively Rs. 86 and Rs. 73 against Rs. 96 and Rs. 86 last year. The average for the three years preceding 1877 having been Rs. 101-10-8 and Rs. 83-10-8.

The number of admissions to the juvenile prison attached to the Poona District Jail* was 36, or 14 less than in the year before; but owing to the number of prisoners remaining over from 1877 the total was raised to 104 against 95. The daily average was 65.2, or 11 more than in the previous year, in consequence of the greater length of sentence inflicted by the Magistrates. Only 6 of the boys were sentenced to less than two years' confinement, whilst 20 were sentenced to that term, and 10 to from three to seven years. Six out of the 104 boys in the prison this year were reconvicted within a period varying from one month to eighteen from their previous release. Of the 36 new admissions, 33 were for theft or other offences against property, one, of five years old, for attempted rape, and two, of six years old, for murder. The health of the boys, like that of the adults in the adjoining prison, was not at all good during the year. Eight deaths, or 12.3 per cent of the average strength, occurred, 6 of which were from fever of the remittent type common throughout the district. Most of the boys admitted were in a poor physical condition. Elementary instruction is carried on during 6 hours of the day. The trades taught are the carpenter's to 30 boys, blacksmith's to 52, and weaving and miscellaneous work to 22. The conduct of the boys was satisfactory, but their progress in the trades taught scarcely sufficient to enable any of them to earn a living by them when they are released. The instructions of Government as to the awarding of long sentences in these cases, have been, as a rule, carefully attended to during the year under report.

The number of admissions to the juvenile prison attached to the jail at Shikarpur was 29, making, with the boys remaining at the end of 1877, a total of 42. There were last year only 11 admissions, and the daily strength was 15 against 18 in the year under review. There is accommodation for 20 boys only, but the Superintendent reports that 30 can be confined without injury to their health or any other inconvenience. The general conduct of the boys was good. One escape, however, occurred; but, on punitive measures being taken, further instances of misconduct were rare and trifling. One death occurred from pneumonia, but the health of the rest of the convicts was good. Two boys formerly confined and released were reconvicted during the year, and five former convicts were found to have been subsequently sentenced as adults in the adjoining prison. The boys were taught carpentry as before, but their labour realized only Rs. 24, as compared with Rs. 53 last year. The cost of maintenance of this institution was Rs. 1,247, or, deducting the receipts, Rs. 1,223.

From the returns submitted it appeared to Government that the short terms to which some of the boys had been sentenced were the cause of the number of reconvictions; and instructions, similar to those issued in a previous year to the Magistrates of the rest of the Presidency, have been made applicable to this Province also.

* The accounts of this institution have not, this year, been kept separate from those of the district jail.

Juvenile
convicts and
Reformatory
Institutions.
(1) Poona.

(2) Shikarpur.

Civil Justice.

There are seven classes of Civil and two of Revenue Courts established and at work in this Presidency, without taking into consideration the superior Courts of general and special jurisdiction, or the Court of Small Causes in Bombay. From Table III—C (3) in the Appendix it appears that, excluding the last-mentioned Court, the total number of suits instituted during the year was 147,565, making, with arrears, a total of 183,729 for disposal. In reviewing the operations and results of the year it is advisable to consider the High Court and the Bombay Small Cause Court apart from those in the rest of the Presidency.

High Court. The High Court, consisting, as was mentioned in a previous section, of a Chief Justice and seven Puisne Judges, exercises, besides its general and extraordinary jurisdiction, special powers as a Court of Admiralty, as well as in testamentary, matrimonial and insolvent cases. In the exercise of its ordinary general jurisdiction it decided 617 suits out of 1,486 for disposal, or 45 per cent, leaving 869 in arrears. Of those disposed of, 228, or 40 per cent, were dismissed for default; 120, or 21 per cent, were contested; 115, or 20 per cent, dismissed or decreed *ex parte*; 14 per cent withdrawn or compromised, and 4 per cent decreed on confession. Nine suits were referred to arbitration. About 66 per cent of the contested suits decided went in favour of the plaintiff. In only one case was the extraordinary jurisdiction of the Court exercised, and that was decided in favour of the plaintiff. Five out of 7 admiralty cases were disposed of, and a similar number of testamentary suits, of which latter there were 16 on the files. One matrimonial suit was dismissed for default, leaving 2 for disposal. Three out of 4 Pársi matrimonial cases were contested and decided, leaving only one unsettled at the end of the year. There were altogether 1,710 insolvency suits for disposal, out of which 1,470, or 96 per cent of those disposed of, were dismissed or decreed *ex parte*, 13 dismissed for default and 8 compromised. Twenty-four were contested, and decision given in favour of the defendant in all. Thus 75 per cent of the cases on the files were disposed of during the year. Taking the original work of the Courts as a whole, the ratio per cent of cases decided was 59 to the number on the files; 75 per cent of these were disposed of *ex parte*, 7 per cent contested, and the remainder withdrawn, dismissed, compromised, or otherwise settled without being contested at all. The appellate work of this Court comprised 318 suits remaining from 1877, and 576 received during 1878. Of

this total number of 894, 67 per cent were decided, and the decision in 49 per cent of these was confirmatory of that passed by the subordinate Court. In 7 per cent of the appeals, judgments were reversed. Of the 58 regular appeals from the decisions of a Judge or Bench of this Court in original jurisdiction, 62 per cent were heard, and in these the decision on appeal confirmed that of the lower Court in 30 per cent, reversed it in 36 per cent, and modified it in 19 per cent.

The number of suits instituted in the Bombay Court of Small Causes was 33,943, or 2,133 in excess of those in 1877, which, in their turn, were more numerous by 2,352 than those filed in 1876. The year under review was, therefore, the busiest on record in this Court. The increase in 1878 seems to have been chiefly in suits involving sums of not more than Rs. 300. The increase in suits brought to recover sums of Rs. 20 or less was especially large, whilst there was a slight decrease in the number of cases coming under the extended jurisdiction of the Court. The scarcity, depression of trade, and the number of actions against railway companies for loss or injury done to goods in transit, account for the greater part of the increase.

Bombay
Small Cause
Court.

The aggregate value of the suits instituted was Rs. 24,44,229, or Rs. 95,613 in excess of the value recorded last year; but owing to the increased number of cases involving small amounts, as mentioned above, the average value of each suit fell from Rs. 73-13-4 to Rs. 72-0-2.

The number of suits disposed of was 34,587, or 3,165 more than in 1877, about 22½ per cent were decided *ex parte*, and in 65 per cent the decision was in favour of the plaintiff. There was an increase in the number of cases struck off and settled by compromise, and a decrease in those non-suited. The number remaining unsettled at the end of the year was 3,203, or 326 less than in 1877, and of these 1,581 were not returnable till after the last day of the year.

Applications for new trial were 607 in number, but in 62 cases only was it granted, and in no more than 69 cases was a rule even granted to show cause.

Writs of execution were issued in 21,529 cases, or 3,915 more than in the previous year. Distress warrants, also, show an increase of 4·6 per cent. Parties were represented by counsel in 4,181 cases, as compared with 3,932 in 1877.

The financial results of the year are an increase of Rs. 9,732 in net revenue, which was, in all, Rs. 2,11,696; the Court cost altogether Rs. 1,59,604, showing a balance in favour of Government of Rs. 52,092.

Courts in the interior.

The following table shows the number and description of the suits instituted during 1878 in the different classes of civil tribunals exercising jurisdiction outside the Presidency town:—

Suits insti-
tuted.

TRIBUNAL.	Suits for Money.		Under Rent Laws.		Other Suits.		Total.	
	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.
Small Cause ...	16,551	17,727	...	...	...	...	16,551	17,727
Unpaid Local ...	74	105	...	...	8	5	82	110
Paid Sub-divisional ...	95,230	93,543	15	12	9,359	9,349	104,601	102,904
Paid, exercising Small Cause Court powers ...	14,446	17,229	...	...	2	...	14,448	17,229
Chief Courts of Districts, including those of Joint and Assistant Judges ...	108	107	...	...	95	88	203	195
Cantonment Magistrates ...	1,852	1,646	...	...	...	...	1,852	1,646
Revenue Courts ...	.....	...	...	...	6,675	5,548	6,675	5,548
Total ...	128,261	130,357	15	12	16,139	14,990	144,412	145,359

There has been an increase altogether of 942 cases, which the table shows to have occurred in money suits cognizable by Small Cause Courts, involving sums less than Rs. 500. The decrease of 1,149 in miscellaneous suits is to be found chiefly in Revenue Courts, though a slight falling off is noticeable, also, in other tribunals. Suits for money constituted 89·6 per cent of the whole number instituted, as compared with 88· last year. The paid sub-divisional tribunals received 70· per cent of the total number of suits instituted, and the Courts exercising small cause powers 24· per cent.

Of the money suits 73· per cent were on written obligations, and 10· per cent on account stated. Amongst the other classes of suits those concerning real property were by far the most numerous, before both Civil and Revenue Courts. There were 64 cases instituted in which Government was involved against 49 in 1877, and 124 in 1876. The largest number was brought in Ahmedabad and Surat. Twenty-six of these were for money, 17 affected immoveable property or rights over it, and 16 were brought to declare personal rights. Nineteen of the money suits concerned claims of less than Rs. 500 in value. The value of those instituted by private litigants was, as usual, very small in the majority of cases, as may be gathered from the numbers filed in the small cause and sub-divisional tribunals. According to Statement III—E (1) in the Appendix to this Report, 98· per cent of the money suits instituted involved claims of less than Rs. 500 in value.

Disposal.

The amount of work done by the various tribunals is shown in the table given below :—

TRIBUNAL.	For disposal.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.
Small Cause Courts ...	17,996	19,234	16,523	16,941	1,473	2,289
Unpaid Local ...	309	209	233	138	76	71
Paid Sub-divisional ...	149,487	135,798	120,731	107,290	28,756	29,043
Do. with small cause power ...	6,906	15,271	5,196	12,120	1,710	3,151
District Judges ...	1,524	1,565	306	420	1,218	1,144
Cantonment Magistrates...	2,376	1,727	2,295	1,642	81	85
Revenue do. ...	6,906	6,698	6,684	6,467	222	223
Total ...	185,504	180,502	151,968	145,018	33,536	36,011

In the Small Cause Courts the work for disposal, as well as the work done, shows an increase. There is a great falling off in the work done in the paid sub-divisional tribunals, and the arrears show a decided increase. On the whole, the number of cases for disposal fell off by 5,002, the work done by 6,950 cases, whilst the arrears increased by 2,475, or 7·4 per cent; but probably a good many of these suits are merely transferred to the dormant file, in which case the arrears would amount to considerably fewer.*

The total value of suits disposed of in all Courts was Rs. 1,46,67,485, of which Rs. 1,42,25,889 was the subject of litigation in the Civil, and Rs. 4,41,596 in the Revenue Courts. The value of suits in the former was thus distributed:—

Not exceeding Rs.	5	20	100	500	1,000	5,000	10,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	Percentage of Value on total Value of all Suits.
Not exceeding Rs.	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·01
" "	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·1
" "	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·4
" "	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33·6
" "	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5
" "	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·1
" "	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·6
" "	1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·9
Exceeding	1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·2

In Revenue Courts the percentage on the total value was highest in suits not exceeding Rs. 100, where it was 26·4, or the same as in civil suits, and in those not exceeding Rs. 500, where it was 43·5. A comparison with III, Table E (2), in last year's Report will show that the total value of suits of all descriptions decreased this year by Rs. 7,55,015.

The average duration of contested suits was 159 days against 202 last year, and of uncontested 87, as compared with 145. The longest duration is found in District Courts, where it was 408 days for contested and 184 for uncontested. It was shortest in the Courts of Cantonment Magistrates. In the paid sub-

* Vide Appendix, E (3), pagexxiv.

divisional Courts, where the greatest number of suits were tried, it was 256 for contested and 150 for uncontested cases. In Small Cause Courts it was about 76 in the one, and from 48 to 67 in the other class of suits.

Taking the Presidency as a whole, the ratio of cases decided *ex parte* to the total disposed of was 51 per cent, and that of cases contested 11 per cent.

Execution.

The number of applications for the execution of decrees filed in the Civil Courts was 265,562, as compared with 282,401 in 1877. The decrease was almost entirely in the sub-divisional and Small Cause Courts. The number of decrees wholly executed was 27,786, or 2,720 more than last year, whilst there was a decrease of 11,891 in partial executions, which fell from 59,402 to 47,511. The number of decrees pending at the end of 1878 was 71,218 against 57,916 last year. In 3,828 cases execution was carried out by imprisonment of person. Moveable property was attached in 13,361 cases, and sold in 4,512; immoveable property was attached in 18,845, and sold in 11,139 instances. The following table shows the number and description of coercive processes enforced during the past four years :—

YEAR.	Imprisonment of Person.	MOVEABLE PROPERTY.		IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.		Orders under Section 243, Code of Civil Procedure.
		Attached.	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.	
1875	7,106	16,228	7,384	31,977	22,541	287
1876	4,650	17,551	7,298	30,522	21,413	286
1877	3,612	13,577	5,113	22,725	15,971	202
1878	3,828	13,361	4,512	18,845	11,139	215

It will be noticed that in the case of moveable property the average proportion of sales to attachments in 1875 and 1876 was 43 per cent, whilst in 1877 the ratio fell to 37, and during 1878 to 33 per cent. A much larger proportion of the immoveable property attached is sold, and the decrease did not manifest itself till the year under review. The average for 1875-76-77 was 70 per cent, whilst it was only 59 in 1878.

Appeals.

Exclusive of the High Court, Bombay, and the Sadar Court in Sind there were 17,117 appeals for disposal.* The number transferred or dismissed for default was 3,504. There were 769 decisions confirmed, 66 modified, and 123 reversed on *ex-parte* hearings; whilst in the contested appeals 3,510 decisions were confirmed, 742 altered, 890 reversed, and 386 were remanded for inquiry. According to Appendix III—E (4), 58 per cent of those on the files were heard, and in 43 per cent of these the decisions of the lower Courts were upheld. In the Sadar Court in Sind, out of 48 appeals on the files, 6 were dismissed for default, 16 decisions were confirmed, 1 modified, 5 reversed and 2 remanded, leaving 18 unheard at the end of the year.

* Including revenue as well as civil appeals.

Registration.

During the past year there have been 97,559 registrations recorded against 90,297 in 1877-78. This is the highest point reached in any one year since the Registration Department was formed, as will be seen from the marginal figures. The increase,

1865-66...	79,603
1866-67...	66,240
1867-68...	74,937
1868-69...	84,593
1869-70...	94,442
1870-71...	89,838
1871-72...	84,388
1872-73...	90,361
1873-74...	85,144
1874-75...	71,856
1875-76...	75,550
1876-77...	76,381
1877-78...	90,297
1878-79...	97,559

which amounts to 7,262 transactions, is equivalent to about 8·04 per cent on the total for the preceding year. Compulsory registrations have risen from 68,871 in 1877-78 to 76,015 in 1878-79, and optional from 21,426 transactions in the former to 21,544 in the latter year, the increase of 7,144 registrations in the first and of 118 in the second class being equivalent to about 10·37 per cent and ·55 per cent on the respective totals for the previous year. In 1877-78 the proportion of optional to compulsory registration was about 31·11

to 100; in the year under consideration the proportion was about 28·34 to 100.

In 1877-78, 663 wills were registered; in the year under report the number rose to 706, the increase of 43 transactions being equal to about 6·5 per cent. In the past year, 14 wills were deposited, 8 withdrawn from deposit, 2 opened, and 2 removed for record in Court, against 12 deposited, 2 withdrawn, 2 opened and 1 removed in the preceding year. Five authorities to adopt were registered in 1878-79, being the same number as in the previous year.

Wills and
authorities to
adopt.

The aggregate stated value of property affected by instruments registered in 1878-79 amounted to Rs. 4,57,02,252·4·2 against Rs. 4,51,36,050·9·11, the increase being Rs. 5,66,201·10·3. The value of registered property shows an increase in the eighteen Districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, the Panch Maháls, Surat, Kolába, Ratnágiri, Thána, Ahmednagar, Khándesh, Násik, Poona, Sátára, Sholápur, Kaládgi, Kánara, Aden, Hyderabad and Shikárpur. In the remaining seven Districts of Bombay, Broach, Belgaum, Dhárwár, Kurrachee, the Upper Sind Frontier and Thar and Párkár, a decline took place. Exclusive of wills and authorities to adopt, and also of 1,190 documents in which no value or consideration was shown, the average value per transaction during the past year was Rs. 477·12·3 against Rs. 509·0·2 in 1877-78. In 1877-78 the average value per transaction in the real property class stood at Rs. 493·4·9; in the past year it fell to Rs. 470·7·5.

Values and,
fees.

In the moveable property class the average value, which stood at Rs. 775-6-4 in 1877-78, fell during the year under report to Rs. 510-0-11. The average registration fees in 1877-78 were as follows in the various classes:—Compulsory, Rs. 2-0-6; optional immoveable, Re. 0-7-7; optional miscellaneous, Rs. 2-2-6. For the past year the average fees stand as follows:—Compulsory, Rs. 2-0-2½; optional immoveable, Re. 0-7-3; optional miscellaneous, Rs. 2-0-4. Taking all classes together, the average registration fee was Re. 1-11-9 in 1878-79 against Re. 1-11-8 in the preceding year.

Cause of
increase or
decrease.

The 17 Districts of Kaira, Sátára, Klándesh, Poona, Ahmedabad, Sholápur, Kánara, Thána, Násik, Ratnágiri, Ahmednagar, Kolába, Panch Maháls, Aden, Shikárpur, Hyderabad and the Upper Sind Frontier exhibit an increase in the number of registrations recorded; and the 8 Districts of Broach, Belgaum, Surat, Dhárwár, Bombay, Kaládgi, Kurrachee and Thár and Párkar, a falling off. Amongst the principal causes of this increase may be mentioned the revival of credit amongst the lower classes, whilst the continuance of high prices in a great part of the Presidency has, in re-establishing the credit of a large mass of the people, given an impetus to borrowing transactions. In certain districts local causes have also been at work, increasing the business of the year. The settlement of the long-standing Khoti disputes, for instance, in Ratnágiri, and the operation of the Encumbered Estates Act in Sind, to which reference was made in last year's Report, are amongst these special causes. In Shikárpur, also, the taking up of land for the Indus Valley State Railway necessitated the execution of a large number of deeds, such as awards, receipts, &c., which were also registered. As regards the causes of decrease, it is sufficient to say that in Bombay the decline is the natural re-action after the abnormally large number of transactions in connection with the taking up of land for the Tulsi Water Scheme registered in 1877-78. In Broach, where there are many Bhágdári villages, a recent decision of the High Court, which revived and confirmed an almost forgotten provision of the law, whereby the transfer of an unrecognized share in a village under this tenure is held to be illegal, has apparently had an adverse effect on the operations of this Department. In Belgaum, Dhárwár and Kaládgi, too, where the bulk of the population are in better circumstances than in many of the adjoining Districts, the revival of agricultural prosperity has, notwithstanding the existence of high prices, enabled many to keep clear of the money-lender.

Certificates
under the
Land Im-
provement
Act.

One hundred and ninety-five certificates under the Land Improvement Act have been filed during the past year against 292 in 1877-78.

Refusals to
register.

In 1877-78 there were 174 cases of refusal to register. During the year under review the number has risen to 290. The number of appeals or applications which arose out of these 290 refusals was 52; in 39 of these registration was ordered by the appellate authority; in 5 the order of refusal was confirmed, and in the remaining 8 cases the decision had not been passed by the close

of the year. There were in the past year 5 cases of applications to Registrars for the recovery of costs arising out of the inquiry held in connection with applications for the reversal of a Sub-Registrar's order of refusal on the ground of denial of execution.

The number of deeds impounded by registering officers during the past year, on the ground of insufficiency of stamp, was 288 against 259 in 1877-78. In 94 cases the deeds so impounded were held to be sufficiently stamped; in 179 the action of the impounding officer was upheld by the Collector, who ruled that the stamp was insufficient, and 15 cases awaited disposal when the year closed. Impounded deeds.

The number of registration offices at the close of the year under review was the same as that at the close of the preceding year, namely, 25 Registry and 226 Sub-Registry offices. Offices. During the past year, however, the Special Sub-Registrar of Indi, in the Kaládgi District, was replaced, owing to the decline of registration in that office, by a Sub-Registrar of the *ex-officio* (first kárkán) class. At the termination of the past year, therefore, there were 161 Sub-Registry offices in charge of special or full-time men, and 65 in charge of *ex-officio* Sub-Registrars.

During the year under review the Inspector-General examined the records of 16 Registry and 28 Sub-Registry offices, and the Branch Inspector-General those of 3 Registry and 14 Sub-Registry offices. Inspection. The Inspector of the First Division examined 27 Sub-Registry offices and also the general indexes of one district; the Inspector of the Second Division 24 Sub-Registry offices and the general indexes of one district; the Inspector of the Third Division 20 Sub-Registry offices and the general indexes of two districts.* There were 134 examinations of Sub-Registry offices by Registrars and 74 by Assistant and Deputy Collectors. Of the 251 offices, Registry and Sub-Registry, during the past year, 22 in the Presidency proper and Aden and some 11 in Sind alone remained unexamined.

Three Sub-Registrars have been dismissed from their appointments for misconduct during the past year—the Sub-Registrar of Pánvel (Thána) for gross irregularity and fraud, the Sub-Registrar of Bijápur (Kaládgi) for carelessness in losing a document in his charge, and the Sub-Registrar of Labdarya (Shikárpur) for accepting an illegal gratification. The first-named Sub-Registrar, for whose apprehension a warrant was issued, absconded before he could be arrested, and has not since Dismissals of Sub-Registrars.

* In addition to the registration inspection work of the year performed by them, the Inspector-General and Inspectors collectively in 1878-79 carried out the following amount of stamp inspection and scrutiny:—

Number of Central Depôts examined as to stamp stocks, accounts, &c.	16
Do. Sub-Depôts do. do.	89
Do. Vendors, whose stamp stocks and accounts were examined	198
Do. Judges' and Magistrates' Courts in which the court-fee stamps on the records were examined.	161
	Total ... 432

been heard of. The Sub-Registrar of Amalner (Khândesh) was also reduced in grade as a punishment for carelessness in the discharge of his duties.

Seventeen persons were prosecuted during the past year for offences against the Registration Law. Of these 17, 15 were convicted and punished, and 2 were acquitted.

The Poona Sub-Registry Office, situated in the city, was broken into in September 1878, and cash and stamps to a small amount, together with six deeds awaiting registration, abstracted. The perpetrators have not as yet been discovered.

During the past year, 109 unclaimed deeds relating to property, valued at Rs. 47,748-12-0, have been destroyed under the Registration Act. Eighty-six of these were registered documents, and the remaining 23 were deeds of which the registration had been refused.

The circular orders of the Department have been codified during the past year by the Inspector-General.

The receipts of the Department for the past year, under the various heads, are exhibited in the following statement, which also shows those for the preceding year:—

NATURE OF ITEMS.	1877-78.		1878-79.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Compulsory	1,30,963	0 0	1,53,066	11 6	22,103	11 6	..	..
Optional	8,317	8 0	7,371	12 0	..	..	446	12 0
Miscellaneous	7,049	12 0	7,079	8 0	30	12 0	..	..
Deposit of wills	48	0 0	56	0 0	8	0 0	..	..
Registration of wills and authorities to adopt	2,670	0 0	2,853	0 0	173	0 0	..	..
Penalties	1,140	14 0	2,449	14 0	1,309	0 0	..	..
Withdrawal of sealed covers	8	0 0	32	0 0	24	0 0	..	..
Opening of sealed covers	8	0 0	8	0 0	..	..	..	..
Powers of attorney, general	378	0 0	418	0 0	40	0 0	..	..
Ditto special	477	0 0	417	0 0	..	..	60	0 0
Commissions	145	0 0	116	0 0	..	..	30	0 0
Visits	7,400	0 0	7,667	0 0	267	0 0	..	..
Searches and inspections	2,000	0 0	2,191	0 0	191	0 0	..	..
Translations filed	63	0 0	30	0 0	..	..	23	0 0
Extra fee for registration by Registrars	2,130	0 0	1,775	0 0	..	..	355	0 0
Copying fee credited to Government, inclusive of fees for copies and memoranda under sections 64, 65, 66 and 67, and copies granted	89,799	3 3	84,705	11 1	5,096	7 10	..	..
Extra fee for registration at private residence or jail	4,122	12 0	5,468	0 0	1,346	4 0	..	..
Other miscellaneous receipts	1,645	13 3	4,682	12 10	3,037	15 7	..	..
Total	2,66,368	14 6	2,90,866	5 5	24,498	2 11	912	12 0

The net result is an increase of Rs. 24,501-6-11 on the receipts for 1877-78, distributed between 12 of the 18 heads. Most of this increase is attributable to the larger number of transactions, the enhanced realizations under the head of "Compulsory" registration and "Copying fee" alone forming more than two-thirds of the total of the penultimate column. The large increase in miscellaneous receipts is principally due to increased payments (for the safe custody and return of documents) under a departmental rule, which was only in operation during four months of the

year preceding that under review. Under five heads a decrease appears, but the amount is inconsiderable except in two cases. The decrease under the head of optional registration is due to the smaller amount of moveable property affected by deeds registered during the past year, as compared with 1877-78. The decrease under the head of extra fee for registration by Registrars is, in its turn, due to a smaller number of transactions of this nature.

The expenditure of the past year is classified under the various heads of charge in the subjoined statement, and is therein contrasted with the expenditure of the preceding year :—

NAMES OF ITEMS.	1877-78.			1878-79.			Increase.		Decrease.			
	Rs.	s.	p.	Rs.	s.	p.	Rs.	s.	p.	Rs.	s.	p.
Fixed salaries of officers ..	1,11,934	8	0	1,05,926	1	8	.....			6,008	1	7
Percentage paid to the same ..	62,000	1	8	61,672	6	1	5,672	6	10	.....	
<i>Cost of Establishment.</i>												
Permanent	45,618	8	0	44,079	8	0	.....			1,539	14	0
Temporary	527	2	10	169	14	10	.....			358	4	0
Travelling allowance ..	11,831	8	1	10,751	10	9	.....			1,079	8	4
Furniture and house-rent ..	3,989	8	0	3,799	4	8	.....			189	8	0
Postage	2,446	8	0	3,505	15	6	60	10	8	.....	
Printing and stationery ..	8,654	14	2	9,619	12	0	1,164	12	10	.....	
Miscellaneous	5,212	1	1	5,539	11	5	326	10	4	.....	
Total ..	2,42,301	12	5	2,40,249	6	8	7,294	6	6	9,176	15	8

Though the receipts of the Department have largely increased during the year under review, the expenditure, taken as a whole, shows a decrease amounting to Rs. 1,952-6-2. The large decrease under the first head is due to the fact that the salary of the Inspector-General for the month of March is not included amongst the charge of the year, and also that during a portion of 1877-78 certain charges were incurred, namely, on account of the salary of the Branch Inspector-General and those of the Sub-Registrar of Bhuleshvar, and the Inspector of the Fourth Division, whilst, during the year under report, no corresponding charges were incurred, as the Branch Inspector-General of Registration has drawn the whole of his salary from Imperial Funds since November 1877, the Sub-Registrarship of Bhuleshvar was abolished, and the Fourth Division Inspectorship placed in abeyance at the same time. Revision of establishments in the Presidency District, combined with the abolition of the Fourth Division Inspector's establishment, has produced the saving shown under the third head. Smaller payments of grain compensation to menial establishments have caused the saving under the head of temporary establishment. The abolition of the Fourth Division Inspectorship is the main cause of the decreased payment for travelling allowance. The removal of the offices of the Inspector-General and the Registrar of Bombay in the final month of the year from a rented building to free quarters in the New High Court Building has resulted in a saving under the head of furniture and house-rent. As regards the increased charges, it will be sufficient to say that increased fee receipts have been necessarily accompanied by increased percentage payments to Sub-Registrars; that increased

correspondence has caused greater expenditure on postage ; that a busy year, as the past has been, has necessitated a larger issue of books and forms, and consequently a heavier outlay under the head of printing and stationery, and that an increase in the amount of refunds paid has swollen the expenditure under the head of miscellaneous.

The offices of the Inspector-General, Branch Inspector-General and Inspectors being offices of supervision and not of registration, are necessarily not self-supporting. The four Districts of the Panch Maháls, Kaládgi, Aden and Thár and Pákar have also failed to realize a surplus over their cost. The net cost of the above offices and Districts for the past year amounts to Rs. 42,618-13-8. Twenty-one Districts have each produced a surplus, the smallest amount Rs. 90-11-1 standing against the District of the Upper Sind Frontier, and the largest, Rs. 11,286-15-9, against Kaira, which also, in regard to the number of registrations, stands first of all the districts for the past year. The largest amount of gross receipts, Rs. 35,253-14-6, appears in Bombay, though that District, owing to the expensive establishments which local circumstances render it an absolute necessity to maintain, comes after both Kaira and Ahmedabad in regard to the actual amount of its surplus. The total surplus realized in the 21 Districts under reference amounts, in the aggregate, to Rs. 93,234-12-10. Of this sum the four Gujarát Districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Surat alone have contributed Rs. 32,683-12-10, or rather more than one-third.

Compared to the financial results of 1877-78 those of the year under report may be summed up as follows:—The receipts have increased to the extent of Rs. 24,501, the expenditure has fallen to the extent of Rs. 1,952. The registration surplus proper, therefore, which stood at Rs. 24,162 for 1877-78, amounts to Rs. 50,616 for 1878-79, being slightly more than double the amount for the preceding year.

The following is the departmental balance-sheet for the past year, showing that, while the registration surplus proper amounts, as above remarked, to Rs. 50,616, the general departmental surplus (that is, including the surplus under the Joint Stock Companies' Act) amounts to Rs. 56,766 :—

Nature of Receipts.	Amount.	Nature of Expenditure.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
Fees and penalties	2,86,202	Expenditure under Act III	
Miscellaneous	4,663	of 1877	2,40,249
Receipts under Joint Stock		Expenditure under Joint	
Companies' Act	7,169	Stock Companies' Act ...	1,019
			2,41,268
		Balance to the credit of	
		Government	56,766
Total	2,96,034	Total	2,98,034

Municipal Administration.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

The legislative measures affecting the Bombay Municipality that were passed during the year 1878 have been already described in a previous section of this Report. Owing to the legal flaws in the constituting Acts therein mentioned, no election took place till quite the end of the year, the members of the old Corporation remaining in office till December, and the Town Council continuing, as then constituted, till the formation of a new Council in 1879.

The Corporation held 25 general and 3 committee meetings, and the Town Council 64 general meetings and 116 of sub-committees, of which latter 107 were merely for the purpose of signing cheques.

No changes were made in the rates during the year; but since the passing of the Amending Act of 1878, House, Police and Lighting rates have been consolidated into one rate of 9 per cent, namely, House-rate at 5 per cent on net valuation, Police and Lighting rates at 2 per cent each. Halálcoore-cess and the Water-rate were both levied as last year.

The number of properties assessed was 23,247, or 467 more than in 1877. The increase is owing to the separation of blocks into tenements, and the inclusion in the accounts for 1878 of several bills omitted from those of 1877. The gross valuation* fell from Rs. 1,15,86,740 to Rs. 1,15,37,118, a decrease of Rs. 49,622. The net rateable value fell off by Rs. 44,660. The reduction in the gross rateable value made on appeal amounted to Rs. 1,99,889 in an aggregate of 1,413 cases. The following table gives the total assessments under each heading, with the deductions made from them:—

Rate.	Year.	Total Assessment.	Remissions.	Refunds.	Total Deduction.	Net Assessment for Collection.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
House, Police, Lighting ...	1877...	5,16,496	19,027	3,588	22,615	4,93,881
		2,08,574	5,203	341	5,544	2,03,030
		2,08,614	8,907	1,470	10,377	1,98,237
..	..	9,33,684	33,137	5,399	38,536	8,95,148

* Including subsequent assessments amounting to Rs. 1,09,050 and Rs. 2,21,309 in each year respectively.

Rate.	Year.	Total Assessment.	Remission.	Refunds.	Total Deduction.	Net Assessment for Collection.
		Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
Consolidated-rate	1878...	9,34,506	18,446	4,783	23,249	9,11,257
	1877...	2,12,968	11,117	1,514	12,631	2,00,337
Halsalcore-cess ...	1878...	2,16,020	6,076	1,683	7,759	2,08,261
	1877...	3,13,772	2,577	209	2,577	3,11,195
Water-rate ...	1878...	3,40,359	13,765	570	14,335	3,26,024
	1877...	14,60,424	46,622	7,122	53,744	14,06,680
Total...	1878...	14,90,885	38,307	7,036	45,343	14,45,542
	1877...	14,90,885	38,307	7,036	45,343	14,45,542
In 1878, + or - ...	...	+ 30,461	- 8,315	- 86	- 3,401	+ 38,862

Water-rate.

The increase in the gross assessment may be attributed almost entirely to water-rate, which showed an excess of about Rs. 26,600. There was an increase in the income from water supplied to private houses, the Port Trust and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Ship Company; but a considerable decrease, as was expected during the present commercial depression, in the revenue from mill supplies. The falling off in the income from supplies to Government continued, and is accounted for by greater precautions being now taken to prevent waste.

Wheel-tax.

There has been a decrease of Rs. 2,618 in the receipts on account of the tax on private horses and carriages, and of Rs. 22,748 in those from licensed public conveyances. Of the latter Rs. 20,100 were due from owners of buggies who had been specially exempted in consideration of their having been at the expense of adopting the improved form of conveyance. A good many vehicles of the lower class were rejected by the Police Commissioner at his examinations. The decrease in the number of hired conveyances is due to the introduction of the tramway, which has now been considerably extended. The number of labour carts again shows an increase.

Town duties.

The year opened with a balance paid in by the collecting agencies on account of 1877 amounting to Rs. 14,378; the gross collections of the year were Rs. 9,60,139, making Rs. 9,74,517 in all. Against this revenue must be set refunds paid during the year to the amount of Rs. 2,45,966, and the balance with the collecting agents, at the end of the year, Rs. 33,688, leaving net collections Rs. 6,94,863, from which, again, must be deducted the cost of collecting, amounting to Rs. 34,065

ARTICLE.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Ra.	Ra.
Grain .. ..	....	48,388
Metals	4,364	....
Wines and Spirits .. ..	....	44,594
Beer .. ..	....	1,617
Sugar	72,611	....
Ghee	17,968	....
Timber	20,373	....
Net	31,257	....

The actual results, therefore, are a profit to the Municipality of Rs. 6,60,778 as compared with Rs. 7,17,880 the year before. The variations in the amount of duty levied on account of the

different classes of articles taxed, are shown in the margin. The total amount of refund claims passed was Rs. 2,63,110, or Rs. 57,305 more than in the previous year.

The actuals of the year when compared with the Budget estimates show receipts to be Rs. 1,04,652 in excess of the anticipated revenue, whilst the expenditure was less than that estimated by Rs. 1,14,310. The opening cash balance was Rs. 3,27,359 above the estimate, so that, on the whole, the financial position of the Municipality was better by Rs. 5,46,321 than was expected when the Budget was passed, and out of this surplus about 6½ lakhs of rupees were advanced to the Túlí water-works, Bombay drainage projects, and other public undertakings. The net surplus available, after deducting all these advances, was Rs. 2,14,697. The items in which receipts were better than the estimates to the largest amounts were Town Duties (Rs. 1,33,006), Miscellaneous Fines (Rs. 16,497), and Miscellaneous Receipts (Rs. 13,918). Under five other headings, also, there was a considerable surplus. On the other hand there was a deficit of Rs. 42,866 in the Consolidated-rate and of Rs. 21,939 in revenue from Wheel-tax, besides a falling off under six other headings, but to a comparatively small amount. As regards expenditure, the savings were chiefly in the Conservancy branch (Rs. 25,970), New Works (Rs. 17,929), and Road repairs (Rs. 12,523). There was also a saving of Rs. 17,741 on the Water-works account, as well as minor savings in Superintendence, and the Assessment, Police and Market Departments.

Finance.
(1) Budget.

The following are the principal heads and amounts of the revenue and expenditure of this Municipality for 1878 :—

(2) Accounts.

RECEIPTS:

A.—Taxation proper.

Consolidated-rate at 9 per cent., including Government and Port Trust contributions	Ra.
Government contribution towards Police	9,35,034
Wheel-tax	90,000
Liquor licences	2,14,561
Tobacco duty licences	1,60,565
Town duties	1,52,229
Contribution from Insurance Companies	6,95,006
	22,573

B.—Service rendered.

Halálcóre-cess	1,95,330
Water-rate	2,92,780

C.—Receipts from property.

Market	2,13,589
Tramway rent	8,732
Public gardens	5,761

D.—Miscellaneous.

Contributions from municipal servants towards pension, &c.	9,529
Miscellaneous fines	23,497
Do. fees	61,349
Do. savings	9,233
Do. receipts	55,218
Profit on Municipal Workshops	117

Total 31,45,153

Of the total amount, therefore, 72 per cent are derived from taxation proper, 15 per cent from service rendered, 7 per cent from municipal property, and 5 per cent from miscellaneous sources:—

EXPENDITURE.	Ra.
General superintendence	1,15,597
Health Department (including vaccination and contribution towards hospitals)	7,49,162
Police and Fire Brigade	3,89,098
Lighting	2,54,161
Assessment and collection	94,126
Collection of town duties, license dues, &c.	50,342
Engineer's Department, road-watering, drainage, maintenance of public gardens, improvement of streets and repairs to municipal buildings	2,12,515
Road repairs	2,50,331
Markets, slaughter-houses and meat trains	77,319
Water-works (including debt)	3,10,114
Interest and sinking fund on local debt	4,49,390
Payment towards Government loan	1,50,000
Primary education	15,000
New works	73,958
Pensions, gratuities, allowances, office rent and contingencies	48,938
Loss on stores	30,716
Refund of wheel-tax to Postal Department	9,457
Total	32,70,224

Loans.

The outstanding balance on account of interest due on the local loans, three in number, was reduced from Rs. 19,395 to Rs. 15,855 during the year. Owing to the favourable terms of paying interest at London, Rs. 55,500 worth of bonds were transferred from Bombay to that place this year, leaving the amounts held in Madras and Calcutta the same as in 1877.

The 27 lakhs drainage loan, originally tendered for, was reduced, in consequence of favourable discount, to Rs. 26,94,000; and as an advance, sufficient for the operations in hand, had been made out of the municipal cash balance, the whole of the amount received on account of this loan was lodged, less discount, in the Bank of Bombay. The Sinking Fund at that Bank was raised from Rs. 10,26,005 to Rs. 11,56,399 in Government securities of 4 and 4½ per cent. The Water-works Fund owed Ra. 32,67,845; the New Works loan account stood at Ra. 20,23,559; the Surface Drainage loan at Ra. 1,53,256; the New loan for the drainage project Ra. 80,044, of which Rs. 47,145 was on account of discount. The total liabilities amounted to Ra. 99,19,931 and the assets to Rs. 1,11,12,805, of which Ra. 1,54,902 was the cash balance on 31st December 1878. The excess of assets, therefore, was Ra. 11,92,874.

Public works.

The principal new public works executed this year were the following:—

	Cost.
	Ra.
Completion of Arthur Forbes Road on the Flats	14,145
Filling in Native burial-ground in Arthur Road	19,332
Worli Fort Road... ..	2,785

	Cost.
	Rs.
Completion of Parbhadevi Road	7,729
Construction of 4 new police guard-houses	4,527
Filling in plot near Dhobies' Lines	9,939
Laying main to Worli sluices	644
Do. do. - Love-grove Pumping Station... ..	3,733
Constructing drain by Dhobies' Lines	5,473
Completion of Dhobies' Lines	3,249
Paving foot-paths... ..	13,608
	85,364

The sanctioned expenditure amounted to Rs. 89,177, out of which the above sum was actually spent. The number of applications to build was 724, of which 532 were sanctioned and 192 refused on sanitary grounds. Efforts were continued this year to remove all unauthorized huts and sheds. Altogether 6,879 notices were issued from the Engineer's Department, 1,305 summonses were served, and convictions obtained before a Magistrate in 1,302 of the cases. In 856 of them a mere warning was held to be sufficient, the fact of conviction being thereby duly impressed upon the offender.

Out of the total grant of Rs. 2,56,300 for road repairs, only Rs. 2,07,800 was found available for actual repairs. The roads in the most frequented quarters of the town have been thoroughly well constructed and metalled so as to diminish the cost of repairs in future years. Attention has been paid this year to the construction of foot-paths. The tramway was extended on the Girgaum Road for 5,024 feet on a single and 783 feet on a double track. The total length of tramway now open is 40,739 feet, and the rent payable to the Municipality amounts to Rs. 20,187.

Repairs to drains cost Rs. 9,438; but the Municipality, now that the new drainage works are under construction, assigned funds for none but the repairs urgently required to keep the present channels in order. The new works were put in hand about the middle of December under the supervision of the departmental staff of the Municipality, as it was decided that this plan was preferable to giving the work out in contract. During the period under report, therefore, there was little or no work actually done. Drainage.

The total rainfall on the Vehár gathering ground was 120.79 inches, or nearly double that registered in 1876 or 1877. The Túlsi supplementary works were completed during the year, as was also, in great measure, the Malabár Hill Reservoir. The heavy rain in August 1878 caused a serious landslip below the foot of the earthen dam at Túlsi which appeared likely to lead to very great injury to the works. Luckily, however, precautionary measures were taken in time to prevent further damage. The difficulty of obtaining a steady supply of labour at the Vehár Lake, owing to the feverish nature of the climate, continued to impede the progress of some of the works there. The outlet tunnel was excavated, however, to a length of 271 feet, and the whole of the masonry work of the aqueduct with the girders Water-supply.

completed. There were three extensions of the water-supply during the year. Only two serious bursts took place in the Vehér main, and 38 slight ones in the smaller conduits.

Conservancy
and public
health.

The total expenditure of the Health Department amounted to Rs. 7,13,162, against which can be set its miscellaneous earnings of Rs. 2,77,246, showing a net cost to the Municipality of Rs. 4,35,915. The expenditure in 1877 was Rs. 6,71,619 and the receipts Rs. 2,65,864, or a net cost of Rs. 30,161 less than in the year under report.

The average number of persons employed in this Department was 2,526. The total weight of garbage collected was 122,146 tons, or about 334·6 tons per diem, showing a slight decrease as compared with last year. The quantity of night-soil collected shows, on the other hand, an increase of over 5 tons a day. The number of notices and summonses issued in sanitary matters were 6,044 and 3,054 respectively. The amount of fines inflicted in trials before the Magistrates in such cases was Rs. 10,979 as compared with Rs. 4,847 last year. Out of 3,054 cases convictions were obtained in 2,828, and 216 complaints were withdrawn on the offence to which they referred having ceased. Out of the notices issued 3,678 were obeyed, and 1,897 not complied with within the specified time.

The general health of the population of Bombay showed some improvement over what it was in 1876 and 1877, though there remained still a large migratory population of indigent labourers from outlying districts, the mortality amongst whom tended, as in the two previous years, to swell the death-rate of the city. Comparatively few deaths occurred from cholera or small-pox, neither of which appeared in an epidemic form.

Vital statistics.

The number of births registered was 14,038, being 21·78 per mille on the figures of the census of 1872. Last year the number of births was 13,886. The numbers of still-born births fell from 1,317 to 1,098. The death ratio fell from 52 to 41·89 per mille, the number registered being 26,999 against 33,510. The highest rate, taking the most numerous races only, is found amongst Hindu outcastes, where it reached 71·36 per mille. Amongst Jains and Buddhists it was 63 and 49. Muhammadans, Pársis, Eurasians and Europeans show the lowest rates, as was also the case last year. Taking throughout the figures of the last general census as the basis of calculation, it appears that fever, though not nearly so fatal as last year, carried off 15·43 per mille of the total population; phthisis and diseases of the respiratory organs, both of which show an increase, coming next in order as the cause of death. It is noticeable, also, that the death-rate was much higher, proportionately, amongst females than amongst males, the ratio being about 50·33 to 36·73 per mille. On the whole, although the health of the city showed a great improvement in 1878 as compared with the abnormally unhealthy season of 1877, the number of deaths is still more than 10,000 above the average of the ten years previous to 1876.

(2.)—MUNICIPALITIES IN THE INTERIOR.

The introduction into Sind of the Bombay District Municipal Act of 1873, and the commencement of the departmental system of collecting octroi duties instead of farming the right of collection, were the two most important events of the year. Under the operation of the Act above mentioned, twenty-seven of the smaller municipalities were abolished. In accordance with the views expressed by the Government of India in 1877, measures have been taken to revise the schedules of articles liable to pay municipal duty, to ensure liberal granting of refunds on articles exported after having paid octroi, and finally to substitute a system of direct collections, with its accompanying regularity of accounts and procedure, for that of farming out the right to collect octroi on an annual agreement. The statistical returns prescribed by the Government of India regarding municipal revenue and finance are appended in Part III of this Report [Tables V—B 4 (1), (2) and (3)].

The number of municipalities in the Presidency is 160, or 33 fewer than last year. The difference is owing chiefly to the changes in Sind, to which allusion has been made above.

Division.	City.	Town.
Northern ...	3	31
Central ...	3	57
Southern ...	...	26
Sind... ..	4	36
Total ...	10	150

There are, as last year, 10 city corporations, in which the responsibility of carrying out the objects for which they were constituted is vested in the Commissioners as a body, and not, as in the 150 town municipalities, in the Collector, who is *ex-officio* President.

The larger towns were, with few exceptions, visited by the Commissioners of the various Divisions, and the municipalities established in them continue to work efficiently towards the sanitary improvement of the towns, and in carrying out useful works for the convenience and health of the population. The Municipal Commissioners number collectively 2,267, of whom 769 are Government officials, though not all, it is to be understood, members of the corporation by virtue of their office. There are 365 European and 1,902 Native members. The population included within municipal limits is returned as 1,812,912 according to the general census of 1872. The aggregate income of the year amounted to Rs. 23,93,078, which with the opening balance gave an available sum of Rs. 34,28,839. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 22,54,958, leaving a balance of Rs. 11,73,881, or rather above that of the previous year. The

Division.	Number of Municipalities.	Income, including Balance.	Expenditure.
		Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad* ..	7	2,31,696	2,06,326
Kaira	5	67,173	47,419
Panch Mahals ..	3	11,458	9,800
Broach*	3	83,377	91,405
Surat*	4	2,09,646	300,311
Rhava	9	96,392	74,299
Kolaba	4	51,899	33,141
Khandesh	13	1,67,373	1,37,639

* Contains one city municipality.

marginal table shows the distribution of the municipalities throughout the Presidency, and the resources of the aggregate number in each District. From this it appears that Kurrachee, Shikarpur, Ahmedabad and Surat are those in which municipal

DISTRICT.	Number of Municipalities.	Income including balance.	Expenditure
		Rs.	Rs.
Nasik	6	71,495	57,848
Ahmednagar* ..	2	67,804	58,379
Poona*	11	2,06,749	1,65,855
Sholapur*	7	1,54,109	1,39,617
Sátara	18	88,529	69,381
Belgaum	7	69,461	47,484
Dhárwár	6	1,12,968	98,338
Kalédgi	4	35,182	23,033
Kánara	5	62,475	39,893
Ratnágiri	4	28,799	25,030
Kurrachee	10	8,54,399	2,56,177
Hyderabad* ..	14	1,93,880	1,73,148
Thar and Párkar.	3	46,806	26,899
Shikárpur	12	3,31,483	2,17,064
Upper Sind Frontier ..	1	15,743	15,427
Total ..	180	34,28,838	22,54,958

Income.

* Contains one city municipality.
† Contains two city municipalities.

articles comprised in the eight classes mentioned in the margin, amounting, in all, to Rs. 11,78,165. Of these the first is the most productive. Miscellaneous receipts (Rs. 4,20,427) and taxes on houses and lands (Rs. 2,06,687), and in the Northern Division tolls and ferries, yielded the next largest revenue. Octroi was levied in 155 towns; House-tax in 80; Licenses on trades in 84; Wheel-tax and tax on animals in 42 and 32 respectively, and tolls in 30.

- Class I. Articles of food or drink.
- .. II. Animals for slaughter.
- .. III. Articles used for fuel, lighting or washing.
- .. IV. Articles used in the construction of buildings.
- .. V. Drugs, gums, spices and perfumes.
- .. VI. Tobacco.
- .. VII. Piece-goods, &c.
- .. VIII. Metals and articles of metal.

Expenditure.

HEAD.	Amount.	Percentage to total Expenditure.
	Rs.	
Conservancy ..	4,27,635	18.9
Road	2,64,832	11.
Water-supply ..	1,70,757	7.
Police	1,39,104	6.
Establishment ..	1,85,727	8.
Collection	1,44,485	6.4
Lighting	1,54,848	6.8
Educational ..	79,105	3.5

A reference to the second of the municipal tables in the Appendix shows that of the total expenditure of Rs. 22,54,958, the larger portion was spent on conservancy, maintenance of roads, water-supply and police. The ratio of the amounts spent on these and the other chief objects to the total is shown in the margin.

revenue is highest, though in the case of Shikárpur the opening balance was so large as to compensate for a slight deficiency of actual income when compared with the municipalities in Ahmedabad and Surat. In Kurrachee both income and balance were far above those in other Districts. The greater part of the Rs. 18,04,681 derived from taxation consists of the proceeds of town duties levied on articles

Military.

Statistics relating to the strength and cost of the army attached to this Presidency are given in detail in Appendix, III—G (1) and (2). From these it will be seen that at the end of the previous year the strength of the army, European and Native, was 35,904 men. During the year under report 726 men died, 6 of whom were killed in the action of Khuski-na-Khud on the Kábul Expedition, 1,895 were invalided, 4,474 were discharged, or else deserted. On the other hand, recruits number 6,083. At the end of the year the strength was 34,906 men, exclusive of those in civil employ. There were 10 regiments of cavalry, 39 of infantry, 2 of sappers, 22 batteries of artillery with 87 guns, not counting the heavy ordnance mounted for harbour defence and at Aden. Commissioned officers numbered 704 Europeans and 623 natives. There were 4,078 non-commissioned officers, and altogether 29,501 fighting men. Strength.

The total cost of the army was Rs. 2,68,15,337, as compared with Rs. 2,47,28,376 last year, or an increase of Rs. 20,86,961. The Budget provision on account of effective services was Rs. 2,30,01,030, and the actuals Rs. 2,56,44,999, so that the deficit amounted to Rs. 26,43,969. The chief causes of the increased expenditure were the dearness of grain and forage, as well as the Kábul Expedition, costing Rs. 15,24,525, for which no Budget provision had been made. Cost.

The European troops numbered 10,658 at the end of 1877-78. The number of recruits admitted, during the year under report, was 3,581, against whom must be set 3,035 men discharged, or who otherwise left the service, and 762 deaths and retirements. At the end of 1878-79 the strength of this branch of the army was 10,442. There were 409 commissioned European officers attached to it, and 1,109 non-commissioned. It comprised one regiment of cavalry, one of sappers, 9 of infantry and 20 batteries of artillery, mounted, containing 79 guns, exclusive of the ordnance in fortifications. The actual cost for regimental pay and allowances was Rs. 51,78,354, showing, as compared with that of the previous year, a decrease of Rs. 3,16,431 under this heading. European.

At the end of last year the Native Army numbered 25,246. It received 2,502 recruits during the year, and lost 512 men by death, 1,349 by retirement, and 1,439 by desertion or discharge. At the end of the year the effective strength was reported to have Native.

been 24,464 men. This force comprises 9 regiments of cavalry, one of sappers, 30 of infantry, and 2 batteries of artillery with 8 guns. There are 918 commissioned and 2,969 non-commissioned officers attached to it. Of the former 295 are Europeans. The cost of regimental pay and allowances this year was Rs. 71,36,529, or less than in 1877-78 by Rs. 4,14,746.

Arms.

Martini-Henry carbines have been issued in place of Sniders to the horse and field and to one of the garrison batteries. The heavy battery at Mhow has received three 40-pdr. muzzle-loading rifled guns in place of its old armament. Two 18-ton 10-inch muzzle-loading guns have been mounted on the Mahalakshmi Battery and two on the Oyster Rock Battery in Bombay. Two 7-inch breech-loading rifle guns have been mounted on Rás Tarshain, and one on Rás Morbat Battery at Aden. Range-finders have been issued to horse, field, mountain and the Aden camel batteries. Five regiments of native cavalry have been furnished with breech-loading Snider carbines, and the issue of gun-spikes and entrenching tools to pioneers of cavalry has been sanctioned.

Clothing.

Nine men completed a course of instruction in army tailoring, and qualified themselves for the ordinary duties required of a regimental tailor.

Garrison instruction.

At the Poona centre of military instruction 10 officers were instructed during the year, and out of a total of 13 examined 10 passed. The class instituted for teaching gabion and fascine-making was discontinued temporarily owing to want of tools. At the Mhow centre, 88 non-commissioned officers and men of the British forces and 154 belonging to the Native Army were instructed in this work. Three officers were instructed in tactics, two of whom passed, and two of the British and one of the Native Army received instruction in the garrison course; but, owing to sickness, only one was examined, and he passed.

Gymnastics.

Gymnastic instruction was carried out at the following stations:—Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Bombay, Deesa, Kirkee, Kurrachee Mhow, Nasirabad and Poona. One officer, 60 non-commissioned officers and 1,123 men were instructed in gymnastics, and 10 non-commissioned officers and 81 men in fencing. Owing probably to the greater number of troops that changed stations this year, the total under instruction somewhat decreased.

Musketry.

The shooting of the British portion of the army improved by 7 points per man, and now stands at 102.56 as the figure of merit. The figure has also risen in the Native Army by 5 points, and is now 64.54. Measures have been taken to render it of more importance to the officers of native regiments to keep their men up to the mark in this branch of their duties. The arms of the troops were found to be in a satisfactory condition. All stations except Thána, where there is only a very small body of troops, are now provided with rifle ranges.

The numbers of pupils under instruction at the British Army

CLASS.	NUMBERS.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.
Adults ...	2,124	1,760
Grown children ...	618	575
Infants ...	622	649
Industrial classes...	825	843
Total ...	4,189	3,827

schools slightly fell off, as shown in the margin, except in the infant and industrial divisions. The unhealthy season is the cause to which this result is attributed. The number of certificates granted was 820, of which 6 were first and 218 second class. Last year, 1,049 were granted. Sixty-six men passed in Hindustani, of whom one was successful in the high proficiency test.

Schools.
(1) *European Army.*

CLASS.	NUMBERS.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.
Non-commissioned officers ...	42	53
Privates ...	1,260	1,112
Recruits ...	1,433	1,326
Boys ...	2,563	2,285
Total ...	5,298	4,776

The average attendance at the Native Army schools is given marginally, and except in the case of non-commissioned officers, shows a general decrease when compared with last year. Similarly with the girls' schools, where the attendance fell from 726 to 516.

(2) *Native Army.*

The percentage of deaths amongst Government horses was 3.60; about one-fifth, however, of the total number of deaths occurred on service in Afghanistan. The health of the artillery cattle during the Malta Expedition was excellent.

Veterinary.

Six additional barracks for European troops with their subsidiary buildings were completed at Gharpuri, Poona. A gun-shed for the battery at Ahmedabad was finished, but the completion of the dispense-magazine and canteen previously sanctioned had to be suspended. At Deesa, improvements to the infantry and artillery barracks were carried out, with additional wash-house accommodation. Three single-storied barracks with out-offices for the Royal Horse Artillery were finished at Mhow. The execution of several important works at Poona, Baroda and Jacobabad has been temporarily suspended for financial reasons.

Accommodation for troops.

M /R. A.
F /2 R. A.
1st Bombay Lancers (2nd Troop).
9th Bengal Cavalry.
10th do. do. 1 Squadron.
2 Companies, Madras Sappers and Miners.
Do. Bombay do.
2nd Goorkha Regiment.
9th Bombay N.I.
13th Bengal N.I.
26th Bombay N.I.
31st Panjab N.I.
25th Madras N.I. (embarked at Cannanore).

A force consisting of the troops named marginally was despatched from Bombay to the Mediterranean between April 26th and May 3rd, 1878. Twelve steamers and sixteen sailing vessels were engaged for the transport of this force, of the aggregate tonnage of 47,488 tons. The expedition returned in November. Government have recorded their approval of the arrangements made on both occasions.

Expeditions.
(1) *Malta.*

(2) *Afghánistán.*

The troops ordered to join the Kábul Expedition from this Presidency were those mentioned in the margin. The 83rd Regiment and the I/1 Battery have since been relieved by the former, the 3rd Regiment N. L. I. and a detachment of the 5th N. L. I. The remainder are still on active service. Native troops were withdrawn on account of the exigencies of the service from Sholápur and Kolhápur during the year under review, and a reduction has been effected in the strength of the artillery posted at Baroda. A detachment of sappers and miners was posted at Butcher's Island in Bombay Harbour for the purpose of learning sub-marine mining.

I/1 R.A.
D/2 do.
No. 2 Mountain Battery.
1st Regiment Sind Horse.
3rd do do do.
83rd Regiment, Foot.
2 Companies Sappers and Miners.
1st Regiment N. I.
19th do do.
29th do do.
30th do do.

Troop-ships.

The troop-ships made twelve voyages, or two more than last year. Each ship brought out its full complement of men, but, owing to the operations in Afghánistán, many time-expired and short-service men, who would otherwise have gone back to England, were retained in this country, so that several of the homeward bound troop-ships were only partially filled.

New lines of railway.

The opening of the Holkar and Neemuch State Railway for traffic as far as Rutlám, and that of the Indus Valley State line between Multán and Kotri tended greatly to facilitate the movement of troops. The latter line, especially, was utilized to a very large extent in the transport of troops engaged in the Kábul Expedition.

Soldiers' gardens.

The cultivation of flowers and vegetables by soldiers has been carried on with the same interest as before, but to a less extent, in consequence of the movements of troops to the Mediterranean and the North-West frontier. The planting and watering of trees in Cantonments is a work to which considerable importance is attached by Government, and has been attended to as far as funds would allow.

Lock hospitals.

Lock hospitals exist at the stations marginally named. The average ratio of admissions into hospitals of European troops for venereal disease was 238·07, but in the cases of Devláli and Sátára the ratio was as high as 757·14 and 608·74 respectively. It was lowest at Aden (58·35). Further restrictive measures with regard to this disease are considered necessary by Government, who took steps for more efficient protection during the year. The cost of the Lock hospitals was Rs. 36,243, of which Rs. 23,959 were contributed by Government, and the balance debited to the various Cantonment funds.

Poona.	Mhow.
Kurrachee.	Kirkee.
Ahmedabad.	Neemuch.
Nasirabad.	Devláli.
Belgaum.	Aden.
Ahmednagar.	Deesa.

Cantonments.

Considerable improvements have been effected during the year in the sanitary arrangements of the Cantonments of Poona, Mhow and Neemuch. The unhealthy condition of Colába has led

Government to entertain proposals for providing better accommodation for the troops. A system of Octroi taxation was introduced under the orders of the Government of India into Nasirabad, and proved a financial success. Stringent measures were taken in Poona to restrict the illicit sale of spirituous liquors in the neighbourhood of the Cantonment. Government have now under their consideration the question of a general taxation system for all Cantonments, and the necessity of passing rules for the management of house property within Cantonment limits.

The assimilation of the camp equipage system to that in force in Bengal was carried out this year, and the corps of tent lascars finally abolished in August 1878. Practice in army-signalling is now regularly carried on by all corps, and 5 officers and 10 non-commissioned officers obtained certificates of qualification in it. The working of the Macnamara filter, mentioned last year, has turned out, on further experience, to be completely successful.

Miscellaneous.

Marine.

Expedition
and trans-
port.

The chief event of the year connected with the work of the Bombay Dockyard was the fitting out transports for the expedition to the Mediterranean, to which allusion was made in the preceding section of this Report. Within a fortnight, 12 steamers and 15 sailing vessels were prepared and despatched with 8,562 troops, 2,016 horses and 50 bullocks on board. The total cost, to this Department, of the preparation and fitting out of this expedition is shown in the margin. The troops were landed on their return with equal success and despatch to that which attended their embarkation. As some of the transports had been discharged in England, the Admiralty had to

	Rs.
Builder's branch ...	2,09,900
Factory ...	41,445
Total ...	2,51,345

provide additional tonnage for the conveyance of the troops back to India, to the amount of 16,423 tons. The local reliefs were carried out, as usual, chiefly by the three Indian Government steamers "Tenasserim", "Dalhousie" and "Czarewitch", but private tonnage was engaged for the special service to Sind at the beginning of operations against Kábul. The tugs and other vessels of the yard craft were busily engaged all the season in local work connected with the Dockyard, and earned Rs. 88,855 in addition to the value of water supplied to vessels in harbour by the steamer "Carnac", which is entered as Rs. 17,016. Last year the earnings amounted to Rs. 33,058.

Building.

Two paddle-steamers were under construction this year, one of them having been completed and launched, the other finished as regards its frame and the greater part of the planking. The former was built for the Bhávnagar State, the latter for the Marine Survey. Several Government vessels attached to this station were repaired, amongst them the two turret-ships "Abyssinia" and "Magdala", the former of which underwent extensive overhauling at a considerable expense. The engines and boilers of Her Majesty's ships "Spartan" and "Vulture" were also repaired. Extensive work was undertaken for civil and military departments of Government and for the Port Trust. Several vessels belonging to Foreign Governments put into Bombay for repairs, and 11 sailing ships and 9 steamers were repaired for private owners. The Foreign vessels repaired consisted of one Portuguese, one Japanese and one Russian ship of war.

The following statement shows the amount of work done in the Construction Department during the year :—

	Rs.
Indian Marine	3,76,729
Malta Expedition	2,51,345
Frontier military operations	3,900
Royal Navy	17,552
Indian Troop Service	210
Civil, Military and Port Trust	44,104
Foreign Government vessels of war	14,530
Private work	86,774
Total	7,45,144

The number of vessels docked and undocked during the year was 17 belonging to the Indian Marine, 13 Dockyard craft, 2 of the Royal Navy, 2 Foreign Government vessels, 2 belonging to the Bombay Port Trust, 1 to the Kurrachè Port Fund, and 19 to private parties, making in all 56. The amount of dock hire earned was Rs. 36,404, or about Rs. 6,100 less than last year. The value of the work done in the Sail Loft during the year was Rs. 21,797. Forty-four vessels were accommodated at the Government moorings, as compared with 55 last year. Docking.

The receipts of the Marine Department were Rs. 7,23,667 during the financial year, as compared with Rs. 4,85,858 of the previous year. The total cost was Rs. 14,99,094, against Rs. 13,35,603, the chief items of increase having been, as indicated by the nature of the work above reviewed, the cost of stores, coal and miscellaneous articles, together with the greater expenditure in the building and repairing branch.

The value of stores received during the year in this Department was Rs. 9,97,264, and of those issued Rs. 9,68,606. Last year the figures were Rs. 8,66,147 and Rs. 4,72,799 respectively. The value of the fuel received, including European smithy and Ráneganj coal, patent fuel and coke, was Rs. 1,56,110 against Rs. 1,05,637 last year. The issues amounted to Rs. 1,74,361 in value. Rs. 24,540 were realized by sales of old and unserviceable stores, against Rs. 13,995 in 1876-78. Labour, valued at Rs. 30,032, was employed on repairs of British and Foreign vessels in the harbour. Stores and fuel, &c.

The administration of the Bombay Port Trust again shows a surplus. The marginal table gives the totals of the Budget estimates and actuals for receipts and expenditure. The results are a surplus of Rs. 30,671 in receipts, and a saving, amounting to Rs. 51,065, in expenditure. The estimated excess of income over expenditure was Rs. 831,685, but the actuals proved better than the Budget item by Rs. 81,736. The net income, however, fell short of that of the previous year by Rs. 42,967, owing to the decline in grain traffic, a branch of trade which had been abnormally stimulated by the famine operations in Madras, as well as in parts of this Presidency, during

HEAD.	Budget Estimate.	Actuals.	Surplus or Saving.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Income	16,14,875	16,45,546	30,671
Expenditure	1,83,190	7,32,125	51,065
Excess of income over expenditure	8,31,685	9,13,421	81,736

Bombay Port Trust.

receipts, and a saving, amounting to Rs. 51,065, in expenditure. The estimated excess of income over expenditure was Rs. 831,685, but the actuals proved better than the Budget item by Rs. 81,736. The net income, however, fell short of that of the previous year by Rs. 42,967, owing to the decline in grain traffic, a branch of trade which had been abnormally stimulated by the famine operations in Madras, as well as in parts of this Presidency, during

1878-77 and 1877-78. The gross income of the year under report shows a decrease, as compared with that of 1877-78, amounting to Rs. 75,337; but the expenditure also diminished considerably, and shows a reduction of Rs. 32,370. The different sources of revenue and objects of expenditure, with their respective figures for the year, are as below:—

	Rs.
Revenue from bandar properties	12,44,779
Do. do. harbour	3,64,869
Do. do. rents	36,587
Do. do. general charges (fines)	311
	16,45,546
Expenditure on bandar properties	2,66,196
Do. do. harbour properties	2,79,274
Do. do. rents	1,34,456
Do. do. general charges	52,199
	7,32,125

Out of the actual balance the full amount of interest due to Government, as

	Rs.
Interest account on capital of Port Trust bearing interest (4% per annum) ..	8,46,830
On balance of advance from Government (1875) Rs. 2,20,000 at 4½% per annum, less amount liquidated and interest thereon.	3,795
On advance from Government (1878) (4½% per annum)	5,175
Ditto on 31st March 1879 (one day)	21
Total Rs. ...	8,55,821

shown in the margin, has been paid, and a surplus of Rs. 57,600 was still available for part repayment of loans taken up for the construction of new works of improvement debitable to

capital account.

The latter shows receipts amounting to Rs. 3,35,35,233, which may be roughly classified as

- (1) Capital bearing interest Rs. 2,11,70,754;
- (2) Capital not bearing interest, Rs. 50,33,758, of which Rs. 8,44,679 is repayable to Government;
- (3) Surplus revenue (1877-78) Rs. 1,01,107;
- (4) Miscellaneous, Rs. 40,561;
- (5) Deficits, 1874 to 1877, (*per contra*.) Rs. 3,94,721; and,
- (6) Loans for public works, Rs. 67,94,332, of which Rs. 64,81,000 are on account of the Prince's Dock (from 1876 to 1879) and the rest balance due out of those for New Works (ordinary) (1875-1878-1879). The balance to credit on account of the Dock and public works loans was Rs. 22,143.

The revenue of the year would have been still less, considering the large falling off in the grain-traffic, had it not been for the tolls on troops proceeding on the Malta Expedition, and the increased receipts from shed rent. The total area of land occupied is increasing, and with it the revenue from rents. It is noteworthy that an increase in the demand for land as building-sites

has set in, and that the building of substantial houses has been actively undertaken of late years. The demand for land let on monthly agreements varies according to the commercial features of the season, and was this year particularly strong.

The traffic passing over the Port Trust bandars, though rather less than last year, shows, as compared with that of 1874-75, when the Board first commenced operations, an increase of over 26 per cent. Traffic.

The number of vessels that entered this port was 950, or 68 fewer than in 1877-78. The average tonnage, however, increased. Shipping.

The Prince's Dock was completed by the laying of the last stone, and the admission of the water of the sea by His Excellency the Governor on 10th April 1879. There is, however, a good deal yet to be done in clearing the entrance-channels; but by pushing on this work it is expected that the Dock will be open to shipping towards the end of the calendar year. The Dock itself cost about 37 lakhs rupees, the machinery 7½ lakhs, sheds 6½ lakhs, and pipes and metalling 1 lakh, or 52 lakhs in all. The changes to be introduced by legislation into the constitution of the Port Trust, and the purchase by Government on their account of the whole of the foreshore, are matters to which sufficient allusion has already been made in the section in which the legislative measures of the year have been reviewed. The Prince's Dock.

CHAP. IV.—PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture.

THE nature and extent of the arable land of this Presidency, the area taken up for cultivation during the year under report, the extent to which that area was cropped or left fallow, together with the areas covered by the different classes of produce, will be found in detail at page cvi to cxiii of Part III of this Report.

Cotton.

Special tables are prepared, in addition to those above mentioned, regarding the cultivation of cotton, the chief article of export from Bombay. The commercial importance of this product to Western India renders it advisable to treat it apart from the rest of the agriculture of the Presidency.

Area.

The total area under cotton was, as shown in the marginal

DIVISION.	AREA OF LAND UNDER COTTON.			
	1877-78.	1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Northern	912,171	839,222	...	72,949
Southern	883,953	906,799	22,846	...
Sind... ..	65,429	62,725	...	2,704
Native States	1,001,753	1,171,450	169,697	...
Total	2,863,306	2,980,196	192,543	75,653

table, greater than that of last year by 116,890 acres. There was a decrease, however, in several Districts in which sowing was retarded by excess of moisture. This was especially

the case in Sind and the Gujarát Districts; whilst in Poona, Dhárwár and Kaládgi the unfavourable weather at the time of sowing, combined with an exceptional demand for cereals, resulted in the contraction of the area under cotton in those Districts. In Khándesh, Násik, Belgaum and other Deccan Districts, and in the Native States of the Western Kárnatic as well as in Káthiáwár, the increase was considerable. As regards the last-mentioned Province, however, it must be noted that, even with the large increase of 239,115 acres, the area under cotton is still 501,125 acres less than in 1876-77.

Class.

Without adopting the more minute classification of the different staples current in the Bombay market, the cotton grown in this Presidency may be divided into indigenous and exotic,

or Dhárwár-American. The latter has been found specially adapted to the climate and soil of Khándesh and Dhárwár, which are the only Districts where it is largely grown. It was cultivated, during the year under report, to the extent of 17·3 per cent of the total area under cotton, as compared with 13 per cent in 1877-78. In Khándesh a larger out-turn accompanied the increase in cultivation, but in Dhárwár the crop was smaller by 5,804 cwts. than last year. The area under the indigenous staple decreased by 89,470 acres, the largest contraction being apparent in Gujarát Dhárwár, Kaládgi and Cutch, so that the increase in the aggregate area under both staples is due to that of 206,860 acres under exotic cotton in Khándesh and Dhárwár.

The results of the season crop were 995,448 cwts. of cleaned **Out-turn**

DIVISION.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Mora.	Loss.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Northern ...	390,877	293,374	...	97,503
Southern ...	286,631	223,696	...	62,935
Sind.....	80,168	76,966	...	3,202
Native States...	301,956	401,412	99,457	...
Total ..	1,059,631	995,448	99,457	163,640

cotton, or 64,183 cwts. less than last year, which again showed an out-turn less by 108,662 cwts. than that of the previous year. The increase of area sown was,

as shown in a former paragraph, about 4 per cent, but the yield was less than in 1877-78 by about 6 per cent. The distribution of the variations is best seen from the average yield per acre this year and last, as shown in the subjoined table:—

LOCALITY.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.
<i>Northern Division.</i>				
Ahmedabad ...	108·94	60·08	...	48·86
Kaira ...	174·92	65·38	...	109·54
Surat ...	73·59	88·89	15·30	...
Broach... ..	47·48	63·49	16·1	...
Khándesh ...	24·52	30·25	5·73	...
Násik ...	16·03	46·	29·97	...
<i>Southern Division.</i>				
Ahmednagar ...	27·70	14·99	...	12·71
Poona ...	80·85	70·8	...	10·77
Sátara ...	72·07	41·14	...	30·93
Nholápur ...	29·97	23·56	...	6·41
Dhárwár ...	45·58	34·64	...	10·94
Belgaum ...	29·68	28·61	...	1·7
Kaládgi ...	18·23	4·97	...	13·26
<i>Sind.</i>				
Hyderabad ...	182·11	196·50	14·39	...
Kurrachee ...	66·44	143·53	77·9	...
Shikárpur ...	67·66	25·88	...	41·78
Thar and Parkar ...	42·35	34·16	...	8·19
Upper Sind Frontier ...	148·14	48·60	...	99·54

LOCALITY,	1877-78.	1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.
<i>Native States.</i>				
Baroda... ..	60-19	28-48	...	31-71
Kathiáwár	25-83	31-19	5-36	...
Cutch	19-87	42-28	22-41	...
Rewa Kántha... ..	63-58	113-73	50-15	...
Mahi Kántha... ..	62-75	60-86	...	1-89
Palánpur	30-20	12-21	...	17-99
Akalkot	5-73	3-00	...	2-64
Kolhápúr and other States of Wes- tern Kárnátic	35-07	30-83	...	4-24

From this it will be seen that in nine Districts or States there was more or less of an increase, but in the remaining seventeen the decrease was considerable. The season, as far as regards cotton, was not a favourable one in any part of the Presidency, owing to excess of rain at periods untimely for the growth of the plant; whilst in the northern Districts, locusts, and in the southern, rats did nearly as much damage as the rain. The average yield per acre was 38½ lbs. of indigenous and 30½ lbs. of exotic cotton, or an average of 35½ for the two staples taken together. If, however, the calculation be confined to the out-turn of those Districts only in which both varieties are grown, the results show a yield in Khándesh of 32½ lbs. indigenous and 27½ lbs. exotic cotton per acre; whilst in the Districts of Belgaum and Dhárwár the respective average yields were 32½ and 33½ lbs. The exotic variety has hitherto produced, under ordinary circumstances, more cotton wool than the indigenous; but this was not the case this year, as the rats, not only affected the former variety more than the latter, but were found, moreover, to select the fullest bolls on which to commit their depredations, leaving only the inferior and less developed pods to be picked. On this account, and also owing to a large portion of the exotic variety being sent for export from the Nizám's territory, where the appliances for clearing it are not efficient, this season's crop of saw-ginned Dhárwár did not fetch high prices in the Bombay market. Of the indigenous varieties, Broach was exceptionally successful in finding purchasers, owing to a fortunate season, whilst an improvement in Cholera was also noted. In Khándesh the late rains stained the crop, which was also much mixed with leaf, and in this respect also the exotic plant suffered more than the Hinganghát cotton.

Cultivation. The proportion of the area under cotton to the total arable area, and to the portion of it capable of producing this crop was $\frac{1}{10}$ and between $\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ respectively, or nearly the same as last year. The total area under cotton, however, shows a great diminution when compared with that of the five years preceding 1876-77, when it averaged 4,009,180 acres, and yielded an average of 1,814,650 cwts. of clean cotton. The maximum reached was in 1875-76, when the area was 4,516,587 and the out-turn 2,142,835 cwts.

Cotton Frauds Act. There were 62 prosecutions under the Cotton Frauds Act, of which one was under the old law and the rest were under the Act passed last year. Forty-three of these cases of adulteration took

place in Ahmedabad and 12 in Khándesh. In all but four cases convictions were obtained, though two were subsequently reversed by the High Court.

The receipts of the Cotton Department during the year amounted to Rs. 79,534, and the expenses incurred to Rs. 1,43,805. The balance to the credit of the cotton improvement fund at the end of the year 1878-79 was Rs. 1,49,676. Improvement Fund.

New seed was imported from America and distributed in the Dhárwár District, where it gave a good crop of superior staple. Experiments with the Bámbáh cotton having been again tried in Sind, Khándesh and Dhárwár seem to show conclusively that no better results are to be anticipated from the introduction of this staple than are obtained from the varieties already in cultivation.

There are two experimental Farms in operation in this Presidency: one is at Saláru in the Hyderabad Collectorate of Sind, the other at Bhadgaon in Khándesh. Experimental Farms.

At Saláru experiments were carried out with lime as a fertilizing agent, but on too small a scale to have any trustworthy results. The farm was visited by flights of locusts, which destroyed the cotton and some of the experimental grain crops at a time when the former could not be again sown. The *Sorghum saccharatum* was sown as a fodder crop, and gave 450 lbs. of grain and 7,212 lbs. of fodder per acre the first cutting and 5,153 lbs. the second. Jowári was sown under the same conditions for the purpose of comparison, and reached maturity 51 days sooner than the sorghum, with the heavier out-turn of 1,722 lbs. of grain and 6,497 lbs. of "karbi" the first cutting; the weight of the second crop was not ascertained. The ground was not specially prepared, it should be noticed, for these crops. White ants destroyed a promising field of ground-nut, and damaged other plants as well. The experiments with Nankin cotton were continued, the treatment being similar to that of the indigenous staple. It was mentioned in last year's Report that the increased impregnation of the soil of part of this estate with saline matter was causing great loss and disappointment; the Superintendent, however, this year reports that he has raised very good crops of nágli (*Eileusina coracana*) on land of this description, where no other cereal could be got to grow. It will have been seen, from the remarks in preceding sections of this Report, that the season in Sind was highly unfavourable to certain crops; and as these were the very ones with reference to which experiments were to a large extent undertaken, the latter have necessarily been more or less barren of useful results. (1.) Saláru.

The monsoon of 1878 was characterized in this District by particularly heavy rain between August and October, when the early-sown crops require a light, but well distributed, fall. Of the two cotton staples grown on the Khándesh Farm the Hinganghát variety yielded a first-rate crop in both rich and light soil; whilst the Dhárwár-American seed gave a good out-turn only in soil of a lighter description. The jowári crop grew up under the (2.) Khándesh.

influence of excessive rainfall to a luxuriant plant, reaching 12 feet in height, but the yield of grain was small. Forage was, therefore, most plentiful and cheap, a fact which is usually accompanied, as in this instance, with a rise in the price of agricultural stock. Sesame was choked with weeds, and had scarcely a chance of coming to maturity. The same was the case with indigo, which is not prepared in that part of the country in a manner to render it marketable elsewhere than in the district itself. The Bámieh variety of Egyptian cotton has again failed to fulfil the expectations that had been formed of it on its first introduction. Experiments were made with both Nankin and Sind indigenous cotton seed, but neither proved equal to the two varieties now in general use in the district. The *Keana luxurians*, or prickly comfrey, mentioned above in connection with Saláru, is found to succeed as a forage crop in this district. One of the most interesting experiments in progress on this farm is intended to test the rate at which the deterioration of soil by river irrigation takes place. It has been found that after three years a slight saline efflorescence appeared on the surface of the field selected for experiment, and that in the subsequent year wheat did not come up in parts of that area. The matter will, however, require a long time before accurate conclusions on it can be obtained from the data recorded.

Sericulture.

Experiments in silk-worm rearing were continued during the season of 1878-79 by Major Coussmaker at Poona, and also to a certain extent at the Model Farm in Khándesh. Major Coussmaker found that a plant known as *Lagerstræmia Indica*, which grows plentifully at Poona, was a favourite food of the tasar worms, and accordingly prepared a considerable quantity of young trees of this description, on which he fed a large number, after taking the precaution of covering over the plants with bamboo-screens. One of the results of this system of feeding was that the worms changed skins, and spun cocoons after a much shorter interval than Major Coussmaker had found to be the case when feeding them on gathered food. The *Lagerstræmia*, also, has the advantage of flushing very quickly, so that the supply of fresh food is being constantly renewed on a single bush. The *Carissa carandas* also turned out suitable to the description of tasar reared by Major Coussmaker, but has not the same power of recovering its foliage quickly as the plant mentioned above. The third plant tried was the common *Zizyphus jujuba*, or *Ber* tree, which also furnished food for a brood of moths which turned out very successful in respect to size of cocoons. The season of 1878 was a very favourable one for the production of cocoons, and a much larger number than usual was brought in for sale from the jungles both near Poona and at Dápuri, where worms are being reared by another experimenter. The total cost of Major Coussmaker's experiments was Rs. 136.

The silk worms reared at the Model Farm were of the Bengal variety of Bombyx. Four hundred of these were selected on November 1st, and by the 25th of the next month most of them had spun small cocoons of a medium quality of silk. Two pounds

of clean silk were reeled off 20,000 cocoons. These worms were fed on mulberry leaves, and seamed hardy. The experiments were conducted in a building specially constructed for the purpose, and mulberry trees have been planted not only on the Farm premises, but also in the neighbouring fields by private land-holders.

Horse shows. Horse shows were held during the year at Maheji in Khándesh, Sirúr in Poona, Pingle in Sátára, and Rájkot in Káthiáwár. At Pingle only 12 animals competed, and of these, 7 were disqualified. Last year there were 40 animals shown. Government have ordered this show to take place, in future, during a large fair in a neighbouring town, whither, too, the show should be transferred. At Sirúr the number of animals exhibited was 114 against 263 in 1877. The exhibition unfortunately took place about the same date as that at Maheji, and did not, therefore, attract as many visitors or exhibitors as it would otherwise have done. It is satisfactory, however, to see, from the opinions recorded by the judges on the horses exhibited, that the prize-takers were of good breed and quality. At Rájkot the number of horses exhibited increased by 15, and the quality, especially that of stud-bred animals, was fully maintained at the standard of former years. At Maheji there was an unusual paucity of colts suited for remount purposes exhibited as compared with former shows, and although the number of animals shown had increased considerably, the judges remark unfavourably on both their size and quality, adding that the deterioration in these respects is not the mere variation of a single year, but has been noticeable in a progressive degree for the last three exhibitions. Various remedies have been proposed to stop the further spoiling of the native breeds that is said to be taking place in consequence of the indiscriminate use of country and village stallions; and it is highly disappointing to find the number of mares covered by Government horses, during the year, to have been only 146 against 207 last year and 226 the year before.

During the year under report three Government stallions died from hernia, one was shot, and two were sold. One Arab has been bought, and two English horses imported. At the end

English	...	...	8
Australian	...	...	1
Pegu	...	...	2
Arab	...	...	45
Total	...	...	56

of the year the stock stood at the strength entered in the margin, and was distributed amongst 16 stations; but, during the greater portion of the year, mares were covered at fourteen stations only. The total cost of the keep of the stallions was

Rs. 19,675, or Rs. 34-6-1 each *per mensem*, varying from Rs. 42-3-6 at Aligaon, near Sirúr, to Rs. 26-3-2 at Násik. The number of mares covered was 1,825 against 1,957 in 1877-78, 2,137 in 1876-77, and 2,332 in the preceding year. The average number of mares covered was 34, or higher than in any of the previous years; the decline in numbers, therefore, is attributable solely to the comparatively small number of stallions in use. The largest number of mares covered at any single station was at Ahmednagar (318); the neighbouring stations of Sirúr and Aligaon came

next in order. The highest number covered by any single horse was 89, at Aligaon. The cost of each mare covered was Rs. 11-6-0, as compared with Rs. 11-4-9 last year.

Advances to cultivators.

The sums advanced to cultivators for agricultural stock or for the permanent improvement of their holdings are shown in the following table:—

District.	For Seed, Cattle, &c.		For Permanent Improvements.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ... ..	...	...	200	200
Panch Maháls	43,084	1,323	...	...
Broach ... ..	...	1,341	...	...
Thána	456	619	...	...
Khándesh	11,849	539	6,115	700
Násik	4,098	595	4,572	1,975
Ahmednagar	7,303	3,782	700	1,350
Sholápur	91,656	8,120	300	1,000
Sátára	7,190	2,045	50	1,050
Belgaum	1,835	381	1,150	500
Kaládgi	38,882	10,840	800	...
Kurrachee	2,192	32,400	...	...
Thar and Párkar	2,500	6,500	...	...
Hyderabad ... ..	...	8,745	...	1,000
Upper Sind Frontier... ..	7,924	3,800	...	623
Total	2,79,494	81,030	14,937	8,398

In the totals for last year are included sums, as per margin,

DISTRICT.	Seed, &c.	Permanent Improvements.
	Rs.	Rs.
Kaira	1,727	300
Poona	45,633	770
Dhárwár	9,230	...
Ratnágiri... ..	3,935	...
Total	60,525	1,070

advanced in Districts where no such advances were made during the year under review; whilst, on the other hand, no advances were made last year in the Districts of Broach and Hyderabad. No advances of either kind were made this year in the eight Districts of Kaira, Surat, Kolába, Poona, Dhárwár, Kánara, Ratnágiri,

and Shikárpur. The advances for stock or seed amounted to Rs. 1,98,464, less than the total thus advanced last year; the decrease, not taking into consideration the Districts in which no advances at all were made, being chiefly in Sholápur, Kaládgi, Khándesh and Násik, in the Deccan, and in the Panch Maháls; whilst in three of the Sind Districts the sum advanced on this account was larger than in 1877-78. Advances for permanent improvements show a decrease of Rs. 6,559, chiefly in Khándesh, Násik and Belgaum; whilst there was an increase under this head in Ahmednagar, Sholápur, Sátára, Hyderabad and the Upper Sind Frontier District. The Talavias, who have founded a colony in the Panch Maháls, were prevented, by the partial failure of their crops, from repaying the instalments due on account of previous

advances; but the progress made by them in cultivation and settlement affords reason to believe that with a favourable season or two they will be able to liquidate all arrears without difficulty. The colony has been carefully watched, and advances refused to those who did not appear capable of making a proper use of them.

Returns of agricultural stock are submitted annually by village officers, and compiled into one statement for each Collectorate, the total number being embodied in Table IV—A (4) of Part III of this Report. In three of the Sind Districts no village agency exists by which these statistics can be collected; but for the rest of the Presidency the table, to which allusion has been made above, contains the results of the annual enumeration at the end of July 1878. It may be noticed here, as in last year's Report, that strict accuracy is not to be expected from returns thus compiled, owing to the absence of many cattle driven to distant grazing grounds. The results, however, may be taken as affording a basis for comparison of the general features of one year with those of another, and with that object in view the following table is made to include the results of the past three years as well as those of the census of 1878:—

Agricultural
stock.

DESCRIPTION.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Variations in 1878-79, as compared with 1877-78.
Bullocks ...	8,313,326	8,270,040	2,810,293	2,808,794	-1,499
Cows ...	2,304,400	2,379,188	1,844,918	1,751,106	-93,812
Horses, &c. ...	222,848	244,101	185,432	174,501	-10,931
Buffaloes ...	1,552,005	1,628,367	1,390,492	1,310,492	-80,000
Sheep and goats ...	3,221,051	3,295,231	2,627,532	2,728,866	+101,334
Ploughs ...	1,081,888	1,078,124	991,642	1,101,085	+109,443
Carts ...	373,318	380,170	369,323	369,310	-13

It appears from the above that the number of carts was, as nearly as possible, stationary, against a decrease in 1877, as compared with 1876, of 10,847. The increase in the number of ploughs is chiefly to be found amongst those drawn by four bullocks in the Deccan and Western Karnatic. Animals kept for milk and breeding (cows and she-buffaloes) were less numerous than last year by 125,835. Beasts of draught and burden, exclusive of bullocks and he-buffaloes, were returned as 10,931 fewer than in last year's Report, when a decrease of 58,669 was shown, as compared with the returns of 1876. He-buffaloes, used mostly for breeding purposes, and to a small extent for draught, decreased in number by 47,977; whilst smaller animals, such as sheep and goats, increased by 101,334, the change being especially notable in the districts affected by the famine of 1876-77. In the Northern Division a slight decrease was perceptible. The variations in the numbers of bullocks, which constitute, except in parts of Sind, the working stock of the agriculturists throughout the Presidency, during the last two or three seasons, have been remarkable. In 1876 these animals were returned as 43,286 fewer than in the preceding year; whilst in 1877 the decrease, as compared

with 1876, amounted to no less than 459,747, as detailed in the General Administration Report for 1877-78. This year the decrease amounts to only 1,499 head. The marginal table

DISTRICT.	In 1878-79, more or less.
Ahmedabad...	-4,931
Kaira ...	-5,855
Panch Maháls ...	-28,821
Broach ...	-5,177
Surat ...	+143
Thána ...	+837
Kolába ...	+1,787
Khándesh ...	-5,160
Násik ...	-15,904
Ahmednagar ...	+13,740
Poona ...	+12,662
Sholápur ...	+12,895
Sátára* ...	+5,788
Belgaum ...	+1,582
Dhárwár ...	+4,238
Kaládgi ...	+16,556
Kánara ...	+127
Ratnágiri ...	-3,516
Thar and Párkar ...	+5,960
Upper Sind Frontier ...	-8,440

shows the distribution of the variations above mentioned amongst the different Districts. It appears from this that in the four northern Districts in Gujarát, in two of the Deccan, and one of the Konkan, there was a decrease in the numbers of bullocks; but that in the Districts most affected by famine the year before last, where the loss of plough cattle was shown in 1877-78 to have been the largest in the Presidency, there was an especially large increase. The year was, on the whole, remarkably free from cattle-disease. In the Districts of Thána and Kolába it broke out

in seven tálukas, destroying altogether 1,443 head of cattle. In Kánara, out of 206 cases only 131 proved fatal, a result that is in favourable contrast to the experience of the last two years in this Collectorate. The District in which epizootic disease was, perhaps, more rife than any other, was the Upper Sind Frontier; but the number of deaths to be attributed to it there have not been reported. Cases of foot-and-mouth diseases traced to local causes were also reported from Kurrachee. The outbreak of rinderpest and the disease known as "Loodiana fever" amongst the cattle at Aden has been the subject of a special report to Government; but, as it is not immediately connected with the agricultural interests of the Presidency, it need not be described in this section.

Weather and Crops.

BOMBAY.

The monsoon rains of the year 1878 contrast strongly with those of the preceding year both as to quantity of rain, duration of the rainy period, and distribution of the rain over that period. In 1878 the first day on which more than 0·1 inch of rain fell, was the 18th June, though there were slight showers on the first three of the four preceding days, and—notwithstanding that storms with heavy rain occurred between the 19th October and 3rd November—the 4th October may properly be named as the last day of the monsoon.

In 1877 the corresponding dates were the 9th June and 9th October; but although the rainy period of 1878 was thus, relatively to 1877, cut short at both ends, the quantity of rain that fell in it (105·74 inches) was 36·92 inches in excess of that which fell in the monsoon of the preceding year. Moreover, there were in the monsoon of 1878 scarcely any protracted periods of rainless or nearly rainless weather, the only approximations to such periods being June 14th to 17th (before the rains had well commenced), August 25 to 27, August 30 to September 4, and October 1 to 3, and two of these periods extend over only three days, and the longest over only six days. Contrasting this with seven such periods in 1877 extending over five to eleven days, and giving an aggregate rainfall, in the 52 days comprised by them, of only 1·27 inches, it will be seen how great was the advantage, in respect of the moderate rainfall which is most favourable for agricultural operations, of the year under review over that which preceded it. This remark has comparatively little weight in regard to the Konkan, since few seasons occur there which are unfavourable to agriculture; but inasmuch as a tendency to dearth in the Konkan generally becomes more pronounced in the Deccan, the facts are worth notice as tending to point out the extent to which Konkan coast weather may be regarded as an index of that of the Deccan.

Between the 14th June and 4th October 1878 there were 13 rainless days, 66 days of falls between 0·10 inch and 1·00 inch, 16 days of falls between 1·00 inch and 2·00 inches, and 18 days of falls exceeding 2·00 inches: the thirty-four days of the last two groups yielded an aggregate rainfall of 81·58 inches, a characteristic of the season scarcely less injurious to crops than the comparative dearth of the previous monsoon. The greatest fall in one day (the 5th July) was 5·55 inches.

There was an abnormal prevalence of thunder and lightning in the direction of the Gháts during the latter half of October and early days of November; and on the 30th September, 19th and 25th October, and 2nd November, Bombay was visited by severe

thunder-storms, and by a less severe storm on the 3rd November, the last four of these days bringing down 5·65 inches of rain. There were four other rainy days between the 20th October and 4th November, during which an aggregate fall of 0·46 inch was registered, and this, together with 0·08 inch, the aggregate fall on five days in January, April and May, brings the year's total up to 111·93 inches, or 41·63 inches in excess of the normal yearly rainfall.* The total number of rainy days in the past year was 113, that of the preceding year having been 99.

The additional capacity of the air to receive vapour was less than its normal value from the 18th to the 30th June by 0·065 inch, and in the months July, August and September respectively by 0·044, 0·053 and 0·055 inch. The fact implied by these numbers, that the air was throughout the monsoon much less dry than usual, is in accordance with the corresponding excesses of rainfall, which amount to 10·08 inches, 23·52 inches, 7·19 inches and 7·25 inches. The two phenomena have a similar progression also in the month of October, the groups of days 1st to 3rd, 4th, 5th to 18th, and 19th to 26th having mean abnormal additional capacities of +0·31, -0·65, +0·10 and -0·94, and mean rainfall excesses of -0·16, +0·51, -0·09 and +0·39.

Temperature.—The mean temperature of the year 1878 (80°·0) was 0°·8 above that of the typical year, and the mean temperatures of all the months, except January and December, were similarly in excess of the respective normals.

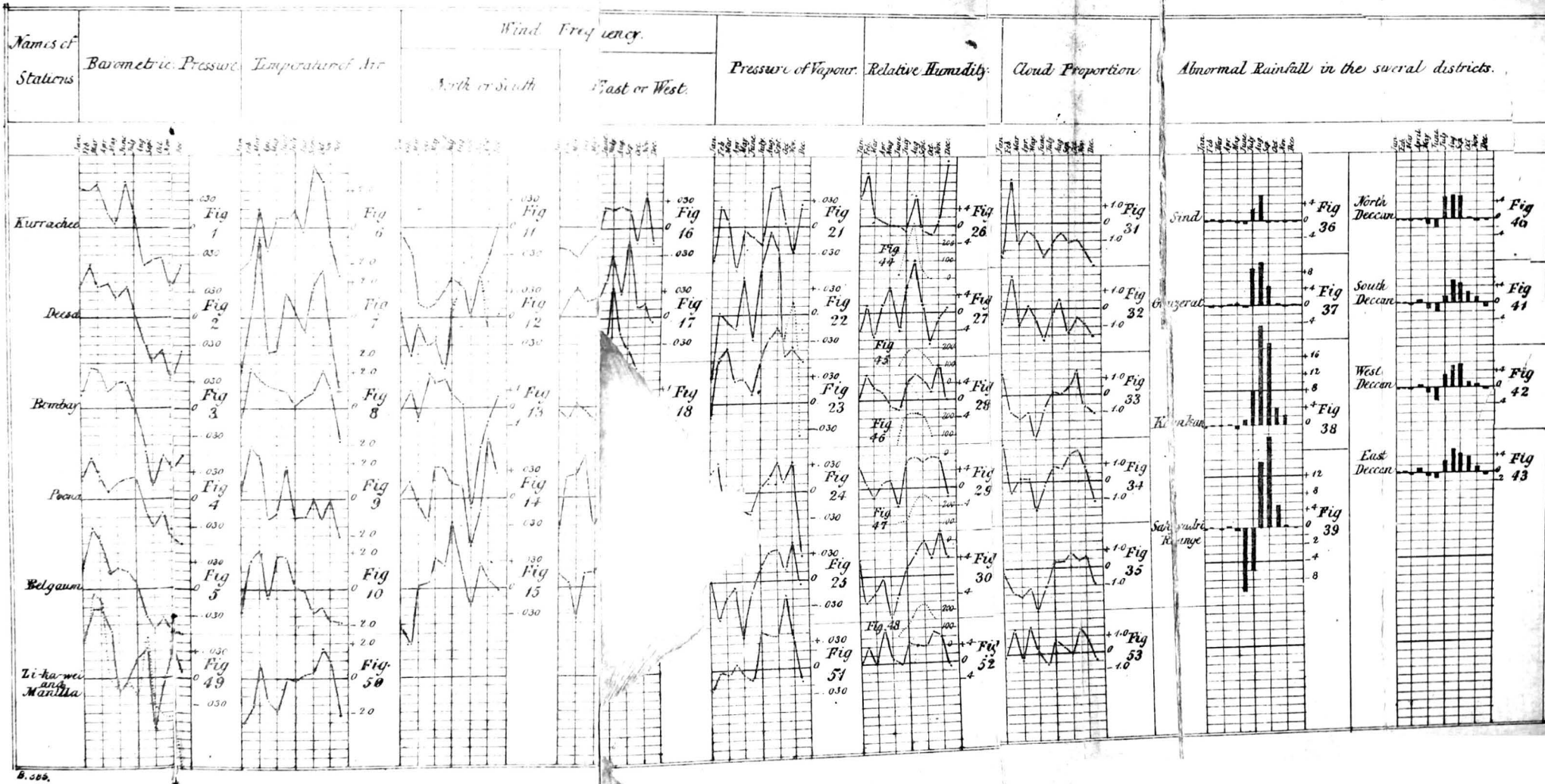
The following table exhibits the periods of excessive (+) or defective (—) temperature into which the year may be divided, the days intervening between these periods being, in respect of temperature, of a normal character. The average excess or defect is also shown for each period :—

PERIOD.	Excess (+) or defect (—).	PERIOD.	Excess (+) or defect (—).
January 1 to 5 (and two days before)	-3°	June 27 to July 5	-4°
January 27 to February 2	-2°	July 13 to 19	+34°
February 4 to 11	+2°	July 26 to August 1	+14°
Do. 14 to 28	+4°	August 24 to September 4	+24°
March 2 to 5	-14°	September 28 to October 19	+24°
Do. 10 to 21	+14°	October 14 to November 2	+24°
Do. 22 to 26	+5°	November 9 to 15	+2°
March 26 to April 8	+24°	Do. 22 to 27	+3°
April 27 to May 2	+14°	December 1 to 4	-2°
May 17 to June 7	+2°	Do. 8 to 15	-2°
June 8 to 17	+3°	Do. 21 to 26	-3°
Do. 22 to 23	-24°		

Wind.—Strong abnormal winds were of much more frequent occurrence in 1878 than in 1877. In 1878 there were 55 days on which the abnormal velocity exceeded 10 miles per hour : in 1877 there were only 34 such days. There was an Elephanta storm of the usual type (though accompanied by only a slight fall of rain at Bombay), on the 19th and 20th June, during which the wind

* The records of Colaba afford only one year's rainfall which exceeds this, viz., 114·89 inches in 1849.

Abnormal variations of the Meteorological Elements in 1878.



velocity reached 47 miles per hour, the highest velocity of the year. The direction of the wind was, as usual, from south-south-east and south-east.

The weather of July 18 to 20, September 8 to 10, and September 18 was also very stormy, the abnormal winds blowing from east and south-east, south-east and west during the respective periods, and with mean daily abnormal velocities reaching 20, 33 and 21 miles per hour. The passage of the thunder-storms which have been mentioned, quite over Colába, is a phenomenon which in recent years has been comparatively rare: the crack of the thunder was often observed to follow instantly upon the flash of lightning, and the flashes were repeated with great rapidity.

Tables showing the average monthly annual values of the several meteorological elements, and the greatest and least values in the year will be found in Part III of this Report [IV—B (1) and (2)].

WEATHER IN THE INTERIOR.*

The meteorology of the year 1878 differed remarkably from that of the two preceding years, not only with regard to the copiousness and relative uniformity of distribution of its rainfall, but also with respect to the variations of the barometric pressure, temperature, wind and other meteorological elements. When compared with each other, and contrasted with the corresponding results of the two previous years, these variations present many definite relations, which throw considerable light on the causes of the abnormal weather of individual seasons.

Tables and Diagrams.—The mean monthly values of the various meteorological elements at the stations, Kurrachee, Deesa, Bombay, Poona and Belgaum are given in Part III [IV—B (3) to (10)], which also show in the columns headed "Difference" the approximate deviations of the mean values from their average values for many previous years. Most of these deviations or abnormal variations are also graphically represented by figures 1 to 35, which show at a glance the special meteorological characteristics of the year 1878.

ABNORMAL VARIATIONS.

Barometric Pressure.—The abnormal variations of barometric pressure are represented by figures 1 to 5, all of which are nearly alike in form, implying that from Kurrachee in the north to Belgaum in the south (and probably far beyond these stations in both directions) the barometers were similarly affected, all of them reading decidedly above the average from January to June, and as decidedly below it from August to the end of the year. A few minor peculiarities of a less general character are also noticeable, among which are the greater elevation of the abnormal pressure at the northern stations than at those in the south in June, and its greater depression at Bombay than elsewhere in the month of September. The most important feature, however,

* This sketch is by Mr. F. Chambers, Meteorological Reporter for the Presidency of Bombay.

is the great fall of abnormal pressure at all the stations from the first to the last quarter of the year. This fact is shown very clearly in the following statement :—

STATION.	MEAN ABNORMAL PRESSURE.		Abnormal Change.
	January to March.	October to December.	
Kurrachee	+ '043	— '048	— '091
Deesa	+ '043	— '047	— '090
Bombay	+ '033	— '067	— '090
Poona	+ '029	— '036	— '065
Belgaum	+ '048	— '044	— '092

The fall of abnormal pressure shown in the last column is almost identical at four out of the five stations, where it amounts to about '091 of an inch. It is somewhat less at Poona, although still very considerable, viz., '065 of an inch.

Temperature.—The abnormal variations of temperature are shown by figures 6 to 10. They are very dissimilar at the northern and southern stations, although, on the whole, the curves 6 and 7, for Kurrachee and Deesa, are like each other, as also are figures 9 and 10 for the two southern stations, Poona and Belgaum; while figure 8, for Bombay, is of an intermediate character. In the months of March and June the temperature at all the stations was higher than usual, while in January, April and December it was generally below the average. The curves for Poona and Belgaum, figures 9 and 10, have some resemblance to the corresponding abnormal barometric curves, figures 4 and 5, but there is little or no resemblance in the corresponding curves for the three northern stations. The comparison of the mean abnormal temperature of the first and last quarters of the year, as in the case of barometric pressure, gives the following results :—

STATION.	MEAN ABNORMAL TEMPERATURE.		Abnormal Change.
	January to March.	October to December.	
Kurrachee	—1'1	—0'3	+0'8
Deesa	+0'6	—0'7	—1'3
Bombay	+1'1	+0'5	—0'6
Poona	+1'8	—1'1	—2'9
Belgaum	+0'8	—1'5	—2'3

The last column shows an abnormal fall of temperature at all the stations except Kurrachee, where there was a slight rise. The fall was greatest at the two southern stations.

Wind.—The abnormal variations of the north or south and east or west components of the wind are represented by figures 11 to 20.

For Bombay the velocity of the wind is taken into account in these calculations, but not for the remaining stations. As in the years 1876 and 1877, the winds at Kurrachee appear to have been more southerly than usual, especially during the summer months, while at Belgaum they were more northerly from March to July and more southerly in January and February. At the intermediate stations the abnormal variations were of intermediate character. On the whole, the curves for Bombay and Poona, figures 13 and 14, are similar in form, while that for Deesa, figure 12, presents several features which are curiously the reverse of those indicated by the Bombay curve, figure 13. All the north or south component curves, except that for Deesa, show a very unusual excess of south winds in September, but at the excepted station the winds were very much less southerly than usual. Figure 16 indicates that at Kurrachee the winds were more westerly than usual from January to May, less westerly or more easterly in most of the remaining months of the year. At Deesa the winds, as shown by figure 17, were more easterly, or less westerly, in all the months except January and December, while the principal feature of figure 18 for Bombay is the unusual weakness of the westerly component of the wind from June to October, but more particularly in July. Figures 19 and 20 show that, on the whole, the east or west components of the wind at Poona and Belgaum were of the usual character, except in November and December at Belgaum, when the hot land winds were unusually weak.

Vapour Pressure.—The abnormal variations of vapour pressure are represented by figures 21 to 25. As in the two previous years, the curves for the two northern stations, figures 21 and 22, (which support each other,) contrast very remarkably with those for the two southern stations, figures 24 and 25, except during the rainy months of the year, when all the curves show similar departures from the normal values in the direction of an increase of the vapour pressure. Figure 25, when inverted, is somewhat similar in form to figure 10, and also bears some resemblance to figure 5, implying that at Belgaum the vapour pressure was unusually low when the temperature and barometric pressure were unusually high, and *vice versa*. The abnormal vapour pressure curve for Bombay, figure 23, shows a vapour pressure above average in all the months except January and December, agreeing in this respect with the temperature curve, figure 8.

Relative Humidity.—Figures 26 to 30 show the abnormal variations of the relative humidity. Their salient features are, as a rule, similar to those presented by the corresponding curves of vapour pressure, figures 21 to 25. The similarity in the case of the Belgaum curves (figures 30 and 25) is very close.

Cloud.—The abnormal amount of cloud at each station is represented by figures 31 to 35. These curves may be taken to represent roughly the abnormal relative humidity of the upper strata of the atmosphere, and may from this point of view be compared with figures 26 to 30, which indicate the relative

humidity of the lowest atmospheric stratum only. There is a great difference between the abnormal cloud proportion curves for the northern and southern stations, as in the curves of vapour pressure and relative humidity; but figures 31 and 32 support each other remarkably well, and so do figures 34 and 35. The principal facts indicated are the abnormal increase of the amount of cloud in February at the two northern stations, the simultaneous abnormal decrease at the three southerly stations, the relative clearness of the skies at all the stations from March to June, the abnormal cloudiness at the three southerly stations from July to October or November, and the unusual clearness at all the stations in December.

Rain.—The abnormal variations of the total rainfall of each month at the five stations, Kurrachee, Deesa, Bombay, Poona and Belgaum, do not suffice to show the general character of the abnormal rainfall distribution throughout the Presidency, on account of the large local fluctuations to which the rainfall of any particular station is subject. The average rainfall of each of the following groups of stations has, therefore, been calculated with the following results:—

Average monthly and annual Rainfall in the year 1878.

DISTRICT.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
Sind	0.05	0.38	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.22
Gujarát	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.53	4.37
Konkan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.12	33.04
Sahyádrí Range	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.72	0.06	23.01
North Deccan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.39	0.01	3.17
South Deccan	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	0.90	3.51
West Deccan	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.38	0.48	3.86
East Deccan	0.00	0.30	0.00	1.35	0.76	2.60

DISTRICT.	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	Octo-ber.	Novam-ber.	Decem-ber.	Year 1878.
Sind	5.40	8.73	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.31
Gujarát	20.14	20.33	9.78	0.64	0.00	0.00	57.65
Konkan	43.75	43.88	31.33	6.89	2.75	0.00	161.85
Sahyádrí Range	72.90	75.10	47.66	9.66	1.11	0.00	230.11
North Deccan	10.00	10.09	9.95	3.06	0.11	0.00	36.78
South Deccan	8.15	10.71	8.10	6.66	2.13	0.01	43.03
West Deccan	12.35	11.40	9.52	4.88	1.29	0.00	45.16
East Deccan	5.86	9.25	7.95	7.83	1.71	0.01	37.33

By a comparison of these figures with the rainfall of an average year, the following results, showing to what extent the rainfall of the year 1878 was abnormal, have been obtained:—

Average monthly and annual abnormal Rainfall in the year 1878.

DISTRICT.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
Sind	-0.32	+0.15	-0.26	-0.09	-0.07	-0.38
Gujarát	-0.01	-0.21	-0.03	+0.03	+0.15	-0.18
Konkan	-0.56	0.00	-0.08	-0.12	-1.11	+1.27
Sahyádrí Range	-0.28	-0.01	-0.23	+0.26	-0.72	-15.22
North Deccan	-0.42	-0.05	-0.10	+0.05	-0.75	-2.01
South Deccan	-0.15	-0.02	-0.26	+0.75	-0.81	-2.01
West Deccan	-0.25	-0.03	-0.15	+0.47	-0.88	-3.08
East Deccan	-0.20	-0.03	-0.23	+0.60	-0.80	-1.67

DISTRICT.	July.	August.	Septem- ber.	Octo- ber.	Novem- ber.	Decem- ber.	Year.
Sind	+2.62	+5.91	-0.30	-0.12	-0.12	-0.15	+ 6.89
Gujarát	+8.82	+10.19	+4.22	+0.08	-0.15	-0.05	+24.76
Konkan	+8.03	+23.24	+19.56	+3.99	+2.13	-0.09	+56.26
Sahyádrí Range	-10.19	+15.27	+20.91	+5.07	+0.61	-0.13	+15.23
North Deccan	+5.28	+5.80	+5.67	+0.14	-0.55	-0.24	+12.72
South Deccan	+1.47	+5.83	+4.75	+2.42	+1.54	-0.74	+13.77
West Deccan	+2.92	+5.25	+5.66	+1.14	+0.45	-0.30	+11.04
East Deccan	+2.47	+5.68	+4.24	+3.72	+1.27	-0.85	+14.16

The numbers in the above table are represented by figures 36 to 43, which show at a glance, by the direction and length of the black vertical lines, whether, and to what extent, the monthly rainfall of each district was in excess or defect, the lines being drawn upward to represent an excess, downward to show a defect.

The rainfall of the monsoon months from June to October, and of the whole year, is also given in the following table, in the form of percentages of the average fall :—

DISTRICT.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Year.
Sind	37	194	309	59	0	182
Gujarát	96	178	200	179	114	170
Konkan	104	122	213	266	237	153
Sahyádrí Range	60	88	125	178	210	107
North Deccan	61	212	235	227	105	153
South Deccan	64	122	219	242	157	147
West Deccan	56	131	186	247	131	133
East Deccan	61	173	259	214	191	161

In this table 50 means that the fall was half the average ; 100, that it was equal to the average ; 200, that it was twice the average, and so on. These numbers may be regarded as measuring the relative intensity of the rainfall producing influences during the year 1878. As will be seen hereafter, they bear definite relations to the abnormal variations of barometric pressure, humidity, &c.

During the dry season from January to May the rainfall was everywhere insignificant, except in the south of the Presidency,

where a few light showers fell in April and May. In June there was a general deficiency, except in Gujarát and the Koukar, where about the average quantity fell. On the Deccan, however, the supply was scarcely more than half the average, and gave rise to some little anxiety with regard to agricultural prospects. In July the fall was everywhere above the average, except along the Sahyádrí range, where, although heavy, it was a little less than usual. The northern division of the Deccan received during this month more than twice the normal quantity. In August there was a further general increase varying from a quarter to three times more than usual, and amounting, on the average, to twice the ordinary fall. September was also excessively wet, except in Sind. On the Deccan from two to two and a half times the usual quantity of rain fell during this month. In October, also, the rainfall was generally much above the average. On the whole, the rainfall throughout the Presidency was in excess of the normal quantity, and very equally well distributed, no long-continued period of unusually dry weather having been experienced in any district from the beginning of July to the end of the monsoon.

PHYSICAL RELATIONS OF THE METEOROLOGICAL PHENOMENA.

The foregoing description of the more salient features of the various abnormal meteorological variations, constitutes a brief history of the meteorological peculiarities of the year 1878. The relations that are traceable amongst these variations now remain to be worked out, and compared with the results obtained from the variations of previous years. It has already been pointed out that the mean monthly abnormal variations of barometric pressure were, on the whole, similar at all the stations, and that the abnormal change of pressure from the first to the last quarter of the year was (except at Poona, where the barometric change seems to some extent doubtful) almost identical at every station. These movements cannot, therefore, be regarded as simple variations of the great annual oscillation of pressure; since, if the abnormal changes of pressure were of that character, they would probably be much greater at the northern than at the southern stations. This does not imply, however, that such variations did not occur during 1878, but only that they happen to be almost eliminated in the monthly averages of pressure. Indeed, numerous barometric oscillations of the usual type (viz., of upwards of four days' duration, and increasing in magnitude from south to north like the great annual fluctuation) occurred during the year, and it seems reasonable to regard all such movements as simply of the nature of rapid changes towards the normal pressures of a more advanced season, and back again towards those normal to the time of the year immediately antecedent. It is to such barometric movements as these, combined with others of a more or less cyclonic character, that the successive "bursts" and "breaks" of the rainy season appear to be due. But the prolonged continuance of unusually wet or dry weather to such an extent as to materially influence the general character of the whole of a rainy season, appears to depend largely, if not almost wholly, on extensive barometric movements of

another kind, often having a much longer period than those above mentioned, and affecting a much larger area than the Indian monsoon region. The gradual fall of abnormal pressure from the early to the late months of the year, appears to have been a movement of this class

With regard to the abnormal wind variations, it may be said that in the numerous instances in which they are dissimilar they were probably of merely local origin. The great excess of southerly winds at Kurrachee, indicated by figure 11, and of northerly winds at Belgaum about the middle of the year, shown by figure 15, are features which have appeared in three successive years, from which it may be inferred, either that the methods of observation and calculation on which these results are founded are too rough to enable reliable abnormal values to be deduced, or that the winds of the years 1876 to 1878 have differed very remarkably from those of previous years. The orientation of the wind vanes is known to have been practically correct. The most prominent fact shown by figures 16 to 20 is the unusual weakness of the westerly winds at the three northerly stations during the rainy months of the year. This appears to imply an abnormal decrease of the barometric gradient between the coast and the interior, and may arise from the abnormal excess of rainfall during the monsoon of 1878. In September the winds were to some extent cyclonic in character.

Proceeding now to examine the abnormal temperature variations, it is noticeable that during the rainy months the movements appear to depend, as usual, chiefly on the abnormal rainfall, an abnormal fall of temperature corresponding to an abnormal increase of rainfall, and *vice versa*. This is rendered sufficiently evident by comparing figures 6 to 10 with the corresponding abnormal rainfall at each station. It is, therefore, very difficult, during the wet months, to trace any other temperature variations of a more general character than those due to abnormal rainfall; but, during the relatively dry months of the year, progressive changes of the abnormal temperature variations in passing from station to station are clearly exhibited. The abnormal changes from the first to the last quarter of the year, at each of the five stations in the Bombay Presidency, are reproduced below:—

STATION.	Abnormal Change of Temperature. First to last quarter.	DIFFERENCE BETWEEN		
		Kurrachee and Bombay.	Deesa and Poona.	Bombay and Belgaum.
Kurrachee	A rise of 0°·8	} 1·4	} 1·6	} 1·7
Deesa	A fall of 1°·3			
Bombay	" 0°·6			
Poona	" 2°·9			
Belgaum	" 2°·9			

Comparing together the changes at the stations nearest the coast (viz., Belgaum, Bombay and Kurrachee) and also those at

some distance inland (viz., Poona and Deesa) a gradual progression from a rise at the northern station to a fall at the southern stations becomes evident. The barometric changes, on the other hand, have been shown to be similar at all the stations. The relation between the barometric and thermal changes is, therefore, gradually reversed in passing from north to south. The explanation which naturally suggests itself is, that the more general variations of temperature on which the barometric variations depend, were overridden by the influences exercised on the lower atmospheric strata by the abnormal variations of humidity, cloud, and (to some extent) rainfall, the effects of an increase of these elements being to unduly decrease the air temperature near the ground. This is seen to be the case from the abnormal rainfall curves and from the following table, which shows the abnormal changes, from the first to the last quarter of the year, of the vapour pressure, relative humidity, and cloud, at each of the stations :—

STATION.	Vapour Pressure Inch.	Relative Humidity per Cent.	Cloud 0 to 10.
Kurrachee	+003	-20	-14
Deesa	-020	00	-11
Bombay	+016	+03	+03
Poona	-025	+27	-02
Belgaum	+036	+80	+12

At the three stations near the sea, an increase of vapour pressure, an increase of relative humidity, and an increase of cloud, is shown in passing from north to south. The same may be said of relative humidity and cloud, although not of vapour pressure, at the two inland stations, Deesa and Poona.

During the summer monsoon months, and particularly at the southern stations, a well-marked reverse relation existed between the abnormal changes of barometric pressure and those of vapour pressure and cloud, and in a less degree of relative humidity also, showing a gradual increase in the abnormal quantity of moisture in the atmosphere, side by side with the gradual fall of abnormal pressure. The variations of the rainfall, when put into the form of percentages of the normal fall, also show a similar relation, as will be seen from the following statement, which gives the mean abnormal barometric pressure, from June to October, at the four stations, Kurrachee, Deesa, Bombay and Belgaum, along with the mean percentage rainfall of each of the same months, in the districts of Gujarát, the Konkan, Sahyádrí range, North and South Deccan, which include all the stations, except those in Sind, where the absolute quantity of the rainfall is usually very small and always erratic :—

	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.
Mean abnormal barometric pressure... ..	+033	+008	-038	-054	-039
Mean percentage rainfall	77	144	198	218	165
Range of abnormal barometric pressure, June to September					097
Range of percentage rainfall, June to September					141

The statement shows that the percentage rainfall of the whole Presidency gradually increased as the abnormal barometric pressure gradually fell, and that the increase of the rainfall was nearly proportional to the decrease of the abnormal barometric pressure, the increase of the rainfall, as deduced from the ranges, being at the very large rate of 16·2 per cent of the normal fall for each decrease of one-hundredth of an inch of abnormal pressure. A nearly identical result is given by the following comparison of the abnormal pressures and rainfall percentages of the months of July 1878 and July 1877 :—

	July 1877.	July 1878.	Change.
Mean abnormal pressure at the five stations	+·078	+·00	—·068
Mean percentage rainfall of the Presidency (excluding Sind)	37	144	+107

The abnormal change of pressure from July 1877 to July 1878 was a fall of ·068 inch, and the rainfall was 107 per cent of the normal fall greater in the latter than in the former month, or, in other words, the proportionate increase of rainfall, corresponding to a fall of barometric pressure of one-hundredth of an inch, was 15·7 per cent of the normal fall, almost the same result as before. If the extension of this investigation to past and future years, and to the whole country, should confirm this important relation between the barometric pressure and the rainfall, or establish similar relations, the discovery will be of great value in assisting the preparation of forecasts of the probable character of coming monsoons.

Although a general fall of abnormal pressure is accompanied by a general increase of rainfall, and *vice versa*, the percentage of increase or decrease is not the same in every district; for whereas the abnormal barometric changes at all the stations in 1878 were similar, the variations of the percentage rainfall were greatest in those districts where the absolute normal fall is least, as will be seen in the following table, in which the percentage rainfall of each district in 1878 is arranged in the order of the absolute normal fall, after separating the plateau of the Deccan from the Sahyádrí range and the low-lying districts near the seaboard :—

	Sahyádrí Range.	Konkan.	Gujarát.	Sind.
Normal fall	215	106	33	8
Percentage fall in 1878	107	153	170	182

	West Deccan.	South Deccan.	North Deccan.	East Deccan.
Normal fall	34	29	24	23
Percentage fall in 1878	133	147	153	161

The above figures support in a marked manner the conclusion derived from a consideration of the rainfall distribution of the

monsoon season of 1877, viz., that those districts which have the greatest percentage variation of their rainfall, are those in which the normal fall is least; and those in which the percentage rainfall is the steadiest, are those which have the largest normal fall.

The variations of the percentage rainfall of each district in 1878 also present strong resemblances to the variations of the abnormal relative humidity at the stations immediately to the south of each district, as will be seen by comparing the dotted figures 44, 45, 46, 47 and 48 (which represent the rainfall percentages in Sind, Gujarát, North Deccan, the Konkan and the South Deccan respectively) with figures 27, 28, 29 and 30, which represent the abnormal variations of the relative humidity at Deesa, Bombay, Poona and Belgaum, respectively. This relation would seem to imply that the rainfall of any district during the summer monsoon may to some extent be foretold by means of a knowledge of the variations of the abnormal humidity at stations immediately to the southward.

The observations recorded at the numerous small meteorological observatories recently established in Western India have not yet been continued for a sufficient time to enable trustworthy *normal* values of the various meteorological elements to be calculated therefrom; consequently these observations cannot yet be utilized for the purpose of deducing the *abnormal* meteorological characteristics of the year 1878, although this will become possible a few years hence. Nevertheless they may already be utilized for the purpose of contrasting the early portions of the monsoon seasons of 1878 and 1877, which differed very widely from each other; and some of them may be used for contrasting the later portion of the wet season of 1878 with that of 1876, when the failure of the rains caused a famine in a considerable portion of the Presidency. As it may be many years before similar opportunities offer of comparing together seasons which present such instructive contrasts, tables have been drawn up, showing that in July and August of the year 1878 the barometric pressure was much lower and the rainfall much greater than in the corresponding months of 1877. The numerical differences of pressure decrease somewhat in passing from the coast to the inland stations, and more considerably in passing northward from Rájkot to Jacobabad. The relative humidity and cloudiness were also generally greater in July and August 1878 than in the corresponding months of 1877. The corresponding temperatures were in both months lower in 1878 than in 1877, except at the hill stations Mount Abu and Chikalda, and at the Sind stations in July. The barometric pressure in the abnormally wet month of October 1878 was also everywhere much lower than in the exceptionally dry month of October 1876, the relative humidity and cloud being simultaneously much greater. But the temperature, though lower in October 1878 than in October 1876 in the southern portion of the Presidency, was very much higher in Sind and Gujarát, and somewhat higher in Berár also.

The low temperature of July and August 1878 was doubtless mainly due to the heavy rainfall of those months; but if the cool-

ing effects of increased rainfall and cloudiness could be eliminated, it is probable that an increase of temperature, corresponding to the decrease of pressure, would become apparent, as was the case at the hill station Chikalda, and in July at Mount Abu, and also at the Sind stations where the rainfall was less excessive. Comparing the results for October 1878 with those for October 1876 the natural reverse differences of temperature and pressure are very prominently marked at those stations where no rain fell in either month. At Bombay and the Berár stations the same relation is apparent, although the disturbing effects of rainfall on the temperature tended to reverse it; but at Poona and Belgaum the cooling influences of rainfall and cloud still predominate.

At all the stations in Gujarát and Sind the winds of July and August 1878 were less southerly than those of the previous year,—a fact which accords with the diminution of the barometric differences in passing from Káthiawár to Upper Sind. From Bombay southward the winds were more southerly than in 1877. On the Deccan (except at Sholápur), in Berár and in Málwa they were generally more southerly or less northerly than in 1877. The same contrast is shown by the winds of October 1876 and those of October 1878, those of the latter month being more northerly in Gujarát and Sind, but less northerly in Málwa, Berár and the Deccan, as well as in the Konkan. In an unusually dry season, therefore, the winds are more northerly at the inland stations lying between Poona and Neemuch, but more southerly in the low-lying districts from Surat northward to Jacobabad in Upper Sind. This would seem to imply that the peculiar northerly deflection of the westerly monsoon winds in Berár and Central India is due to the local hot winds from northward.

The westerly component of the winds of July and August 1878 appears to have been, on the whole, weaker than in July and August 1877; but this was not the case at all stations, for at Rájkot, Surat and Sholápur it appears to have been somewhat stronger. The general weakness of the westerly winds of 1878 as compared with those of 1877 may be explained by the fact that the barometric gradient between the coast and the interior was somewhat smaller in 1878 than in 1877, as shown by the diminution of the numerical values of the barometric differences in passing inland.

The fact that the wind observations at different stations show greater discordances amongst themselves than is the case with most of the other meteorological elements, implies that the winds are more considerably affected by purely local circumstances. The discordances are probably chiefly due to the variation in the strength of the local hot winds, which disappear in wet weather, and gradually make their re-appearance as the soil again becomes dry. In conclusion, it may be noted that the observations taken at Zi-ka-wei near Shanghai in China, in the Mauritius and at St. Petersburg have been found to disclose relations between the various meteorological elements at those stations and those in different parts of this Presidency, more especially with regard to barometric pressure, from which deductions, most valuable in a scientific point of view, have been made.

CROPS.

The general character of the rainfall during the cultivating season can be estimated from the above description. Throughout June it was every where little more than half the average, except in the Konkan and Gujarát. In July there was a slight deficiency on the line of Gháts; but elsewhere, and especially in the North and East Deccan, Gujarát and Sind, the fall of rain was considerably more than the average. In August, when the autumn crops are well out of ground, a similar excess continued, September being also characterized by a fall of nearly double the usual quantity, except in Sind. In the succeeding month, when the cold-weather cultivation usually begins, the excess declined in the North Deccan to about 5 per cent above the normal fall, but in the Konkan it was more than double that amount, and remained very high in other parts of the Deccan, as well as in Gujarát. On the whole, the fall, though abundant, was elsewhere but in Sind inopportune, in an agricultural point of view, in the month of August, the latter portion of September, and October. The agricultural prospects of the year were also affected somewhat adversely by circumstances unconnected with the rainfall. Locusts, for instance, made their appearance in several districts of each Division, and grubs in exceptionally large quantities attacked the early crops and cotton in all the Gujarát Collectories. Equally wide-spread in the Deccan and Western Kárnatic were the ravages of rats, which appeared in the month of October, and had multiplied to such an extent by the time the early crops were nearly ripe that in the Districts of Sholápur, Dhárwár, Belgaum, Kalárgi and parts of Poona, Sátára and Ahmednagar they became a plague of so serious a description that special measures had to be taken by Government, towards the close of the season, for their destruction. Though they were most numerous in the Districts above mentioned, none of the Deccan Collectories were entirely free from them. Fodder was plentiful throughout the districts lately affected by famine, and the numbers and condition of the farm stock in that part of the country showed a considerable revival, compared with the preceding season. In Gujarát, cattle fodder was not so plentiful. The principal features of the harvest will now be described, taking each District separately, and beginning as usual with Gujarát.

Ahmedabad. The first sowings of cereals and pulse promised well, but the excessive rain that followed rendered the harvest out-turn about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the average. Cotton did fairly well in some of the southern villages, but, on the whole, did not yield more than an half average crop. Locusts in the early part of the season, and grubs later, did a good deal of damage to millet and wheat respectively. Rice yielded a good return.

Kaira. The bájri crop was first attacked by grubs, and then rotted by excessive moisture, but in many parts of the District an opportunity for re-sowing occurred. Locusts, however, appeared in October and destroyed a considerable amount of the half-ripe grain. Jowári, oil seeds and cotton fared much better, and returned nearly an average harvest; whilst tobacco, which is much cul-

tivated in this Collectorate, gave a first-class crop of leaves. The lower classes, who trust chiefly to millet and other light grains, would have been much distressed by the extensive failure of these crops, had not the "mowra" (*Bassia latifolia*), on which they subsist during part of the year, turned out particularly plentiful.

This was also the case in the neighbouring District of the Panch Maháls, where the majority of the cultivators are of a less well-to-do class than those of Kaira, and accordingly less able to bear the expense of several sowings. The rice crop yielded a good return; but much capital was spent in endeavouring to re-sow bájri and maize, and in many cases land reserved for the cold-weather season, for which the rainfall had been most favourable, was left fallow, on account of the high price of seed.

In two of the western tálukas the autumnal crops failed on account of excessive moisture to a large extent. Rice, however, turned out well, and cotton yielded an exceptionally good crop. As regards the cold-weather harvest, comprising wheat and the later sown jowári, it was noted that though promising well at first, all the fields sown after a certain period were attacked by swarms of grubs, a second but inferior crop being all that was obtained.

In this District the harvest was affected, though to a smaller degree, by the drawbacks noticed above with reference to Broach. In Surat, however, the cotton crop was injured, in addition to the cereals and pulse. On a great part of the land usually reserved for this staple a late crop of millet was raised, which was, however, a good deal injured by grubs. Rice yielded a fair crop throughout the District.

In Thána, also, the rice, which forms the staple crop of the District, was, on the whole, uninjured by the excessive rain, which affected, however, the light dry crops. Locusts appeared in four tálukás towards the end of the rainy season, but did little damage.

The heavy rainfall in Kolába proved favourable to the autumnal crops, whilst the locusts that appeared here, as in Thána, were not more destructive than in the latter District. Rice yielded a very good harvest, and that of cold-weather pulse was not below the average.

The monsoon crops were sown very early in this District; but the soil, being heavy, retained an excessive amount of moisture, favourable to the growth of stalk, but not allowing a proportionate germination of seed in the ear. Weeds were remarkably abundant, and owing to the wet could scarcely be eradicated. The cold-weather crops, which promised extremely well, were reduced to an average harvest by the inroad of rats, and the destruction caused in parts of the District by grubs.

The autumnal crops were affected by the heavy rain similarly to those in Khándesh; but the rice, which is grown largely in the western parts of this District, turned out very well. The absence of the usual showers in November and December was rather detrimental to the cold-weather harvest, which was also slightly

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injured by rats and hail-storms in certain localities. The sugar-cane and betel-leaf gardens, which were much injured by the drought of 1878, recovered to a considerable extent, though in the case of the latter description of produce the loss during the two years 1876-77 and 1877-78 was very great.

Ahmednagar. The early crops were average on the whole, though in several talukas much damage was done by locusts, grubs and the excessive growth of weeds. In the cold weather, rats made their appearance in far larger numbers than in Násik and Khándesh, though not to the extent to which they prevailed in districts further to the south.

Poona. Sowing operations were much delayed at the beginning of the rainy season by the excessive and continuous fall in some talukas, whilst in the western or rice-growing tract the season was very propitious to that crop. In other parts a larger area than usual was reserved for cold-weather sowing, which was retarded by the same cause as affected the autumnal crops. Locusts and grubs appeared in some of the eastern talukas, and did a great deal of injury to millet and other cereals. The later harvest, which promised well, was much eaten in the eastern part of the District by rats, which vermin appeared to increase in numbers as the season advanced, till special measures had to be taken by Government, as has been already mentioned, for their extermination. The out-turn of the later crops in the western talukas was about three-fourths of the average.

Sholapur. Excessive rain from August to October considerably damaged what promised to prove a very fine crop of the early-sown jowári and other autumnal products, and at the same time promoted a strong growth of weeds in the land set apart for the cold-weather sowings. Rats appeared towards December amongst the wheat and ground-nuts, just before they ripened, inducing the cultivators to reap before the crop was ready. The vermin next attacked the garden-land and melon-beds, doing considerable damage to the crops also. On the whole, the harvest was below the average.

Sátára. The rain held off for some time at the beginning of the cultivating season, but afterwards fell in excessive quantities, damaging the early crops to the extent of some $\frac{1}{4}$ ths. The cold-weather harvest, however, was generally successful, except in a few of the eastern villages, where both rats and locusts destroyed a good deal of it, without advancing to the richer soils of the Krishna and other valleys.

Belgaum. The early harvest of cereals and pulse was much about the same in quality as in Sátára, with the exception of rice, which was here very good. The excessive rain in October rather damaged the out-turn of cotton, except in two talukas. Wheat, the chief cold-weather crop, was much eaten by rats, as in the adjacent Collectorate.

Dhárwár. Owing to the heavy rainfall when the early crops were half-grown, the out-turn resulted in an excessive yield of stalk and leaf, and very little grain. The cold-weather crops were little better, owing to the rats which were, perhaps, more numerous in this

Collectorate than in any other. They affected principally the black soil, in which are grown the valuable commercial crops of cotton and wheat.

This District was also plagued with rats, which did nearly as much damage as in Dhárwar by eating off the heads of millet and the pods of cotton, as well as biting off wheat at the stalk over large areas. The early sowings were clogged with weeds as well as blighted by the excessive rain, and yielded scarcely more than one-half an average crop. The cold-weather out-turn was estimated at still less. Káldgi.

The rainfall here was the heaviest on record, and resulted in an excellent rice crop. The garden cultivation, also, profited by it, and with the exception of crops on low-lying land, which were somewhat sodden by excessive moisture, and the later-reaped rice fields, the whole harvest was exceptionally good. Kánara.

Rice was the best crop in this District, and was much favoured by the heavy rainfall. The lighter grains grown on the hill-slopes were but little below it in yield, and the only crops that suffered to any extent were those of pulse, which were damaged by the heavy rain. Ratnágiri.

The characteristics of the harvest in Sind were almost uniform throughout the Province. The rainfall was, in nearly all the Districts, more than double the average, thus assisting the growth of fodder on the pasture lands. The inundation, also, was exceptionally high, and caused breaches in the embankments of many of the large canals and distributaries throughout the Province. The early-sown crops, which were promising well, were all submerged, except in a few favoured localities, by the flood water, and ruined. The fields over which the water had passed were left, as might be expected, in a condition most favourable for the cold-weather sowings, and all those who were able to afford the expenses of a second cultivation reaped a first-rate harvest in most parts of the country. Locusts, however, appeared in some districts of each Collectorate, except Kurrachee, and consumed a large portion of the standing grain. In the districts of Thar and Párkar bordering on the desert, where cultivation is dependent upon the rainfall alone, these insects destroyed nearly the whole of both crops and forage. Sind.

PRICES.

The average prices fetched in the different Districts by the chief marketable products are given in the Statistical Table IV—B (11) in the Appendix. On comparing them with those similarly recorded last year, there appears a rise in the price of wheat throughout the Presidency, though only a nominal one in two of the Districts, whilst only in one District has it at all fallen. Rice of the best sort showed an improvement in fourteen Districts, and a fall in eight. In four or five Districts, however, the variation was little more than nominal. The common sort of rice shows a rise in three Districts of the Northern Division, three of the Central and four in Sind; whilst the price of this sort fell considerably in the Southern Division, and to a less degree in a few Districts of the

Northern and Central also. In one of the Sind Collectorate there was an insignificant fall. Bajri showed an improvement, but a very slight one, in Gujarát. The price fell considerably in the Deccan and Western Kárnatic, and rose almost universally in Sind. The price of jowári (the greater millet) followed the course of that of bajri, though the variations were in many cases far greater, especially in the Western Kárnatic and some of the Sind Districts. From what has been indicated above, it will be easily seen that the greater part of the variations have been caused by the unfavourable season and strong demand for food-grain in Gujarát and Sind, accompanied by a better harvest and improved prospects generally in the districts affected in the previous year by famine.

WAGES.

For the reasons mentioned in last year's Report, the variations in the average rate of wages do not, as a rule, follow at all closely those in the prices of the staple food of the labouring classes. This will appear from Table IV—B (12) in the Appendix, which gives, according to the information furnished by the Collectors of the different Districts, the rates current last year as well as this. The wages of skilled labour apparently rose in six Districts, and fell in four, remaining stationary in the rest. Unskilled labour fetched higher rates in three Districts, was cheaper in two, and is returned as stationary in the others; the average rate, except in Sind, where it is rather higher, being three annas a day. Cart-hire shows equally small changes. Agricultural labour is in most Districts paid to a great extent in kind, the cash equivalent of which is difficult to estimate. It is also regulated in great measure by local custom, except in large labour centres, such as Bombay, where the market is recruited from a professional day-labouring class, coming mostly from the coast south of the capital.

Horticulture.

The Ganesh Khind Gardens, originally intended merely as a nursery for the production of indigenous plants required for use in the Medical Department of Government, acquired, under the supervision of a trained and scientific gardener, a quasi-botanical character, without, however, being recognized by Government as botanical gardens, in the correct sense of the term. This year, therefore, a committee of experts was appointed to consider the locality, and how it could be best developed for the purpose of botanical experiment and instruction. The suggestions of the committee have been since considered by Government, and though some of them must inevitably be postponed for financial reasons, it has been decided that these grounds should be constituted the recognized chief Botanic Gardens of this Presidency, and that arrangements should be made for forming in them as complete a collection as possible of the indigenous plants of Western India, a *Herbarium* of which is to be kept permanently on the spot, along with a select library of diagrams and botanical works of reference. The manufacture of oil carried on here until recently has been discontinued, and the Superintendent has been instructed to manage the gardens with the view of making them of purely botanical and scientific utility.

Ganesh
Khind.

Botanical teaching was commenced at the end of February 1879, by means of lectures at the gardens themselves and at the adjacent colleges in Poona, with illustrations from specimens collected by the Superintendent. The attendance has been, on an average, fifty-one at each lecture.

The experiments with Nankin cotton showed that here, at least, this staple could not be profitable, as the sample sent to the Chamber of Commerce at Bombay for valuation was estimated by them to be worth Rs. 50 less than the commonest samples of Dholera. The forage plant, *Reana luxurians*, was found to be no better than sugar-cane when grown in rich soil, and irrigated, and worse than jowári (millet) when treated as a dry crop. The net cost of this garden was Rs. 4,080 to Government, the total expenditure having been Rs. 12,821, including the Superintendent's salary, the receipts Rs. 7,400, and the value of oil on hand Rs. 1,841.

Bombay.

	Rs.
Victoria Gardens ...	19,592
Elphinstone Circle ...	452
Falkland Road Garden	261
Sir Cowasji Jehangier's Garden	239
The Northbrook	do. 645
Total Rs. ...	21,189

There are five public gardens in Bombay, maintained at the cost specified in the margin. The Victoria Gardens are kept up in a thoroughly satisfactory manner, and the arrangements for the menagerie have been improved this year. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 5,760, of which Rs. 1,300 were derived from the sale of flowers. The other gardens are more recently formed, and require a great deal of attention. The soil of the favourite place of resort in Elphinstone Circle is said to require renewal, on account of the injurious effects upon it of the heavy rainfall. The people, on the whole, show a strong appreciation of these ornamental gardens, and the Municipality are careful in keeping them under good supervision.

Forests.

The introduction of the new Forest Act, which established this Department on a firm and satisfactory working basis, rendered the operations of the year more than usually extensive and interesting. This is especially the case in the Deccan and Western Kárnatic, where the re-clothing of the denuded hill-slopes with forest has become one of the objects to which Government have insisted on the greatest possible attention being given by all revenue as well as forest officers. Large areas of land, mostly unassessed, or of the poorest description of assessed waste, have been taken up for forest purposes, and classed under the Act as reserved or protected forest. The inquiry into the rights and privileges with regard to forests or forest produce, claimed or enjoyed by the people residing in and near areas thus set apart, has been entrusted to special officers in each Division, and is already in progress. The sowing of brushwood and the commoner sorts of jungle-tree, and the plantation of trees of value either in a climatic point of view or as timber, is also being vigorously pushed forward.

There are three Forest Divisions in this Presidency, each under a Conservator. The Northern Division comprises the revenue Districts of Gujarát and the Deccan, besides Ratnágiri, Thána and Koláha, below the Gháts. Under the Conservator of the Southern Division are the forests of Kánara and the three Western Kárnatic Districts above the Gháts. The third Conservator has charge of the forests in Sind.

The total area under forest in the two principal Divisions was 13,618-273

DIVISION.	Reserved.		Protected.		Total.	
	Sq. m.	Acres.	Sq. m.	Acres.	Sq. m.	Acres.
Northern	7,165	469	1,834	249	9,000	168
Southern	955	265	3,602	360	4,618	105
Total	8,121	184	5,407	69	13,618	273

Area and boundaries. square miles, as shown in the margin. In the Northern Division the area has been increased during the year by 3,083-516 square miles,

whilst in the Southern Division 2,936 square miles have been added to forest land. These results are due to the publication, according to the Act, of notifications regarding each District, specifying the area to be henceforth recognized as forest, and placed under the administration of that Department. The largest areas,

notified in the Northern Division are in Thána (1,531½ square miles), and Khándesh (718½ square miles). In the Southern Division, the well-wooded Kánara contributes 3,048 square miles, or 64 per cent, to the total area; whilst in Kaládgi no more than 89 square miles were found to be suitable or advantageously situated for forest purposes. Every District in the Northern Division, with the exception of Ahmedabad and Broach, which have no forest reserves, and Kaira, Ratnágiri and Sholápur, which have but little, is now provided with a certain area under conservancy. In Sholápur, as in Kaládgi, little land has been found for forest, but the plantation of what there is has been already undertaken. In Sind, where the forest land is situated, for the most part, along the Indus, the injury done by erosion is very great. Last year (1877-78) the net loss from this cause was 5,284 acres of good forest land. This year, although the loss was only 7,600 acres, and the gain of fresh land amounted to 15,845 acres, it must be borne in mind that much of what was washed away had been planted with valuable trees, or sown carefully with bábul for firewood reserves, whilst the new land accruing from the deviations of the river-course contained neither tree nor seed. Measures have been successfully carried out in this Province for cutting and removing timber from the portions of reserve threatened with erosion, and it appears from the Conservator's annual report that the number of trees allowed to be carried away by the stream on the falling in of the bank was this year extremely small. In the two Divisions of the Presidency proper the demarcation of the areas already notified as forest is in progress, and at the same time steps are being taken in the Northern Division to select land that may be conveniently added to the existing reserves as opportunity occurs. The demarcation of the boundary line, 66 miles in length, between Khándesh and the newly-ceded territory made over during the year to H. H. Holkar, was completed this season. The Nawáb of Janjira, shortly before his death, had acceded to the proposals made by the Conservator in consultation with the Political Agent for the conservation and improvement of the valuable forests of this State, which had been much wasted by reckless cutting for the Bombay market. The propositions made in a similar spirit to the Pant Sachiv, Chief of Bhor, in the Deccan, within whose territory the important rivers Nira and Muthá take their rise, did not meet with so favourable a reception; but the question of introducing strict conservancy at the head-waters of these two rivers, from which the irrigational works of Khadakvása and the Nira Canal are supplied, is for the present merely in abeyance, and since the close of the year the Chief has agreed to the suggestions made by Government. In the Southern Division the work of the Department falls into the two distinct classes of restoring forest to the denuded hills in parts of the three table-land districts, and demarcating, preserving and generally administrating the thick and valuable timber reserves in Kánara. A great deal was done during the year towards the separation in Kánara of reserved from protected forest areas, and the erection of boundary cairns and pillars was carried on, as last year, in both Divisions. In Sind the attention of the local authorities has

been drawn to the advisability of enlarging to a considerable extent the area reserved, and during the year preliminary steps were taken with the view of carrying out this suggestion in parts of the Shikárpur and Hyderabad Collectorates. Both these tracts have been selected with the especial object of growing firewood, which the vicinity of a landing station of the Indus

HEAD.	Northern Division.	Southern Division.	Sind.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Demarcation and boundaries ...	1,325	7,464	350	9,139
Surveys ...	7,387	5,484	408	13,279
Compensation ...	6,182	1,839	7	8,028
Total ...	14,894	14,787	765	30,446

steamers in the one case, and of the city of Hyderabad in the other, render a highly profitable way of utilizing the land. The expenses incurred in the three divisions on account of

the demarcation, surveying and acquisition of land for forests during the year, is shown in the margin.

One of the most noteworthy events of the year in connection with forest rights was the decision of an important suit brought in the Thána Civil Court against Government, regarding the proprietary right of a landholder to the teak trees growing on lands occupied by him. The Court gave judgment in favour of Government. In the Southern Division especially, where sugar-cane is largely cultivated, the demand for firewood is at present satisfied by cuttings from woods in private occupation; but in order to meet the contingency of this source of supply being exhausted, the Conservator is prepared to introduce a system of rotation of blocks in which the cuttings would be carried on in a systematic manner, beneficial to the woods themselves, and economical as regards management and control.

Private and the requirements of the public.

The total amount of timber granted gratis for the objects

DIVISION.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.
Northern ...	11,989	10,155
Southern ...	10,724	7,248
Total ...	22,713	17,403

sanctioned by Government was Rs.17,403, as specified in the margin, and showing, as compared with similar grants in the previous year, a decrease of

Rs. 5,310, chiefly in the Southern Division, where the Conservator reports a great decline in the demand for such assistance from Government. In the Northern Division grants of timber were allowed to the greatest amount in Thána (Rs. 3,492), Násik (Rs. 2,513) and Surat (Rs. 2,376).

Protection.

The marginal table gives the number of prosecutions for offences

Division.	Prosecutions.		Percentage of Convictions.		Amount of Fine inflicted.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Northern ..	1,338	2,309	83	81	9,085	11,214
Southern ..	184	169	79	90	782	1,323
Sind ..	78	75	71	70	734	414
Total ..	1,590	2,544	..	..	10,601	13,056

connected with forests, and the results of the trials. Many of these were simple theft, detected by the subordinates of the Department; others were serious breaches of trust, or frauds, and receiv-

ed severe punishment from the Courts. The highest number of offences was in Thána, Poona, Khándesh, Sátára and Kánara. A larger subordinate staff was sanctioned for the Northern Division in consideration of the vastly increased area of the charges as newly constituted under the Act, and a temporary establishment had to be entertained. The number of rangers, foresters and guards was raised in the aggregate from 292 to 367. In the Southern Division the ranges vary in extent from 87 square miles in Dhárwár to 439 in Kánara, and the rounds from 14 to 42 square miles.

In Sind, fires were much less frequent and injurious than in 1877-78 owing to the extensive firing of the forests that took place in that year by reason of the exceptionally dry season. The grass this year was too green to burn at the period when these fires usually occur, and little damage, therefore, was done in this way. In the Northern Division the abundance of grass on fallow land led to a very weak demand for that within forest limits, which was therefore left to dry *in situ*, and became highly inflammable as the season advanced. Fires were, therefore, more frequent than usual in most districts, and in several instances persons found to have intentionally or negligently caused a fire were prosecuted and punished. Villagers, too, are reported to have aided in extinguishing fires in several districts; but in a great many instances the reports show that neither were the persons to blame discovered, nor could the fire be promptly extinguished. Conservancy in this respect was more successful in Sátára than in most of the other Districts. In the Southern Division the departmental system of collecting forest produce continued, as last year, to have, besides its financial advantages, the subsidiary effect of enlisting the forest tribes on the side of protection.

Management and improvement.

The re-clothing of the sides of hills with vegetation is being carried out in the Northern Division under the supervision of the protection establishment. The method pursued is broad-cast sowing of seeds collected during the season by forest guards, who also attend to the young shoots when they appear. Thick sowing in ploughed land is also carried out in the plains, especially where the soil is deep and adapted for bábul reserves. Nurseries are formed wherever the soil is good and supervision available; but as this system is expensive and suited only for small areas, it is applied mostly to valuable and exotic plants, which it is desirable to introduce into the forests of this Presidency. In the Southern

Division road-side plantation is also carried on to a large extent, but during the season under review much damage was done both to them and to other plantations above the Gháts by rats. The Kánara nurseries supplied, however, a fair quantity of young trees, which were successfully planted out in forest land. In Sind the effects of the exceptionally high inundation were much felt in the bábul plantations unprotected by dams. Natural reproduction in a fenced off area of 64,648 acres in the aggregate progressed satisfactorily in all four Divisions of this Province. There is a large demand in Upper Sind for fuel, and as this can be supplied from land merely protected, without artificial treatment, the Conservator finds it advisable to restrict the latter and more expensive system to the reproduction of valuable timber. Amongst exotics the *Pithecolobium saman* was reported to have been largely sown in all three Divisions. In Sind and the Southern Divisions the plants germinated freely, and attained a considerable height in the year. In the Kolába, Ratnágiri, Sátára, Sholápur and Surat Districts of the Northern Division this plant had a fair trial and did well, though the growth was not so rapid as in Kánara and the Western Kár-nátic. The *Grevillea robusta*, an Australian tree of rapid growth and hardy nature, has been introduced into Násik and Poona, where it has for the present thriven well. The *Casuarina* plantations along the coast in Kolába, Ratnágiri and Kánara continue to do well and to supply young trees which have successfully undergone transplantation. Bábul and the ordinary forest trees of the Deccan have been largely sown in the waste lands now available in Khándesh, Násik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholápur, Sátára, Kaládgi, Dhárwár, and the collection of large quantities of seed during the working season is a duty strictly exacted from all forest guards. The nurseries of teak plants have been maintained as usual, and mahogany has been tried with success at the Yellápur nursery in Kánara. The departmental system of collecting the produce of the *Terminalia chebula* (gall-nuts or myrabolams) has been again most successful in the Southern Division, and was extended this year to the collection of soap-nuts, the fruit of the *Acacia concinna*, for which there is a large demand, and which ripen just as the myrabolam collection is over, so that the same establishment is maintained for both crops.

In Sind the demand for fuel, one of the chief sources of revenue, was much weakened this year by the partial stoppage of the running of the Indus Flotilla steamers in consequence of the opening of the line of rail between Kotri and Multán, and the preference on the railway for coal over wood as fuel. The total quantity of fuel supplied was 1,242,710 maunds.

The financial results of the year's administration are shown in Finance.

A.—Receipts.	Estimates,	Actuals,	Surplus or	Actuals.
	1878-79.	1878-79.	Deficit.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division ..	5,87,014	4,48,850	—1,18,164	5,42,290
Southern do. ..	6,98,007	3,80,727	—3,22,340	3,82,517
Sind do. ..	4,25,096	3,61,997	—1,03,099	3,66,441
Total ..	16,25,117	11,91,574	—4,45,608	12,61,228

the margin. There was a deficit in all three Divisions in receipts, and an excess of actual expenditure over estimates in the

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Expenditure.	Estimates, 1878-79.	Actuals, 1878-79.	Surplus or Deficit.	Actuals, 1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division ..	3,82,908	4,00,090	+18,182	3,07,657
Southern do. ..	3,28,112	3,39,132	+3,020	2,79,363
Sind do. ..	2,12,160	2,69,086	-43,194	2,71,281
Total ..	10,21,080	9,99,188	-21,922	8,66,301
Excess of Income over Expenditure.	6,04,097	1,82,416	-4,21,681	4,03,227

Northern and Southern Divisions. In Sind, however, there appears a large saving. The actual results were, on the whole, worse than was anticipated by Rs. 4,21,681. As compared with

last year, receipts fell off by Rs. 79,954, whilst expenditure increased by Rs. 1,40,857, the total decrease in net profits being thus Rs. 2,20,811. In Sind this result is due entirely to the unexpected falling off in the demand for fuel on the railway and Flotilla. The decrease in revenue in the Southern Division arose from the small demand for timber, firewood and bamboos in the adjoining districts, as well as to a great fall in the price of myrabolams, which, when the Budget was prepared, were fetching extraordinarily high prices, owing to a brisk demand which there was at the time no reason to suppose was not likely to continue. In the Northern Division the demand for timber in Káthiawár and North Gujarát generally was very weak, and the Bulsár market was very depressed throughout the year. The commercial failures in Bombay had a lowering effect upon the timber sales in Kolába, which deals chiefly with the Presidency town, and the demand in the Deccan has not yet returned to its former strength. The revenue on the whole, however, was not below that of 1876-77, and exceeds the average of the previous ten years. The increase in expenditure is due to the entertainment of large additional establishments after the Budget had been closed.

Forest works.

The amount expended on forest buildings and communications is shown in the margin. There was no work of importance undertaken in the Northern Division, except the maintenance of the Dáng road between those valuable forests and the railway, through Bándsa. The rest of the expenditure was principally on forest buildings. In the Southern Division Rs. 24,012 were spent on communications in Kánara and Belgaum, and Rs. 3,012 and Rs. 1,181 in the former district on buildings and miscellaneous works respectively. Two important bridges were completed and two more are still under construction. Six forest roads in Kánara were repaired, in addition to cross-tracks communicating with the outlying timber-producing districts. In Sind no works of this description were undertaken.

DIVISION.	Amount
	Rs.
Northern ..	1,435
Southern ..	28,287
Total ..	29,712

Miscellaneous

The Kánara saw mills show no better financial result than last year, in consequence of the continued lack of demand for clean timber in the neighbourhood. The value of the out-turn, includ-

ing additions to stock during the year was Rs. 36,881 as compared with Rs. 38,121 last year, and Rs. 56,163 the year before. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 10,355, or Rs. 1,109 less than last year, and the value of the timber supplied was Rs. 22,639, the total debited being Rs. 32,994 against Rs. 34,271 in 1877-78. The net profits of the concern were accordingly Rs. 3,887, as compared with Rs. 3,848 last year, Rs. 6,656 in 1876-77, and Rs. 18,810 in 1875-76.

Mines and Quarries.

There is nothing to report under this head.

Manufactures.

The number and description of mills at work during 1878-79 will be found in Table IV—C of the Appendix. There were altogether 42 as in 1877-78, but of these 11 were not at work during more than a portion of the year. Seven of these belonged to Companies that went into liquidation during the period under review; one only began work as a new establishment at the end of the year, and another was for the greater part of the year under reconstruction, in consequence of a fire by which a large portion of it had been destroyed. Thirty-two of the mills are in or near Bombay, and, of the remainder, 8 are in Gujarát, one is in Khándesh, and one in Sholápur. The nominal capital engaged in these enterprises amounts, in the aggregate, to Rs. 2,55,74,750. The number of spindles employed was 1,147,310, as compared with 1,104,134 last year, and of looms 12,311 against 11,681. The amount of cotton estimated to have been consumed in these mills was 83,003,648 lbs., and the average number of hands employed daily was 33,220. Six mills were closed during the year under orders of the High Court, as above mentioned, and one upon a resolution passed by the shareholders. Throughout the year the business in most of them has been below the average.

Cotton gins.

There was a decrease in the number of steam-gins for cleaning cotton in all the British districts, where they had hitherto been employed, except in Dhárwár, where the numbers of last year were maintained. In Ahmedabad there were 259 and in Broach 1,459 rollers against 369 and 1,526 respectively at work last year. The decrease in Surat was of 6 only, from 514 to 508. The total number of these gins at work in British territory was 2,286, showing a decrease of 245, as compared with 1877-78, and of 220, as compared with the preceding year. In Native States, 24 steam gin works were in operation, of which 15, containing 646 rollers, as last year, are in Baroda territory, and 5 in Káthiáwár.

Presses.

Steam presses for cotton decreased in number by 11, and manual presses by 33. There was a decrease of 12 steam presses in Bombay

City alone, and of 2 in Broach. Three new ones were erected in Ahmednagar. In Native States there were 57 half and two full presses. The decrease in Bombay is due to the same cause as that noticed in last year's Report, namely, the extension of the practice of full-pressing in the cotton-growing districts.

The amendments proposed in the law relating to the inspection, by Government agency, of steam-boilers and prime-movers have been detailed in the section on Legislation. This Department will by the new Act be set on a better footing, and enabled to carry out the duties for which it was established in an efficient and thorough manner.

Inspection of
steam-boilers
and prime-
movers.

During the year, 289 boilers were inspected, or 36 fewer than in 1877-78. Eight were condemned, and 9 repaired. The number of new boilers inspected was 23, or 3 more than last year. The results of the inspection were that all were required to work at a lower pressure than that indicated for them, owing to deficient thickness of metal in proportion to diameter and rivetting. There were 200 engines inspected, or 25 fewer than last year. The number of new ones examined was 14, or one more than in 1877-78. None of these were condemned. The decrease in the number of both boilers and engines inspected is owing to the discontinuance of steam machinery at the Prince's Dock and other establishments. There were no appeals against the decisions of the Inspector.

The number of applicants for first and second class certificates fell off by four. Out of 10 candidates who presented themselves for examination 4 passed. Last year, out of 14 candidates 12 passed. In the third class, 36 candidates appeared, as last year, but the number that passed fell from 28 to 20. The fees paid for examination amounted to Rs. 335, as compared with Rs. 543 last year.

Examinations

The receipts on account of inspection fees amounted to Rs. 6,800, of which Rs. 3,375 only were realized within the year. Inspection fees for last year were recovered, during the period under review, to the amount of Rs. 2,125, and the examination fees amounted, in all, to Rs. 436. The expenditure was Rs. 7,200 on the Inspector's salary, Rs. 1,920 on office and contingent expenses, Rs. 870 fees to examiners, and Rs. 327 miscellaneous, leaving a deficit of Rs. 4,382, as shown below, against one of Rs. 4,464 last year :—

Finance.

Receipts.		Expenses.	
	Rs.		Rs.
Outstandings, 1877-78 ...	2,125	Salary to Inspector ...	7,200
Inspection fees, 1878-79 ...	3,375	Conveyance allowance do. ...	1,200
Examination fees ...	436	Office Establishment ...	720
		Fees to Examinery ...	870
Total ...	Rs. 5,936	Fee to Auditor... ..	75
Total Expenses... ..	10,318	Refunds to Engineers ...	101
		Contingencies	152
Deficit ...	Rs. 4,382	Total ...	Rs. 10,318

Trade.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

(1.)—PORT OF BOMBAY.

The total value of the trade for the year, inclusive of the inter-portal trade, amounted to nearly 56½ crores of rupees, and exhibits, on comparison with last year's figures, a decrease of about 1½ crores of rupees, as shown in the following statement :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, INCLUDING RE-EXPORTS.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
1	2	3	4
	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
Government stores	66,09,776	1,06,94,074	70,09,876
Do. treasure	53,55,949	44,29,475	64,08,811
Treasure, private	12,67,89,142	14,80,54,311	9,06,75,333
Merchandise do.	49,06,72,704	51,44,33,047	46,00,86,653
Total	62,94,27,571	67,76,10,907	56,41,80,473

The value of the entire trade of the year 1878-79, exclusive of the trade with British ports within the Presidency, amounts to 50½ crores of rupees. It is 10½ and 5½ crores less than the trade of the years 1877-78 and 1876-77 respectively, as given in the following statement :—

IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
1	2	3	4
	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
Government stores	61,81,260	1,04,23,244	68,49,318
Do. treasure	24,30,517	17,43,000	45,73,080
Treasure, private	12,14,25,305	14,16,28,475	8,42,77,199
Merchandise do.	42,81,90,119	45,49,89,36	40,67,68,502
Total	55,82,27,201	60,87,80,15	50,24,68,099

Taking the private trade alone, its value under the three headings Imports, Exports and Re-exports (or exports of Foreign merchandise), exclusive of treasure, shows this year a falling off, amounting to about 4½ crores, as compared with last year. It will be observed from the subjoined statement that the decrease is mainly in exports of country produce. Re-exports of Foreign merchandise show an increase; and imports, though they are less

by 1½ crores than those of last year, exceed those in 1876-77 by about 60 lakhs :—

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.	Re-exports.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1876-77	16,60,80,009	22,38,84,906	3,82,25,204	42,81,90,119
1877-78	18,96,51,852	22,64,76,267	3,88,61,717	45,49,89,836
1878-79	17,21,51,260	19,48,73,824	3,97,43,418	40,67,68,502

The distribution of the private trade, including treasure, between the Port of Bombay and (1) Foreign ports, (2) British ports in other Presidencies, and (3) Foreign Indian ports, during the years 1877-78 and 1878-79, is given in the following table :—

1877-78.

CLASS.	Foreign Ports.		British Ports in other Presidencies.		Foreign Indian Ports.		Total.
	1		2		3		4
	Merchandise	Treasure.	Merchandise	Treasure.	Merchandise	Treasure.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports ..	13,47,86,920	4,85,74,686	3,30,60,666	49,461	43,08,684	36,90,771	23,43,66,126
Exports ..	16,94,90,879	....	1,71,12,412	..	83,11,043	..	19,48,75,824
Re-exports ..	1,99,16,073	3,07,97,188	1,66,71,211	10,01,175	81,57,133	2,64,001	7,18,05,749
Total ..	22,41,93,866	7,93,71,791	5,68,44,289	10,50,636	1,57,71,860	38,54,773	49,10,45,701

1878-79.

Imports ..	14,07,06,997	11,86,97,164	4,08,64,709	94,615	85,81,806	17,89,793	31,11,23,424
Exports ..	20,28,07,697	....	1,81,39,200	..	55,44,470	..	22,64,75,267
Re-exports ..	1,81,44,416	1,76,10,039	1,74,86,471	17,43,032	82,36,880	5,93,792	5,90,09,580
Total ..	26,16,58,960	13,74,07,303	7,69,79,380	18,37,647	1,73,67,106	23,83,585	49,66,16,217

The general result is, that while the imports and exports of this year are considerably less than those of last, the re-exports have increased in value by a crore and 28 lakhs of rupees.

IMPORTS.

	Decrease. Rs.
From Foreign Ports ...	69,18,417
„ British Indian Ports in other Presidencies.	73,04,053
„ Foreign Indian Ports.	42,78,122
Total ...	1,75,00,592

There was a general decrease in private imports (treasure, which is separately noticed, not being here taken into consideration). This decrease was distributed as shown in the margin.

The aggregate decrease thus amounts to 1½ crores of rupees. Taking into consideration the fact that the year under review was the last of three consecutive years of want and distress, the decrease is by no means surprising. It is to be observed, however, that the figures for last year (1877-78) were swelled by

large importations of locomotives and rolling stock for railways which are scarcely merchandise in the ordinary sense of the term, and that they were greatly in excess of those for the previous year 1876-77.

Although, on the whole, there is a net decrease in the imports of private merchandise from Foreign ports, there is an increase in several items, the most important of which are noticed below :—

Increase.

Building and Engineering Materials.—The increase of Rs. 43,227 over last year's importations under this heading is due to a larger quantity of cement having been imported from the United Kingdom.

1876-77 ...	Ra.	2,04,521
1877-78 ...	"	2,06,273
1878-79 ...	"	2,49,500

Clocks and Watches show an increase of Rs. 50,131. Speculators had sent out trial consignments of cheap watches and clocks, but there is reason to believe that a large portion is still unsold.

1876-77 ...	Ra.	1,79,409
1877-78 ...	"	1,60,872
1878-79 ...	"	2,11,003

Drugs and Medicines.—Under this heading there is an increase of Rs. 62,287. Although there is a decrease of Rs. 1,14,741 in cassia lignea and Rs. 28,727 in camphor, these deficiencies are more than met by the increase in assafetida, quinine and other descriptions of drugs and medicines.

1876-77 ...	Ra.	9,83,756
1877-78 ...	"	11,16,868
1878-79 ...	"	11,79,155

Fireworks.—This year's importations of fireworks show an increase of Rs. 25,921 over last year's figures.

1876-77 ...	Ra.	1,91,412
1877-78 ...	"	2,25,427
1878-79 ...	"	2,51,348

Glass.—In the face of the almost universal depression of trade an increase of Rs. 2,35,500 in this item seems somewhat inexplicable. It is, however, a fact that very large consignments were sent out on trial, and that the market

1876-77 ...	Ra.	11,97,204
1877-78 ...	"	13,12,351
1878-79 ...	"	15,47,851

is quite glutted with glassware of every description, especially of common glass lamps adapted for burning kerosine, an article the use of which is becoming more and more extended.

Instruments and Apparatus.—The increase of Rs. 50,218 under this head is partly attributable to the importation, during the year, of the instruments, &c., belonging to the new Electric Light Company.

1876-77 ...	Ra.	2,03,075
1877-78 ...	"	2,32,578
1878-79 ...	"	2,82,796

Leather, &c.—There is a small increase of Rs. 42,138 under this heading. The abolition, in March 1878, of the import duty previously levied on leather and manufactures of leather probably somewhat stimulated the trade.

1876-77 ...	Ra.	3,72,741
1877-78 ...	"	3,87,166
1878-79 ...	"	4,29,304

Mats.—There is an increase under this head of 93 per cent, due, it is believed, to the endeavours of certain merchants to monopolize the trade. Competition stepped in, and, aided by the abolition, in March 1878, of the import

1876-77 ...	Ra.	66,801
1877-78 ...	"	41,788
1878-79 ...	"	80,774

duty on mats, very soon swelled the importations to the extent above shown. The increase is almost entirely in the importations from China.

Oils.—During the year under report the importations of kerosine oil have been so extensive as to show an increase of 47 per cent over those of last year, when, again, there was an increase of more than 9 lakhs over the importations of the year 1876-77. The necessary result of these operations is that the price of the commodity continues to fall. At the close of the year the price of kerosine was about Rs. 4½ per case, whereas at the commencement it was Rs. 8. Import duty on oils was abolished in March 1878; but the effect of the exemption is probably unimportant, compared with that of other causes.

1876-77 ...	Rs. 8,75,611
1877-78 ...	" 12,90,183
1878-79 ...	" 19,05,263

tions of the year 1876-77. The necessary result of these operations is that the price of the commodity continues to fall. At the close of the year the price of kerosine was about Rs. 4½ per case, whereas at the commencement it was Rs. 8. Import duty on oils was abolished in March 1878; but the effect of the exemption is probably unimportant, compared with that of other causes.

Silk Piece-goods.—These form one of the principal items of trade with China. About two-thirds of the year's total increase of Rs. 5,66,847 have been contributed by the importations from that country, and the remarks made in

1876-77 ...	Rs. 21,63,906
1877-78 ...	" 26,35,906
1878-79 ...	" 32,02,753

regard to the increase under mats and matting apply generally to this item also. It may be added that importations intended for the Rangoon market are nearly double those of last, and that a large proportion of them are still on hand.

Sugar.—The large increase of Rs. 64,56,535 in this item is, in the main, attributable to the imports of soft sugar from Mauritius. From the figures given in the margin it will be seen that although last year was marked by a revival of the trade, which, owing to enhanced prices in Mauritius consequent on

1873-74 ...	Rs. 52,17,367
1874-75 ...	" 48,36,962
1875-76 ...	" 86,18,491
1876-77 ...	" 37,59,400
1877-78 ...	" 77,42,430
1878-79 ...	" 1,41,99,015

heavy demands from the United Kingdom, had fallen off considerably in 1876-77, the imports during the year under report are quite unprecedented, having almost doubled those of 1877-78. The explanation of this is to be found in the fact that the limited out-turn of the Indian crop was inadequate to the demand, and consequently Foreign importations, for which there was a brisk and ready market here, were very extensively made, especially of a new description closely resembling Bengal soft sugar, introduced and very favourably received as a substitute for that article.

Tobacco.—In this item there is a trifling increase of Rs. 28,245, which is in the importation of "other sorts" of manufactured tobacco shipped chiefly from the United Kingdom and New York.

1876-77 ...	Rs. 3,07,365
1877-78 ...	" 2,22,267
1878-79 ...	" 2,50,512

Umbrellas.—If comparison with last year's trade there is an increase of Rs. 1,89,196 in this item, which is chiefly the result of increased imports of cotton steel-ribbed umbrellas from the United Kingdom.

1876-77 ...	Rs. 4,05,377
1877-78 ...	" 3,45,810
1878-79 ...	" 5,35,006

Woollen Piece-goods.—This year's imports exhibit an increase of Rs. 3,40,400 over the figures given in last year's Report. The cause of this variation is said to be the demand created by the Mediterranean Expedition. To furnish the necessary equipment of warm clothing for the native troops who formed part of the expeditionary force, a sudden demand was made upon the resources of the market, which induced dealers to indent for larger consignments from Europe, the greater portion of which, there is reason to fear, have not as yet been sold.

1876-77... Ra.	22,31,231
1877-78... "	19,83,815
1878-79... "	23,24,215

Decrease.

The decrease occurred principally in the following articles:—

Apparel.—The decrease of Rs. 3,03,621 under this head is attributable mainly to bad times and to increasing use of the parcel post as means of conveyance, especially by private importers.

1876-77... Ra.	17,41,570
1877-78... "	19,21,596
1878-79... "	16,17,975

Arms, Ammunition, &c.—Under this heading there is a decrease of Rs. 52,647, referable, for the most part, to the operation of the rules enforced under the new Arms Act.

1876-77... Ra.	2,95,233
1877-78... "	2,88,338
1878-79... "	2,36,691

Cabinet-ware and Furniture show a decrease in the value of importations of Rs. 37,911, notwithstanding their exemption from import duty in March 1878.

1876-77... Ra.	1,94,357
1877-78... "	95,996
1878-79... "	58,085

Candles.—The decrease of nearly a lakh of rupees in this item is undoubtedly owing to the fact that kerosine oil has, to a very great extent, supplanted candles in general use.

1876-77... Ra.	1,78,349
1877-78... "	2,33,719
1878-79... "	1,40,085

Coals exhibit a decrease of Rs. 1,90,831, which is about three per cent on the value of the importations recorded last year. This year's figures are above the average of the past five years, the importations during each of which are given in the margin.

1873-74... Ra.	44,76,448
1874-75... "	43,72,767
1875-76... "	42,61,377
1876-77... "	66,53,468
1877-78... "	66,63,793
1878-79... "	64,72,962

Cotton Twist and Yarn.—In these there is a net decrease of Rs. 15,94,832. Mule 40s. and water 30s. alone show a falling off of about 17½ lakhs, of which 5 lakhs were in mule 40s. and 12½ lakhs in water 30s. In 1876-77 the importations of the latter were much in excess of the requirements of the country, and a considerable balance is said to have been on hand at the commencement of last season. The lower counts of grey yarn also, in spite of their exemption from duty in March 1878, show a falling off of upwards of 2 lakhs, attributable to the competition of the local mills. In 1877-78 the impor-

1876-77... Ra.	64,49,595
1877-78... "	72,99,461
1878-79... "	57,04,629

tations of mule 25s. to 32s., and of twenties and under of water twist, were worth respectively Rs. 2,44,390 and Rs. 13,155. This year they have fallen to Rs. 42,958 and Rs. 366. On the other hand, there is an increase of about 8 lakhs in turkey red yarn, which is accounted for, in a measure, by the fact that this yarn is used to some extent in the local mills for the manufacture of dhoti-borders. The more favourable rates at which it was obtainable at the close of last season have also, doubtless, had their effect in stimulating its importation.

Cotton Piece-goods.—The large decrease in the importations of

1876-77...Rs.	48,598,194
1877-78... "	44,849,286
1878-79... "	40,773,943

these articles that took place in 1877-78 was followed by a still more considerable falling in the year under review. In grey shirtings the decrease is about 42 lakhs, in white piece-goods about 15 lakhs, in T cloths over 18 reed $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, and under 18 reed 2 lakhs, or, in all, about $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs; in jaconnets about $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, and in long cloths, madapollams, domestics, &c., about $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs; while, to counterbalance these, in dhoties and saris there is an increase of about $13\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, in coloured piece-goods of about 11 lakhs, in drills about $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, and in printers and mulls of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The net decrease amounts to Rs. 40,75,343, that is, about 9 per cent of last year's importations. The great falling off in the importations of so widely-used an article as grey-shirtings for two years in succession indicates the depressed state of local trade, owing partly to the weak demand amongst the people affected by two years of scarcity and high prices of food, and partly, also, to the failures of local trading firms of long standing. From the effects of the famine, recovery was scarcely to be expected during the year under review, at least to an extent sufficient to influence transactions in cotton manufactures, whilst the financial collapse of some of the local firms was not of a nature to affect trade till quite the end of the period now treated of.

Dyeing and Colouring Materials.—The falling off about a lakh

1876-77... Rs.	8,80,421
1877-78... "	9,91,886
1878-79... "	7,74,993

and a half in cochineal and three-quarters of a lakh in saffron has led to this decrease of Rs. 2,16,893. Saffron is chiefly imported from France; its decreased importation is attributable to a partial failure of the crop. This resulted in so great an advance in home prices as deterred indenters, and prevented such supplies as came out from finding ready sales. Last year's importations of cochineal were in excess of the demand. The market was overstocked, and the consequent reduction in local rates checked further importations.

Gums and Resins.—There is little doubt that the decrease of

1876-77... Rs.	5,80,800
1877-78... "	5,56,783
1878-79... "	4,80,251

Rs. 76,532 in these goods has been caused in a considerable degree by their being sent from the Persian Gulf and the Eastern Coast of Africa to Europe by more direct routes than through the Bombay market.

PRODUCTION
AND DISTRI-
BUTION.

Hardware and Cutlery.—These are items of trade for the fluctuations of which special reasons can hardly be given. This year's importations show a decrease of Rs. 1,61,347, or about 9 per cent on last year's figures.

1876-77...	Rs.	18,33,223
1877-78...	"	17,69,220
1878-79...	"	16,07,873

Ivory and Manufactures of Ivory.—The decrease of Rs. 2,79,312 is chiefly in the imports of "hollows" from the United Kingdom. These "hollows" are used mostly for the manufacture of bangles, the demand for which

1876-77...	Rs.	24,53,430
1877-78...	"	19,82,192
1878-79...	"	17,02,880

has been checked considerably by the depressed condition of the classes amongst whom purchasers are usually found.

1876-77...	Rs.	16,66,825
1877-78...	"	19,62,180
1878-79...	"	13,58,376

Jewellery.—The decrease of Rs. 6,03,804 is entirely due to the smaller value of the importations of pearls from Arabia and Persia.

<i>ALE, BEER AND PORTER.</i>		
1877-78...	Gals.	276,105
1878-79...	"	215,676
<i>SPIRITS.</i>		
1877-78...	Gals.	171,996
1878-79...	"	163,563
<i>WINES AND LIQUEURS.</i>		
1877-78...	Gals.	148,437
1878-79...	"	134,018

Ale, Beer and Porter, Spirits, Wines and Liqueurs show a decrease in ale, beer and porter of 60,429 gallons, in spirits of 8,433 gallons, and in wines and liqueurs of 14,419 gallons, probably attributable to bad times.

Machinery and Millwork.—This year there is a trifling falling off under this heading, which is accounted for by the fact that, during the year under report, several mills have partly or entirely stopped work, with the result of

1876-77...	Rs.	48,03,736
1877-78...	"	39,10,866
1878-79...	"	38,23,905

a smaller consumption of accessories.

Matches, Lucifer and other.—The decrease of Rs. 1,26,321 is to be attributed to the overstocked state of the market, consequent on large importations of this commodity last year.

1876-77...	Rs.	3,41,986
1877-78...	"	4,38,500
1878-79...	"	3,12,179

Prices for the same reason are lower. The importations this year, however, are above the average of the last five years.

Metals.—All metals, except iron, exhibit a considerable decrease both in quantity and value. It was shown in last year's Report that the very favourable prices at which copper and yellow metal had been obtainable

1876-77	Rs.	1,33,03,600
1877-78	"	1,35,58,423
1878-79	"	1,21,97,792

during 1877-78 had induced importations to such an extent as to completely glut the market; it is, therefore, not surprising that there is a decrease in importation this year. A similar reason can also be assigned for decreased importations of most of the other metals. In iron there is an increase amounting to Rs. 2,65,170, which, however, is not to be taken as an indication of the prosperity of the trade. The steady decline of prices in all producing districts, coupled with very low freights which were obtainable in consequence of vessels chartered to convey railway

materials, being allowed to fill up at the out ports with merchant's iron, induced traders, on the strength of the very favourable commencement of last monsoon, to indent largely at low limits. Before the shipments arrived, the season had taken an unfavourable turn, and the shippers and importers sustained heavy losses through forced sales resulting from failures.

Paints and Colours.—A decrease of Rs. 91,831 is apparent in this year's importations of paints and colours, which can only be accounted for by more limited demand. The principal items of decrease are red lead and vermilion.

1876-77...	Rs. 4,80,909
1877-78...	" 6,24,994
1878-79...	" 5,33,163

Paper and Pasteboard.—Last year's importations were nearly 4 lakhs in excess of those of the previous year, and overstocked the market. The demand has been less, and the values lower. The decrease this year amounts to Rs. 2,77,954.

1876-77...	Rs. 10,98,922
1877-78...	" 14,95,212
1878-79...	" 12,17,258

Provisions.—Owing to a somewhat scanty crop of dates last season, the importation from Persia and Turkey in Asia has fallen off, which accounts for the entire decrease of Rs. 2,49,119 recorded under this head.

1876-77...	Rs. 36,86,811
1877-78...	" 45,94,196
1878-79...	" 43,45,077

Railway Plant and Rolling Stock.—Owing to the very large importation of locomotives during the year 1877-78, a considerable decrease would have to be recorded here, but for an increased importation of steel rails and

1876-77...	Rs. 13,22,839
1877-78...	" 46,55,596
1878-79...	" 24,14,934

wooden sleepers, by which the net decrease under this heading is reduced to Rs. 12,40,962.

Silk (Raw) shows a falling off, compared with last year's figures, of lbs. 289,730, in spite of which the re-exports, it is to be observed, have increased, a circumstance which indicates a considerable reduction in the local demand.

1876-77...	Rs. 37,20,484
1877-78...	" 55,53,603
1878-79...	" 42,62,991

Spices.—The importation of cloves from Zanzibar, both direct and *via* Aden, is less than last year's by about 3 lakhs; on the other hand, importation of betel-nuts from Ceylon, which last year scarcely reached Rs. 4,000,

1876-77...	Rs. 12,21,260
1877-78...	" 13,57,625
1878-79...	" 11,77,609

amounted this year to nearly a lakh and a half. Hence the net decrease under this heading is only Rs. 1,80,016.

Tea.—The excessively heavy importations of tea last year resulted in large stocks remaining in the market. In green tea there is a falling off, this year, of nearly 4 lakhs in value, which is said to be a consequence of the

1876-77...	Rs. 7,96,436
1877-78...	" 15,33,732
1878-79...	" 9,64,940

Afghan war, as green tea is extensively used by the inhabitants of Afghanistan, and a great part of the importations find their way into that country.

PRODUCTION
AND DISTRIBUTION.British ports
in other Pre-
sidences.

This year's trade with Bengal Presidency shows a decrease of upwards of 83½ lakhs of rupees, which has been caused by a large falling off in the imports of rice, sugar (refined) and jute gunny bags (power-loom). The net decrease for the year is, however, only about 73 lakhs.

Foreign
Indian ports.

The trade of these ports recorded this year is only slightly more than half what it was in 1877-78. From Káthiáwár alone the imports of cotton show a decrease of nearly 34 lakhs of rupees. Grain, "other sorts", also shows 5½ lakhs during 1877-78 against only about Rs. 1,000 during the year under review. From Cutch the imports of cotton have this year fallen to Rs. 7,46,186 against Ra. 17,37,614 in 1877-78.

EXPORTS.

Foreign
ports.

During the year the exports of Indian produce from the Port of Bombay show a decrease of 3 crores and 83½ lakhs of rupees when compared with those of last year. In cotton alone, which is the principal item of the export trade of the Port of Bombay, a reduction of upwards of 2½ crores of rupees is observable. Last year (1877-78), also, showed a decrease in comparison with the preceding year.

In both instances the decreases are due to the scanty out-turn of the crops owing to unfavourable seasons. Decreased exports took place, also, of grain and pulse, hides and skins, seeds, shawls and several other articles; but, on the other hand, increased exports, principally of cotton-twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods, opium and wool (raw) have been made. The principal items are noticed below.

Increase.

Coffee.—Increased exports have this year been made to the United Kingdom, Persia, Turkey in Asia and Italy. Those to the United Kingdom show an increase of 57 per cent, and those to Persia and Italy more than cent per cent on last year's figures. The exports to Turkey in Asia, which last year were Rs. 17,969 only, this year reached Rs. 64,092. On the other hand, the shipments to France, Austria, Egypt and Arabia were considerably more last year than this. The net increase amounts to Rs. 95,164.

Cotton-Twist and Yarn exhibit an increase of 5,722,169 lbs. in quantity and Rs. 20,32,996 in value over last year's exports, which exceeded those of the previous year by 7,720,161 lbs. in quantity and Rs. 31,71,322 in value.

The total exports to China this year amounted to nearly 76 lakhs, or an increase of about 5½ lakhs. Those to Japan, which last year were only about Rs. 32,000, have this year amounted to nearly 4½ lakhs in value. There being little demand elsewhere for

1876-77...	Ra.	9,04,651
1877-78...	"	10,31,039
1878-79...	"	11,26,203

1876-77...	Ra.	36,32,335
1877-78...	"	68,03,657
1878-79...	"	88,36,653

Indian-made twist and yarn, they have been sent in large quantities to the markets of China and Japan, which must be now considerably overstocked.

Cotton Piece-goods.—The exports of these this year, aggregating Rs. 26,72,266, have principally been made to Africa, Aden and China. To Hongkong the exports this year were Rs. 75,573 against Rs. 13,382 last year, and to the Treaty Ports Rs. 1,41,850 against nil last year. The net increase this year, amounting to Rs. 6,39,503, is more than double that of last year, which was Rs. 3,00,409. The total exports of grey piece-goods amount this year to Rs. 19,05,456, of white Rs. 46,335, and of coloured Rs. 7,17,226, the corresponding figures last year being Rs. 13,67,510, Rs. 22,316 and Rs. 6,42,147.

Oils.—An increase of 6½ lakhs in the exports of oils is recorded this year, which has been chiefly contributed by large exports of cocoanut-oil to France and the United Kingdom, and of castor-oil to the latter, resulting from the more favourable rates of exchange and freight this year, coupled with a good inquiry in the home markets.

Opium.—This year 36,272 chests were exported, as against 43,114 chests last year. The decrease is owing to deficiency in the supply, the outturn of the crop in Málwa alone being 8,719½ chests less this year than last. Prices, in consequence, advanced considerably, and hence, although the quantity exported is less by 6,842 chests than last year, the value shows an increase of Rs. 15,42,073.

Spices.—The increase of Rs. 2,28,484 under this head has been caused principally by larger exports of cardamoms, ginger and pepper to the United Kingdom.

Wool (Raw) shows an increase of Rs. 11,09,115 on last year's trade. From the figures given in the margin it will be seen that the exports of 1877-78 were considerably less than those of any of the four preceding years; this year, however, the exports are above the average of the last five years. Large quantities having accumulated in the market, traders availed themselves of the favourable rates of exchange and freight to export largely.

Decrease.

Cotton (Raw).—The figures given in the margin show that there has been a steady decline in this very important branch of the export trade of Bombay for the last five years. The decrease this year amounts to 2½ crores as compared with those for last year, and to nearly 7 crores, as compared with 1874-75. The exports to

1876-77 ...	Rs. 17,32,354
1877-78 ...	" 20,32,763
1878-79 ...	" 26,72,266

1876-77 ...	Rs. 3,62,295
1877-78 ...	" 2,65,775
1878-79 ...	" 9,02,646

1876-77 ...	Rs. 6,42,86,900
1877-78 ...	" 6,09,73,198
1878-79 ...	" 6,25,15,271

1876-77 ...	Rs. 10,51,484
1877-78 ...	" 10,29,630
1878-79 ...	" 12,58,114

1873-74 ...	Rs. 65,15,320
1874-75 ...	" 61,50,912
1875-76 ...	" 69,76,364
1876-77 ...	" 73,12,783
1877-78 ...	" 60,61,931
1878-79 ...	" 71,71,046

1874-75 ...	Rs. 12,61,94,035
1875-76 ...	" 9,90,66,303
1876-77 ...	" 9,39,51,298
1877-78 ...	" 8,22,18,918
1878-79 ...	" 5,69,88,156

PRODUCTION
AND DISTRI-
BUTION.

Holland and Russia exhibit a trifling increase of about 6 lakhs, while those to every other country are considerably less than they were last year.

Grain and Pulse.—Although the net decrease is nearly 37 lakhs, the exports of wheat alone to the United Kingdom have fallen off from about 54½ to about 4½ lakhs, and those to France from about 2 lakhs to about

1876-77...	Ra. 64,91,070
1877-78...	„ 80,37,915
1878-79...	„ 43,38,753

Rs. 12,000. This is to be accounted for by the fact that the Home prices were below those ruling in this market. A short crop kept up the prices here; and as the American market is capable of supplying all demands for wheat, the Indian produce was unsaleable in Home markets at its higher rates. The total exports of wheat this year have been only about 7½ lakhs against about 60½ lakhs last year. On the other hand, there is an increase of about 15 lakhs in the exports of rice. A large quantity having been accumulated in this market, and traders being unwilling to part with it at lower rates, they were compelled to seek for sales elsewhere, and large shipments were consequently made to Foreign ports, especially to the United Kingdom, this year's exports to which amounted to upwards of 9 lakhs in value, whilst last year they were only worth about Rs. 8,000. The exports to Persia, Africa and Mauritius have also increased.

Hides and Skins.—Owing to the scarcity of water and forage in some districts the mortality amongst cattle was higher than usual in 1877-78, and, therefore, the market was supplied with an unusual quantity of hides and skins, resulting in abnormally large exportations. The heavy fall of rain last monsoon made forage and water plentiful; fewer animals, therefore, died, and consequently the available supply of hides and skins was much less than last year; hence the decrease in the quantities exported.

1876-77...	Ra. 28,51,776
1877-78...	„ 46,75,407
1878-79...	„ 29,11,032

Seeds.—Owing to heavy rains, sowing operations were interfered with, and resulted in a failure of the linseed and partial failure of the rape crops. The severe cold weather, too, in the Central Provinces, during December and January last, injuriously affected the condition of the crops in those parts. Traders having anticipated a good out-turn last season, considerable sales at average rates were effected in England; but when it became apparent that their expectations of the out-turn would not be realized, competition soon gave prices an upward tendency. This year the exports of linseed to the United Kingdom, France and Holland show respectively a decrease in value of Rs. 20,43,678, Rs. 51,09,602 and Rs. 10,15,365. Decreased exports of rapeseed have also been made to the United Kingdom, the figures this year being Rs. 12,36,823, while last year's were Rs. 25,14,511. To Belgium this year there have been no exports of either linseed or rapeseed, whereas last year's exports aggregated upwards of 14 lakhs in value. There is a slight improvement in the exports of gingelly seed to France and Italy.

1876-77...	Ra. 1,56,05,073
1877-78...	„ 2,07,66,946
1878-79...	„ 1,18,09,172

Shawls.—Last year a decrease of Rs. 2,41,038 was recorded, and there is a further falling off of Rs. 2,47,336 this year in the value of the export of shawls. The remarks made in last year's Report regarding the decline of the trade in shawls are also applicable this year.

1876-77... Rs. 16,34,858
1877-78... ,, 13,93,820
1878-79... ,, 11,46,484

The exports to British ports in other Presidencies show a small decrease of about 10 lakhs of rupees, which does not call for any remark.

British ports
in other
Presidencies.

An increase of about 28 lakhs is observable in exports to Foreign Indian ports. This has been principally caused by exports of grain to Káthiáwár, in consequence of the extensive failure of crops in that Province. They have this year exceeded those of 1877-78 by nearly 26 lakhs of rupees. To Goa also the exports of grain have increased.

Foreign
Indian ports.

RE-EXPORTS.

The value of the re-export trade of the Port of Bombay (exclusive of treasure) shows an increase of Rs. 8,81,701, caused by larger re-exports of sugar, cotton piece-goods, wool (raw) and tea to Foreign ports, and of sugar and tea to British ports in other Presidencies and Foreign Indian ports. Cotton twist and cotton piece-goods are generally the principal items of the re-export trade, but this year re-exports of the former to all ports have fallen off; and although to Foreign ports the re-exports of the latter have increased by about $3\frac{1}{10}$ lakhs of rupees, to British ports in other Presidencies they have fallen off to the extent of 14 lakhs, and a decrease is also recorded in those to Foreign Indian ports.

Treasure.

The imports of gold and silver have decreased by Rs. 2,14,539 and Rs. 7,08,07,989 respectively. The re-exports of gold and silver have increased by Rs. 1,20,55,084 and Rs. 9,32,032.

Foreign
ports.

The imports of gold and silver have decreased by Rs. 1,885 and Rs. 43,269. The re-exports of gold and silver have decreased by Rs. 1,97,816 and Rs. 5,44,041.

British ports
in other
Presidencies.

The imports of gold and silver have increased by Rs. 4,04,719 and Rs. 13,96,259. The re-exports of gold have decreased by Rs. 54,575, there having been no re-exports last year. The re-exports of silver have decreased by Rs. 2,75,216. The transactions in private treasure at the Port of Bombay are summarized in the following statement:—

Foreign
Indian ports.

	1876-77.			1877-78.			1878-79.		
	Imports.	Re-exports.	Total.	Imports.	Re-exports.	Total.	Imports.	Re-exports.	Total.
	I.			II.			III.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold	1,04,92,180	1,77,41,841	2,82,34,021	80,96,144	1,10,50,896	1,91,47,040	92,83,438	2,28,03,769	3,21,46,099
Silver	7,28,59,012	2,59,91,862	9,88,50,874	11,25,86,428	80,96,967	12,14,74,895	4,59,21,429	91,99,142	5,21,51,171
Total	8,33,51,192	4,37,33,703	12,70,84,895	92,22,008	91,47,863	1,10,41,935	97,42,867	2,29,17,911	3,43,07,270

PRODUCTION
AND DISTRIBUTION.

Gold.

The imports of gold, though of lesser value than those made in the year 1876-77, are greater in value by Rs. 1,88,295 than those of last year. During the last three years (inclusive of that under review) the re-exports of gold have exceeded the imports by nearly 1,820 and 135 lakhs of rupees respectively.

The re-exports made during the year are considerably larger in value than those of 1876-77, and more than double those of 1877-78. Re-exports have been principally to the United Kingdom.

Silver.

In comparison with last year's imports of silver this year's display the enormous decrease of nearly 7 crores of rupees. They are also short by about 3 crores of rupees of the value of the imports of silver during the year 1876-77. The re-exports of silver, although less by Rs. 67,92,120 than those of 1876-77, are slightly in advance of the re-exports made last year. The entire transactions in treasure, both imports and re-exports taken collectively, display decreases of nearly 4 and 6 crores of rupees in comparison with the years 1876-77 and 1877-78 respectively.

General.

The exports of cotton (raw) from the Port of Bombay alone were 2,064,431 cwts., showing a decrease of 915,252 cwts. They are given in the Tabular Statement IV—D (9). The quantity of cotton (raw) exported from Bombay to principal countries during this year and last is shown in the following table:—

COUNTRY.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Cwts.	Cwts.
United Kingdom	1,254,465	913,462
Austria	404,973	315,418
France	582,960	343,756
Italy	421,953	338,530
Russia	23,205	28,020
Other countries	292,127	125,245

From the above it will be noticed that the exports to all countries show a decline, except those to Russia, where there is an increase, this year, of nearly 22 per cent. The following table shows the value of the export, import and re-export trade in merchandise (exclusive of treasure) classed with reference to the various countries which have traded with Bombay during the year of review. Hitherto the values of re-exports and of the *trade of British ports within the Presidency* have not been given in this statement; but the inclusion of these items in the subjoined tabular statement, as has been done this year, renders the statistical information more useful and comprehensive.

COUNTRY.	Exports to.	Imports from.	Re-exports to.	
1	2	3	4	
	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	
FOREIGN PORTS.	United Kingdom	4,42,53,700	9,01,30,374	28,94,485
	France	1,79,54,593	14,06,735	53,005
	Italy	1,09,07,074	19,59,198	38,818
	Other countries in Europe	1,33,80,415	10,43,874	44,911
	Eastern Coast of Africa	13,11,559	21,37,453	16,61,264
	Mauritius	5,26,321	1,29,73,483	1,07,568
	Other countries in Africa	2,85,051	1,31,432	1,04,462
	United States	17,055	19,12,653	4,527
	Aden	25,54,904	9,94,136	7,91,185
	Arabia	28,73,365	21,37,872	19,40,920
	China	7,13,30,872	1,01,69,192	9,89,755
	Persia	18,01,995	50,32,049	77,34,369
	Straits Settlements	4,70,809	12,78,448	18,77,906
	Turkey in Asia	4,44,012	25,92,917	12,83,497
	Other countries in Asia	13,15,887	8,17,468	3,67,717
	Australia	22,759	69,636	20,684
Total	16,94,50,370	13,47,86,920	1,99,15,073	
INDIAN PORTS.	British Ports in other Presidencies	1,71,12,412	3,30,60,656	1,68,71,212
	Do. within the Presidency	1,26,68,398	3,32,36,146	74,13,607
	Foreign Indian Ports	63,11,042	43,03,684	31,57,133
	Total	3,80,91,852	7,06,00,486	2,72,41,952
Grand Total	20,75,42,222	20,53,87,406	4,71,57,025	

Imports from the United Kingdom, the Eastern Coast of Africa, Mauritius, the United States, Persia, the Straits Settlements, Turkey in Asia and Australia exceed in value the exports of country produce that have been made to them; while the reverse is the case with France, Italy, other countries in Europe, other countries in Africa, Aden, Arabia, China and other countries in Asia.

The imports from British ports within the Presidency and from those in other Presidencies (including the Province of Sind), are in value greatly in excess of the exports of country produce to them, while the exports to Foreign Indian ports are of nearly double the value of the imports which have been received from them.

This being, as already stated, the first year that the re-export trade with the principal countries trading with Bombay has been separately recorded, no comparison can be instituted. For the future a statement of the kind will be most useful in discovering the various changes that occur in the channels of trade, and will also assist in elucidating the causes by which these changes have been in the main effected. The total value of imports, including the coasting trade, falls short of that of the exports and re-exports by nearly 22 lakhs of rupees.

The figures quoted in the margin represent the entire values of imports and exports of private merchandise exclusive of treasure. The value of re-exports and of goods passing between British ports within the Presidency and the Port of Bombay are excluded. In round numbers the exports bear to the imports the ratio of Rs. 9 to Rs. 8.

From the subjoined statement it will be seen that the year under review completes the sixth quinquennial period, making the average value of the entire trade of the port, exclusive of treasure, during the last five years 39½ millions sterling. This, though less than the fourth and fifth periods, is greater than the first, second and third periods, and exceeds the average of the whole of the five periods by 7 millions :—

YEARS.		Value of Trade exclusive of Treasure.
1		2
First period average from	1849-50 to 1853-54	13½ millions.
Second do.	do. 1854-55 to 1858-59	19½ "
Third do.	do. 1859-60 to 1863-64	38 "
Fourth do.	do. 1864-65 to 1868-69	49½ "
Fifth do.	do. 1869-70 to 1873-74	41½ "
Sixth do.	do. 1874-75 to 1878-79	39½ "

The fluctuations in the quantity of each of the principal items of both import and export trade of the Port of Bombay with Foreign external ports only during each of the six quinquennial periods, the last of which has been completed by the year under review, are shown in the following statement, in which 1=1,00,000 (a lakh) :—

YEARS.	Imports from Foreign External Ports.							Exports of Indian Produce to Foreign External Ports.									
	Twist.	Spirits.	Wine.	Metal.	Silk.	Sugar.	Tea.	Cotton.	Twist.	Grain.	Hides and Skins.	Opium.	Oils.	Seeds.	Spices.	Wool.	
1	2							3									
Average from	Libs.	Gals.	Gals.	Cwts.	Doz.	Cwts.	Doz.	Doz.	Doz.	Cwts.	No.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Doz.	
1 1849-50 to 1853-54	59	1	34	11	29	84	1,776	4	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
2 1854-55 to 1858-59	62	1	34	12	14	154	2,183	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
3 1859-60 to 1863-64	67	1	12	7	14	14	3,574	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
4 1864-65 to 1868-69	81	1	18	7	15	3	4,243	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
5 1869-70 to 1873-74	74	1	11	6	19	4	4,124	14	4	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	
6 1874-75 to 1878-79	83	1	11	11	17	5	3,737	107	12	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1877-78	89	1	11	12	16	4	3,337	153	15	29	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1878-79	89	1	11	12	13	8	2,312	12	7	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	

In the above statement the two last years' figures have also been given. These show a falling off in most of the principal imports during the year under review. Sugar is the only item in which there is an increase. The quantity of spirits imported is the same. Of the chief items of export twist, oils and wools show in-

creases; exports of every other item, except spices, which are unchanged, have decreased. The results of the sixth period show, on the whole, an improvement in both the import and export foreign trade of the Port in contrast with those of the preceding periods. Among the exports, cotton (raw) is the only item which displays a large falling off. The exports of twist have very largely increased.

The various shipping fluctuations that have occurred in the inward and outward movements of both sailing and steam vessels, laden as well as in ballast, that have visited the Port of Bombay during the year under review are as follows:—

VESSEL.	1877-78.		1878-79.		
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	
<i>Entered.</i>					
From Foreign Ports ...	Sailing ...	661	319,920	632	327,250
	Steam ...	404	479,182	312	387,072
From British Ports in other Presidencies.	Sailing ...	1,377	151,444	1,453	143,399
	Steam ...	243	223,553	184	170,232
From British Ports within the Presidency.	Sailing ...	43,169	671,595	42,013	635,856
	Steam ...	237	26,591	212	27,796
From Foreign Indian Ports...	Sailing ...	5,793	148,014	5,266	142,960
	Steam ...	62	12,880	71	32,715
Total ...	Sailing ...	51,000	1,290,973	49,364	1,249,485
	Steam ...	946	742,206	779	617,815
<i>Cleared.</i>					
To Foreign Ports ...	Sailing ...	465	162,504	454	209,015
	Steam ...	372	441,765	315	384,176
To British Ports in other Presidencies.	Sailing ...	1,314	266,795	1,153	234,465
	Steam ...	263	244,530	191	186,494
To British Ports within the Presidency.	Sailing ...	32,052	524,149	31,884	502,597
	Steam ...	251	30,432	210	26,851
To Foreign Indian Ports ...	Sailing ...	5,132	137,471	4,678	137,624
	Steam ...	52	12,763	76	37,328
Total ...	Sailing ...	38,963	1,090,919	37,969	1,063,701
	Steam ...	938	729,490	792	634,849

Sailing ships entered from Foreign ports show a decrease of 92 in number, but an increase of 7,330 in tonnage. Steamers, 92 in number, of 92,110 tons, show a decrease both in number and tonnage. Sailing ships cleared to Foreign ports show a decrease of 11 vessels, but an increase in 46,511 tons.

Although the number of sailing vessels from British ports in other Presidencies is greater by 76, there is a decrease in their burthen by 8,045 tons. The number of steamers is less by 59, and the burthen by 53,321 tons.

Sailing ships cleared show a decrease of 161 vessels and 32,330 tons, and steamers of 72 vessels and 58,036 tons.

The number of sailing vessels entered from *British ports within the Presidency* was 1,056 fewer than last year, with a decrease of 35,739 tons; while steamers, though 25 less in number, exhibit an increase of 1,205 tons. Vessels cleared to these ports show a decrease of 368 in sailing ships and 21,552 tons in burthen.

FOREIGN INDIAN PORTS.

Sailing ships entering from Foreign Indian ports decreased 527 in number, as well as in 55,034 tons burthen; but steamers show an increase of 9 vessels and 19,835 tons. Sailing vessels clearing to these ports show a decrease of 454 in number, but an increase of 153 tons, and steamers an increase of 24 in number, and 24,565 in burthen.

General.

The exports of cotton (raw) from the whole of British India during the year to Foreign external ports are given in Appendix, IV—D (8). From this statement it will be seen that the aggregate quantity exported from India during 1878-79 was 2,966,060 cwts., which, when compared with last year's figures, exhibits a decrease of 493,017 cwts. The total quantity exported during the year from the Bombay Presidency amounted to 2,087,464 cwts. It is worthy of notice that the exports of cotton from this Presidency to the United Kingdom during the last five years have decreased, while its exports to the Continent of Europe have proportionately increased. The figures for this year, however, show, when thus considered, a slight improvement.

Balance of Trade.

In private merchandise and Government stores there has been in value an excess of exports (including re-exports) over imports of 6½ crores of rupees. From the subjoined statement it will be seen that in value the imports of treasure have exceeded the re-exports by nearly 2 crores of rupees. :—

YEAR.	Excess in Value of Exports and Re-exports over Imports for all Government Stores and Private Merchandise.	Excess in Value of Imports over Re-exports for Treasure only.	Net Excess Value of Exports over Imports.
1870-71 ...	11½ millions.	2 millions.	9½ millions.
1871-72 ...	11½ "	5½ "	6½ "
1872-73 ...	8 "	1½ "	6½ "
1873-74 ...	8 "	2½ "	5½ "
1874-75 ...	10½ "	3½ "	7 "
1875-76 ...	6½ "	2½ "	4½ "
1876-77 ...	9½ "	4½ "	4½ "
1877-78 ...	6½ "	10 "	*3½ "
1878-79 ...	6½ "	1½ "	4½ "

* Imports over exports.

From the above statement it is observable that the balance of trade during the year under review is as very similar to what was recorded for the year 1875-76.

General summary.

The total trade of the whole Presidency (excluding the Province of Sind) both imports and exports, (inclusive of re-exports,) Foreign as well as coasting, is summarized in the following statement :—

		1877-78	1878-79	Increase in 1878-79	Decrease in 1878-79
		Total.	Total.		
		1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS					
Foreign Trade ...	Private Trade ...	14,07,61,248	12,65,46,079	....	59,15,169
	Government Stores ...	95,86,024	57,11,015	....	38,75,009
	Private Treasure ...	11,95,97,164	4,85,74,636	....	7,10,22,528
	Government Treasure ...	.....	.....	....	.....
Total Rs. ...		26,99,44,436	18,91,31,729	....	8,08,12,707
Coasting Trade ...	British Ports in other Presidencies } Private Trade ...	4,28,37,081	3,47,74,064	....	80,62,017
	Government Stores ...	1,20,198	16,423	....	1,03,775
	Private Treasure ...	1,08,268	85,162	....	23,104
	Government Treasure ...	.....	.....	....	.....
British Ports within the Presidency.	Private Trade ...	5,84,33,487	5,40,71,549	....	68,61,918
	Government Stores ...	3,35,670	2,34,360	....	1,01,310
	Private Treasure ...	54,69,831	84,96,140	29,269	....
	Government Treasure ...	26,66,475	28,38,506	1,71,031	....
Foreign Indian Ports ...	Private Trade ...	84,36,511	82,40,537	....	1,95,974
	Government Stores ...	.....	956	956	....
	Private Treasure ...	17,99,452	84,06,687	16,07,235	....
Total Rs. ...		12,62,61,961	10,63,46,669	....	1,99,05,292
Total of Foreign and Coasting Trade ...	Private Trade ...	25,65,18,807	22,89,41,814	....	2,75,76,993
	Government Stores ...	1,00,41,892	59,61,654	....	40,79,238
	Private Treasure ...	12,69,69,718	87,78,625	....	3,82,07,093
	Government Treasure ...	26,66,475	28,38,506	1,71,031	....
Grand Total Imports, Rs. ...		39,61,66,397	30,54,78,399	....	10,07,17,998
EXPORTS, INCLUDING RE-EXPORTS.					
Foreign Trade ...	Private Trade ...	22,09,53,825	18,99,07,489	....	3,10,46,336
	Government Stores ...	1,13,130	2,40,729	1,27,599	....
	Private Treasure ...	1,78,10,089	3,07,97,155	1,29,87,116	....
	Government Treasure ...	4,80,000	5,23,080	43,080	....
Total Rs. ...		22,93,36,924	22,14,68,453	....	1,78,68,471
Coasting Trade ...	British Ports in other Presidencies } Private Trade ...	3,68,70,977	2,53,74,973	....	84,96,004
	Government Stores ...	5,98,600	9,16,667	3,18,067	....
	Private Treasure ...	18,68,389	10,14,801	....	8,53,588
	Government Treasure ...	12,33,000	40,50,000	27,67,000	....
British Ports within the Presidency.	Private Trade ...	6,18,36,369	4,95,36,229	....	23,00,040
	Government Stores ...	2,12,820	1,35,256	....	1,87,571
	Private Treasure ...	54,24,016	47,07,508	....	6,66,510
	Government Treasure ...	17,47,087	6,74,914	....	10,72,173
Foreign Indian Ports ...	Private Trade ...	1,12,53,900	1,30,44,389	17,90,489	....
	Government Stores ...	4,817	4,811	....	406
	Private Treasure ...	6,10,548	2,60,301	....	3,41,247
Total Rs. ...		12,38,69,904	11,97,82,846	....	41,07,058
Total of Foreign and Coasting Trade ...	Private Trade ...	33,29,74,031	29,78,54,900	....	3,51,19,131
	Government Stores ...	10,30,672	12,99,562	2,68,890	....
	Private Treasure ...	2,67,22,957	2,68,48,763	1,11,35,806	....
	Government Treasure ...	24,90,487	83,47,904	58,57,417	....
Grand Total, Exports Rs. ...		36,32,28,067	34,12,51,209	....	2,19,76,858
Total of Imports and Ex- ports ...	Private Trade ...	59,94,93,158	52,67,96,704	....	6,26,96,454
	Government Stores ...	1,10,81,765	73,62,216	....	38,19,549
	Private Treasure ...	18,26,92,670	8,45,84,398	....	9,81,08,272
	Government Treasure ...	61,86,812	80,88,300	19,01,488	....
Grand Total Rs. ...		79,94,54,405	68,67,29,608	....	11,26,24,797

PRODUCTION
AND DISTRIBUTION.

The entire trade of the year, both private and Government, shows, in comparison with last year, a falling off of more than 12 crores of rupees. About five-sixths of the decrease is in the import trade and one-sixth in the export trade. Foreign and coasting trade imports, including Government treasure and stores and private treasure, show net decreases of upwards of 8 and nearly 2 crores of rupees, respectively.

IMPORTS.

Foreign trade. Private merchandise has decreased by upwards of 59½ lakhs and Government stores by 38½ lakhs of rupees.

Coasting trade. Private merchandise from British ports in other Presidencies and within the Presidency and from Foreign Indian ports exhibit decreases of 8,093 and 42 lakhs of rupees respectively.

Government stores from British ports both in other Presidencies and within the Presidency have fallen off; while from Foreign Indian ports there having been no imports last year, this year's, amounting in value to Rs. 956, represent the increase. Foreign and coasting export trade, including Government treasure and stores and private treasure, exhibit net decreases of more than 1½ crores and 41 lakhs of rupees respectively.

EXPORTS.

Foreign trade. Private merchandise has decreased by upwards of 3 crores of rupees and Government stores mark an increase of more than one crore of rupees in value. In coasting trade to British ports in other Presidencies and within the Presidency, decreases of about 35 and 24 lakhs of rupees respectively are recorded, but in those to Foreign Indian ports an increase of nearly 18 lakhs of rupees is shown. Government stores sent to British ports in other Presidencies indicate an improvement of 3½ lakhs of rupees, but to British ports within the Presidency and to Foreign Indian ports a total decrease of nearly 1½ lakhs of rupees is apparent; only Rs. 406 of this, however, are on account of Foreign Indian ports.

Treasure.

Foreign trade. Private treasure shows the large falling off of more than 7 crores of rupees. On Government account none has been imported during the last two years.

Coasting trade. Private treasure from British ports within the Presidency was imported to the extent of Rs. 29,309 over the amount of last year, and from Foreign Indian ports the increase was Rs. 18,07,235, but from British ports in other Presidencies a decrease of Rs. 48,104 in importation is recorded. Government treasure is only imported from British ports within the Presidency. In this there is an increase of Rs. 1,71,831

Foreign trade. Shows an increase of Rs. 1,29,87,116 in private treasure, and of Rs. 63,080 in Government treasure.

Coasting trade. Private treasure shows a general decline to all ports. Government treasure to British ports in other Presidencies exhibits an increase of Rs. 27,67,000, but to British ports within the Presi-

dency a decrease of Rs. 10,72,123. No Government treasure has been sent to Foreign Indian ports during the last two years.

According to the statistical returns the gross amount collected on imports and exports (excluding salt) at ports in the Bombay Presidency, during the year 1878-79, was Rs. 58,98,404, which, when compared with last year's figures, shows a decrease of Rs. 3,81,753.

Customs
Duty.

The figures given in the margin show the import and export duty recorded during the last two years. The decrease in import duty may be accounted for partly by the issue, in March 1878, of orders by the Government of India under which import duties till then leviable on certain goods were abolished, and partly by the decline in the importations of cotton twist, piece-goods, wines and liqueurs, copper, provisions and silk. The increase in the export duty is principally due to larger exports of rice.

<i>Imports.</i>	
1877-78 ...	Ra. 61,40,653
1878-79 ...	„ 56,73,609
Decrease, Ra. 4,67,044	

<i>Exports.</i>	
1877-78 ...	Ra. 1,39,504
1878-79 ..	„ 2,24,796
Increase, Ra. 85,291	

decrease in import duty may be accounted for partly by the issue, in March 1878, of orders by the Government of India under which import duties till then leviable on certain goods were abolished, and partly by the decline in the importations of cotton twist, piece-goods, wines and liqueurs, copper, provisions and silk. The increase in the export duty is principally due to larger exports of rice.

Shipping.

Laden steamers entered at ports in the Bombay Presidency exhibit a decrease of 83 vessels and 84,862 tons; and sailing ships, though 27 less in number, show an increase in burthen of 5,592 tons. Steamers in ballast are less by 9 vessels and 7,248 tons, but sailing ships are more by 10 vessels and 3,336 tons.

Entries
from Foreign
ports.

Laden steamers are less by 52 vessels and 56,521 tons, and sailing ships 83 vessels and 46,609 tons. Steamers in ballast are less by 4 vessels and 229 tons, but sailing ships are more by 68 vessels and 92,457 tons.

Clearances
to Foreign
ports.

Laden vessels, both steam and sailing, exhibit a decrease of 377 vessels and 75,539 tons, and those in ballast an increase of 76 vessels and 11,549 tons.

Entries
from British
ports in other
Presidencies.

Laden vessels (steam and sailing) show a decrease of 254 vessels in number, but an increase of 6,613 tons in burthen. Vessels in ballast show a decrease of 361 vessels and 81,100 tons.

Clearances
to British
ports in other
Presidencies.

Laden vessels (steam and sailing) are less by 3,370 vessels and 45,028 tons, and vessels in ballast are more by 744 in number, though there is a decrease in tonnage of 11,995 tons.

Entries
from British
ports within
the Presi-
dency.

Laden vessels (steam and sailing) are less by 2,126 vessels and 32,234 tons; and vessels in ballast, though more by 502 in number, show a decrease of 27,781 tons in burthen.

Clearances
to British
ports within
the Presi-
dency.

Laden vessels (steam and sailing) are less by 629 vessels and 8,571 tons; and those in ballast, though less by 32 vessels in number, show an increase of 7,464 tons in burthen.

Entries
from Foreign
Indian ports.

Laden vessels (steam and sailing) are more by 11 vessels and 9,066 tons, and those in ballast less by 913 in number and more by 6,168 tons in burthen.

Clearances
to Foreign
Indian ports.

(2.)—SIND PORTS.

The total value of the whole sea-borne trade of the Province of Sind for 1878-79, inclusive of Government stores and treasure, amounted to Rs. 5,83,27,652 against Rs. 6,05,00,155 in 1877-78, viz. :—

	Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
	Ra.		Ra.		Ra.	
1877-78	3,05,84,484	2,99,15,671	6,05,00,155			
1878-79	3,97,83,131	1,90,44,521	5,88,27,652			

or, excluding from the above figures the value of Government stores and treasure :—

	Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
	Ra.		Ra.		Ra.	
1877-78	2,52,88,268	2,96,17,416	5,49,05,684			
1878-79	2,01,09,279	1,84,83,756	3,85,93,035			

Thus exhibiting a falling off of Rs. 1,63,12,649 in the whole value of the trade of the Province, as detailed in the following statement :—

	1877-78.			1878-79.			Increase or Decrease in 1878-79.
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	
Imports.							
Foreign	89,01,607	9,750	89,11,357	63,46,873	31,100	63,77,973	+14,66,616
Coasting	1,75,37,547	30,39,264	2,13,76,811	1,43,43,966	3,87,361	1,47,31,366	-66,45,606
Total	2,64,39,154	40,49,114	3,04,88,268	1,96,90,839	4,18,461	2,01,09,279	-61,78,990
Exports.							
Foreign	1,64,64,573	1,74,628	1,66,39,199	97,15,392	3,16,301	1,00,31,693	-66,07,595
Coasting	1,29,56,918	22,300	1,29,79,218	83,27,028	1,25,135	84,52,153	-45,26,065
Total	2,94,21,491	1,96,928	2,96,17,419	1,80,42,330	4,41,436	1,84,83,756	-1,11,33,660
Grand Total of Imports and Exports.	5,60,59,645	40,46,039	6,01,05,684	3,77,33,169	8,60,877	3,85,93,035	-1,63,12,649

Government transactions.

The following table shows the value of imports and exports of Government stores and treasure for the years 1877-78 and 1878-79 :—

	1877-78.			1878-79.			Increase or Decrease in 1878-79.
	Stores.	Treasure.	Total.	Stores.	Treasure.	Total.	
Imports.							
Foreign	27,47,494	..	27,47,494	14,40,815	..	14,40,815	-13,66,679
Coasting	9,63,723	15,83,000	25,46,723	10,63,037	1,71,70,000	1,82,33,037	+1,56,54,316
Total	37,11,217	15,83,000	52,94,217	25,03,852	1,71,70,000	1,96,73,852	-1,48,77,566
Exports.							
Foreign	31,338	96,000	1,19,338	31,041	3,43,750	3,74,791	+2,54,553
Coasting	1,78,317	..	1,78,317	1,55,974	..	1,55,974	-7,657
Total	1,90,655	96,000	2,86,655	2,17,015	3,43,750	5,60,765	-2,62,510
Grand Total of Imports and Exports.	39,12,872	16,81,800	55,94,472	27,20,867	1,75,13,750	2,02,34,617	-1,46,40,168

The value of imports of Government stores and treasure from Foreign ports declined by Rs. 13,06,679; imports coastwise, on the other hand, increased by Rs. 1,56,84,315, or above one crore and half of rupees, in consequence of transactions in connection with the Afghan war.

Exports of treasure on Government account to Foreign ports increased by Rs. 2,45,150, the greater part being sent to Sonmiáni.

The total value of imports of Foreign merchandise in 1878-79 shows, as compared with 1877-78, an increase of Rs. 14,45,266 chiefly in the articles named marginally.

Apparel.
Coal.
Cotton twist and yarn.
Glassware.
Hardware.
Machinery and millwork.

Metals.
Provisions.
Railway materials.
Sugar.
Tobacco.
Woollen goods.

Foreign trade.
Imports.

The value of exports of merchandise to Foreign countries has declined from Rs. 1,64,64,573 to Rs. 97,15,302, a falling off of Rs. 67,49,271, most of which took place in the exports of the articles marginally specified.

Raw Cotton. | Rape-seed.
Wheat. | Gingelly-seed.

Exports.

The value of imports coastwise, mostly from Bombay, fell from Rs. 1,75,37,547 in 1877-78 to Rs. 1,43,43,955 in 1878-79, a decrease of Rs. 31,93,592, or 22.26 per cent, principally in cotton piece-goods, metals, spices, timbers rough and squared. Treasure also declined from Rs. 38,39,364 to 3,87,351, owing to less imports from Bombay.

Coasting
trade.
Imports.

Exports coastwise in merchandise also declined by Rs. 46,28,890, while treasure, on the other hand, increased by Rs. 1,02,825; the decline in merchandise was in grain and pulse, seeds and raw wool.

Exports.

The import Foreign trade in merchandise is carried on principally with the United Kingdom, Turkey in Asia (Bassora), Arabia, Persia, and the Mekrán Coast, and is distributed as shown in the margin.

Trading
countries.

	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Ra.	Ra.
United Kingdom	31,64,663	29,51,244
Turkey in Asia (Bassora) ..	4,60,996	11,03,641
Arabia	1,02,641	1,70,263
Persia	5,34,404	5,76,021
Mekrán Coast (including Sonmiáni)	4,47,685	3,93,618

From other countries in Europe, i.e., France, Italy and Austria the imports being this year unimportant, need no special mention in this Report.

The value of re-exports of Foreign merchandise to Foreign ports has risen from Rs. 1,65,076 in 1877-78 to Rs. 2,66,071 in 1878-79, showing an increase of Rs. 1,00,995, due mostly to increased re-exports of Foreign coloured piece-goods and sugar to Mekrán and Sonmiáni.

Exports of Indian produce to Foreign countries declined from Rs. 1,62,99,497 in 1877-78 to Rs. 94,49,231 in 1878-79, or 42.02 per cent, principally in wheat (Rs. 31,92,410), rape-seed

(Rs. 26,13,349), and cotton, raw (Rs. 8,93,511). The value of this description of produce exported to the United Kingdom was Rs. 59,79,584; to France, Rs. 9,12,696; Italy, Rs. 9,66,762; China, Rs. 7,34,749; Persia, Rs. 2,63,832; and other countries, Rs. 5,18,821.

The principal fluctuations in the trade with the different countries took place as below :—

United Kingdom.—There was a considerable increase in the imports of machinery and railway plant, wrought-iron and provisions. Those of cotton declined slightly, and those of liquor considerably. The decrease in exports of wheat, rape-seed and indigo more than counterbalanced the increased value of those of raw cotton, hides and skins.

With *Austria* the trade has been small, the only item calling for remark being raw cotton, which was exported this year, but not last.

With *France* the trade shows a large decrease in exports of oil-seeds, and a lesser one in hides and skins; whilst the imports from this country, consisting almost entirely in liquors, slightly improved.

The chief articles of import from *Italy* are corks and liquors. The latter fell off slightly. Exports showed a great improvement, especially in oil-seeds, raw cotton, hides and skins.

The import trade from *Arabia* rose from Rs. 1,02,641 to Rs. 1,70,262, chiefly in dates from Muscat and Masua; exports slightly decreased. Trade with *Persia*, as regards both imports and exports, showed an upward tendency. The import trade consists chiefly in grain with Bushire and Bandar Abbas. Exports of indigo and jute increased.

The exports of raw cotton to *China*, of which the chief trade with that country consists, fell off by nearly three-fourths.

The trade with *Turkey in Asia* is carried on chiefly with Bassora and Bâghdâd, and shows an increase in imports of dates and grain, whilst the exports fell off as regards indigo and oil-seeds.

Imports from *Mekrán and Sonmiâni* show a decrease under grain, pulse and oil-seed, but those of ghee increased. The exports of cotton piece-goods and rice show a considerable increase.

The trade of this Province with other Foreign ports was comparatively small, and calls for no special remark.

Articles imported.

> Considering now the articles or produce in which, as mentioned in a former paragraph, the fluctuations have been most marked, the following are those requiring notice :—

Apparel is imported chiefly from Bombay or the United Kingdom. The Foreign imports show an increase, and those from the coast slightly declined.

Coal was imported in larger quantities than last year from the United Kingdom, whilst the imports from Bombay were small.

The trade in *cotton twist and yarn* showed considerable variations. The imports from Bombay, owing to commercial failures there, as well as at Kurrachee, declined; whilst supplies were obtained from the United Kingdom direct, none having been so ordered in the previous year.

Importations of *cotton piece-goods* shows falling off of Rs. 1,33,213 in those from Foreign ports, and of Rs. 19,14,165 in those from Bombay. Importations from the coast of native manufactures fell off less than those of European goods.

Owing to the lateness of the harvest in this Province, and the demand for food-grains for the Afghan Expedition, the imports of grain and pulse increased more than fourfold, especially from the Persian Gulf and Bassora.

Liquors show a falling off from last year, when the import trade was exceptionally brisk. The decrease was specially apparent in ale, wine and spirits.

The demand for *machinery and millwork* for the Lahore water-scheme raised the importations of these articles nearly threefold.

Under the head *metals* there was an increase in copper, iron, steel and zinc, the three last being imported direct from the United Kingdom.

The extended use of *kerosine oil* by municipalities, as well as private persons, has tended to swell the importations of this article considerably.

Under the head of *provisions* come dates, other fruits and vegetables, the imports of which show a very small decrease, and other sorts of provisions, which were imported in far larger quantities this year than last. Dates constitute the bulk of the articles coming under the first heading, and what are called "oilman's stores" from Europe are included under the second.

The construction of the Indus Valley State Railway and a demand by the Sind, Panjáb and Delhi Line for fresh stock, gave an impulse to the importation of *railway plant and rolling stock* from Europe and Bombay.

Sugar, consisting chiefly of imports from Bombay, of Bengal and Mauritius samples, shows a steady increase.

Rape-seed was imported in smaller quantities than last year, owing to the partial failure of crop in Sonmiani and the Mekran districts.

Importations of *silk*, both raw and manufactured, fell off to a large extent; the demand, however, showed symptoms of revival towards the close of the season.

The *spice* trade, which is carried on chiefly with Bombay, showed a decline, especially in betel-nut, cloves and pepper; whilst that in *tea* showed a considerable increase both in quantity and value. Tobacco, also, was imported both from Bombay and the United Kingdom in much larger quantities than in 1877-78.

The decrease in demand for *timber* on the State Railway caused a decline in the imports of timber to the amount of nearly 8 lakhs of rupees.

The trade in *raw wool* is one of considerable importance to this Province. This article is imported from Persia and the Mekrán coast. The importations from the former country declined from Rs. 1,72,690 to Rs. 1,00,579; but those from the Mekrán coast rose from Rs. 1,61,703 to Rs. 1,79,252. The total trade fell off by Rs. 45,737.

Woollen manufactures, consisting chiefly of piece-goods from the United Kingdom and Bombay, were imported to a somewhat larger amount and value than last year.

Export Trade.

The re-exports of Foreign merchandise and exports of Indian produce and manufacture show a material decline, the total figures being—

1877-78	....	...	...	...	Rs. 2,94,20,491
1878-79	....	....	....	....	„ 1,80,42,330

or a decrease of 38·67 per cent; the results of fluctuations which are detailed below, as far as the chief articles of export are concerned:—

Horses from Afghánistán and Biluchistán were exported, for remounts or the use of Native Chiefs, in larger numbers than in 1877-78.

There was a decline in *raw cotton* to the value of Rs. 6,05,517, or more than 17 per cent, the falling off being in shipments to China, whilst those to Bombay and European ports increased.

Manufactured cotton goods were exported in larger quantities, especially to Mekrán and Sonmiáni. The exports to coast ports fell off. The demand for cotton goods is met almost entirely by imports from Bombay, and the increase in the exports is found wholly in country goods.

Exports of grain and pulse show a great falling off in value as exhibited in the marginal figures. This was due to (1) failure of crops in the Province from want of sufficient inundation at the proper season, and from unseasonable rainfall; (2) to high prices prevailing; (3) to grain, which, under ordinary circumstances, would have found its way down to the port of Kurrachee from the Panjáb for export, being bought up by Government to supply the troops in Afghánistán.

Exports of *hides and skins* increased almost twofold in value, or from over 6½ lakhs to over 11½ lakhs. This result is due to mortality amongst cattle throughout the Province, as mentioned in a former paragraph of this Report.

There was a decrease to a small extent in export of *oils*, owing to a short crop of the seeds from which oil is extracted in this Province.

Provisions show an increase in the value of exports under both heads, viz., "fruits and vegetables, &c.," and "other sorts of provisions," more especially in the latter, owing to a large supply of ghee being prepared, the abundance of forage in some parts having contributed to this result.

Seeds.—The value of exports fell from Rs. 57,26,500 in 1877-78 to Rs. 21,77,219 in 1878-79, or less than half, owing to failure of crops.

The exports of *raw wool* fell off in consequence of a smaller quantity being brought from Afghanistan and Biluchistan, and also because the demand in Bombay for the English market was weaker than in 1877-78.

Shipping.

The following statement exhibits the total number and tonnage of steamers and sailing vessels which entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast, from and to Foreign and coasting ports, during the past two years 1877-78 and 1878-79:—

	FOREIGN TRADE.				COASTING TRADE.				TOTAL FOREIGN AND COASTING TRADE.				
	With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	
<i>Entered.</i>													
In 1877-78	{ Steam ..	79	67,121	11	11,798	116	68,202	11	9,078	186	180,428	22	30,859
	{ Sailing ..	271	35,336	3	511	1,638	17,519	1,032	40,884	1,899	104,154	1,035	41,365
In 1878-79	{ Steam ..	88	80,068	3	397	128	79,195	3	3,062	218	159,382	5	3,353
	{ Sailing ..	248	38,045	90	1,311	1,238	85,960	841	18,631	1,476	79,036	861	19,643
<i>Cleared.</i>													
In 1877-78	{ Steam ..	100	91,699	..	..	118	80,418	3	2,963	218	152,117	3	2,963
	{ Sailing ..	198	30,488	13	4,076	2,360	104,423	338	21,485	2,543	124,911	412	35,561
In 1878-79	{ Steam ..	95	87,274	3	2,941	117	67,573	4	3,659	212	154,817	7	6,603
	{ Sailing ..	193	18,327	80	5,912	1,616	67,170	360	10,546	1,700	82,497	320	16,456
<i>Total Entered and Cleared.</i>													
In 1877-78	.. .. .	649	308,644	87	16,373	4,313	308,962	1,384	74,408	4,553	511,606	1,471	90,773
In 1878-79	.. .. .	618	308,743	86	10,466	2,994	269,919	868	43,898	2,612	478,661	808	46,368

From the foregoing table it will be seen that there is a falling away in the amount of shipping. The entrances of steamers from Foreign ports show an increase both as regards number and tonnage, and this is due to the B. I. S. N. Company running fortnightly steamers to London. The increase in the number of vessels clearing in ballast is due to the decline in the export trade for want of produce, so that masters of vessels could not always procure cargoes.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of steamers Suez Canal which entered and cleared *via* the Suez Canal during the past two years:—

	Entered.		Cleared.			
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.		
1877-78	29	31,220	.. .. .	45	49,071
1878-79	27	29,438	.. .. .	30	33,511

Subordinate Ports.

The total value of the trade at the two smaller ports of the Province is shown in the marginal table. The trade consists chiefly in exports of agricultural produce, especially rice, to the coast of Cutch and Káthiáwár. These ports have been injuriously affected by the opening of the railway, which diverts part of the traffic from the river.

Port.	Value of Trade.	Amount of Duty levied.
	Rs.	Rs.
Keti ...	10,38,990	16,757
Sirganda...	1,40,326	3,030
Total ...	11,80,316	19,787

(3).—ADEN.

The trade at this Port consists chiefly of merchandise passing to and from other countries, the Settlement itself producing and consuming little. The total value of the sea import and export trade during the year was Rs. 2,93,06,130, showing, as compared with that of 1877-78, a decrease under both heads, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 5,72,868.

Imports.

The value of the private imports by sea, including treasure, was Rs. 1,67,15,467, or less than those of last year by Rs. 1,49,815. The variations in the transactions with different countries are shown below :—

COUNTRY.	Total Value Imports.	Total Value Imports.	1878-79.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.	Increase	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	27,92,013	27,81,415	...	10,598
Austria ...	4,22,843	2,48,135	...	1,74,708
France ...	2,07,812	2,15,520	7,708	...
Italy ...	48,444	56,612	8,168	...
Other countries in Europe	46,337	33,317	...	13,020
Abyssinia ...	3,94,780	3,92,895	...	1,885
East Coast of Africa ...	16,51,252	14,13,069	...	2,38,183
Zanzibar ...	14,96,068	4,79,947	...	10,16,121
Egypt ...	3,50,690	3,53,392	2,772	...
Mauritius ...	1,48,137	2,89,739	1,21,602	...
United States of America	6,46,218	8,37,277	1,91,059	...
Arabia ...	38,05,061	44,06,384	1,01,303	...
Hongkong ...	41,004	29,899	...	11,105
Persia ...	2,55,098	2,78,762	23,660	...
Straits Settlements ...	3,96,400	4,84,872	88,472	...
Other countries in Asia	6,172	22,600	16,428	...
Bombay ...	35,36,467	37,50,802	2,14,335	...
Kurrachee ...	4,000	1,024	...	2,976
Malabar Coast ...	99,831	78,065	...	21,866
Madras ...	4,200	115	...	4,085
Calcutta ...	3,68,723	4,22,961	54,238	...
Cutch and Káthiáwár...	1,43,687	1,58,665	14,978	...
Total ...	1,68,65,282	1,67,15,467	13,44,732	14,94,547

It will be noticed that there is an improvement in the trade with France, Italy, Egypt, Mauritius, United States, Arabia,

Persia, Straits Settlements, Bombay, Calcutta, Cutch and Káthiáwár.

The falling off is chiefly apparent in the dealings with the United Kingdom, Austria, Abyssinia, the East Coast of Africa, Zanzibar, China, Kurrachee and the Malabár ports.

The increase of imports from *France* and *Italy* was slight, and lay chiefly in apparel, hardware, spirits, lead and sugar in the one case, and in beads, glass, amber and flour in the other. There was a decrease as regards treasure in both countries. The increase in *Egyptian* trade was slight, and calls for no remark. That in *American* imports amounted to Rs. 1,91,059, chiefly in cotton piece-goods, clocks and kerosine oil.

The imports from the *Mauritius*, consisting chiefly of rum, oil, cocoanut, sugar and treasure increased by Rs. 1,21,602, and that from *Arabia* by Rs. 1,01,303 in raw and clean coffee, date, drugs, hides, wool and other articles; whilst there was a decrease as regards skins, feathers, ivory, seeds, grain and treasure. From *Bombay*, apparel, piece-goods, both grey, country, and American, show an increase, as do oil-seeds, raw silk, timber, grain and treasure; but there was a falling off in the importations of jute, cotton piece-goods in pairs and dozens, provisions, silk piece-goods and oils. The net increase, however, amounted to Rs. 2,14,335. The increase of Rs. 54,238 from *Calcutta* was chiefly in rice and spices, and that of Rs. 14,978 from the *Gujarát* coast in dyed cotton piece-goods. There was a net decrease to a small amount in imports from the United Kingdom; but the importation of cotton twist, grey cotton piece-goods, white or bleached cottons, metals and treasure largely fell off, and was partially counter-balanced by larger dealings in coal, ale, beer, spirits, wines, machinery and oilman's stores. *Austria* sent less goods by Rs. 1,74,708 in value, chiefly cotton-twist, ale, flour and treasure. The large decrease in imports from *Zanzibar* lay principally in ivory (5½ lakhs of rupees), spices, rafters, and timber. The decrease in goods received from the *East Coast of Africa* arose simply from the large amount of cargo saved last year from the two wrecks of the "Cashmere" and "Meikong". The variations in trade with European countries, not specially named above, took place chiefly in treasure transactions.

As regards the articles themselves, without reference to the countries from which they were imported, the returns show an increase in the amount of coal, coffee, cotton twist, feathers, fruits, gum (copál), liquors, shells, and sugar (*Mauritius*). The importations of cotton piece-goods show an increase in quantity, but a decrease in value, owing to a general fall in prices in England. The demand for grain and pulse having fallen off in *Bombay*, fewer consignments were shipped from the Red Sea ports. The large falling off in ivory from *Zanzibar* is attributable to over-trading in the previous year, and the losses consequent thereon.

The import trade with *Berbera* shows a considerable falling off in most articles, especially in small cattle, skins, and raw hides. The increased demand for feathers in the European markets cause

*Berbera and
Zailah trade.*

slightly larger importations of this article to be undertaken. The trade with Zailah and other north-east African ports fell off by Rs. 2,22,146, chiefly in treasure imports. Exports were tolerably steady.

Exports.

The total value of the private export trade by sea was Rs. 1,25,90,663, or Rs. 4,23,053 below the amount registered last year :—

COUNTRY.	TOTAL EXPORT VALUE.		1878-79.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	17,94,123	13,24,679	...	4,69,444
Austria	5,58,419	6,56,710	98,291	...
France	17,60,160	21,00,728	3,40,566	...
Holland	4,340	.....	...	4,340
Italy	61,668	52,933	...	8,735
Other countries in Europe	20,200	13,156	...	7,044
Abyssinia	4,41,289	3,10,286	...	1,31,003
East Coast of Africa	11,79,167	12,04,204	25,037	...
Zanzibar	6,79,672	3,21,902	...	3,57,770
Egypt	1,53,265	1,65,045	11,780	...
Mauritius	60,910	2,10,985	1,50,075	...
United States of America	5,75,232	13,20,528	7,45,296	...
Arabia and Muskat	32,92,321	33,01,982	9,661	...
Other countries in Asia	3,372	7,892	4,520	...
China (Hongkong)	39,139	31,209	...	7,930
Japan	650	2,120	1,470	...
Persia	52,116	1,00,325	48,209	...
Straits Settlements	76,725	81,524	4,799	...
Bombay	21,85,476	12,96,206	...	8,89,271
Calcutta	460	11,913	11,453	...
Madras ... ..	...	...	...	...
Java	2,312	1,912	...	400
Cutch	72,418	58,801	...	13,617
Kurrachee	280	15,624	15,344	...
Total ...	1,30,13,716	1,25,90,663	14,66,501	18,89,554

There were, however, as shown below, large increases in the exports of coffee, feathers and shells to *Austria*; of coffee, wax and gums to *France*; of treasure to the *Mauritius*. The exports of hides and coffee to the *United States* largely exceeded those of the year before, whilst the exports of skins fell off considerably. Mauritius sugar was for the first time exported to Kurrachee from this port, to the value of Rs. 15,624.

The exports to the *United Kingdom* fell off as regards ivory, gums, spices, skins, and treasure; whilst those of feathers, hides and shells increased in value. *Abyssinia* took considerably less cotton, both twist and piece-goods, and more American piece-goods, woollen manufacture and grain. Less treasure was sent to *Zanzibar* by more than 4 lakhs of rupees. With *Bombay*, exports of grain, pulse, silk, ivory, spices and treasure fell off largely; whilst those of raw cotton, American piece-goods, pearls, shell and gum improved.

Of the articles exported, coffee shows the largest increase, its value being greater than that of last year's exports by

Ra. 12,43,187. Sugar, gum and feathers show, next to this article, the greatest improvement. There has been a large falling off in both the amount and value of the exports of ivory, grain, spices, cotton twist, and skins. Treasure, also, was exported to the amount of Ra. 4,36,491, less than last year, especially to Zanzibar and Bombay. From the following table it will be seen that, with few exceptions, the imports vary directly as the exports, being adjusted, as stated in the beginning of this paragraph, according to the supply and demand of other countries, and but slightly affected by the local requirements and trade of the Settlement itself:—

INCREASE.		ARTICLE.	DECREASE.	
Imports.	Exports.		Imports.	Exports.
Value.	Value.		Value.	Value.
Ra.	Ra.		Ra.	Ra.
8,94,474	12,51,758	Coffee ... ..	...	...
43,079	12,223	Cotton, raw ... ..	...	...
...	...	Do. twist	1,21,769	1,15,223
...	...	Do. piece-goods	72,001	70,360
40,225	80,659	Feathers ... ..	...	...
89,451	...	Fruits and vegetables (dates) ... ..	...	5,968
...	...	Grain and pulse	1,50,981	2,21,367
71,280	71,830	Gums and resins ... ..	...	...
4,075	...	Hides ... ..	...	4,326
...	...	Skins	62,499	1,83,322
73,746	...	Liquors ... ..	...	...
...	...	Ivory	4,67,850	4,76,725
2,522	...	Metals, wrought ... ..	...	16,684
...	...	Do. unwrought	16,306	2,679
63,266	53,319	Provisions and Oilman's stores ... ..	...	...
...	3,822	Seeds	54,430	...
32,138	36,474	Shells, mother-o'-pearl ... ..	...	...
...	...	Silk, raw	25,173	38,580
...	...	Do. piece-goods	80,185	45,394
...	...	Spices	4,23,128	3,38,099
97,963	94,659	Sugar ... ..	...	...
...	...	Tobacco	73,062	29,226
...	...	Treasure	3,73,653	4,36,491

The number of camel-loads that entered Aden from the districts of Yemen and other parts of the Arabian Peninsula was again less than in the preceding year, being 224,368 against 239,969 in 1877-78 and 256,895 in 1876-77. The following statement shows the number of loads of each of the articles of import brought in during the past two years:—

	In 1877-78.	In 1878-79.
Coffee	7,812	11,727
Fruits and vegetables	9,808	9,411
Fodder	69,908	60,283
Grain and pulse	22,486	29,302
Water	40,174	48,189
Wood and charcoal	73,490	59,271
Miscellaneous	7,301	6,185
Total	239,969	224,368

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This gives a daily average of 625 loads against 666 last year. In only two articles is there an increase, namely, coffee and grain. The estimated value of the import trade, however, was Rs. 26,72,454, or more than that of the year before by Rs. 5,37,313, whilst the export trade by these routes aggregated Rs. 1,09,330 over last year, being Rs. 11,54,498 against Rs. 10,45,168. The average values for the last five years are Rs. 20,93,877 and Rs. 10,08,650 respectively.

General
results.

Taking the trade of the Settlement as a whole, both by land and by sea, it amounts to Rs. 1,93,87,921 in imports and Rs. 1,37,45,162 in exports, or a total of Rs. 3,31,33,083 against Rs. 3,30,59,307 last year, and Rs. 3,32,39,325, the average of the quinquennium ending with the year under review.

Shipping.

The total number and burthen of merchant vessels which entered and cleared at the port of this Settlement during the year is shown in the following table, in which the figures for last year are also given, for purpose of comparison :—

DESCRIPTION.	1877-78.		1878-79.		In 1878-79, Increase or Decrease.		
	Num-ber.	Tonnage.	Num-ber.	Tonnage.	Num-ber.	Tonnage.	
Entered.	{ Steam ...	894	1,200,208	837	1,161,008	-57	-39,200
	{ Sailing ...	26	26,919	15	13,535	-11	-13,384
	{ Country Craft.	1,174	48,546	1,051	44,393	-123	-4,153
	Total ...	2,094	1,275,673	1,903	1,218,936	-191	-56,737
Cleared.	{ Steam ...	895	1,190,662	840	1,164,110	-55	-26,552
	{ Sailing ...	28	27,154	15	14,137	-13	-13,017
	{ Country Craft.	1,164	47,656	1,019	44,042	-145	-3,614
	Total ...	2,807	1,265,472	1,874	1,222,289	-213	-43,183

The decrease both in number and tonnage is general through- out all classes of vessels. The object with which 431 of the steamers touched, was to land cargo or passengers, whilst 326 called for coal only, and 28 for provisions and water. Of the sailing vessels, 8 brought rice from Bengal, 4 came with American cargoes, and 3 brought coal. Of the 852 Foreign vessels that entered, 639 were British, 199 Foreign, and 14 British Indian; the same proportions were preserved in the number of clearances. About 65.35 per cent of the steam vessels that touched were trading with India or British Burmah.

Public Works.

(FINANCE.)

The Budget grants for the year amounted to Rs. 78,83,541, Works. exclusive of establishments. The sum of Rs. 60,01,141 was assigned to the Roads and Buildings branch, and Rs. 18,32,400 to Irrigation. The total outlay was Rs. 69,51,547, of which Rs. 16,81,692 were spent in the Irrigation branch, and Rs. 52,69,855 in the other. The net saving, amounting to Rs. 8,81,994, occurred in both branches, the expenditure on roads and buildings having been Rs. 7,31,286 less than the estimate, and that on irrigation less by Rs. 1,50,708 than the sum mentioned above as having been entered in the Budget. In the former branch, out of a grant of Rs. 16,65,974 from Imperial funds, Rs. 2,75,541 were saved in consequence of restricted expenditure on Military Works, Civil Buildings and Miscellaneous Public Improvements. The grant for expenditure in England was comparatively little utilized, as the steam dredges and barges for the Kurrachee Harbour Works were not purchased during the year. In the Irrigation branch there was the large saving of Rs. 1,67,985 out of the grant for works, owing to the assignment for productive undertakings not having been fully utilized.

The Provincial grant for roads and buildings was Rs. 16,24,000, exclusive of establishment, and, out of this, Rs. 6,25,000 were retrenched under the orders of Government. Rs. 40,000, which are included in the excess expenditure of Rs. 1,60,545, represent merely an adjustment on account of the Sind road grant, which was unaccompanied by a corresponding grant from Provincial revenues, as the financial year had closed. The expenditure from contributions was Rs. 5,03,017, out of an estimate of Rs. 6,08,116, mostly from the Kolhápur, Point and Sachin States. The contributions towards irrigational expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,05,142.

The total outlay on establishments in both departments was Rs. 23,40,080, exclusive of Rs. 49,160, contributed in addition to the Budget provision in the Irrigational branch. The original estimate under this head was Rs. 22,04,793. The excess was chiefly in the Irrigational Department where no provision was made in the Budget for establishments on the Nira Canal under "Capital Ordinary Expenditure", whilst the charge had been disallowed under "Capital Productive". Debits to other funds under "Contributions" also fell short of the estimates in this Department. There was a slight excess in the case of Imperial expenditure on establishment in the Roads and Buildings branch, whilst a saving was effected under that head from the other funds assigned to that

Department. The percentage of the cost of establishment on the outlay in India was 33·73 in this branch, or 29·32, if expenditure from local and special funds be taken into consideration. In the Irrigation branch it rose to 36·37, owing to the large establishment employed on surveys.

Expenditure. The total expenditure in both branches is as follows :—*

SERVICE HEADS.	Roads and Bul- dings Branch.	Irrigation Branch.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original works	28,50,435	10,52,491	39,02,926
Repairs	23,67,229	9,28,504	32,95,733
Establishment	16,42,605	7,46,635	23,89,240
Profit and Loss	118	194	312
Tools and Plant	52,073	19,951	72,024
Total ...	69,12,460	27,47,775	96,60,235

	In 1877-78.	
	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial	41,58,704	61,30,354
Provincial	28,98,084	66,37,331
Local	18,20,694	21,15,298
Contributions	6,29,961	5,16,744
Grant-in-aid from Lo- cal Funds	1,52,792	70,831
Total Rs. ...	96,60,235	1,44,70,550

The funds for the above were provided from the sources and to the amounts shown marginally. The allotments of last year, appended for comparison, were exceptionally large on account of relief works and other famine expenditure undertaken in this Department.

Tolls.

The actual toll realizations amounted to Rs. 5,78,041, and the outlay set against it for repairs of provincial lines of road was Rs. 5,39,639. The surplus, together with that of last year, makes up a total balance of Rs. 86,137, which, with that held under deposits in the accounts of this Department, amount to a sum of Rs. 2,14,133 available for expenditure during the current year.

Local Funds.

A saving of over 5 lakhs was effected this year, of which 1½ lakhs is under Miscellaneous Public Improvements, a little over 1¼ lakhs under the head of Repairs, 1¼ lakhs under Communications, and Rs. 39,000 under Civil Buildings.

The expenditure debited to Local Loans and the Forest Department amounted to Rs. 2,10,492 and Rs. 22,502 respectively, as compared with Rs. 47,064 and Rs. 23,767 last year. In addition to the work done by the Public Works Department under the above two heads, the following expenditure was incurred and debited to deposits in the one case and miscellaneous transfers in the other :—

1. {	New Convent School, Belgaum	Rs. 3,441
	{ Additions to Nārāyan Jagannāth High School, Kurrachee..	4,542
		<u>7,983</u>

* Vide Table IV—E (1) in the Appendix.

				Rs.
2.	{	Scottish Orphanage, Máhím ... ..	...	10,000
		Cathedral High School, Bombay ... ..	...	10,000
		Salt Stations in Bassain and Sálsette ... ..	...	11,508
				Rs. 31,508

The irrigational works of this Presidency will be reviewed in their financial and revenue aspect elsewhere in this Report. It need only be mentioned here that the *direct* revenue realized in the Public Works Department from such works amounted to Rs. 2,30,928, exclusive of that due to and dependent on the works, but brought to account under Land Revenue, which amounted to Rs. 81,33,578.

A.—ROADS AND BUILDINGS BRANCH.

MILITARY AND NAVAL.

(Outlay Rs. 12,02,972.)

Two 10-inch rifled muzzle-loading guns were mounted on a plot of recently reclaimed land near Mahálakshmi in Bombay, with the necessary magazine, store and guard accommodation, for Rs. 23,645. At Malabár Point a change was made in the position of the sites for the 7-inch rifled breech-loading guns, and two 10-inch guns, similar to those at Mahálakshmi, were mounted. Other improvements in the foundation and drainage of the battery were also carried out, the whole costing Rs. 11,890. Quarters for lascars in attendance at this battery were also constructed at a cost of Rs. 2,061. The improvements at the Oyster Rock Battery in Bombay Harbour were carried out at a cost of Rs. 22,217, and consist of the substitution of accommodation for larger guns than those for which it is already provided; the approaches were also been strengthened and guarded, and shell ways and loading platforms completed. At Aden, Rs. 4,836 were spent on additions in the way of sheds and store-rooms at Rás Morbat, Rás Tarshain, Seera and West Cliff batteries. The top of Flint Island has also been levelled at a cost of Rs. 11,436 so as to admit of permanent fortification. (Fortifications. (Rs. 2,55,584.)

Two batteries were completed and a third begun for the defence of the Harbour of Kurrachee. One is situated on Manora Point, and contains four 9-inch rifled muzzle-loading guns, the second is nearly opposite the middle anchorage ground, and is armed with two guns similar to those in the first battery. The third battery is to contain three of these guns on the sea-face, and two 7-inch rifled breech-loading guns on each flank. The site finally selected for it is opposite the inner end of the harbour, nearly south-east of Koomári Pier. All three are to be provided with shell-rooms and lascars' accommodation. The cost of No. I and II was Rs. 77,931, and the expenditure on No. III, up to the end of the year, was Rs. 9,331. The three battery sites have been connected by means of a light railway, the material for which was purchased chiefly from the Indus Valley State line, along with a small quantity of rolling-stock, by means of which the mounting of the guns

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in the finished batteries was effected. This line, which was provided by the Harbour Works Department, has cost Rs. 61,002 up to date.

Cantonments.
(Rs. 88,097.)

Roads were completed at Steamer Point, Aden, connecting the Eastern Telegraph Company's buildings with the rest of the station, at a cost of Rs. 4,826. The other works under this grant will be mentioned below in connection with accommodation for troops.

Accommodation
for troops.
(Rs. 6,27,001.)

The total outlay was Rs. 6,27,001, of which Rs. 3,71,659 were for original works, and Rs. 2,55,342 for repairs. Rs. 5,12,335 were spent on accommodation for European troops, and Rs. 1,14,666 for that of the Native Army. The principal works carried out were the following:—

At *Aden* the European Infantry Barracks, Front Bay, were re-roofed at a cost of Rs. 14,028; Government Bungalow No. 6 was reconstructed for Rs. 2,806, and a Voluntary Workshop for the Artillery completed at a cost of Rs. 3,534. The Aden Troop Stables were also finished for Rs. 14,624. At *Baroda* a well was sunk, and additions made to the European Barracks, at a total cost of Rs. 12,518.

The family quarters (Block No. 3) in the Artillery Barracks at *Ahmedabad* were finished, as also was the new gun-shed begun in 1877-78. The stable and subsidiary buildings, the alterations in No. 18 Barrack, and the new Canteen were also completed. The new Dispense Magazine was begun, but progress was temporarily stopped by order of Government. Minor works on the two Infantry Barracks, and the armourers' shop for Native Infantry were finished, as also were the plunge-bath and skittle-shed.

At *Belgaum* the drains between the barracks and the out-houses have been finished. The hospital and guard-room at *Sirur*, with latrines and solitary cells, were carried out at a cost of Rs. 21,985.

The building of additional accommodation for European Infantry at *Ghorpari* was still in progress, six out of the nine barracks being ready, with their out-houses. The quarter-guard and cells have also been completed, and the old quarter-guard converted into quarters for 3 apprentices, hospital serjeant's quarters and infectious-disease ward. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,75,817. The soldiers' garden at this station has also been restored. At *Kirkee* new stables for the Royal Artillery, and at *Wanowri* a new armourers' shop for European Infantry has been constructed. The buildings at *Poona* for the Native Infantry, described last year, have been completed, with the exception of the hospital, for which funds were not available within the year. At *Kurrachee* the 12 European barracks and the quarter-guard have been re-roofed. At *Hyderabad* the quarter-guard for Native Infantry has been completed for Rs. 3,900, and at *Jacobabad* additional hospital accommodation provided for 34 patients. The charges against the Afghan Expedition in this Department were incurred in providing rest-houses and wells on the roads in the

Jacobabad and Begári divisions, in converting an old building at Sukkur into accommodation for the Bengal Commissariat and another in the same town into a base hospital for the Kandahár Column. The road between Sukkur and Jacobabad, too, was maintained in good order at a cost of Rs. 7,170, debited to this expedition.

Miscellaneous additions and alterations of a minor description were made in the Arsenal at *Bombay*. The improvements in the *Kirkee* Small Arms Ammunition Factory, which were described last year, were completed for Rs. 20,692. Owing to a change in plan of the machinery which is being prepared in England little progress was made with the third group of Incorporating Mills at this Factory. There remains little to be done as regards the Powder Barrel-house; and the Brimstone Refinery, made out of the old barrel-house and store-room, has been completed. Parts of the Arsenal at *Kurrachee*, destroyed by an explosion in 1850, have been restored at a cost of Rs. 7,731.

Ordnance.
(Rs. 1,07,452.)

The new boiler-house at the Government Bakery at *Aden* was constructed for Rs. 2,808, as well as a couple of sheds to contain stores of malt liquor at the Isthmus. The Commissariat Store at *Ahmedabad*, commenced last year, has been finished at a cost of Rs. 18,222.

Commissariat.
(Rs. 57,300.)

A shop was purchased at *Devkili* and fitted up as barrack-master's quarters at a cost of Rs. 9,312; a bungalow was also purchased at the same place for a chaplain's residence. In *Poona* a few alterations and improvements were made in the Quarter-Master General's Office.

Staff.
(Rs. 10,003.)

The New Pumping Engine Boiler-house and Store-room in *Bombay Dockyard* were completed for Rs. 75,131 and the slip near the gridiron in the same yard finished, as well as the official residence of the Superintendent of Marine.

Naval.
(Rs. 57,034.)

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

(Outlay Rs. 8,88,059.)

The outlay on civil buildings (exclusive of Local Funds) was Rs. 7,42,762, of which Rs. 5,64,724 were on account of Provincial, Rs. 96,728 of Imperial, and Rs. 81,310 of Contribution Works.

Walls round the *tári* distilleries at Chanpáti and Dálar near *Bombay*, 20 salt A'gars' quarters at Bassein, reclamation of 10,940 feet at Mora Bandar, and a store shed at Bháyndar were completed during the year; whilst the remainder of the works at Bháyndar, consisting of an inspector's bungalow, as well as 9 salt guard-houses in Sálsette were left unfinished at the end of the year. In *Ahmedabad* some office quarters at Khárághoda were finished, and some progress made with the new central distillery in the city. In *Kánara*, the Salt Department bungalow, the mámlat-dár's office at Siddápur and a custom-house at Kumta were all completed. The mámlat-lár's office at Devgad in *Ratnágiri* was begun, and some progress made in converting the Peshwa's Palace

Salt and Customs Revenue.
(Imperial Rs. 46,558, Provincial Rs. 1,24,844.)

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at Sásvad in *Poona* into quarters suitable for the offices of the mámlatdár and chief constable, and for police lines.

Postal.
(Imperial
Rs. 21,277.)

A Post Office was completed at *Hyderabad*, and two others begun during the year—one at *Dhárwár*, the other at *Sátára*. The former is nearly ready for occupation. Quarters for the Post Master are provided at both *Hyderabad* and *Sátára*.

Telegraph.
(Imperial
Rs. 20,249.)

The Telegraph Office at *Surat* and that at *Gadag* in *Dhárwár* were completed during the year. The former is an upper-story building, with offices and quarters complete; its cost was Rs. 16,705 in all.

Hospitals and
dispensaries.

The approaches to the European General Hospital, *Bombay*, were improved, and new accommodation provided in the female ward of that institution. The former overseers' quarters have been converted into a ward for infectious diseases, and stabling provided for the cows kept for the use of the hospital. A lecture-room and dead-house were provided at the *Sassoon Hospital* in *Poona* for the accommodation of the Medical School recently established there. The roof of the *Jacobabad Civil Hospital* was renewed at a cost of Rs. 6,017. The dispensaries at *Bágevádi* in *Kaládgi* and *Pimpalgaon Basvant* in *Násik* were continued, and the main building of the former completed.

Miscellaneous.

Improvements in the accommodation at the Government House, *Mahábaleshvar*, were carried out for Rs. 2,934. The improvement of the drainage at *Ganesh Khind* was suspended for the present. A new storing room was constructed at the Currency Office, *Bombay*, for the storage of copper and small silver coins at the cost of Rs. 6,242.

Ecclesiastical
(Provincial
Rs. 29,877.)

The masonry work of the church at *Sukkur* was nearly completed, and the Protestant Church in *Ahmedabad* commenced.

Educational.

In *Bombay* the upper portion of the University Clock Tower was completed and its scaffolding removed. One-third of the exterior carving was also finished. The furniture of the Library was nearly ready at the end of the year. With the exception of an iron railing and a few interior fittings, the *Frere-Fletcher School* was completed. The third floor of the *Elphinstone High School* was finished, and the minor works are now in progress. The *School of Art* was completed and opened, as was the *Scottish Orphanage* at *Máhim*. The *John Connon High School* and the *Cathedral High School*, both situated near each other, have been designed by Mr. J. Adams, Assistant Engineer, the style in both being modern Gothic. The foundations of the latter and about half the superstructure of the ground floor of the former have been already laid. The estimate of the *John Connon School* is Rs. 87,555 and of the other Rs. 1,98,806. Four school-houses were finished in *Thána*; one in *Surat*; three in *Kaira*, where two more were under construction at the end of the year; five in *Dhárwár*, where two more were commenced but not completed; one in *Sátára*; one in *Kurrachee*; one was partially constructed in *Khándesh*; and the *New Convent School* at *Belgaum* was completed.

The fourth floor roof of the High Court in Bombay was finished, together with the octagonal staircase, the spires, mosaic floors, and furniture and platforms. The finishing of the interior and the Criminal Court galleries and ceiling were in hand at the end of the year. The cost of this building up to date was Rs. 16,35,969.

Judicial.

The alterations and improvements in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Surat were completed for Ra. 7,518. Materials were collected for the construction of the Courts at Bulsár, Deorukh and Erandol; but the work there was temporarily suspended. New quarters, latrines, drains, store-rooms, ramparts and water-supply arrangements for Thána jail were completed, and cost, in all, Rs. 4,07,690. A store-room, costing Rs. 4,836, and two dark cells were finished at the Yeranda jail. Police lines have been completed at Parántij and Harsol in Ahmedabad and at Mirpur in Sind; others were commenced at Kaira and Surat. At Umarkot, where the former lines were washed away in a flood, the difficulty of obtaining materials prevented the rebuilding from being begun during the year.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

During the year under review the numbers of wells and tanks taken in hand was considerably less than in 1877-78, when the necessity for employing unskilled labour, as a measure of relief, had not yet subsided. The principal operations of the present season were in the Kaira District, where 6 wells and 22 tanks were taken in hand for either construction and repair, and in the Kollhápur State where the water-works supplying the chief town were completed. They consist of a masonry duct 3 miles, 2,253 feet long, leading from the head-works into the service reservoir—a masonry structure, 100 feet in diameter, with iron roof.

Water-
supply.

Ten miles of iron service piping have been laid through the town, complete with stand-pipes, valves, and other connections. The total expenditure was Ra. 2,39,873. In addition to this work a large tank and well in the town were improved and repaired in connection with the main water-supply scheme. At Inchalkaranji, a town in the same State, the water-works are to be supplemented by steam power, an 8-horse high-pressure engine having been procured and partly set up during the year. In Surat, the left bank of the Tápti, which is much subject to erosion near the city, was strengthened by a groyne, 680 feet long and 4 feet wide, of piles and brushwood. A cut slightly above the groyne is also being made to turn the current towards the right bank. A channel to carry off flood water from the neighbouring fields was also partly dug near Sayan in the same District. A tank in Dhárwár, two wells in Belgaum and one in Sátára, complete the list of works coming under this heading. The outer or first entrance gate of the Roza of Sháh Alum at Ahmedabad was restored by the replacing of the parts that had fallen out, the construction of masonry pillars to support the terraced roof, and stone facing where necessary. The details of the second or inner gate have been strictly followed throughout this work.

The reclamation of part of the foreshore near the saluting pier at *Aden* was taken in hand, and Rs. 12,000 spent by the Port Fund in laying the foundations and building part of the superstructure of the revetment wall. A pier was completed, with the exception of the road approach, at *Kodibág* in *Kánara*. The lascars' quarters at the *Manora Light, Kurrachee*, were finished. The breakwater stood the monsoon well, and the work of coping with concrete made good progress up to 715 feet from the shore, of which 500 feet is full width. Rubble was also thrown in to strengthen the base on the sea-side. The protection of *Manora cliff*, on which one of the new batteries is now situated, by means of concrete blocks was continued. Three tiers of blocks were fixed, the top tier being 25 feet above high-water mark. Dredging was carried on throughout the year under sanction recently accorded, and with beneficial results. It was supplemented by diving as far as funds allowed. The proposed ship-pier at *Keamari*, mentioned in last year's Report, has not yet been sanctioned.

COMMUNICATIONS.

(Outlay, Rs. 24,17,258.)

The expenditure on communications, including bridges and rest-houses, as well as roads and ferries, amounted to Rs. 24,17,258, of which Rs. 9,30,505 were for original works, and Rs. 14,86,753 for repairs. Of the total sum, Rs. 10,57,448 were from Provincial Funds, Rs. 1,87,256 were contributions from States or private individuals, and Rs. 11,72,554 were from Local Funds.

The number of roads constructed or undertaken during the year was 73, for 38 of which funds were supplied from local sources, and for 13 contributions were given from States. The remainder constituted a Provincial charge. Roads.

In *Kaira* about 15 different roads were either repaired or continued. That from *Godhra* to *Páli*, on the railway, is almost complete as to metalling, and forms one of the chief arteries of the traffic through the *Panch Maháls*. The *Kaira* District system is now connected by made roads with the States of *Lúnáváda*, *Bária* and *Sunth* in the *Rewa Kántha*. *Nadiád*, the central market, is reached from *Mahudha*, *Mátar*, and the country round *Dholka* by roads, all of which are cleared, and with either metal or hard gravel surface.

Next to *Kaira* the District in which the largest sums were spent on roads was *Dhárwár*. Here there were nine roads under construction or repair, including that from *Kaládgi* to *Hubli*, 43 miles in length, and that between *Gadag* and *Dambal* (28 miles). The rest are more of local utility. The metalling of the much-frequented *Párpoli Ghát* in *Belgaum* was continued, but the progress was somewhat slow by reason of the scarcity of labour. The roads in *Ratnágiri*, too, as far as the foot of the Gháts, were improved and kept in order. Ordinary repairs were executed on four of the roads in *Kaládgi*, which had been taken up previously as famine works. The most important of these was that between *Bálgalkot* and *Hungund*. The *Ámba Ghát* in the *Kolhápúr* State was continued, and the fourth section of the road connecting it with *Kolhápúr* was partially bridged, at a cost of Rs. 99,456. The *Karád-Tásgaon* road in *Sátára* was greatly improved this year by the construction of slab-drains, road-dams, and approaches to the various streams that cross it. *Muram* was spread over a portion of it, and in other places the roadway was raised by embankment. In *Sholápúr* the road to *Táklí* is the first section of that which connects this district with *Hubli*. A portion of it was embanked and some drains and culverts built at a cost of Rs. 65,347. The *Loni-Bári* second class road to connect *Rájur*, in the west of *Ahmednagar*, with the railway at *Ghoti*, traverses a very rough and difficult country, where progress is necessarily slow. Four miles have been completed. In *Khándesh* six roads are

under construction, two of which advanced considerably during the year, namely, those between Dhulia and Pimpalner, and Nandurbár and Songir, in a part of the District where communications are much required. The first section of the Kalyán and Málsej Ghát has been completed; and this road, which will ultimately open Junnar and the south-west of Ahmednagar to the Kalyán market, is being pushed on as fast as the funds of the district will allow. Eight roads were in progress in the Surat Division, four of which were carried out at the cost and on behalf of the Bándsa and Sachín States. The road between Bilimora station and the British frontier at Ránveri has been completed, and a portion of it metalled. This, with the road now under construction in the Bándsa State, forms an easy means of transporting the timber of the Dáng forest to the railway and coast.

Ferries. New boats were supplied to four ferries during the year—two in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, one in Kaládgi, and one in Poona.

Bridges. The most important work of this description is the masonry bridge of eleven arches across the river Krishna, at *Udgaon*. The arches are of 70 feet span and 80 feet above the river-bed. Four arches were turned during the season of 1877-78, and the remaining seven this year. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 4,70,646, and the expenditure has been Rs. 4,50,793. The Pánchganga bridge at *Kolhápur*, of five masonry arches, cost Rs. 1,89,193, and was completed during the present season. The Vedganga bridge in *Belgaum* was strengthened at a cost of Rs. 42,294 by filling in concrete behind the abutments, and supporting the latter with massive buttresses. Similar remedial measures were taken with regard to the Harankásár bridge in the same District. In *Surat*, two small bridges were constructed for the Sachín State, between the chief town and Surat. In *Kánara*, five bridges of considerable size were completed, and two more commenced. The Wásna bridge at Lahassarni in *Sátára* was begun, and the centrings erected. In *Sind* the chief work was the completion of the Jamáli bridge over the Guni, in Hyderabad, at a cost of Rs. 14,922.

Rest-houses. The expenditure on accommodation for travellers was Rs. 12,458, chiefly in Kaira, Ahmednagar, Kánara and Khándesh.

B.—RAILWAYS.

The G. I. P. Railway Company relinquished the working of the Nizám's, Berár and Wardha Coal State Railways from the end of 1878, since when the control of the last-named has been vested in the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, and that of the others in the Resident, Hyderabad. The management of the Dhond and Manmád State Railway has been assumed by the Government of this Presidency since the line was re-opened for traffic in November.

Alterations
in manage-
ment.

The length of open lines worked under the control of this Government during the official year 1878-79 is as follows:—

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.			STATE RAILWAYS.		
Name of Line.	Gauge.	Miles open.	Name of Line.	Gauge.	Miles open.
Great Indian Peninsula	5' 6"	1,268½	Pétri Railway	5' 6"	22
Mumbai Branch	.. .. .	12½	Jalamb-Khámgaon .. .. .	.. .. .	8
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	.. .. .	280	Budnera-Umarsool .. .. .	.. .. .	6½
Dakar and Páli Branch	.. .. .	23½	Niasin's .. .. .	.. .. .	12½
			Dhond and Manmád .. .. .	.. .. .	145
			Wardha State Coal Line .. .. .	.. .. .	66½
			Mingam and Dabhoi Kárwár State line	5' 6"	20
Total .. .. .	.. .. .	1,702½	Total .. .. .	.. .. .	202½

Or, in all, 2,071 miles, reduced from January 1st, 1879, by 181½ miles, the length of the Berár, Central Province and Nizám's State lines.

Temporary stations, staff-quarters, ballasting and other works were in progress on the Dhond and Manmád line during the year, and the extension of the Dabhoi line to Bahádarpur, Chándod and Baroda was in full course of construction. Surveys were under preparation of the Káthiáwár (193 miles) and Bombay Eastern Deccan State Railway (184 miles), on the former of which lines earth-work was begun for purposes of famine relief. The obliteration of the old line of the Kárwár-Hubli section of the Kárwár State Railway necessitated the re-survey of this portion, as well as the improvement of the track. All three lines are on the metre-gauge.

Lines under
construction.

Three important feeders of the lines terminating in Bombay were in progress during the period under review, though not under the control or supervision of this Government. They were (1) Nágpur section of the Chattisgarh State line (123½ miles), (2) Southern Division of the Western Rájputána State Railway,

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of which the first section (119½ miles) will be opened by the end of 1879, (3) Neemuch State Railway (214 miles) beyond Rutlan towards Neemuch and Nasirabad.

Works in
progress.
C. I. P.
Railway.

The foundations of the terminus and general offices at Bori Bandar were laid, and considerable progress made with the erection of the platform, roofing and passenger station yard and approaches. An over-bridge was also completed at Mázgaon, and improvements effected at the Wári Bandar goods' sheds.

The workshops and staff-quarters at Parel having been completed, the locomotive construction work was transferred thither from Byculla. A block signalling wire was under erection in the Konkan part of the line, and 129 stations provided with block instruments. Forty-one crossing and sixteen signalling stations were completed or undertaken. The laying of an eighth sleeper, the alterations and additions to Kasára and Igatpuri stations, and the new passenger station at Dhond were in progress during the year. Interlocking apparatus was provided for six stations between Poona and the head of the Bhor Ghát, and will soon be brought into use. Other minor works connected with stations and water-supply were also carried out.

B. B. & C. I.
Railway.

Seven out of the 26 piers of the new Narbada bridge were driven to the full depth, and 13 more were in progress; one span of girders was erected and four others are in hand. The new stations at Marine Lines and Charni Road were finished, the eastern approach to Grant Road station was widened, and additional sidings sanctioned at five other stations. Sanction was given to the project of building a new station at Broach, in connection with the new bridge, as well as to screwing deeper the piles of the north Purna and old Narbada bridges.

State Lines.

The construction of the 10½ miles of line between Dabhoi and Chándod on the Gaikwár's State Railway was completed. The estimates for earth-work, land, permanent way, ballasting and bridges on the Dhond line were submitted; whilst the bulk of the expenditure, except under the last head, had been previously incurred on approximate estimates. The construction of the bridges was pushed on with vigour, so that the foundations of three out of the four larger works could, it was expected, be in before the rainy season set in. In Káthiáwár the surveys, mentioned in last year's Report, having been completed, were considered by Government, with the result that it has been decided to undertake a line from Bhávnagar to Wadhván, with a branch to Dhasa, on the metre-gauge; whilst a line from Dhoráji, to meet the latter at Dhasa, is to be constructed by the Gondal State. Part of the earth-work was commenced near Bhávnagar for purposes of famine relief; plans and estimates will be prepared as soon as the detail surveys are complete. It is proposed eventually to construct the Hotgi-Gadag or Eastern Deccan State line as a Provincial work. Part of the earth-work was taken up during the season, and the survey is in progress in three divisions. For the Kárwár and Hubli line, revised estimates were prepared for the portion

between Hubli and the river Tongabudra, whilst that from Kárwár to Hubli was cleared and re-staked. The plans for the junction station at Nágpur of the Chattisgarh line were settled, and the construction of the line itself proceeded with rapidly. The first section of the Ahmedabad-Pálanpur line was taken up, and will be opened before the end of the calendar year 1879.

The amount of country coal consumed by the G. I. P. Railway was 54,652 tons, as compared with 105,962 tons of the English article. The total quantity of country coal taken by this Company was 47,999 tons against 62,889 last year. The employment of a new class of locomotives with special spark-arresters led to a reduction in the consumption of native coal per mile, and a large decrease in the number of fires attributable to sparks from the engine. Out of 1,750 persons convicted on account of the numerous grain robberies on the G. I. P. Railway, 306 were in the service of the Company. Towards the latter part of the year, offences of this description were almost entirely stamped out. The Volunteer Rifle Corps has increased its strength, and maintained its efficiency throughout the year. There was a proposal, mentioned in last year's Report, regarding the construction of a branch line from Broach to the coast in connection with steamer communication across the Gulf of Cambay. The alternative routes were all considered by Government; but the project, as well as that of extending the branch line from Páli to Godhra, is in abeyance. A flood carried away four spans of the old Narbada bridge in July 1878, and the gap thus caused was supplemented by a temporary structure on timber piers. This Company reduced their third class fares by ordinary train from 3 to 2½ pias, with the result of an increase in number of passengers and decrease in receipts. Seventeen locomotives and a considerable supply of rolling stock was purchased for use on the Dhond and Manmád Railway. A lorry service was kept up, too, during the monsoon, when the trains stopped running, between Ahmednagar and the Bhima Ferry. Special terms were inserted into the agreement on which the Káthiáwár lines are to be constructed, with reference to a possible extension of a branch line from Gogho to a point on the Bhávnagar line. It was also stipulated that the latter line should be constructed out of revenue, and not out of capital raised by a loan. A committee of management was appointed, consisting of the Political Agent, Káthiáwár, the Chief Ministers of the States of Bhávnagar and Gondal, and the Engineer-in-Chief.

Reports were made, during the year, to the Government of India on the adaptability of certain bridges on the railways under the control of this Government for the passage of troops, guns, and the like. The guaranteed companies have also agreed to adapt 5 per cent of their third class carriage stock for military ambulances. At a conference in Calcutta, the rules regulating the hiring rates of foreign stock were discussed, and drafts proposed, to which the two guaranteed lines of this Presidency have already agreed. The weight of material landed at Bombay for the use of State railways was 23,794 tons.

Miscellaneous.

Accidents.

The number of accidents to trains on the G. I. P. line and

CAUSE OR NATURE OF ACCIDENT.	Number of			
	Passen- gers carried.	Persons killed.	Persons injured.	Servants employed.
Passengers from causes beyond their own control	9,907,666	..	..	..
Passengers from their own misconduct or inattention	1	2	..
Persons at level-crossings	2	..	..
Trespassers and suicides	26	13	..
Miscellaneous	15	8	..
Servants from causes beyond their own control	10	22	99,630
Servants from inattention or misconduct	24	26	..
Total	80	132	..

* Train mileage 8,700,800.

were killed in these eleven accidents. The total number of accidents to persons of all classes can be seen from the table given in the margin.

the State lines worked by that Company was 267 and on the B. B. & C. I. and Gujarat branches, 39. Seven of these on the first group of lines were more or less serious, as were four on the other group. Only two persons

Traffic and working. A.—Passengers.

In reviewing the general results of the year's working it is as well to take first in order the coaching traffic and receipts, and afterwards those relating to goods. The following table gives the chief statistics regarding passengers :—

RAILWAYS.	Number of Passengers carried.	Increase.		Unit Mileage.	Increase.		Average Distance travelled.	Increase.	
		No.	No.		No.	No.		No.	No.
Great Indian Peninsula .. 1877	4,200,302	..	..	232,860,494	..	..	65.57	..	..
.. 1878	4,598,325	238,938	..	301,116,584	18,355,070	..	65.50	..	0.07
Bombay, Baroda and Central India. 1877	5,216,821	..	..	136,261,447	..	..	26.12	..	..
.. 1878	5,672,312	365,961	..	140,184,648	3,923,099	..	25.15	..	0.97
Nizam's State .. 1877	255,787	..	..	16,067,028	..	..	62.82	..	..
.. 1878	338,158	..	17,632	14,920,597	..	1,146,432	63.65	..	0.17
Dhond and Mandla State .. 1877	62,428	..	..	Not open.	..	..	..	..	..
.. 1878	84,356	62,428	..	3,008,809	3,008,809	..	60.20	..	..
Amritol State .. 1877	104,674	..	..	507,189	..	..	6.00	..	..
.. 1878	19,504	20,318	..	629,097	121,929	..	6.00	..	..
Khamsan State .. 1877	39,699	..	..	239,650	..	..	8.00	..	..
.. 1878	33,105	10,196	..	319,975	80,325	..	4.00	..	..
Wardha Valley State .. 1877	68,121	..	..	856,191	..	..	19.82	..	..
.. 1878	90,324	85,016	..	1,595,813	936,622	..	23.42	3.60	..
Golkwra's .. 1877	84,155	..	..	1,179,156	..	..	14.98	..	..
.. 1878	84,155	3,831	..	1,240,448	61,292	..	14.74	0.60	..
Total .. 1877	10,069,289	..	..	437,491,136	..	..	..	..	..
.. 1878	10,769,367	776,706	17,632	463,014,648	26,670,142	1,146,432	..	..	..
Net Increase No ..	..	759,068	..	..	25,523,710	..	..	..	..

From the above it will be seen that the net increase in the number of passengers carried was 759,068, there having been a decrease on the Nizam's line only, where it amounted to 17,632. The increase in unit mileage run was 25,523,710 net, the average distance travelled having increased on two and decreased on three lines, and on the remainder being the same as it was in the previous year. The length of line open was 155 miles more than in 1877. The percentage of distance travelled, was, as will be seen

seen from the table given below, the same as last year on two lines, less than last year on four, and more on one. The Dhond Railway, having been opened during the year for the first time, affords, necessarily, no data for comparison :—

RAILWAY.	Average Length of Line open.	Percentage of Distance travelled to length of Line open.	Receipts.	Increase.	Decrease.	Average Receipts per Unit Mile.	Percentage of 3rd and 4th Classes to Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Pies.	Per Cent.
Great Indian Peninsula ..	{ 1877.. 1,368.5 1878.. 1,368.5	{ 5.17 5.16	{ 48,13,737 51,26,353	{ .. 3,14,648	{	{ 3.37 3.30	{ 96.00 96.26
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	{ 1877.. 444 1878.. 444	{ 5.88 5.86	{ 22,28,273 21,97,650	{	{ .. 30,716	{ 3.14 3.01	{ 92.90 93.27
Nizam's State ..	{ 1877.. 121 1878.. 121	{ 51.91 51.77	{ 2,48,941 2,37,350	{	{ .. 21,491	{ 2.97 3.22	{ 96.00 96.41
Dhond and Manmád State ..	{ 1877.. .. 1878.. 145	{ .. 28.24	{ .. 45,530	{ .. 45,530	{	{ .. 2.90	{ .. 95.90
Amraoti State ..	{ 1877.. 6 1878.. 6	{ 100.00 100.00	{ 8,813 10,170	{ .. 1,357	{	{ 3.38 3.10	{ 90.10 94.76
Khamgaon State..	{ 1877.. 8 1878.. 8	{ 100.00 100.00	{ 3,307 4,764	{ .. 957	{	{ 3.65 3.95	{ 90.40 90.70
Wardha Valley State ..	{ 1877.. 38 1878.. 46	{ 55.00 60.81	{ 9,604 22,301	{ .. 12,697	{	{ 3.81 3.68	{ 97.97 98.97
Gaikwar's State ..	{ 1877.. 20 1878.. 20	{ 73.40 73.70	{ 18,838 19,730	{ .. 847	{	{ 3.97 3.68	{ 98.13 ^a 98.00
Total ..	{ 1877.. 1,908.5 1878.. 2,088.5	{	{ 78,22,057 76,55,688	{ .. 3,76,636	{ .. 38,207	{	{
			Net Increase Rs. ..	3,23,823			

^a Note.—On this line there are only two classes; the percentage is, therefore, taken of the lower on the upper class.

Receipts show a net increase of Rs. 3,23,823, a decrease, amounting to Rs. 52,207, being found on two lines only. The falling off in the coaching receipts of the B. B. & C. I. Railway are due to the decrease in average distance travelled by return mail passengers, the reduction of third-class fares by ordinary train, and to the shortening of the period for which return tickets are available. The percentage of travellers by lower classes varies from 92.80 to 98.68, the low proportion on the B. B. & C. I. Railway being due to the number of local first and second class passengers travelling between Bombay and the suburbs.

The total decrease in the weight of goods carried amounted to 302,338 tons, of which the greater part occurred on the G. I. P. Railway. On two State lines, excluding the Dhond and Manmád, which began work during this season only, there was a slight increase, which nearly counterbalanced the falling off on the B. B. & C. I. line. Ton mileage, as shown in the accompanying statement, fell off by 142,050,364 :—

RAILWAY.	Number of Tons of Goods carried.	Increase.	Decrease.	Ton Mileage	Increase.	Decrease.
G. I. P. ..	{ 1877.. 1,514,727 1878.. 1,202,553	..	312,174	559,344,097 430,241,981	..	139,102,116
B. B. & C. I. ..	{ 1877.. 539,009 1878.. 529,547	..	9,462	83,197,219 78,206,321	..	4,990,898
Nizam's ..	{ 1877.. 104,100 1878.. 102,117	..	1,983	10,069,544 10,261,769	173,225	..
Dhond and Man- mád ..	{ 1877.. .. 1878.. 13,964	13,964	..	Not open. 731,374	731,374	..
Amraoti ..	{ 1877.. 44,265 1878.. 45,067	802	..	265,587 270,401	4,814	..
Khamgaon ..	{ 1877.. 31,696 1878.. 31,630	..	75	253,598 252,900	..	698
Wardha Valley ..	{ 1877.. 54,141 1878.. 61,762	7,621	..	1,236,235 2,553,704	1,117,419	..
Gaikwár's ..	{ 1877.. 19,110 1878.. 17,329	..	1,781	558,908 325,854	..	33,054
Total ..	{ 1877.. 2,300,047 1878.. 2,003,659	22,087	324,475	654,745,198 513,004,864	3,076,332	144,126,600
Decrease ..	..	..	302,888	..	..	142,050,334

Receipts from the goods traffic were Rs. 2,59,44,232 against Rs. 3,08,73,213, or a decrease of Rs. 49,28,981. Three lines, besides the Dhond and Manmád, showed a collective increase of Rs. 45,937. The general results are summarized in the following statement:—

RAILWAY.	Average Dis- tance car- ried.	Increase.	Decrease.	Average Length of Line open.	Percentage of Distance carried to Length of open Line.	Receipts.			Average Rate per ton per mile.
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
G. I. P. ..	{ 1877.. 369.27 1878.. 349.45	..	19.82	1,263.5 1,268.5	39.11 27.55	2,54,93,816 2,09,33,719	..	45,64,598	8.75 9.51
B. B. & C. I. ..	{ 1877.. 154.64 1878.. 147.69	..	6.95	444 444	34.83 33.28	46,43,011 41,83,418	..	4,59,593	10.23 9.95
Nizam's ..	{ 1877.. 96.92 1878.. 100.49	3.57	..	121 121	80.70 83.05	5,22,951 5,18,449	..	4,502	9.70 ..
Dhond and Manmád ..	{ 1877.. .. 1878.. 57.22	57.22	..	Not open. 145	.. 39.46	.. 56,651	56,651	..	.. 13.91
Amraoti ..	{ 1877.. 6 1878.. 6	..	..	6 6	100 100	69,696 77,152	7,456	..	60.38 54.78
Khamgaon ..	{ 1877.. 8 1878.. 8	..	..	8 8	100 100	45,815 46,459	844	..	34.58 35.96
Wardha Valley ..	{ 1877.. 22.83 1878.. 33.11	15.28	..	36 46	63.49 82.85	66,273 1,08,912	37,637	..	10.29 8.37
Gaikwár's ..	{ 1877.. 18.78 1878.. 18.60	.02	..	20 20	93.90 94.00	27,049 24,473	..	3,576	14.47 14.42
Total ..	{ 1877.. .. 1878.. ..	..	..	..	..	3,08,73,213 2,59,44,232	1,02,588	50,31,509	..
Decrease ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49,28,981	..

The decrease in both goods and receipts is to be found chiefly on the G. I. P. Railway, and is to be attributed almost entirely to the cessation of the abnormal activity of the trade in food-grains which was called forth by the famine of 1876-77. The decrease in this item alone amounts to 276,453 tons and in quantity carried, and Rs. 53,24,296 in receipts, and outweighed the improved receipts from cotton (Rs. 7,85,596), and almost all the articles that form the staple trade of the district traversed by this line. The average receipts per mile are better this year by '81 pies per ton, owing to the large quantities of food-grain carried last year at low rates. On the B. B. & C. I. line there was a considerable increase in the amount carried of food-grain, sugar, opium, salt and tobacco, and a falling off in most other articles of traffic. On the

Nizam's line, firewood, food-grain, and salt form the chief articles of traffic, and the first and last show an increase this year as compared with last. On the Khangaon and Amraoti State lines, as on the G. I. P. Railway, there was an improvement in the cotton and salt traffic, and a falling off in the amount of food-grain carried. The coal carried over the Wardha line was 36,220 tons as compared with 28,235 last year. The amount of grain, too, increased, but in the seed consignments there was a considerable decrease here, as there was on the Berar lines.

The gross receipts and expenditure will be found below—the figures for the previous year being added for comparison. Financial working.

GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

Comparative Statement of Gross Receipts and Expenditure for 1877 and 1878.

RAILWAY.		RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.	
		Coaching.	Goods.	Sundries and Telegraph.	Total.	Maintenance.	Locomotive.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Great Indian Peninsula.	1877..	68,53,800	2,58,16,900	11,08,376	3,27,74,151	18,23,938	69,56,578
	1878..	61,72,160	2,11,05,590	10,87,061	2,83,64,811	26,42,774	59,43,131
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ..	1877..	23,96,211	47,96,327	6,16,275	7,38,513	9,67,298	9,65,491
	1878..	28,67,423	48,46,393	1,89,818	64,05,634	7,72,508	10,38,316
Nizam's State ..	1877..	2,97,146	5,31,700	1,223	8,30,769	1,16,219	2,08,379
	1878..	3,06,793	6,17,166	2,432	9,26,391	1,61,985	3,10,764
Dhond and Manmad ..	1877..	..	..	Not open.	..	..	..
	1878..	49,541	30,029	5,568	1,35,254	11,063	60,521
Amraoti ..	1877..	9,953	70,345	96	80,093	3,168	10,018
	1878..	11,096	77,917	112	89,124	2,815	12,892
Khangaon ..	1877..	4,278	45,769	962	50,991	5,796	11,102
	1878..	5,186	46,755	1,020	52,961	2,330	7,948
Wardha Valley ..	1877..	10,402	66,493	606	77,501	10,212	21,307
	1878..	24,256	1,04,178	1,904	1,30,400	35,426	31,219
Gaikwar's ..	1877..	19,270	27,130	..	46,000	6,897	11,505
	1878..	30,268	24,598	..	44,891	7,738	7,382
Total ..	1877..	85,90,424	3,14,44,662	17,23,337	4,16,58,423	99,27,448	75,84,474
	1878..	89,56,843	2,64,04,504	12,89,637	3,66,49,484	38,33,304	68,11,835
Increase and Decrease ..		3,66,419	-49,40,158	-4,34,280	-50,08,939	6,10,850	-7,72,739

RAILWAY.		EXPENDITURE—continued.				
		Carriage and Wagon.	Traffic.	General Charges.	Special and Miscellaneous Expenses.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Great Indian Peninsula.	1877..	24,43,315	22,56,927	10,47,123	18,91,000	1,56,23,663
	1878..	15,30,651	22,35,170	10,73,556	8,42,023	1,28,73,604
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ..	1877..	2,28,753	5,90,349	8,00,245	31,584	29,75,830
	1878..	2,46,684	6,07,861	4,84,283	69,005	29,18,523
Nizam's State ..	1877..	90,257	73,981	76,459	..	5,39,986
	1878..	1,06,799	1,03,313	1,13,654	1,521	7,92,598
Dhond and Manmad ..	1877..	..	..	..	Not open.	..
	1878..	1,029	31,310	53,197	50,064	1,77,194
Amraoti ..	1877..	6,308	9,526	2,350	..	31,775
	1878..	8,229	11,497	2,977	55	26,990
Khangaon ..	1877..	6,510	6,343	2,453	..	27,434
	1878..	2,961	3,869	2,530	1,304	21,538
Wardha Valley ..	1877..	12,444	15,786	8,058	..	67,907
	1878..	15,047	20,500	20,023	188	1,22,373
Gaikwar's ..	1877..	8,446	6,984	3,053	..	46,235
	1878..	1,438	8,276	3,191	..	20,023
Total ..	1877..	27,39,348	29,61,906	18,41,641	18,22,992	1,98,30,308
	1878..	19,11,345	30,11,811	17,38,817	9,64,104	1,22,75,615
Increase and Decrease ..		-8,28,003	49,905	97,170	-9,58,488	-75,54,693

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

RAILWAYS.

RAILWAY.	Percentage of Expenditure to Gross Receipts.	Net Receipts.
		Rs.
Great India Peninsula { 1877..	48.30	1,69,45,486
{ 1878..	48.91	1,44,91,247
Bombay, Baroda and Central India .. { 1877..	41.98	45,25,583
{ 1878..	46.81	36,87,126
Nizam's State .. { 1877..	67.39	2,70,874
{ 1878..	85.84	1,80,968
Dhond and Masnad .. { 1877..	.....	.....
{ 1878..	131.01	41,940
Azraoti { 1877..	39.67	48,318
{ 1878..	43.74	60,144
Khamgaon { 1877..	63.61	18,567
{ 1878..	40.64	81,458
Wardha Valley .. { 1877..	87.68	9,669
{ 1878..	93.84	8,027
Galkwa's { 1877..	78.87	9,715
{ 1878..	62.43	16,868
Total .. { 1877..	47.60	2,18,28,114
{ 1878..	49.87	1,88,73,883
Net Decrease in 1878 ..	.....	-34,54,231

The net receipts are shown in the margin. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 3,66,49,499, or less than last year by Rs. 50,08,924. Coaching receipts increased by Rs. 3,56,024, goods earnings decreased by Rs. 49,40,068, and telegraph and sundries by Rs. 4,34,280. The net receipts were Rs. 1,83,73,883, as compared with Rs. 2,18,28,114, or less by Rs. 34,54,231 than those of 1877.

The increase in coaching receipts is general, but took place chiefly on the G. I. P. line. The decrease in goods traffic has received notice above. The decrease under "Sundries" is due principally to the receipts on account of hire of stock lent by the B. B. & C. I. line to aid in the famine traffic, and not required during 1878.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,82,75,616 against Rs. 1,98,30,309, or a reduction of Rs. 15,54,693. This decrease is most marked in carriage and wagon expenses, miscellaneous and locomotive charges. There was a slight increase of Rs. 48,405 under traffic, and Rs. 97,176 under general charges, whilst the expenditure on maintenance was Rs. 9,10,856 more than it was last year. The heavy famine traffic on the G. I. P. Railway necessitated extensive renewals of the permanent-way, especially in the Konkan district. On the same line the decrease in the train-miles run caused the locomotive expenses to fall, and the completion of the renewal of the goods stock begun in 1877 resulted in the decrease apparent under carriage and wagon expenses. In the head "Special expenditure" is included the cost of hire of vehicles, &c., for famine traffic. The remaining variations call for no special comment.

Capital account.

The state of the capital account at the end of 1877 and 1878 respectively of all the lines under the control of this Government, taken collectively, is shown in the margin. There is an increase, in the amount of capital authorized of £347,590; in the amount of that received of £941,418; in the final expenditure of £1,051,613 and in the expenditure on open line of £1,160,225. The

HEADINGS.	1877.	1878.
	£	£
Capital authorized	26,818,942	37,168,539
Capital received	33,661,343	34,022,600
Expenditure—		
(a) On Final Heads	31,464,969	32,516,482
(b) Stores and Suspense ..	1,326,436	1,229,977
Total expenditure	32,791,405	33,746,459
Balance available on capital authorized	4,097,637	3,427,078
Do. on capital received ..	2-8,837	288,391
Amount expended on open line..	31,418,361	33,078,006

suspense balances were reduced by £103,459. The balances available on capital authorized and on that received were less than at the end of the previous year by £600,654 and £6,736 respectively. The amount of capital received was overdrawn in the case of the G. I. P. Railway by £58,546 in 1877, and by £108,170 in the year under review.

The principal variations were thus caused—

(1)—Of the increase in capital authorized, £300,000 were on the G. I. P. Railway, and the rest on account of the extension of the Gaikwar's State line, and the extra rolling stock required on the same.

(2)—The capital received by the G. I. P. Railway Company in excess of last year consisted of £298,873 from loans, and £24,736 from calls on shares. The greater portion of the balance was on account of the Dhond and Manmád completion (£557,315); the remainder appertained to the Gaikwar's State line (£45,000), Wardha Valley State Railway (£14,379), and the Nizam's line (£1,125) for additional construction works. Except in the case of the G. I. P. Railway, this heading shows the amounts drawn or received from Government for expenditure.

(3)—The chief items on the G. I. P. Railway debited to "Final Expenditure" were on account of construction of new locomotive and wagon stock and the new workshops at Parel. Of the other items, the largest was for the laying of an eighth sleeper. On the B. B. & C. I. line the capital expended (£105,364) was more than counterbalanced by refunds to the extent of £105,910. The expenditure was incurred principally on the new Narbada Bridge (£67,903), the two stations in Bombay and on rolling stock. The refunds consisted of surplus profits applied to the construction of the above-mentioned bridge (£97,882), rolling stock sold to the Dhond State Railway, and value of condemned engines, refunded by revenue. Except in the case of the Dhond and Manmád line, the expenditure on State Railways was insignificant.

(4)—The lines that contributed most towards the decrease of £105,983 in suspense balances were the G. I. P. (£59,113) and Dhond and Manmád (£40,362). There was a slight addition of £2,524 in the case of the two Berár lines.

(5)—The increase in the expenditure on open line is in great measure due to the transfer to this head of £711,740 from the heading of "Line in course of construction" on account of the opening of the Dhond and Manmád line, and is, therefore, only nominal. The actual increase is found chiefly on the G. I. P. line in connection with the final expenditure, which has enhanced the cost, by £341, per mile.

In the case of guaranteed railways the net revenue is declared Interest.

HEADERS.	AMOUNT.
	£
Net revenue	1,987,991
Interest on capital	1,632,688
Revenue in excess of interest	355,303
Interest in excess of revenue	158,300
Net excess revenue	61,096

half-yearly, and as the earnings usually accrue during the first half-year, followed by a deficit in the second, Government receives only a moiety of the profits, and has to make good the whole of the deficit. The

interest transactions for the year under review were as shown marginally, resulting in a net surplus of £51,098. The adjustments, however, reduce this amount to a deficit, to be made good by Government, amounting to £130,064, as follows:—

Moiety of surplus profits to G. I. P. Railway for first half 1878. ...	£.	£.
Surplus profits, B. B. & C. I., for same period applied to new Narbada Bridge ...	181,427	
Contribution from surplus profits to G. I. P. Railway Provident Fund ...	33,007	
	3,824	218,258
<i>Deduct</i> —Interest payable by Native States ...	41,105	
<i>Less</i> —Surpluses on Berar lines paid to Nizam's Government ...	4,009	37,096
		181,162
Total amount payable by Government ...		
<i>Deduct</i> —Surplus profits as given in the marginal table above ...		51,098
		130,064
Net Deficit ...		

Or, showing the net revenue separately for each line, the results may be thus reached—

A.—Interest payable—

	£.
(1) G. I. P. Railway ...	1,122,045
(2) B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	401,214
(3) Dhond and Manmád ...	29,198
(4) Wardha Valley ...	21,409
	£1,574,766

B.—Net revenue received—

(1) G. I. P. line ...	1,328,364
<i>Less</i> moiety of surplus and contribution to Provident Fund as above ...	185,251
	1,143,113
(2) B. B. & C. I. line ...	337,987
<i>Less</i> —Surplus applied to Narbada Bridge ...	33,007
	304,980
(3) Wardha Valley State line... ..	803
	1,448,896
<i>Less</i> —Deficit on Dhond and Manmád.	4,194
	1,444,702
Net Deficit ...	130,064

The interest exceeded the net earnings on five lines, and was covered by the net receipts on three.

CANALS.

INDUS CONSERVANCY, &c.

As there are no navigable canals in this Presidency, it is usual to report under this head the operations of the year in the way of keeping clear of trees and obstructions the main navigable channel of the River Indus, together with the working of the sea and river pilotage in the Province of Sind, all of which departments are under the supervision of the same officer.

The inundation was exceptional, both in its maximum height (20 feet against an average of $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet) and in the destruction caused by it to its banks. The current was very strong, and buried the trees washed from the banks deeply in the mud, necessitating the use of a good deal more powder in blasting them than usual. The "Assyria", an old steamer formerly employed in this Department, but now disused, was sold during the year for Rs. 5,604, and the boats used to replace her were, in many cases, greatly in want of repairs and alterations before they were completely fitted for their purpose.

The work of removing obstacles was rendered especially difficult this year from the fact that, as the banks were giving way under the process of erosion to a very large extent, new channels were continually being formed and closed again, so that much loss of time by detention was caused on board the steamers. Several sunken wrecks were blown up and removed from the channel just below Sukkur.

The number of boats registered by this Department as engaged in traffic on the Indus was 5,148, or more than in 1877-78 by 1,117. The burthen also increased by 64 per cent. The gross receipts from all sources were Rs. 60,658, and the expenditure Rs. 38,866. The increase due to the raising the registration fees in 1878 on steamers and other vessels amounted to Rs. 9,495. The trade on the river was very dull, compared with what it was a few years back, and the local demand for cereals greatly restricted the export trade down the river from Upper Sind.

The staff of pilots is reported by the supervising officer to be efficient. Only one accident of a serious nature occurred during the year, and, with regard even to that, no blame was attached to the pilot in charge. The receipts and charges in this branch of the Department were respectively Rs. 12,028 and Rs. 11,850; a comparison with last year's results shows a decrease in receipts, amounting to Rs. 300, and an increase in expenditure of Rs. 821.

River
pilotage.

PRODUCTION
AND DISTRI-
BUTION.

CANALS.

Sea Pilotage.

The boats attached to the sea pilotage branch were maintained,

	Year.		In 1878-79.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.	Mora.	Less.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Receipts... ..	790	3,365	2,575	...
Expenditure ...	2,466	2,803	337	...
Surplus or deficit.	-1,676	+562	+2,238	...

as were the beacons, in efficient order throughout the year. The new rate of fees came into operation in April 1878. The financial results of the year show an increase of Rs. 2,575

in receipts, and of Rs. 337 in expenditure, as specified in the marginal table.

TELEGRAPHS.

The increase in the length of telegraph lines open in the Bombay Division was 267 miles, the length of wire open at the beginning of the year having been 6,165·96 miles, and at the close 6,432·498 miles. Additional wires were laid from Sháhábád to Poona (249½ miles); but, with this exception, the variations consisted of local additions of wires not more than 7 miles in length. No change took place in the number of offices at work during the year. They are, therefore, as follows:—

First Class.—Two permanent; four temporary.

Second Class.—Nine permanent.

Third Class.—Twelve permanent, and one which is constituted a first-class station during a few months of the year.

The total number of messages sent was 285,977, and the collections amounted to Rs. 6,90,938. Last year the messages numbered 230,918, and the collections Rs. 6,91,657. Next to Bombay and Poona, the largest numbers of messages were sent from Ahmedabad, Hyderabad (Deccan), Bhávnagar and Secunderabad.

This division contained, at the end of the year, 1,437 miles of posts and 4,100 miles of wire. The line from Hyderabad to Rohri (206 post miles) was abandoned, and the Bháwalpur Station closed, in consequence of the opening of the office there by the Indus Valley State Railway Department. An extra wire from Sukkur to Jacobabad was laid in consequence of the increased business in connection with the Afghán Expedition. The high inundation from the Indus and several violent storms did a great deal of damage to parts of the lines along the banks. The only serious interruptions to communications, however, took place at Sukkur and between Hyderabad and Umarnot. The former was caused by a storm which broke the spans across the river; the cause of the latter and more serious stoppage was not discovered. The administration for the year was, in other respects, carried on as usual, and presents no special features calling for notice in this Report.

There was no change in the length of cable open, which is, as last year, 1,978 miles. Of this, 574 miles are laid with the gutta-percha cable, and the rest with India-rubber. The exceptionally heavy rainfall caused a great number of interruptions on the land line, and in some cases the course of the spannings has been changed or otherwise improved. A few petty cases of wilful damage occurred on the Mekrán Coast. There were interruptions on one line or the other for 112 days during the year, but never simultaneously, so that the interference with traffic was but slight.

The total value of messages transmitted was Rs. 10,97,976, of which sum Rs. 4,46,071 were net earnings, and Rs. 6,51,905 credited to the other departments connected with this section.

The increase over last year's amount was Rs. 73,398 net revenue, and Rs. 1,19,628 in payments to other administrations.

The number of messages sent was 35,645, or 21 per cent over those sent in 1877-78. Of these, 1,688 were on Government service, and 33,957 by private individuals. The earnings were Rs. 65,471 from Government messages, and Rs. 3,80,600 from those of a commercial or private nature, the total increase being 33 per cent.

The value of the traffic audited with the Indian Government was Rs. 8,58,769, and the accounts prepared with the Persian and Turkish administrations show an amount of Rs. 8,07,318 and Rs. 48,527 respectively. The gross amount of traffic adjusted as above, including local transactions, was Rs. 17,50,678. The Teherán route conveyed 89·10 per cent of the total traffic on this section, and 10·90 per cent went by the Turkish route. Of the former, 43·59 per cent consisted of messages to India, and 45·51 of messages to Europe. By the Turkish route, 6·42 per cent of the messages sent were for India, and 4·48 for Europe. Taking the Indian traffic separately, it appears that the Suez route carried 74·5, and the Indo-European route 25·5 of the whole, the proportions, as compared with those of last year, showing a slight increase in that by the Indo-European line. If the far-east traffic be taken separately, the ratio of traffic by the Indo-European line to the whole is greater, and that by the Eastern Telegraph line less than that of last year, by one per cent. The total number of both serious and trivial errors in transmission was somewhat below that of 1877-78.

POST OFFICE.

The number of post offices open at the close of the year was Imperial Post. 730. There has been an increase of 92 offices during the year, 106 having been newly opened and 14 closed. Of the post offices newly opened, 59 were experimental, 45 permanent, and 2 transferred from other circles.

The number of village postmen was 528 against 426, the increase being 102, and the number of letter-boxes 1,286 against 1,111, the increase being 175.

The total mileage of postal lines was 11,002½ against 12,386½, the decrease being 1,384½. The decrease is due partly to the transfer of all the railway lines from this to the Travelling Post Office Circle, and partly to the abolition of the Tonga Dāk line from Dhond to Ahmednagar and other foot lines in the Ahmednagar District, in consequence of the opening of the Dhond and Mamad State Railway, and to the abolition of the land line to Sind, and other revisions.

The Overland Parcel Post has worked successfully. There were six exchanges in existence at the close of the year, viz. :—

- I. Between India and the United Kingdom ;
- II. Do. India and Austro-Hungary and Germany ;
- III. Do. Aden and the United Kingdom ;
- IV. Do. Aden and Bombay ;
- V. Do. Bombay and Ceylon ;
- VI. Do. Bombay and Straits Settlement ;

and the results of the working of the scheme can be seen from the statistics given below :—

YEAR.	Number of Exchanges.	Number of Parcels received.	Number of Parcels despatched.	Aggregate Value of the Parcels received and despatched.		Net Profit to the Department after deducting Post Office charges.			
				Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.		
1873-74	1	13,334	8,591	5,46,352	0	2	20,557	7	7
1878-79	6	47,602	21,583	15,05,271	13	11	1,01,359	14	9
Increase	5	34,268	12,992	9,58,919	12	11	80,802	7	2

An experimental post office has been opened at Zanzibar since 13th November 1878, as the increasing importance of the place called for the establishment of such a convenience.

A temporary post office was organized and attached to the expeditionary field force despatched from Bombay to Malta, and was in existence for 4½ months.

PROSECUTION
AND
POST OFFICE.

POST OFFICE.

The system of insuring registered articles and parcels was introduced during the latter portion of the year 1877-78, and its results, which could not be properly estimated during that year, have,

Number of Registered Articles posted.	Declared Value of Contents.		Number of Parcels posted.	Declared Value.	
	Ra.	a. p.		Ra.	a. p.
5,528	14,11,636	8 0	31,176	1,12,29,152	15 10

during the year under report, shown that it has worked well, and been used by the public to a considerable extent, as will be seen from the marginal figures.

It is worthy of note that in the Presidency town alone, as being the chief centre of traffic in this circle, 17,016 parcels, with contents of the value of over Ra. 69 lakhs, were insured.

The value-payable parcel scheme, which was introduced almost simultaneously with the insurance system, has not proved equally popular; but the number of value-payable parcels despatched during the year shows a steady increase as compared with last year's results.

The half-yearly enumeration returns give an aggregate of 24,113,284 of letters, newspapers, packets and parcels dealt with by the Imperial Post Office in the Bombay Circle during the year under review, against 24,735,958 during the previous year, or a decrease of 2.51 per cent.

OFFENCES.

Thirty-three prosecutions were successfully instituted by the Department against officials belonging to it, and 51 cases of the use of previously obliterated, ordinary or service postage labels and service labels which were not previously obliterated, were detected during the year. Of the latter, 36 were successfully prosecuted, and in the rest either the offence could not be brought home to any particular person, or the offenders were under age.

MAIL ROBBERIES.

There were 16 highway robberies and 9 attempts at highway robbery of the mail. Of the 16 robberies, 5 occurred in British territory, 7 in the Province of Káthiáwár, 2 in Mahi Kántha, one in Pálanpur territory, and one within the limits of Dongarpar, in Meywár; and of the 9 attempts, 2 occurred in British territory, and 7 in the territories of Native States. In 15 cases the mail was actually plundered, and in one the district post village postman attached to the Pálanpur Post Office was attacked. In 6 cases robbers were traced and brought to justice; in one, four persons were arrested and put on their trial, but acquitted by the Magistrate; in one, the robber, though arrested, was acquitted on account of his being in an unsound state of mind; in 7 cases no trace of the robbers could be found, and one case is still awaiting inquiry. Four of these cases were very serious, as they entailed loss of insured articles containing property worth Ra. 14,281-1-3.* In 5 cases the mail was partially recovered, in 4 it was recovered wholly, and in 7 not recovered at all.

* Allusion to these cases has been already made above at page 19 of this Report.

The strength and cost of the District Postal Establishment, which is maintained out of Provincial Funds, are shown in the

YEAR.	Number of District Post or Receiving Offices.	Number of District Post Village Postmen, or Post-boxes.	Number of District Post Letter-boxes.	Distances in miles of District Post Lines.	Cost to Provincial Revenues.
1877-78	2	825	574	107	Rs. 24,035
1878-79	2	806	564	107	21,261
In 1878-79, more or less .. ..	..	-19	-10	..	-2,774

following table, from which it will be seen that there was no change in the number of district offices or lines, but a decrease of 19 postmen and 10 letter-boxes. The

total grant from Provincial revenues was Rs. 89,390, or Rs. 10 less than in 1877-78, and in the figures shown marginally the expenditure on account of grain-compensation allowances have not been included. There was no aid received out of Local or Imperial Revenue. The two post offices mentioned above are respectively in the Belgaum District and the Nárkot State. The decrease in the number of village postmen is due to the transfer of district lines to the Imperial system of postal services in the Districts of Ahmedabad, Ratnágiri, Sátára, Poona and Kaira with the Rewa Kántha. Out of the savings thus effected, a district post was established and maintained in Upper Sind.

The following table shows the work of the year in this branch of the Postal Department:—

	1877-78.	1878-79.	More.	Less.	Percentage of Variation.
Total number of covers sent for delivery	943,159	881,961	...	61,198	6.49
Number received back	58,329	54,946	...	3,383	5.76
Number received for despatch	252,848	228,494	...	24,354	9.63

There has been, therefore, a considerable decrease under all three headings. The proportion of correspondence delivered to that returned undelivered is 94 to 6, as it was in 1877-78.

The marginal table shows the distribution of the undelivered

	Number.	Proportion.
Refused	13,481	24.52
Redirected	26,345	47.93
Misrnt	2,506	4.56
Unclaimed	12,632	22.98
Total	54,964	...

correspondence, and the ratio of each class to the total number of covers returned. A comparison with last year's ratios shows that the proportion of misrnt and refused covers fell by 25 and 37 per cent respectively. There was an insignificant increase in the proportion of letters un-

claimed, which needs no special explanation. The district where the highest proportion of undelivered correspondence appears, is the Kollápúr State, and the best results are in the Dhárwár, Ahmednagar, Kaládgi and Súrat Districts.

The receipts of the District Postal Department, by which the value of the correspondence can be approximately estimated, amounted to Rs. 57,206, and the expenditure, as pointed out above, to Rs. 91,261. The figures for last year were Rs. 64,040 and Rs. 94,035 respectively. The decrease in receipts is merely in accordance with the smaller amount of correspondence passing the Department, whilst the transfer of funds to the district post in Upper Sind and the smaller amounts paid to subordinates in compensation for dearness of grain, account for the decrease in expenditure.

Irrigation.

The rainfall of 1877 was sufficiently unfavourable to agriculture in some of the Deccan districts to cause a very restricted demand for field labour accompanied by a certain amount of distress amongst the lower classes, to relieve which Government ordered the commencement or resumption of some of the

Relief operations.

NAME OF WORK AND DISTRICT.	Estimated Cost.	OUTLAY FOR RELIEF.		Highest Number of People employed.	
		Total.	Value of Work done.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Nasik .. {	Chankapur tank ..	8,88,678	11,210	9,918	1,872
	Waghad tank ..	1,70,800	27,579	17,776	2,089
	Falkher canal ..	1,56,160	7,668	6,864	1,948
Ahmednagar, Ojhar canal Extension ..	89,148	10,829	9,908	811	
Poona .. {	Matoba tank ..	1,81,148	14,956	10,714	1,104
	Bhirsuphal ..	1,54,800	18,777	18,777	764
	Bhadalwadi ..	1,36,181	45,314	42,013	2,954
Sholapur ..	Nira canal ..	53,39,300	1,16,988	96,709	7,693
	Ashti tank ..	6,55,418	3,745	566	3,859
Nasik ..	Mhaswad tank ..	14,76,236	27,676	13,246	4,029
Nasik ..	Khirdi Saté tank (municipal water-supply) ..	1,04,180	22,543	21,657	2,236
	Kaladgi ..	Bogum tank (municipal water-supply) ..	69,215	6,899	6,899	1,418
Total ..	..	4,16,779	2,56,766	..	..

irrigational projects most conveniently situated with regard to the districts affected. Before entering upon the regular operations of the year under review, it is as well to specify the nature and extent of these relief works, which are accordingly shown in the marginal table. The maximum daily number employed including such ordinary labourers as were absolutely necessary to turn the relief labour to account, as well as those gratuitously relieved upon the works, was 23,108 in the middle of August 1878, and the works were finally closed for relief purposes at the end of September. The loss, including cost of hutting, charitable relief and other expenses incidental to famine works, was about 20 per cent on the amount expended.

In treating of the regular operations of the year it is as well to consider Sind apart from the rest of the Presidency, as in that Province artificial irrigation, except in the Delta, is an indispensable element in agriculture, whereas in Gujarát and the Deccan it has been introduced as an auxiliary, wherever available.

In the last-named Provinces there were 23 works open for irrigation, of which 15 are entirely new, and 8 are old works extended, improved or restored. Of the latter class, however, it is noteworthy that only 3 yielded any revenue before they were improved by Government. The total area commanded by these works is 313,623 acres, of which 218,349 acres are irrigable. The area actually irrigated was 17,286 acres (8 per cent) as compared

Gujarát and Deccan operations.

Area irrigated.

Classification
 of works.

with 25,362 acres last year, and 17,059 the year before. The falling off in area is due to less cultivation of light autumnal crops, for which the heavy rainfall sufficed without any artificial supply; but the assessment, showing an increase of 2 per cent over that of 1877-78, and of 29 per cent over that of 1876-77, indicates a decided extension of the use of irrigational facilities in the case of crops of a valuable description. These 23 works, when finished, will command an additional irrigable area of 91,914 acres. The works still necessary for their completion were under construction during the year. The works in this division were classified in last year's Report into (1) those drawing their supply from rivers rising in the Western Gháts, in which the supply of water during the autumn and early part of the dry season is unfailing; and (2) works dependent for their supply on the local rainfall. A more correct classification seems to be the following:—(1) Works fed from rivers rising in the Western Gháts, the supply to which is made permanent by storage. Only one work, the Mutha canal, answers at present to this description; (2) works fed from rivers rising in the same range as the above, but unassisted by storage, of which there are nine, the supply from which is certain from June to December only. Reservoirs in connection with three works of this class are under construction, and those for four others have been surveyed and entered in the forecast submitted to the Government of India. Class 3 comprises storage works on rivers with large catchment areas not rising in the Western Gháts, and canals fed from the same. One tank in Sholápur and a canal in Gujarát come under this class. Class 4 includes works similar to those in class 3, but situated on or supplied from rivers with a smaller catchment area. Of these there are nine, of which six are storage tanks and three canals, all in the Deccan. The Khári works in Gujarát come under class 3, but those on the Pánjhra in Khándesh do not come under any of the above descriptions, as they are situated on a river rising in the Western Gháts, aided by storage, it is true, but the storage is dependent on the local rainfall.

WORK AND CLASS.	AREA UNDER COMMAND, 1877-78.		AREA IRRIGATED 1877-78.	
	Gross.	Irrigable.	Area.	Per- centage on Irrigable.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
I. Mutha canal ..	53,617	37,803	5,361	14.2
II. { Jámáa canal ..	45,403	29,338	4,025	13.8
Páikher do. ..	26,697	6,510	1,076	3.7
Wadálí do. ..	2,073	1,705	213	12.6
Oyhar do. ..	4,994	4,376	1,840	42.1
Lakh do. ..	30,707	11,092	1,541	13.9
Bewári do. ..	6,004	6,341	658	12.2
Yerla do. ..	6,278	5,848	246	4.2
Kri-hm do. ..	21,352	20,333	2,935	14.9
Madag tank ..	2,487	2,000	560	27.5
Total Class II. ..	1,45,736	86,997	13,978	16.7
III. { Ekrák Tank ..	17,746	17,406	1,838	10.5
Hashmatí Canal ..	36,000	31,221	1,042	3.3
Total Class III. ..	53,746	48,627	2,880	5.9

The areas under command, irrigable and irrigated from each of the other twenty-one works during 1877-78 are shown in the margin. It may as well be explained that the differences between the gross and irrigable area in the table arise from the deduction from the latter of the land

WORK AND CLASS.	AREA UNDER COMMAND, 1877-78.		AREA IRRIGATED 1877-78.	
	Gross.	Irrigable.	Area.	Percent- age on Irrigable.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Hartals tank ..	884	527	23	4.3
Mhaswa do. ..	447	436	166	38.0
Bhatodi do. ..	13,000	1,560	555	35.6
Kaserdi do. ..	507	565	218	37.3
IV. Korymmon do. ..	..	..	..	..
Maini do. ..	4,638	4,459	928	20.0
Gondoli canal ..	4,182	3,845	167	4.0
Chikhli do. ..	1,737	1,652	214	12.9
Kaisla Dam ..	250	250	..	..
Total Class IV. ..	62,525	12,414	2,214	17.9
Grand Total ..	2,76,678	1,86,861	24,536	13.1

found to be either unculturable or at too high a level to be reached by the canal water; or, thirdly, unprovided as yet with distributaries.

In addition to the above projects, various old works of a minor description, from which an area of 162,849 acres is irrigated, were maintained in proper order, and several water-supply schemes for towns were either in progress or under investigation during the year. Some progress, too, was made with eight schemes not yet in operation, but which will eventually add 611,782 acres to the area within reach of irrigation. Four other works, begun during the famine, were in abeyance for the period under review, a convict gang only being employed on one of them.

Projected and minor work.

The operations of the year in connection with the most important projects are described below, commencing with Gujarát.

Gujarát works.

The Háthmati Canal was found to leak seriously about the 5th mile, and steps were taken to remedy this defect. The pitching of the side slopes for the first 3 miles and the drainage of two marshy bits of land along the main branch, together with the completion or extension of three distributaries, comprise the work executed this year at a cost of Rs. 7,953. ;

Háthmati.

A flood on the Khári River did some damage to the Málápura works now in progress, which could not be entirely repaired within the year, on account of the irrigation that was being carried on. The alterations in a sluice at Biraj were completed, so that now the villages below will receive their due supply of water, whilst those above will have the surplus flow when the river discharges over a fixed quantity per second. Special clearances were made in the Kharoli branch, and a part of the earth-work of the Khári cut was taken in hand as a relief work. The capital account of the Khári works was closed this year. The total expenditure on all branches of this project during 1878-79 was Rs. 11,541. Miscellaneous works and surveys were also undertaken in this Province during the year, but the Tápti project still remained in abeyance.

Khári.

Fifteen old works, comprising 2 tanks and 13 weirs were repaired in Khándesh and the northern districts of Násik at a cost of Rs. 6,759 from Imperial Funds. One large weir, 144 feet long, was completed at Kanási. Progress was made with the Hartals and Mhaswa tanks. The Mukti reservoir was filled by the rainfall for the first time, and supplied irrigation for the

Deccan.

Khándesh and Násik.

whole of the season over about 2,090 acres. Trees have been planted round the reservoir and below the dam, and a masonry pavement completed for the protection of the ground below the eastern weir. The Jámdá canals were maintained and cleared at a cost of Rs. 8,178. Improvements to cross-drainage works on the Right Bank canal were also continued. Surveys were made of sites for reservoirs at Saigaon, Bhokár and Chinchwa, as well as for the Dhulia water-supply. The estimates for the Chanká-pur tank were revised, and the excavation of foundations started as a relief-work.

The Pálkher canal irrigated nearly 200 acres more than in 1877-78. The main canal was completed, and a distributary, just finished, opens to irrigation a total area of 6,510 acres. Another distributary was started for relief purposes, and 6½ miles of earth-work completed by September, the masonry work being subsequently undertaken. The excavation of the puddle and concrete trenches of the Waghád reservoir, designed to protect the Pálkher canal, was completed, and the trenches were partially filled. The dam-site was cleared, and earth-work commenced as a relief-work. This project is temporarily in abeyance; a survey, meanwhile, of the line of an additional canal on the Left Bank of the Pálkher weir was made. The Godávari project was revised, and the Yeola water-works (Khirdi tank) started for relief purposes. Most of the puddle trench and about ¾ the dam was completed by the time of closing the work. Both in Khándesh and Násik a large number of small weirs were improved or kept in repair.

Ahmednagar. The scouring channel, on the upper portion of the Ojhar canal in *Ahmednagar* was excavated in part to the designed level, and a few drainage works provided. The masonry works on the extension of this canal were nearly completed, as was the earth-work on the main distributary from the tail. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,776. An aqueduct and branch were in progress on the Lákh canal, and special clearances were executed where they were required on account of silting. The unusually small rainfall of both 1876 and 1877 caused this canal to run dry in April, with the result of a decrease in area irrigated, especially as the ensuing year's rain was plentiful and sufficed for the cold-weather crops. Surveys were completed of the Mháládevi project at the head waters of the Pravara River, on which this canal and the Ojhar works are situated. No progress was made with the Bhátodi distributaries, the surveys of which were completed. The scheme for supplying *Ahmednagar* with water from the Kápur-wádi tank is under consideration.

Poona.

The dam at Lake Fife on the Muthá project is now complete. The waste-weir was raised 2 feet, and is now 4 feet below designed level. The reservoir was kept full till December, and at the end of the official year stood at 17 feet above the canal sluice sill. The remaining masonry works on the Right Bank canal were continued, and water admitted as far as the 55th mile, or 9 miles from the sanctioned terminus. Twelve temporary distributing outlets were given during the year. The Left Bank canal is in full operation, and six new temporary outlets were

granted for irrigation. Arrangements were made for transferring the outlay on the Powder Works Branch to the Military Accounts. The banks of the Right canal were sown with babul as far as the 52nd mile, and surveys for a complete system of main distributaries from the same canal are in progress. The capital expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,66,218, and the maintenance of the completed portion of the scheme cost Rs. 30,586. The Pashan and Kirkee water-supply works were maintained as usual, and extension of the main pipes commenced. The Matoba tank dam was closed, and water admitted. The masonry of the waste-weir remains to be completed; during the year, Rs. 26,816 were expended on the project. The dam and 10 miles of the canal from the Shirsuphal tank was completed, and water admitted to the tank for the first time. The Bhádalwádi tank, undertaken as a relief-work, was stopped after most of the earth-work had been finished at a cost of Rs. 51,195.

Surveys of tanks in connection with the Níra canal project and the Junar water-supply were undertaken and completed. The masonry work on the Níra main weir was raised to between 7½ and 18 feet above the foundations for a length of 567 feet. Earth-work, undertaken for relief purposes, was completed as far as the 20th mile, and made some progress up to the 49th mile. The total expenditure in 1878-79 amounted to Rs. 1,49,701.

Three large irrigational projects are either in progress or in Sholápur. abeyance in this Collectorate. The Ekrák tank scheme is nearly complete, with the exception of irrigational outlets. The rainfall was plentiful enough to render irrigation to a great degree unnecessary in the area irrigable from this work. The maintenance of the work cost Rs. 8,098. The Pangaon tank project is in abeyance, but surveys of canal lines were undertaken with the view of ascertaining the best means of including the largest possible area of British territory in that under command. The Ashti tank was continued, partly by convict labour, as mentioned in a previous chapter of this Report. A good part of the earth-work of the dam was completed and surveys prepared of both canals, giving an area of 25,271 acres under command. Attention was paid to the Sholápur water-supply scheme under preparation, and the Pandharpur and Bársi works were maintained through this Department.

The area irrigated from the Rewári canal was 674 acres, or 21 Sítira. more than last year. The plans and estimates for the Shevther tank, by which it is proposed to utilize the surplus Rewári supply, were prepared. The Yerla canals irrigated 228 acres, and a survey of the tail portions which are to be connected with the Nehr tank was undertaken. The latter project made but slow progress. The earth-work of the dam and the pitching were nearly completed on both banks, as were the waste-water wing wall and regulating sluices. The Gondoli canal supply was this year deficient, and irrigation from it was only carried on over 116 acres. The Pinglé tank, at the head of this work, was completed with the exception of the masonry of the waste-water and the canal from the tank. The supply was first passed into the canal in March 1879. The Mhaswad tank was continued as

a relief-work both in 1877-78 and 1878-79. Rs. 27,476 were expended on it. The Maini tank is nearly complete, and wants merely the cross-drainage works on the canal and the distributaries. The Chikhli canal cost Rs. 492 for maintenance, and 21½ acres were irrigated from it. A good deal was spent in silt-clearances on the Krishna canal and the raising of its embankments. The favourable rainfall tended to decrease the area irrigated from this work by rendering unnecessary an artificial water-supply.

Kalāḍgi. The operations in the *Kalāḍgi* Collectorate consist chiefly of surveys of projects for tanks. The Don River scheme was continued, borings being made at the proposed dam site and revised surveys of the line of canal and distributaries completed.

Belgaum. The revised project for the Gokāk canal comprises 61 miles of main line commanding 97,276 acres of cultivated land. Part of this is in the Mudhol State. If the project be extended through this territory to the Bāgalkot Tāluka, the increase of command will be 161,000 acres. A convict gang from 600 to 800 strong did a considerable portion of the cutting at three ridges near the head of the canal, but no other work was executed during the year. The survey of the Ghatprabha storage proposals was continued, and is now advanced enough to allow of comparison of the respective merits of the various sites suggested. The matter, however, is still under consideration by the local officers.

Dhārwar. In the *Dhārwar* Collectorate the Dambal and Mavinkop tanks were nearly completed, and the Madag tank and canals were continued, though not to any great extent.

Sind. The inundation in Sind, being abnormally high, caused much damage to embankments at the Thar and Mithrao canals, and the Kashmir and other dams. The improvement and strengthening of the last-named work was the most important undertaking of the year.

Works. The *Desert canal* was widened from its mouth to 52½ miles at a cost of Rs. 44,268 to Government, and similarly improved for seven miles further at the expense of some landholders in the neighbourhood. The masonry fall at the 30th mile was finished, with the exception of the roadway and some masonry pitching. The bridge at 12th mile was also completed. The expenditure on these two works was Rs. 29,368. The inundations from the Kashmir and Begāri Bund and from the hill streams caused considerable damage to the banks and bed, but all the urgent repairs as well as the cost of maintenance were covered by Rs. 6,146. The *Kashmor and Begāri bund* was breached in several places by the floods to an aggregate length of 10,170 feet. The section of the work having been found to be too weak to withstand such a heavy flood, revised plans and estimates were sent up and sanctioned. Funds being available, work was begun at once, and Rs. 1,62,750 expended in closing the breaches and strengthening the old bund, besides partially constructing a new line of embankment, 13½ miles long. A road bridge was commenced on the Begāri canal, and 29 miles of the new embankment completed, the whole costing Rs. 26,852 during the year. Materials were also collected for a new

road, bridge and regulator combined at the mouth of the Sonewah. Repairs and maintenance cost Rs. 41,797. On the *Sukkur canal* two road bridges at 9th and 22nd mile were completed; the left bank of the canal was strengthened to withstand the Jhali floods, and a regulating sluice built at the tail of the Maksuda. The usual silt clearances and repairs to brushwood groynes were effected, and a few breaches in the new cut closed. Stone-pitching at the head of the canal, and some repairs in the branches were also carried out. The head regulator on the *Sind canal* was carried up to an average height of 10 feet, at a cost of Rs. 12,000. It was to be completed before the inundation. The *Mirwah* Syphon beneath the Sukkur canal was begun and completed within the year. About 1,500 acres are irrigated by means of this improvement. The Abad bund was so seriously damaged by the floods that it was thought advisable to rebuild it on a new line, and the work was commenced in time to be ready by the next inundation. The other bunds in this district were raised, strengthened, or otherwise maintained in efficient order.

In the Eastern Nára Division the *Kheti sluice* for regulating the flood waters of the Kheti and Jatri series of channels was completed by June, and affords means of improving the supply from the Thar canal. The latter work has been strengthened by the completion of the embankment along the left bank of the Nára for a distance of 24 miles. An inner line of protection for the Labri bund is under construction. The whole of this canal was submerged during the season; and had not the embankment at the head proved strong enough to resist the exceptional pressure, the town of Umarkot would have been flooded, and partly washed away. The channel between the sea and the head of the Thar canal was completed with the exception of the last 9 miles, and about 18 miles at the beginning of the cutting. The inundation did a very large amount of damage on the *Mithrau canal*, both to the work itself and to the crops irrigated from it. The repairs to spoil-banks, carried out the year before, were rendered useless by the erosion, and the water did not dry-up sufficiently during the season to admit of the necessary repairs to the banks and bed being effected. The *Ghar canal* was completed before the inundation, as were also the Nasirwah improvements described in last year's Report. Unluckily, however, part of this work lay in the course of the Kashmir flood, and received such damage that it will have to be entirely reconstructed. The dredging of the Aral was continued; but owing to the flood from the Manchar, and the increased size of the stream itself, the agency employed for dredging was insufficient. The project for utilizing the surplus waters of the Nára was carried into execution, and only two sluices and one escape remains to be completed.

Little was done in the *Rohri Division* beyond maintaining the existing works and doing the necessary clearances. Some minor improvements were made on the Great Marak and the Mahmuda Gharo canals. In the *Fuleli Division* the Hájipur Bund was seriously breached in fourteen places and much damaged; the whole work, therefore, is being strengthened and raised. The head

regulator of the Ghar Kadan, one of the tail branches of the Guni, was completed for Rs. 2,550. A head sluice of similar design was completed over the Lakhyawah, one of the tails out of the Ghar Kadan, and 14 sluices of minor importance constructed at the expense of the neighbouring landholders on the Guni. The only facts requiring notice with regard to the Kurrachee irrigation system are the closing of the Gungra escape sluice, and the damage done by the floods to five of the plantations on which so much care had been spent. The Shisa bund, swept away last year, was not re-built. The length of time during which flood-water remained in the canals, greatly hindered the carrying out of the usual clearances and repairs. This is one of the principal features of the year in other districts as well as Kurrachee, another being the exceptionally high inundation which rendered necessary careful watching and extensive repairs throughout the Province.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE

An important change in the Financial Administration, introduced during the year, is the incorporation, in the general accounts of the Indian Empire, of the transactions of various Local Funds which are at the free disposal of each local Government for expenditure in any part of its jurisdiction. This change has been introduced in order to avoid the exhibition of the revenue and expenditure of the local Governments in two separate categories in the public accounts.

In accordance with this new arrangement the revenue and expenditure of the incorporated Local Funds are recorded under the new major head of "Provincial Rates". The detailed classification of the transactions is made according to the nature of the funds.

The general result of the transactions of last year, in connection with the several departments and incorporated Local Funds of this Presidency, is compared with that of 1877-78 in the subjoined tables:—*

General results.

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	Actuals for 1877-78.	Actuals for 1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil ... { Imperial ...	8,29,14,846	8,41,82,448	12,67,602	...	...
{ Provincial ...	1,74,43,617	1,90,37,747	15,94,130	...	...
{ Local Fund ...	37,03,351	35,61,148	...	2,02,203	...
Postal Department, Imperial ...	14,94,507	14,83,807	...	10,700	...
Military Department, Imperial ...	17,15,545	20,41,504	3,25,959	...	...
Public Works Department, Imperial ...	1,29,015	1,34,044	5,029	...	...
Public Works Department, Irrigation, Imperial ...	2,42,397	2,26,024	...	16,373	...
Telegraph Department ...	12,80,457	12,07,707	...	72,750	...
Total ...	10,89,23,735	11,18,14,429	31,92,720	3,02,026	28,90,694

* Some of the items entered in the column for 1878-79 of the several statistics embodied in the review are, as usual, liable to modification on the closure of the General Books of the Empire for the year.

EXPENDITURE.	Actuals for 1877-78.	Actuals for 1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.	Not Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil ... { Imperial ...	2,13,45,261	1,45,02,711	...	68,42,550	...
Civil ... { Provincial ...	3,23,94,375	3,36,79,789	12,85,414	...	...
Civil ... { Local ...	39,25,912	34,41,776	...	4,84,136	...
Postal Department, Im- perial ...	13,90,390	14,85,032	94,642	...	...
Military Department, Im- perial ...	2,47,28,376	2,68,14,131	20,85,755	...	...
Public Works Department, Imperial ...	18,84,027	17,74,694	...	59,333	...
Public Works Department, Irrigation, Imperial ...	32,95,153	23,76,970	...	9,18,183	...
Telegraph Department ...	16,07,948	14,49,987	...	1,57,961	...
Total ...	9,05,21,442	8,55,25,090	34,65,811	84,62,163	49,96,352
Surplus ...	1,84,02,293	2,62,89,339	...	...	...
	10,89,23,735	11,18,14,429	...	...	...

The total receipts of this Presidency for last year exhibit a net increase of Rs. 28,90,694, and the expenditure a net decrease of Rs. 49,96,352, as compared with the actual transactions of the previous year. The total improvement of Rs. 78,87,046 over the surplus of 1877-78, is due chiefly to the realization, for the first time, of License-tax, to larger salt receipts, and to the absence of heavy famine outlay like that incurred in the previous year. On the other hand, there have been large decreases under opium and mint.

IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

The subjoined statements exhibit the comparison of actual Imperial receipts and expenditure of the year 1878-79 with those of the previous year 1877-78, and with the Budget estimate of the former year:—

Imperial receipts and outlay.

A.—RECEIPTS.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	ACTUAL INCOME.		Estimated Income, 1878-79.	COMPARED WITH a.		COMPARED WITH b.	
	a	b		Increase.	Decrease.	Increase over Estimate.	Decrease below Estimate.
	1877-78.	1878-79.	Rs.				
I.—Land Revenue.	2,98,70,376	3,08,82,040	3,07,44,000	4,11,634	..	..	3,63,980
II.—Tributes and contributions.	8,08,488	9,04,577	8,63,000	1,61,601	..	2,577	..
III.—Forest ..	12,61,539	11,81,994	16,25,000	..	79,035	..	4,43,106
V.—Assessed taxes.	140	16,00,311	16,00,000	16,00,163	..	..	311
VII.—Customs	66,65,423	62,37,374	63,90,000	..	4,16,059	..	1,61,628
VIII.—Salt ..	1,12,30,751	1,45,36,373	1,29,74,000	22,96,628	..	15,82,273	..
IX.—Opium ..	2,74,98,407	2,39,32,638	1,80,00,000	..	35,85,718	50,32,638	..
XI.—Mint ..	24,90,969	11,69,745	8,00,000	..	12,71,153	3,89,745	..
XVI.—Marine ..	4,66,149	4,92,550	5,61,000	1,34,701	..	1,41,850	..
XVIII.—Interest	10,76,668	14,69,321	12,22,000	2,81,763	..	2,34,231	..
XIX.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compensation Allowances ..	13,23,318	17,45,408	12,20,000	5,23,000	..	5,15,408	..
XX.—Gain by exchange ..	2,07,227	8,47,832	1,92,000	40,636	..	66,832	..
XXI.—Miscellaneous ..	69,554	78,113	94,000	18,559	..	..	20,897
Total Imperial Receipts..	8,20,14,846	8,41,82,448	7,68,25,000	66,08,187	54,24,605	66,27,037	9,20,579

B.—EXPENDITURE.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.		Estimated Expenditure 1878-79.	COMPARED WITH a.		COMPARED WITH b.	
	a	b		In-crease.	De-crease.	Increase over Es-timate.	Decrease below Estimate.
	1877-78.	1878-79.	Rs.				
2. Interest on Service Funds ..	7,20,843	8,30,322	8,07,000	29,510	..	13,353	..
3. Refunds and draw-backs ..	8,35,305	5,85,657	6,59,000	..	49,648	..	73,342
4. Forest ..	8,66,600	9,99,856	10,20,000	1,41,356	..	..	20,145
10. Salt ..	..	1,96,390	..	1,96,390	..	1,96,390	..
11. Opium ..	21,487	20,567	18,000	..	920	..	2,567
12. Mint ..	4,51,774	4,11,382	8,65,000	..	46,592	..	84,322
16. Administration ..	8,66,265	8,18,350	4,00,000	..	47,918	..	84,350
17. Minor Departments.	38,309	85,830	85,000	..	2,489	..	..
20. Marine ..	13,94,789	14,80,080	13,47,000	1,65,271	..	2,13,080	..
24. Stationery and printing ..	13,908	10,808	25,000	..	2,158	..	24,192
25. Political Agencies ..	8,29,339	7,69,790	7,57,000	..	69,549	..	2,790
26. Allowances and assignments ..	8,73,728	8,90,345	8,98,000	13,119	..	..	7,155
27. Civil, furlough and absentee allowances ..	1,997	7,404	..	5,437	..	7,404	..
28. Superannuation ..	4,45,452	8,64,169	4,01,000	4,19,717	..	4,63,169	..
29. Loss by exchange ..	41,91,337	65,57,793	88,00,000	17,86,459	..	..	32,63,207
30. Miscellaneous ..	82,423	1,00,690	64,000	18,237	..	..	..
Famine ..	66,30,709	2,60,844	..	..	64,78,364	..	2,60,844
Total Imperial Charges.	3,15,46,361	1,46,62,711	1,86,27,000	27,46,265	55,97,266	13,32,908	33,57,227
Allocation from Imperial to Provincial Services.	1,58,50,737	1,32,57,489	1,50,00,000	..	2,93,268	..	2,40,489
Total ..	8,68,96,018	2,97,60,200	2,15,25,000	27,46,265	58,91,200	15,82,427	33,57,227

The Imperial Revenues of the year under review exhibit a net increase of Rs. 12,67,602 over the actuals for the previous year; and the outlay, exclusive of the allotment for Provincial Services, a net decrease of Rs. 68,42,550. The total results of the transactions were better than those of 1877-78 by Rs. 81,10,152.

The more important variations are to be explained as below:—

RECEIPTS.

Land Revenue.—The increase of Rs. 4,11,664 is attributable partly to realisation of outstanding revenue, partly to the results of resettlement operations, and partly to the revival of agriculture in the districts above the Gháts. The difference, however, is small compared to the total amount of revenue under this head.

Tribute.—The aggregate receipts on account of the Káthiáwár tribute, Cutch subsidy, and contribution from the jágirdárs of the Southern Marátha Country for 1878-79, were larger by Rs. 1,18,014 than those of the previous year; the recovery, on the other hand, on account of petty tributes and succession fees was less by Rs. 16,983. This head, therefore, exhibits a net increase of Rs. 1,01,091. In 1877-78 the payment on account of a portion of the Káthiáwár Tribute was allowed to stand over in consequence of famine prevailing in that Province, and the Cutch subsidy was not realized in full, as a portion of it was recovered in advance in 1876-77. Arrears of contribution from some of the jágirdárs were recovered during the year under review.

Forest.—This head exhibits a decrease of Rs. 79,635, which is attributed to—(a) slackness of timber trade in consequence of the several commercial failures; (b) unusually small demand for timber from the Public Works Department, and (c) depression in sales of myrobolan.

Assessed Taxes.—The increase of Rs. 16,00,162 under this head is on account of the License-tax levied for the first time during the year under review, and represents only the Imperial share of the realizations.

Customs.—The decrease of Rs. 4,18,059 under this head is owing to general slackness of trade, and partly to the exemption in 1878 from duty of several articles of merchandise, together with the removal of duty from all kinds of grey cotton piece-goods containing no yarn of a higher number than 30s. It is to be noticed, however, that this last exemption was only in force for a fortnight before the close of the year, and that the decrease in customs duties on piece-goods amounted to 2½ lakhs.

Salt.—The increase of Rs. 32,96,522 is due, first, to the fact that the enhanced rate of duty was in force during only the last four months of 1877-78, whereas it was in operation throughout the whole of the year under review; secondly, to a removal of larger quantity of salt; and, thirdly, to the recovery of the cost price and removal charges of salt having been for the first time recorded under this head.

Opium.—The revenue exhibits a falling off of Rs. 35,65,718, which is partly due to the decrease in the production of Málwa opium caused by scanty rain. The shipments to China during 1878-79 were 36,262 chests against 43,083½ chests in the previous year.

Marine.—This head exhibits an increase of Rs. 2,34,701, which is mainly owing to unusually large receipts on account of Dockyard supplies to the Malta Expedition.

Interest.—In 1878-79 the Bombay Municipality paid the unrecovered portion of interest due for 1877-78 on the new consolidated loan. Large sums were also recovered on account of interest on the Bombay Port Trust loan and on those granted to the District Municipalities and Local Funds to meet famine expenditure incurred by them. This head, therefore, exhibits an increase of Rs. 3,81,753.

Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances.—The increase of Rs. 5,22,090 under this head was caused by an unusually large amount having been transferred in 1878-79 from deposit, as a set off against the extraordinary payments made to the subscribers to the Medical Funds and also to military officers, consequent upon the retirement scheme sanctioned by Government.

Gain by Exchange.—The increase of Rs. 40,625 under this head is due partly to lower rates of exchange at which the several remittance transactions with England were adjusted in 1878-79, and partly to the large increase in the issue of money orders at lower rates. The fixed rate of exchange for ordinary transactions was 1s. 9d., and the average rate for money orders 1s. 7d. $\frac{1}{8}$ per rupee for 1878-79 against 1s. 9½d. and 1s. 8d. $\frac{3}{8}$ respectively for 1877-78.

Miscellaneous.—The increase of Rs. 13,559 is chiefly owing to the Imperial one-quarter share of the Káthiáwár Institution Fee Funds for the last few years having been recovered in 1878-79.

EXPENDITURE.

* The explanations of the chief variations in the major heads of expenditure will be found below :—

2. *Interest on Service Funds.*—The net increase of Rs. 29,510 under this head occurred as follows :—

	Rs.
Civil Fund	14,079
Uncovenanted Family Pension Fund	2,595
Presidency Savings Bank	1,633
Soldiers' do. do.	12,142
Other miscellaneous funds	1,863
	32,312
Deduct—Decrease, Miscellaneous accounts	2,802
	Net increase .. 29,510

Refunds and Drawbacks.—This head exhibits a net decrease of Rs. 49,648, being the result of the following variations :—

<i>Decrease.</i>				Rs.
Land revenue refunds	...	...	...	70,262
Forest refunds	...	...	...	11,685
Customs...	...	...	...	4,403
Salt	...	...	...	13,438
				<hr/> 99,788
<i>Deduct—Increase.</i>				
Opium	...	...	...	16,213
Drawback	...	...	...	33,987
Military funds	...	...	...	40
				<hr/> 50,140
Net decrease				<hr/> 49,648

The above decreases are due to fewer remissions of land revenue and refunds on account of revenue of alienated villages under attachment, to the absence of payments similar to those incurred in 1877-78 on account of sale proceeds of confiscated firewood twice recovered, and to refund of salt duty received in advance, in consequence of tenderers having refused to take salt at the enhanced rate. The increases, on the other hand, are attributable to remission of opium pass duty on opium chests supplied for consumption in the several Native States, and to larger re-exports of cotton piece-goods and sugar during the year under report.

Forest.—This head exhibits an increase of Rs. 1,41,255, which is due to increased expenditure having been sanctioned on account of several forest officers, of extensive demarcation operations carried on in the Northern and Southern Divisions, and heavy law charges incurred during the year under report.

Salt.—The increase of Rs. 1,98,390 represents the payments on account of cost and transit charges of salt, which was for the first time transferred to this head from "Miscellaneous Advances" in the year 1878-79.

Administration.—The net decrease of Rs. 47,918 under this head resulted from the following variation :—

<i>Decreases.</i>				Rs.
Civil office of account and audit...	...	...	...	14,535
Currency Department...	...	...	...	42,852
				<hr/> 57,387
<i>Increases.</i>				
Money Order Office	...	...	...	12
Allowances to Presidency Banks	...	...	...	9,457
				<hr/> 9,469
Net increase				<hr/> 47,918

The decreases were caused by small payments on account of deputation allowances to officers of other Presidencies, and specie remittances sent by the Currency Department. The increase was in the payment of allowance to the Bank of Bombay for conducting the duties of the Public Debt Office, consequent on the transfer of a large number of notes for payment of interest at this Presidency.

Minor Department.—The decrease of Rs. 2,489 is in the expenditure on account of purchase of ancient Sanskrit manuscripts and photographs of Ajanta Caves.

Marine.—This head exhibits a net increase of Rs. 1,65,271, which resulted from the following variations:—

<i>Increases.</i>			Rs.
Buildings and repairs	...	...	51,650
Coal purchased in the country	...	...	34,403
Timber and stores	...	...	66,872
Marine pensions and gratuities	...	...	9,869
Miscellaneous	...	...	39,227
			2,02,021
<i>Deduct—Decreases.</i>			
Master Attendant and Establishment	...	...	17,696
Marine pay and allowances	...	...	19,054
			36,750
Net increase			1,65,271

The increases are due to—(a) the engagement of a greater number of artificers in the Dockyard, and the purchase of larger quantities of stores and coal, &c., on account of the expedition to Malta; (b) more payments of gratuities to discharged Dockyard artificers; (c) an adjustment of cost of stores, &c., sent from England for the Indian Troop Service in previous years, and the debit to marine charges of the debit balance of the Indus Conservancy Fund. The decreases, on the other hand, are attributed to savings caused by certain staff appointments in the Dockyard having remained vacant and been held by acting incumbents, and by the steamer "Quangtung" having been put out of commission for repairs.

Stationery and Printing.—The decrease of Rs. 2,155 is in the expenditure on account of the purchase of more stationery in this country as compared with that indented for from England.

Political Agencies.—The decrease of Rs. 69,549 under this head is attributable to the absence of charges like those incurred in 1877-78 on account of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, and entertainment of certain Biluchi Chiefs, and Envoys from Turkey, Khokand and Yarkhand, and funeral obsequies of members of the family of the Sind Amirs.

Allowances.—Arrear payments on account of political pensions caused an increase of Rs. 12,112 under this head.

Civil Furlough Allowance.—A large number of officers having drawn furlough allowance in India, this head exhibits an increase of Rs. 5,437.

Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances.—The large increase of Rs. 4,18,717 under this head was caused by special payments to military officers, and refund to Medical Fund subscribers on retirement, having been made during the year under review.

Loss by Exchange.—The large increase of Rs. 17,66,456 is the result of the heavy drawings of the Secretary of State on Bombay at more unfavourable rates. The average rate for 1878-79 was 1s. 7d. $\frac{2}{10}$ per rupee against 1s. 8d. $\frac{3}{10}$ in the previous year.

Miscellaneous.—Large expenditure was incurred in 1878-79 in remitting specie, chiefly to the Sind and Lahore Treasuries, to meet extraordinary demand in connection with military operations in Afghanistan; hence there was an increase of Rs. 18,237 under this head.

Famine Relief.—A small portion of the outlay incurred in connection with the late famine was adjusted in 1878-79, making the total decrease Rs. 93,78,864.

Imperial Allotment for Provincial Services.—The actuals under this head scarcely afford material for comparison, as the details subjoined serve to show that the allotments are of a highly variable nature:—

	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.
Fixed original allotment ...	1,53,20,000	1,51,60,000
Additional fixed original allotment for the construction of a residence for Bajarám Bhoislé, the adopted son of the late Máharanee of Sátara ...	41,310	.....
Ditto on account of cost of furniture supplied in previous year, but charged in 1877-78 to Provincial Services ...	22,297	.....
Ditto on account of stores received from England for Provincial Services ...	.....	11,660
Moiety of deficit net revenue under Excise, Stamps, and Law and Justice.	1,76,151	92,341
	<u>1,55,59,758</u>	<u>1,52,64,001</u>
<i>Deduct</i>		
Amount of Bándá tribute given up in consideration of loss entailed on the State by abolition of transit duties ...	9,000	.....
Quarter share of the cost of the Preventive Line between British Gujarát and the Native States ...	.....	6,512
Total allotments ...	<u>1,55,50,758</u>	<u>1,52,57,489</u>

Difference between actuals and Budget estimate explained.—The differences between the actuals and Budget estimate for 1878-79 are explained below:—

RECEIPTS.

Land Revenue.—The decrease of Rs. 3,63,960 under this head was caused by destruction of crops in Sind in consequence of flood and visitation of locusts, transfer of large tracts of grass land to the Forest Department, and fewer sales of occupancy rights than originally anticipated.

Tribute and Contributions.—The increase of Rs. 2,577 under this head is too small to call for any special remark.

Forest.—In consequence of slack trade, several commercial failures and unusually small demand for timber from the Public Works Department, the actual forest revenue for 1878-79 was less by Rs. 4,43,106 than originally anticipated.

Customs.—Revision of tariff rates after the sanction of the Budget estimate for last year accounts for the decrease of Rs. 1,61,626.

Salt.—The improvement of Rs. 15,62,273 under this head is attributable to larger exportation of salt than was originally anticipated.

Opium.—This head exhibits the considerable increase of Rs. 59,32,689 over the estimate fixed by the Government of India in anticipation of failure of crops.

Marine.—This head exhibits an increase of Rs. 1,41,850, which is chiefly attributed to the unexpected amount of work done in the Dockyard in connection with the Malta Expedition.

Interest.—There was an increase of Rs. 2,36,321 under this head, caused partly by a larger receipt than anticipated from the net revenue of the Bombay Port Trust in payment of interest, and partly to the recovery of arrears of interest on the new consolidated loan to the Bombay Municipality, and also of interest on the large temporary loans granted, after the estimate for last year was sanctioned, to the several District Municipalities and Local Funds to meet famine expenditure.

Receipt in aid of Superannuation Funds.—The increase of Rs. 5,15,408 is due to the very large amount transferred to this head from deposit account in the year under report, as a set off against the extraordinary heavy payments made to the subscribers of Medical Retired Fund and to military officers on retirement.

Gain by Exchange.—The several remittance transactions with the United Kingdom having been adjusted during the last year at a lower rate than that originally anticipated, this head exhibits an increase of Rs. 55,852.

Miscellaneous.—The decrease of Rs. 20,887 is chiefly in miscellaneous and unforeseen receipts, which were not realized to the anticipated extent.

EXPENDITURE.

Interest on Service Funds.—The increase of Rs. 13,352 under this head is the result of the following variations:—

<i>Increase.</i>		Rs.
Interest on Provident Fund ... ..	...	7,645
Do, Uncovenanted Family Pension Fund ...	...	1,227
Do, Deposit, Soldiers' Savings Bank ...	...	12,955
		21,827
 <i>Deduct—Decrease.</i>		
Presidency Savings Bank ... ..	...	2,220
Miscellaneous accounts ... ..	...	6,255
		8,475
		Net increase ... 13,352

Refunds and Drawbacks.—The net decrease of Rs. 73,343 under this head is owing to the following fluctuations:—

<i>Decrease.</i>		Rs.
Land revenue refunds ... ..	...	1,36,805
Forest refunds ... ..	...	8,932
Customs do. ... ..	...	10,884
		1,56,621
Salt ... ..	...	43,956
Opium ... ..	...	15,224
Military Fund ... ..	...	40
Drawback ... ..	...	24,058
		83,278
		Net decrease ... 73,343

The decreases are attributed to fewer land-revenue remissions and refunds than anticipated. The increase, on the other hand, is ascribed to—(a) heavy payments of 5 per cent wastage allowances on unexpectedly large quantity of salt exported to Calcutta and Madras; (b) unanticipated remissions of pass duty on opium supplied to Native States; (c) large payments of drawbacks on extensive transshipments of cotton piece-goods and sugar during the year under report.

Forest.—The decrease of Rs. 20,145 under this head is ascribed to Budget savings.

Salt.—The increase of Rs. 1,98,390 under this head arises from the transfer to this head of the cost and transit charges, &c., &c., in the absence of Budget grant charges of salt formerly recorded under "Miscellaneous Advances".

Opium.—The excess of Rs. 2,567 under this head was chiefly caused by payments having been made to officers of other Presidencies irrespective of Budget grant.

Administration.—This head exhibits an excess of Rs. 58,350 in consequence of heavy expenditure having been incurred on account of specie remittances sent by the Currency Department in excess of Budget allotment. The expected Budget saving, also, of Rs. 29,000 was not effected, and payments were made to officers of other Presidencies and Provinces irrespective of Budget grant.

Marine.—The actuals under this head exceeded the grant by Rs. 2,13,030, owing to, first, engagement of greater number of artificers and the purchase of larger quantities of stores and coal for the Malta Expedition; secondly, to an unanticipated large payment of gratuities to discharged artificers; and, thirdly, to a writback on account of cost of stores imported from England for the Indian Troop Service in previous years, and to the writing off of the debit balance of the Indus Conservancy Fund. The excess would have been larger, had it not been for the savings caused by certain staff appointments in the Dockyard having remained vacant, and by the Steamer "Quangtang" having been put out of commission in the year under report.

Stationery and Printing.—Fewer purchases of stationery having been made in the country than anticipated, this head shows a decrease of Rs. 14,197.

Political Agencies.—Savings in the allotment for travelling allowances accounts for the decrease of Rs. 2,790 under this head.

Allowances and Assignments.—This head shows a decrease of Rs. 7,155, which is ascribed to savings.

Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances.—The increase of Rs. 7,404 under this head represents payments on account of absentee allowances drawn by several officers irrespective of Budget grant.

Superannuation.—The excess of Rs. 4,63,169 is owing to special payments having been made, in the year under report, on account of military officers on retirement, and refund to Medical Fund subscribers, irrespective of Budget grant.

Loss by Exchange.—In consequence of the drawing of the Secretary of State on this Presidency at a more favourable rate of exchange than that anticipated by the Government of India at the time of settling the grant, a large decrease of Rs. 32,42,207 appears under this head.

Miscellaneous.—The excess of Rs. 56,660 is on account of charges incurred in sending large and unforeseen specie remittances to Sind and Lahore to meet demand in connection with the military operations in Afghanistan.

Famine.—Rs. 2,60,844 were adjusted against this head, irrespective of Budget grant, as this debit was not anticipated when the estimate for the year was sanctioned.

*Debt and
Remittances.*

The following abstract exhibits the transactions recorded under the different debt and remittance heads :—

DEBT AND REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS.	Receipts, 1878-79.	Expenditure, 1878-79.
	Ra.	Ra.
Native States or private persons	3,16,474	6,73,559
Miscellaneous Loans—Municipalities or Corpora- tions	4,28,910	37,69,532
Imperial Loans, Temporary Loans ... ..	.....	.....
Service Funds	8,18,499	4,59,756
Provincial Services... ..	4,17,54,714	4,11,39,267
Local Funds	40,36,228	39,60,587
Deposits	98,46,641	1,05,76,485
Savings Bank Deposits	16,67,627	19,40,525
Overland and other Money Orders payable	6,57,927	10,69,753
Local Bill Remittances	1,18,01,505	1,11,31,277
London Bills payable	3,46,61,000	3,53,11,000
Local Cash Remittances	15,42,35,468	15,40,55,078
Miscellaneous Debt Account, Advances Recover- able	5,14,36,444	5,16,26,684
Mint Certificates	5,14,58,800	5,04,74,104
Account Current with London	16,34,422	3,37,04,956
Do. India	6,60,69,382	4,28,92,954
Do. Oudh... ..	.....	.....
Do. Central Provinces	1,34,881	2,67,951
Do. British Burmah	21,631	78,853
Do. Assam	660	65,292
Do. Bengal	12,718	6,73,856
Do. N.-W. Provinces and Oudh... ..	3,97,874	26,31,813
Do. Punjab	24,92,955	1,12,60,275
Do. Madras	83,61,477	3,56,408
Public Works Department	77,27,761	1,43,79,986
Postal Department	14,83,897	14,85,932
Telegraph Department	12,17,622	17,83,806
Military Department, Bengal	73,205	1,23,10,949
Do. Madras	1,365	24,912
Do. Bombay	28,91,310	2,78,47,318
Supply Bills payable other Governments ... ..	.....	.....
Remittance Transfer Receipts payable other Governments	611	2,354
Money Orders payable other Governments	5,15,047	3,91,562
Foreign Supply Bills payable	30,58,070	31,17,815
Do. Remittance Transfer Receipts payable... ..	37,52,327	35,42,606
Provincial Balance increased... ..	.....	.....
	46,29,07,362	52,29,55,265

Miscellaneous
Loan Receipts.

The recoveries during the last year on account of loans previously granted amounted to Rs. 7,45,385, as shown below :—

	Ra.
Bombay Municipality	2,32,295
Bombay Port Trust	1,49,630
Sind Encumbered Estates	1,21,581
Gujarāt Tālūkdāri Estates	11,814
District Municipalities	46,966
Native States and private individuals	1,83,079
Total... ..	7,45,385

Loans aggregating Rs. 44,43,091 were made, as below, during the year under review—

	Rs.
Bombay Port Trust	31,51,000
Bombay Municipality	12,00,000
District Municipalities	4,18,532
Native States and private individuals	82,362
Sind Encumbered Estates	5,79,423
Gujarát Talukdári Estates	11,774
Total...	44,43,091

Expenditure.

The transactions in connection with the Service Funds in this Presidency will be found in the subjoined table :—

	Receipts.	Payments.
	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Fund, Provident Branch	7,38,491	4,32,287
Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund	52,062	2,900
Bombay Police Superannuation Fund	27,945	24,570
Total ...	8,18,498	4,59,757

The most important transaction recorded under Deposits is the transfer of Rs. 6,00,097 on account of the whole balance at the credit of the Medical Retiring Fund, to cover an excess payment made consequent on the new retirement scheme sanctioned by the Government of India. The assets of the fund (together with further sums) were distributed among the subscribers whose claims upon it were in this manner extinguished.

The total gross payments on account of the drawings of the Secretary of State aggregated Rs. 3,46,81,000; deducting from this the sum of Rs. 61,78,792 on account of loss by exchange, Rs. 2,85,02,208 were charged to account current, London, in 1878-79. In addition to that amount, gold to the value of Rs. 24,68,957 was sent to England in the latter part of the year.

Cash remittances of Rs. 3,71,15,449 in all, as shown below, were received during the year under report from other Governments :—

<i>India Remittance.</i>	Rs.
Through the Currency Department	57,83,094
In Bills and Specie	96,30,000
In Currency Notes	64,72,000
By Bills from Mauritius	3,50,000
As Subscription to New Loan of 1878	68,63,644
	2,90,98,738
Central Provinces Bills issued	71,423
Punjab do.	3,288
Madras Cash Remittances	79,42,000
	3,71,15,449

Remittance to and from other Governments. Account Current, London. Home Drawings.

Other Governments and Provinces.

Remittances amounting to Rs. 1,69,25,865 were made to the following Governments and Administrations during the year:—

		Rs.
India, Specie	...	71,56,550
Currency Notes	...	6,51,500
Bills	...	23,09,633
		1,01,17,683
N.-W. Provinces, Specie...	...	20,00,000
Bills	...	85,500
		20,85,500
Panjáb, Specie	...	40,00,000
Bills	...	5,31,317
		45,31,317
Bengal Bills	...	1,01,545
Madras do.	...	88,970
Assam do.	...	650
		1,69,25,865

The total amount received from other Governments and Administrations exceeded that remitted to them during the year by Rs. 2,01,89,584.

The subjoined table exhibits the actual transactions of the Guaranteed Railway Companies of this Presidency:—

Receipts.	Revenue Account.	Revenue Advance Account.	Capital Advance Account.	Railway Capital Account.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G. I. P. Railway	2,72,50,514	2,17,963	2,007	47,788
B. E. & C. L. Railway	72,37,789	9,128	...	4,82,576

Expenditure.	Revenue Account.	Revenue Advance Account.	Capital Advance Account.	Guaranteed Interest Account.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G. I. P. Railway	41,722	87,25,000	26,00,000	66,071
B. E. & C. L. Railway	...	20,80,000	12,23,000	2,189

Balances.

The opening and closing balance for 1878-79, including those of the Military and Public Works Departments, were as follows:—

On the 1st April 1878 Rs. 3,16,09,785
 „ 31st March 1879 „ 2,22,19,486

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

	CASH.					Military.	PUBLIC WORKS.		Grand Total.
	General Treasury.	Revenue Treasuries.	General and Political Treasuries.	Mint.	Total.		Cash in the hands of P. W. Officers.	Drawing Account.	
1874-75	82,33,735	1,40,35,366	12,19,344	3,91,496	2,47,70,121	5,14,816	63,097	5,95,078	2,59,43,110
1875-76	1,42,97,302	1,29,41,596	16,74,063	44,01,830	3,36,14,590	5,48,417	99,589	8,76,2173	3,11,38,853
1876-77	94,89,681	1,43,87,690	12,43,677	36,08,022	2,87,24,090	9,45,856	3,82,988	10,75,846	3,11,08,789
1877-78	1,52,56,788	1,28,75,417	9,40,348	...	2,90,72,553	13,36,119	1,43,450	10,52,613	3,16,09,785
1878-79	51,57,340	1,42,25,369	11,50,548	...	2,95,33,327	16,81,809	34,260	...	2,22,19,486

MINT.

The amount of coinage executed during the year was Rs. 850 in gold, and Rs. 4,88,62,750 in silver. Last year, Rs. 11,02,85,833 were coined in silver, of which Rs. 6,04,756 consisted of fractional coins of a rupee. This year no such small coins were turned out. The wastage was five pies, or '0269 per cent in the melting, and six pies, or '0299 per cent, in the coining department. The number of tenders was 2,900 to the value of 5 crores against 2,302 tenders of bullion valued at 11 crores last year. The quality of the silver tendered was in some cases very inferior, and the strictest scrutiny had to be enforced before native tenders could be obtained properly refined. The distribution of the bullion

	Lakhs	received for coinage during the year is shown marginally. The value of silver ornaments brought into the mint was about 8 lakhs rupees less than last year. More than half the local native coins were received from Baroda, where a change in the
Imported from Europe ...	206	
Do. do. China ...	99	
Local silver ornaments ...	116	
Do. native coins ...	67	
Total...	488	

course of the grain trade drove the cheapened local currency out of the country.

Considerable progress was made during the year in the electro-plating of light bits. Mr. Peterson, of the Mint staff, after inspecting the working of several processes in Europe, recommended the adoption of a Siemen's electro-magnetic machine, which suggestion has been carried out with great success, both as regards speed and efficiency of work. The number of heavy bits reduced was 1,452,049, and of light bits plated 998,255.

The following table gives the actual and estimated expenditure for the year under review, with the actuals for the year before :—

HEAD.	Actuals.		In 1878-79.	Estimate.	Actuals.
	1877-78.	1878-79.	Decrease.	1878-79.	Above Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts ...	24,60,699	11,89,746	12,71,163	8,00,000	3,89,746
Expenditure ...	4,57,774	4,11,332	46,392	3,56,000	56,332

The decrease in receipts is owing to the exceptionally large coinage effected in the year 1877-78. The increase, as compared with the estimate, is due to more extensive operations than were anticipated when the Budget was prepared. Less extra labour was employed this year than last: so the expenditure proportionately decreased, whilst more coal was bought in the local market, which accounts for the difference between the actual and estimated expenditure.

The number of mint certificates issued and of new coins received are shown marginally for the last three years. The gain on coinage operation was Rs. 1,01,102, and the loss to be set against it amounted to Rs. 54,641. The net gain, therefore, was Rs. 46,461.

YEAR.	Certificates issued.	New coins received.
1876-77 ...	45,819,200	42,818,313
1877-78 ...	102,867,687	107,401,548
1878-79 ...	51,437,947	48,150,892

MONEY ORDERS.

Inland orders. The number of offices open during the year was 28, as in the year before. The number and value of the inland transactions of 1878-79 are shown in the margin. The decrease is attributed to general slackness of trade and to the competition of the recently introduced postal insurance system. The average value of each order issued and paid was Rs. 43·7 and Rs. 38·2 respectively, as compared with Rs. 46·13 and Rs. 41·2 last year. The net profit from the aggregate of these transactions was Rs. 2,903.

	1877-78.		1878-79.		In 1878-79, more or less.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Issues...	25,740	12,05,180	21,153	9,18,954	-4,587	-2,86,226
Payments...	24,217	9,99,478	22,897	8,73,363	-1,320	-1,26,116
Commission...	...	13,339	...	11,061	...	-2,278

Overland and Foreign orders. Transactions with the United Kingdom and Canada were more numerous than in the previous year, as shown in the margin, and it may be noted that in 1877-78 they improved greatly over those of 1876-77.

	1877-78.		1878-79.		In 1878-79, more or less.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		£.		£.		£.
Issues...	11,414	65,882	11,836	64,405	+ 422	+ 523
Payments...	1,459	4,970	1,579	4,856	+ 127	- 213
Commission...	...	14,517	...	14,850	...	+ 333

The number of orders that lapsed out of those drawn on India was 9, and of those drawn on England 12. The greatest number of orders issued on account of any one Province was from the North-West and Oudh, and, after that, from the Panjáb. The largest number paid was by the Government of India and Bombay offices. The transactions with Foreign countries, other than the United Kingdom, are given below:—

COUNTRY.	ORDERS DRAWN BY INDIA.				ORDERS PAID BY INDIA.			
	1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		£		£		£		£
Germany ...	96	629	98	542	113	838	37	205
Netherlands ...	...	...	2	2	3	15	...	...
Switzerland ...	9	18	11	22	...	...	4	9
Italy ...	17	69	64	465	5	19	4	29
Denmark ...	8	75	6	54	10	94	12	109
Australia ...	...	...	...	...	8	47	14	27
Total ...	130	789	181	1,085	139	1,013	71	379

There is a large falling off in transactions between this country and Germany, and a considerable increase in orders issued on Italy. The total gain on the year's transactions was Rs. 1,104.

The amount of withdrawals from the Civil Treasuries on account of the Savings Bank, during the year under review, exceeded the amount paid in by Rs. 2,72,898 against Rs. 4,70,016, the sum by which they exceeded the deposits of the year before.

Savings
Banks.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The value of the notes in circulation in the *Bombay Circle* was Rs. 3,21,16,735 at the end of the year, as compared with Rs. 5,59,40,365 on 31st March 1877. The decrease is partly nominal, and due merely to transactions with or at other circles, the effects of which on the circulation have since been minimized by the introduction of a new system under which notes cashed and withdrawn at other circles are remitted weekly. A cause of real decrease has been the smaller importations of bullion; for as bullion coined is paid for in notes, the circulation of the latter, for part of the year at least, depends greatly upon the amount of the former tendered for coinage. The average circulation of the year was nearly 4·34 crores against 4·93 crores in 1877-78, closing about Rs. 2,38,23,630 worse than it began. The maximum (5·56 crores) was reached in April instead of in February as last year, and the latter month shows this year the lowest circulation (3·19 crores). There was a high circulation this year, too, in September, in contrast to 1877, when the minimum of the whole year was reached in this month. In the *Akola* circle the average value of notes in circulation was Rs. 18,58,591, or an increase of about 50 per cent over that of the previous year. The maximum value, Rs. 24,69,670, was reached in October, and not in June, as in 1877-78. The minimum, Rs. 6,26,870, was in February, whilst the year before it was in December. The high circulation was due to a brisk grain trade with Bombay. The year closed with Rs. 18,63,100 in circulation, or considerably above the average, owing to a late cotton crop and slack demand for money. The increase in circulation in *Nágpur* is due to large remittances of notes to Bombay and Bengal, where they were cancelled, the true circulation of local notes being little more than nominal. In the *Kurrachee Circle* the year opened with a circulation valued at Rs. 24,25,370, which fell by the end of March to Rs. 23,81,935. The maximum, Rs. 32,39,410, was reached in December, instead of October, as in 1877. The minimum was in August, and not in April as last year. The average for the year was Rs. 25,13,693 against Rs. 22,15,363. If the notes held by Government Treasuries be excluded, the circulation actually in the hands of the public showed an increase at the end of the year over that at the end of the year before.

Circulation.

The coin reserve in *Bombay* stood at Rs. 2,08,00,000, as compared with Rs. 2,14,00,000 last year. In March 1874 it fell to Rs. 64,00,000, whilst in September it was Rs. 3,52,00,000. In *Nágpur* the reserve rose from 2 lakhs in April to 23 lakhs in

Coin reserve.

December, at which sum it continued till a large remittance was made to Allahabad and Patna. The increase is due to the larger number of cancellations, the refusal to encash foreign circle notes, and to the fact that, throughout the year, issues out-numbered receipts. The reserve in the *Kurrachee* Circle was Rs. 9,78,000 at the beginning of the year. It fell to 8½ lakhs in October, but rose in December to 42 lakhs. At the end of the year it stood at about 12 lakhs. The *Afghán Expedition* was the cause of the remittal of Rs. 70,40,000 to *Shikárpur* from this reserve. In *Akola* the year opened with a reserve of Rs. 4,70,710, which was reduced to Rs. 24,30,580 by March 1879. The value of Government securities held as part of the reserve is shown marginally.

Circle.	Amount.
	Rs.
Bombay ...	1,58,00,000
Akola ...	3,00,000
Nágpur ...	6,00,000
Kurrachee ...	12,00,000

The value of bullion tendered at Bombay for coinage was Rs. 4,60,00,000, or less than last year by 5·94 crores.

Transactions with the public.

The following table shows the number and value of notes issued, received and cancelled during the year under review :—

CIRCLE.	ISSUES.		RECEIPTS.		CANCELLATIONS.		Percentage of number cancelled on receipts.
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Bombay	1,369,738	18,36,46,325	1,329,081	20,76,69,865	725,529	9,86,15,810	54·6
Akola	17,877	42,21,800	28,307	31,36,680	20,363	11,24,548	70·6
Nágpur	83,374	46,61,375	8,011	18,85,666	30,795	30,11,630	..
Kurrachee ..	60,516	69,81,250	55,483	70,24,085	46,429	36,98,865	83·5

In *Bombay* the receipts were larger than the issues in notes of all denominations ; in *Akola* there was a deficiency in the issues, as compared with the receipts, of notes under Rs. 100 in value ; but in the case of notes of higher value the receipts were less than the issues. In *Kurrachee*, receipts exceeded issues in the case of notes of Rs. 20 and Rs. 1,000 only, the issues being the more numerous in those of all other denominations. In *Nágpur* the currency of local notes is almost nominal. Bankers and merchants make great use of the notes from this office of issue for remitting to *Bombay*, where they are cancelled. A large number of 10,000 rupee notes were issued to the Bank of Bengal for cash during the year, and afterwards returned. Excluding these, the cancellations exceed in number the total issues.

CIRCLE.	Inward.	Outward.
Bombay ...	4,488	4,349
Akola ...	111	69
Nágpur ...	...	...
Kurrachee ...	203	263

The daily average of notes passed over the counter in the case of three of the four centres of issue is shown in the marginal table.

The value of notes of foreign circles received at each of the

Circles.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay ...	49,65,950	50,51,285
Akola ...	26,105	35,535
Nágpur ...	12,73,395	87,055
Kurrachee ...	1,22,870	34,270

centres of issue under report is shown in the margin, with the figures for the previous year by way of comparison. In *Bombay*, there was a margin for the encashment of foreign notes during eight months; it was found practicable, however, to cash them throughout the whole year. The

Foreign circle notes,

greater portion of the foreign notes received was from Madras, Nágpur, Akola and Calcutta. In *Akola* the largest number of these transactions was with Bombay, and then with Nágpur. In *Nágpur*, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Akola supplied most of the notes presented; whilst in *Kurrachee*, Lahore and Bombay were the only two circles with which the dealings were extensive.

The details of lost notes, the value of which has been paid on

Circles.	Half Notes.			Whole Notes.		Total.	
	No.	Value.	No. lost in post.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.
Bombay ..	251	8,855	172	25	485	940	2,985
Akola ..	12	1,075	10	1	20	13	1,095
Nágpur ..	32	610	24	6	565	88	1,195
Kurrachee..	26	2,900	21	1	5	27	2,905

indemnity bonds during the year, are shown marginally. It will be noticed that 70 per cent of the half notes were lost in the post.

Lost notes.

No counterfeit notes were presented for payment at either Nágpur or Akola; but in Kurrachee one case occurred in which the offender was sentenced by the Sessions Court for counterfeiting the half of a note of Rs. 100. In Bombay, fifteen forged notes were received. One of these was apparently a relic of the gang of forgers broken up at Poona in 1867; eleven were miscellaneous cases, in which the imitation was too clumsy to deceive. The case of the remaining three, in which the imitation is exceedingly accurate, is still under investigation.*

Forged notes.

The coin transactions for the year were as shown below:—

Bombay issued ...	Rs. 4,03,70,669	... Received ...	Rs. 2,70,80,445
Kurrachee do. ...	" 22,17,030	... Do. ...	" 28,25,355
Akola do. ...	" 20,67,100	... Do. ...	" 42,39,920
Nágpur do. ...	" 23,90,380	... Do. ...	" 48,28,945

Coin transactions.

There is a considerable decrease in Bombay and Akola, with an increase in Kurrachee.

The issue of small coin was carried on to the extent shown in

Circle.	½ Rupee.	¼ Rupee.	¼ Rupee.	Copper.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay ..	45,167	75,296	81,579	..	2,02,073
Akola ..	1,625	1,030	735	..	3,390
Nágpur ..	1,110	1,657	1,470	236	4,573
Kurrachee..	12,720	20,764	25,265	86	68,644

the margin. In Bombay the issues were nearly the same as

Small coin transactions.

in 1877-78. In Kurrachee show an increase of Rs. 64,897 on

* Some of the persons concerned have been arrested since the close of the year to which the above para. relates.

on account of the receipt of a fresh supply of bullion and large remittances to Shikárpur, as mentioned above.

Specie remittances were made to the amount specified in the

	Rs.
Bombay ...	5,53,73,000
Akola ...	3,00,000
Nágpur ...	20,00,000
Kurrachee ...	86,20,000 received from Bombay.

margin. Those from *Bombay* were chiefly to Shikárpur and Kurrachee, on account of military requirements, and to Allahabad and Láhore. The whole sum sent from *Akola* was forwarded to *Nágpur*, and that from the latter circle to Allahabad and Patna, under instructions

from the Head Commissioner of Issue. From *Kurrachee* the remittances, amounting to Rs. 60,00,000, were wholly to Shikárpur, and not entered in the accounts; whilst the amount specified in the above table was remitted to this circle from Bombay, and entered in the books of the sub-circle.

Financial,

CIRCLE.	Receipts.	Disbursements.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay ...	8,894	1,60,493
<i>Sub-circles.</i>		
Akola ...	...	4,730
Nágpur ...	...	9,884
Kurrachee ...	20	6,573

The receipts and disbursements of the circle and sub-circles under review for the year 1878-79 are shown in the margin. The expenditure increased slightly in two of the sub-circles and considerably in the third. The amounts received at Akola and Nagpur have not yet been communicated.

Notes outstanding.

The total number of notes of all eight denominations issued from this circle and its sub-circles since they commenced operations up to March 31st, 1879, is 8,097,027, of which 785,833, or rather over 9 per cent, are outstanding.

Land Revenue.

The gross land revenue amounted to Rs. 3,83,99,115, as compared with Rs. 3,68,52,296 last year; or an increase of Rs. 15,46,819, distributed as shown in the marginal table. The bulk of the improvement is seen to have taken place in the Province of Sind, where last year, in consequence of the adverse circumstances of the season

	Ra.
Northern Division ...	2,20,163
Central do. ...	1,07,344
Southern do. ...	1,34,154
Sind ...	10,85,158
Total ...	15,46,819

at the time of sowing early crops, there was a falling off, under this head, of Rs. 4,68,288.

The total amount of remissions granted was Rs. 3,48,967, or more than last year by Rs. 1,66,572. Here, again, the largest variation is to be found in Sind, where the remissions on land sown with autumnal crops amounted on account of the excessive inundation to Rs. 2,96,261 against Rs. 1,30,330 last year. Remissions of the amount of increased assessment leviable under revised rates were made in accordance with the standing orders of Government in three Districts, though in one the item was insignificant. In the Panch Maháls and in Kánara the amount remitted under this head was, in the aggregate, Rs. 35,622. Other remissions amounted, in all, to Rs. 16,924, more than half of which was granted in Gujarát, and the greater portion of the remainder in the Central Division. The amount of land revenue alienated was Rs. 66,97,932, or Ra. 79,340 more than last year. Land thus held on political tenure was assessed at Rs. 4,03,792. Personal alienations amounted, in all, to Rs. 34,05,116; land revenue alienated on charitable or religious grounds amounted to Rs. 4,86,827; service lands were assessed at Rs. 5,94,715, exclusive of those alienated to hereditary taluka officers (Rs. 29,477) and to subordinate village servants (Rs. 13,47,997).

The net revenue for collection, in addition to the sum of Rs. 2,72,78,652, which constituted the actual assessment on Government lands, includes Rs. 30,91,075 on account of the quit-rent on alienated lands, and Rs. 8,83,718 comprising miscellaneous

Items.	1877-78.	1878-78.
	Ra.	Ra.
1. Sale of right of occupancy ...	1,01,492	90,909
2. Sale-proceeds of grass preserves ...	2,15,699	1,71,102
3. Annual lease of alluvial beds for cultivation ...	48,707	63,725
4. Process and notice fees from defaulters ...	49,157	48,418
5. Miscellaneous ...	3,44,051	5,09,564
Total ...	7,59,106	8,83,718

items of a varying nature, the details of which are shown marginally, but which call for no special remark. The total amount for collection was settled at Rs. 3,12,53,445 for the year under review, and Rs. 29,84,446 that had remained outstanding at the end of 1877-78, or, in all, Rs. 3,42,37,891. Last year

the revenue for collection on account of the current year was Rs. 2,99,59,856, and Rs. 31,56,248 arrears outstanding at the end of 1876-77. The total amount, therefore, was less last year than in that under report by Rs. 11,21,787.

Realizations. The aggregate realizations amounted to Rs. 3,10,87,125, exceeding those of last year by Rs. 9,43,347. Of the total sum, Rs. 2,95,92,104 were on account of the current year's revenue, and Rs. 13,25,000 on account of arrears outstanding from 1877-78 and previous years.

The collections show an increase in every District, except in Belgaum, Kaládgi, Kánara and Ratnágiri of the Southern Division, Sholápur and Sátára of the Central, and Thána and Kolába of the Northern. The details are given in Part III of this Report [Statistical Table V—A (1).]

Distrain. In order to realize the above revenue, Government was compelled to have recourse to distraint in 10,613 cases, as compared with 13,376 last year and 3,481 the year before. This year, as last, the largest number of cases occurred in Broach, where they were 2,565, as compared with 7,191 in 1877-78. Nasik and Kaládgi show the next largest number. In Sind there were only 306. In Kolába and Thar and Párkár there were none; and in Surat, Kaira, Sátára, Kánara, the Upper Sind Frontier and Hyderabad, respectively, recourse was had to compulsory process in less than 100 cases. The total amount of revenue realized by means of compulsory process was Rs. 73,885.

Balances. The net balance remaining uncollected at the end of the revenue year, (that is, on July 31st, 1879,) was Rs. 31,50,766, as compared with Rs. 29,73,326 last year. It includes the sum of Rs. 16,59,446 on account of the arrears of 1877-78, and Rs. 16,61,341 from the current year's revenue. The difference in the total is owing to the irrecoverable balance written off, as shown in the table below, without being exhibited in the general accounts for the separate years for which it was due. The total transactions under this branch of the revenue are summarized as follows:—

ITEM.	AMOUNT.		VARIATIONS IN 1878-79.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.	More.	Less.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Gross revenue	3,68,52,296	3,83,99,115	15,46,819	...
Remissions... ..	1,82,396	3,48,967	1,66,572	...
Deductions... ..	66,18,582	66,97,932	79,340	...
Assessment on Government Land	2,63,05,779	2,74,44,957	11,39,178	...
Quit-rent on alienated land	30,77,380	30,91,075	13,695	...
Miscellaneous items	7,59,196	8,53,718	1,24,612	...

ITEM.	AMOUNT.		VARIATION IN 1878-79.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.	More.	Less.
	Ra.	Rs.	Ra.	Rs.
Revenue for Collection—				
A.—Current year	2,99,59,856	3,12,53,445	12,93,589	...
B.—Arrears	31,56,248	29,84,446	...	1,71,802
Total ...	3,31,16,104	3,42,37,891	11,21,787	...
Collections—				
A.—Current year	2,85,26,839	2,95,92,104	10,65,266	...
B.—Arrears	13,96,050	13,25,000	...	2,71,050
C.—Written off as irrecoverable	20,890	1,70,021	1,49,131	...
Total realized ...	3,01,43,778	3,10,87,125	9,43,347	...
Balances—				
A.—Current year	14,33,018	16,61,341	2,28,323	...
B.—Arrears	15,60,198	16,59,446	99,248	...
Deduct amount written off ...	20,890	1,70,021	1,49,131	...
Net Total Outstanding ...	29,72,326	31,50,766	1,78,440	...

Canal Revenue.

The revenue derived from the irrigational works in operation in this Presidency is shown in Part III, Statistical Table V (2).

It comprises both direct receipts from water-rates and miscellaneous sources during the official year 1878-79, credited to and accounted for in the Public Works Department (Irrigation), and the revenue due to or dependent on, the works realized during the year 1877-78 credited and accounted for under land revenue. The works have, as usual, been divided into two classes: the first, works entirely constructed or extensively improved by the British Government, and for which capital as well as revenue accounts are kept; and the second, old works existing at the time the country fell into the possession of the British Government, and on which no large sums have been expended for improvements, but which are maintained and kept in order by the Government. The figures for four years are as follows:—

	DIRECT REVENUE FROM WATER-RATES, &c.			REVENUE DEPENDENT ON IRRIGATION WORKS, CREDITED UNDER LAND REVENUE.			Total.
	Sind.	Gujarát and Deccan.	Total.	Sind.	Gujarát and Deccan.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1876-76	47,698	76,178	1,23,866	25,44,536	4,00,791	29,45,327	30,69,193
1876-77	48,053	57,314	1,05,367	23,74,201	1,11,957	24,86,158	25,91,525
1877-78	66,574	1,75,823	2,42,397	26,00,805	4,01,947	30,02,752	32,45,149
1878-79	77,012	1,49,014	2,26,026	26,74,047	4,59,531	31,33,578	33,59,604

The decrease in direct receipts in Gujarát and the Deccan is due to incomplete realizations. The assessments of irrigation water-rate revenue exhibit steady improvement.

The increase in revenue dependent on the works, in the case of Gujarát and the Deccan, is due to the accounts being more perfect and including a larger number of works. The revenue is practically a fixed amount, and, when the lists are quite complete, will vary only slightly from year to year.

Finance.
(1) Sind.

In Sind the total capital outlay to the end of 1877-78 was Rs. 91,92,241, including outlay on works, establishment and tools, under direct charges, and the capitalized value of the loss of revenue on land taken up for the works and leave and pension allowances to establishment under indirect charges. Charges for interest during construction have not been included. The list comprises 15 works or projects. Of these 3 are surveys for works, the construction of which for the present is temporarily in abeyance, on which the outlay has aggregated Rs. 1,58,706; two are river embankments, for the outlay on which (Rs. 9,38,277) no direct return can be shown, and which accordingly have since been removed from the class for which capital accounts are kept; and one is a work yielding a large revenue, on which the outlay on improvement has been comparatively trifling (Rs. 17,511), and

which has, therefore, since been transferred to the class of works for which only revenue accounts are kept. Of the remaining 9 works, 2 are entirely new, and the rest enlargements, extensions and improvements of works already in existence.

The accounts for the year 1877-78 give the following results :—

	I.—Including the entire series of 15 works.	II.—Excluding the six works referred to above.
	Rs.	Rs.
Capital outlay—		
To end of 1876-77	88,40,938	77,45,822
During 1877-78... ..	3,51,303	3,31,925
To end of 1877-78	91,92,241	80,77,747
Revenue receipts in 1877-78	10,42,839	9,65,673
Working expenses in 1877-78	6,81,428	5,86,004
Net Revenue	3,61,411	3,79,669

The net revenue during the year 1877-78 gives a return on the total capital outlay to end of 1876-77 of—

4.09 per cent, including the whole series of 15 works ;

4.90 per cent, excluding the 6 works alluded to as either suspended or since removed to another class.

The revenue report of the year 1877-78 comprises figures for, in all, 23 works, of which 15 are entirely new and 8 are restorations or extensions of old native works. Of the latter, however, only 3 yielded any revenue previous to their improvement by Government. The 8 new works are, for the most part, only partially complete, and not yet in a position to yield the full amount of revenue which it is calculated will be ultimately obtained from them.

(2) Gujrat
and the
Deccan.

Including the whole series of 23 works in one account, the financial results of the year are as follows :—

	Amount.
	Rs.
Capital outlay—	
To end of 1876-77... ..	1,24,87,940
During 1877-78	3,09,391
To end of 1877-78... ..	1,27,97,331*
Revenue receipts during 1877-78	2,16,431
Working expenses	1,13,542
Net Revenue in 1877-78	1,02,889

* Includes interest on outlay during construction and all other direct and indirect charges.

The revenue accounts however, of two of the works, the Khāri Irrigation sluices and the Lower Panjhra River works, are as yet incomplete ; so that, if these two works be excluded from the

calculations, the total capital outlay is reduced to Rs. 1,18,84,810* to end of 1876-77, and Rs. 1,21,83,878* to end of 1877-78. The assessments of revenue during the year 1877-78 amounted to Rs. 1,62,773, and the working expenses of the same year to Rs. 1,08,983, leaving a surplus of Rs. 53,790, or a net return of rather less than half per cent on the total outlay* at the commencement of the year.

The figures for four years are as follows :—

	Area irrigated,	Revenue (Direct Receipts.) Assessments.
	Acres.	Rs.
1873-74	4,680	22,181
1874-75	4,965	51,206
1875-76	7,209	77,702
1876-77	16,902	1,20,697
1877-78	24,536	1,48,778

The figures for 1878-79 are not at present available in a complete form, but they exhibit further improvement in respect of the assessments of irrigation water-rate, notwithstanding the fact that the year was one of very favourable rainfall in the districts where these works are in operation, and that the area irrigated was less. There was, consequently, a considerable increase of the area under the better classes of crops which pay the higher water-rates.

The principal crops irrigated in 1877-78 were as follows :—

	Area.
	Acres.
Wheat	4,957
Jowari (great millet)	4,121
Bajri (spiked millet)	3,474
Ground-nut (Manilla nut)	1,765
Gram	1,662
Sugar	1,574
Vegetables	1,516
Fodder	1,126
Rice	991
Others	3,360
Total	24,536

The water-rate assessment averaged Rs. 3-3-0 per acre, which is lower than usual, owing to the large proportion of inferior crops irrigated paying low water-rate.

There is a marked increase visible in the extent to which the cultivating classes have availed themselves of irrigation dating from the unfavourable season of 1876. The construction of storage works, calculated to render the supply of water perennial, and thereby tending to increase the area irrigated, is a subject that has received much consideration from Government, and measures have been taken to carry out several of the most important of such works within the period covered by the Irrigation forecast submitted to the Government of India during the year under review.*

* Including interest on outlay during construction and all other direct and charges.

Sources of Imperial Revenue other than Land.

CUSTOMS.

SEA CUSTOMS.

Port of Bombay:

The customs revenue of the Port of Bombay for 1878-79 is less by Rs. 3,77,647 than that of the previous year, but exceeds that of 1876-77 by Rs. 2,21,823, as shown in the statement below. The decrease is due mainly to the slackness of trade:—

	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Import Customs—			
On general trade... ..	48,62,598	54,43,631	49,61,446
On spirits... ..	6,54,400	6,36,209	6,69,246
On tobacco... ..	11,505	10,547	12,602
Total ...	55,28,503	60,90,387	56,43,294
Export Customs	97,057	1,34,643	2,04,069
Total of Imports and Exports ...	56,25,560	62,25,030	58,47,363

The decrease in the import duties on general trade is partly due to commercial depression and partly to the exemption from duty of a large number of articles under the orders of the Government of India in March 1878. It is chiefly perceptible in the following articles:—

Import
duties.
General
trade.

	Decrease in Customs Duty.
	Rs.
Cotton Piece-goods... ..	2,24,184
Provisions... ..	1,20,266
Silk, raw... ..	63,407
Oils... ..	43,337
Copper... ..	40,194
Twist and yarn... ..	40,682
Tea... ..	33,711
Spices... ..	20,052
Tins... ..	14,394
Apparel... ..	13,771

An increase, on the other hand, appears in the duty collected on glass, silk piece-goods, woollen piece-goods, umbrellas and sugar. The increase on the last article is 89 per cent.

Liquors.

The subjoined statement exhibits the declared value of liquor imported during each of the past three years, and the duty levied on it:—

	1876-77.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Declared Value.	Duty.	Declared Value.	Duty.	Declared Value.	Duty.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ale, Beer and Porter	6,80,083	18,142	6,12,854	16,471	4,87,509	12,506
Spirits	19,19,203	6,51,870	12,18,246	6,35,332	3,34,767	6,69,419
Wines	12,23,791	1,98,414	11,82,076	2,09,744	9,89,362	1,74,968
Total	38,23,077	8,68,426	30,13,176	8,61,547	25,11,638	8,56,893

The total collections under this head in 1878-79 were less by Rs. 4,654 than those in 1877-78, and by Rs. 11,533 than those in the preceding year; whilst the declared value of the importations fell off by Rs. 5,01,538 in the one case and Rs. 13,11,439 in the other. The duty on spirits, however, in 1878-79 was in excess of that levied in 1877-78 and 1876-77 by Rs. 34,087 and Rs. 17,549 respectively.

Export duties.

The export duties realized during the year 1878-79 show an increase of Rs. 69,446 as compared with those of the previous year. This increase is chiefly attributable to larger exports of rice to the United Kingdom, Zanzibar, Mauritius, Persia and Káthiáwár. The export duty on this article alone was Rs. 1,17,059 in 1877-78 and Rs. 1,89,306 in 1878-79.

The following table, from which treasure and Government stores have been excluded, shows the percentage of duty on the value of the trade during the last five years:—

YEAR.	Value of Imports.	Import Duty collected.	Percentage Duty on Value.	Value of Exports.	Export Duty collected.	Percentage of Duty on Value.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.		Lakhs.	Lakhs.	
1874-75	1,514	62½	4.14	2,276	5½	2.24
1875-76	1,709	62½	3.63	2,074	3½	1.64
1876-77	1,661	55½	3.33	2,239	1	0.45
1877-78	2,238	60½	2.72	2,906	1½	0.40
1878-79	2,054	56½	2.75	2,547	2	0.60

It would appear from the statement given marginally that there has been a decrease in the bonding transactions under every head. It must be noted here that the figures given un-

	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balance of last year	9,32,113	10,45,330	9,38,471
Goods bonded during the year	16,42,880	16,73,629	15,15,629
Goods cleared from bond during the year	14,39,064	17,30,497	13,96,946
Goods remaining in bond at the end of the year	10,45,330	9,38,471	4,67,154

der these heads in the last year's Report and those now given do not tally, the difference being attributable to the omission to include, in 1877-78, transactions of the Mázgaon Warehouse.

The amount of drawback paid in 1878-79, Rs. 3,76,844, is in

Year.	Amount. Rs.
1873-74	4,09,948
1874-75	4,09,443
1875-76	3,77,545
1876-77	3,45,176
1877-78	3,62,224
Total	18,84,336
Average	3,76,868

excess of that paid in 1877-78 by Rs. 34,620, and nearly equals the average of the past five years, as noted in the margin. The principal articles on which drawback was granted on re-export are shown marginally, the amount paid being noted against them. Cotton piece-goods and sugar show an increase of Rs. 20,000 over the last year.

Name of Article.	Amount of Drawback. Rs.
Cotton Piece-goods	1,91,085
Sugar and sugar-candy	50,040
Ivory, unmanufactured	37,672
Metals	15,287
Cotton, Twist and Yarn	18,846
Spices	25,407
Tea	10,841

The new Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878) was brought into force on the 1st April 1878.

Changes in
Tariff or regu-
lations.

The Customs Tariff Act (XVI of 1875) has been modified as regards the articles mentioned below :—

- (A) Duty was reduced from Re. 1-8-0 to Re. 1 on all sorts of still wines, other than those on which the duty had been reduced under previous orders. The consequent loss of duty was about Rs. 14,972.
- (B) Grey cotton piece-goods of all kinds, however designated, which are shown to the satisfaction of the Customs Collector to contain no yarn of a higher number than 80s., were exempted from all Customs duties from 15th March 1879 under orders from the Government of India. The result of this change on the receipts was scarcely perceptible during the period under report.

There has been no change in the paid establishment in the year under report. The only change in establishment entertained at the expense of the proprietors, was the abolition, from 1st June 1878, of that entertained at the Hydraulic Press, at a cost of Rs. 71-8-0.

The percentage cost of charges as compared with revenue was as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Upon total net revenue	9	0	8½
Upon total gross revenue	8	7	5

The percentage upon total net revenue is illustrated below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Net revenue for 1878-79	56,07,848	4	10
Cost of establishment for 1878-79	5,07,183	9	8
Percentage charge	9	0	8½

There were 508 cases of seizure and detention of goods. Of these 362 were brought to light by the Preventive Department, and the rest by other departments of the Customs House named in the margin. Confiscation was ordered in 58 cases, and fines were imposed

Carnac Bandar	114
Import Department	8
Do. Inspecting	15
Export Department	2
Sassoon's Dock	4
Arthur Bandar	1
Powder Works Bandar	2

in 219 cases. Forty-two cases were dismissed for want of proof, in 22 cases amendment fee was charged, and in 166 redemption was allowed.

Eleven cases were tried under the Native Passenger Ships Act (VIII of 1876), and the parties were severally convicted and fined. The amount of the fines imposed in these cases was Rs. 214-8-0. In one case the offender was punished with simple imprisonment for six weeks.

The realizations from fees for working on Sundays and holidays, and for extra work during the year, amounted to Rs. 11,076-8-0. In 1877-78 and 1876-77 they were Rs. 19,325-9-0 and Rs. 15,572-8-0 respectively.

Sind Ports.

The total gross amount of customs revenue for the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,91,875 against Rs. 3,24,924 in 1877-78, or a decrease of Rs. 33,049.

The marginal table exhibits the gross amount of customs revenue realized at the ports of this Province, contrasting the figures for the past two years. The falling off of revenue from this source is due, for the most part, to the exemption from duty, by notification of the Government

YEAR.	Imports,	Exports,
	Rs.	Rs.
1877-78 ...	2,76,750	48,174
1878-79 ...	2,56,207	35,668

of India, of certain articles largely imported.

Import duties are realized chiefly from cotton manufactures, liquors, metals and provisions. The principal dutiable articles exported are indigo and rice, both husked and unhusked. The latter article mostly finds its way out of the Province by way of the two ports subordinate to Kurrachee, which are conveniently situated as outlets for the rice-growing tracts. The amount of drawbacks and refunds was altogether Rs. 499 against Rs. 2,498 last year, or about .02 per cent on the gross revenue. Under the heading of 'Miscellaneous Receipts' customs revenue shows a decided improvement. Wharfage, cramage and transhipment fees increased by Rs. 2,263, Rs. 155 and Rs. 671 respectively. Port dues, cotton and mooring fees and other subordinate items of revenue fell off by Rs. 8,149.

LAND CUSTOMS.

The revenue derived from land customs is collected by the Salt Department, and was this year Rs. 2,584 more than in 1877-78,

ITEM.	1878-79.	1877-78.	Average of 5 years ending 1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land Frontier duties on exports or imports	40,220	37,714	39,548
2. Government share of Land Customs and Transit duties levied in Cambay, Banada and Dhanpur	11,079	13,564	13,657
3. Proceeds of confiscations	165	111	177
4. Miscellaneous	62	101	83
Total	51,506	51,590	63,794

when it fell below that of any previous year since 1872-73. The average realizations of the preceding quinquennium, however, exceed those of the year under report by Rs. 16,309. The

marginal table gives the total receipts under this head. The cause of the increase in the first item is the larger exportation of grain into Goa that began to take place on the cessation of the famine above the Gháts.

Lira.	Length. Miles.	Number of Ports.	Collections Charges.	
			Rs.	Rs.
Goa Frontier ..	180	30	3,70,769	43,274
Babala	71	6	701	4,923
Ukanga	33	3	30,816	39,373
Total ..	384	39	3,92,279	77,569

against Rs. 37,626 last year.

The length of the frontier lines and other details connected with the collection of customs and salt duties are shown marginally. The collections on account of customs alone amounted to Rs. 40,210

OPIUM.

Revenue.

The realizations on account of opium revenue, during the year under report, were 35½ lakhs of rupees less than in the previous year, which, again, showed a falling off of 19 lakhs of rupees as compared with those of the year 1876-77. The pass fee revenue in 1878-79, as contrasted with the average of the last five years, showed a falling off amounting to 39½ lakhs of rupees.

The subjoined table exhibits the fluctuations in the opium revenue from 1874-75 to 1878-79 :—

YEAR.	CHECKS.				Amount of Pass Fees.	Amount of Pass Fees on Opium brought for use in Ahmedabad.	Total.
	Málwa.	Ahmedabad.	Ajmere.	Total.			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
1874-75 ...	47,609	1,579	...	49,188	2,95,12,800	14,230	2,95,27,030
1875-76 ...	39,420	3,051	...	42,471	2,54,82,600	11,753	2,54,94,353
1876-77 ...	47,308	1,768	...	49,076	2,94,45,600	14,120	2,94,59,720
1877-78 ...	42,262	1,493	171	43,946	2,74,98,125	14,197	2,75,12,322
1878-79 ...	32,824½	3,771½	211	36,807	2,39,29,825	2,952	2,39,32,777

It will be seen from the foregoing statement that the imports from Málwa in 1878-79 were less, whereas those from Ahmedabad and Ajmere were greater than in 1877-78.

The decrease in Málwa is ascribed to a decrease in the production of the drug, caused by scanty rains.

The increase from Ahmedabad is exceptional, and is due entirely to the new arrangements, which limited the time within which the stocks of the drug in Baroda, Pálanpur and Mahi Kántha, including Ydar, could be exported, to the 1st October 1878 (a period subsequently extended to the 31st March 1879).

As regards the quantity despatched from Ajmere, the increase, in spite of an unfavourable crop, shows that the new experiment has been hitherto successful.

The rate of pass fee remained unaltered during the year under review, and the new Opium Act came into force on the 1st April 1878.

The number of chests exported to China during each month of the official year 1878-79 are shown below :—

Months.	NUMBER OF CHESTS.			
	M&W.	Ahmedabad.	Ajmera.	Total.
April 1878	4,297½	290	18½	4,606
May "	2,938½	302½	15	3,256
June "	2,734	384	10	3,128
July "	2,668	243	19½	2,930½
August "	2,669	326½	...	2,995½
September "	2,354½	138½	½	2,493½
October "	3,031½	421½	5½	3,458½
November "	2,803	351½	8	3,162½
December "	1,957	191	27	2,175
January 1879	2,173	160	90½	2,423½
February "	2,424½	216	22	2,662½
March "	2,576	360½	34	2,970½
Total	32,626½	3,385	250½	36,262

From the above table it will be seen that the total exports to China in 1878-79 were 36,262 chests, or 6,821½ chests less than the exports in 1877-78, which amounted to 43,083½ chests.

Besides the above, 12 chests were shipped to other than Chinese

Aden	... 1	Mauritius	... 1½	ports, as noted in the margin,
Alfep	... 1	Zanzibar	... 5	and 268 chests were purchased
London	... 3	Coomer	... ½	direct from wholesale dealers,
				as shown below :—

1. By Government for supply to retailers 176½
2. By retail dealers in Bombay who are permitted, under the terms of notification No. 2365, dated the 8th May 1878, to supply themselves direct 46½
3. By the Cutch Darbar 45

The practice of importing opium from the Gaikwár's territory for local consumption in the Ahmedabad District has been discontinued since August 1878, when it was arranged to supply opium from the Government Depot at Bombay.

Hence the realizations on account of pass fees on opium imported for Ahmedabad in 1878-79 were small as compared with results under the same head in 1877-78, as noted in the margin.

Exclusive of a sum of Ra. 1,210 recovered at Aden in 1874, and now brought into the Presidency Opium Accounts for the first time, the collections on account of transshipment fees on opium, for the year under report, amount to Rs. 1,440. The whole of this sum was recovered at Aden, where 44 chests were transhipped, as detailed below :—

- 6 chests from Hongkong to Bushire.
- 2 do. from Bushire to Zanzibar.
- 1 do. from Bombay to do.
- 3 do. from Calcutta to Mauritius.
- 1 do. from Galle to do.
- 131 do. from Bushire to Hongkong.

The following statement shows the realizations from license fees during the last five years. There has been a falling off throughout during the year under notice, the net decrease being Rs. 13,093 :—

DISTRICT.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
Bombay	15,500	13,765	12,635	11,928	10,337
Aden	1,825	2,238	2,375	2,465	2,607
Total ...	17,325	16,003	15,010	14,393	12,944
<i>Northern Division.</i>					
Kolaba ... ..	...	...	526	545	844
Thána	3,286	3,329	2,681	2,412	1,724
Surat	2,542	2,139	2,140	2,496	2,286
Broach	2,505	2,009	2,128	1,959	2,903
Kaira	1,425	1,549	1,751	1,782	*87
Ahmedabad	2,776	3,139	2,193	3,532	3,063
Total, Northern Division ...	12,134	12,165	11,419	12,726	10,927
<i>Central Division.</i>					
Khândesh	10,073	13,371	13,837	11,827	10,515
Nâsik	5,955	8,756	8,663	8,677	10,320
Poona	17,241	18,182	19,323	20,249	16,855
Ahmednagar	6,164	5,112	4,693	3,896	4,385
Sholâpur	4,086	6,361	5,887	4,933	1,787
Sâtâra	5,354	4,330	4,151	3,812	3,503
Total, Central Division ...	48,873	56,112	56,554	53,394	47,315
<i>Southern Division.</i>					
Kaldgi	588	482	634	468	346
Belgaum	2,635	1,700	1,370	1,235	1,205
Dhârwar	4,942	4,230	3,951	3,462	2,744
Kânara	485	358	431	551	764
Ratnâgiri	963	986	876	929	693
Total, Southern Division ...	9,613	7,756	7,262	6,645	5,752
<i>Sind.</i>					
Kurrachee	19,469	18,876	16,437	13,387	12,974
Hyderabad	31,427	31,537	33,730	33,184	30,306
Shikârpur	6,234	6,331	6,319	5,963	6,291
Total, Sind ...	57,130	56,744	56,486	52,534	49,661
Grand Total ...	1,45,075	1,48,760	1,46,731	1,39,692	1,26,599

* Exclusive of duty levied in Panch Mahals, viz. Rs. 13,220.

The decrease in Bombay in the amount realized from license fees for shops for the sale of opium and preparations of opium in 1878-79, as compared with 1877-78, is attributable chiefly to the change of system introduced under the new Act. There has,

however, been an increase in the amount of pass fee on opium consumed in Bombay in 1878-79 to the extent of Rs. 23,523.

The Northern Division exhibits a decline of Rs. 1,799, which is principally apparent in Thána and Kaira.

The decrease in Thána is owing to the licenses for the sale of opium at Thána and Panvel not having been granted for the year 1788-79 in consequence of reasonable sums not being offered.

In Kaira the practice of taking license fees was abandoned altogether, and the licenses were granted to the highest bidders. The sales were eight times larger than they were in 1877-78.

There was an increase in the Broach and Kolába Districts, attributable to better bids induced by the improved prospect of profit to the vendor under the new Opium Act, and the stricter arrangements for the protection of the revenue made in accordance with its provisions.

The decrease in the Southern Division amounts to Rs. 6,079. It is chiefly perceptible in Poona and Sholápur, and is due to want of competition. In Násik and Ahmednagar, however, there was keen competition, resulting in an increase of Rs. 2,082.

The falling off in Dhárwár in the Southern Division, amounting to Rs. 718, is owing to decrease in competition induced by the experience of the previous year, when there was famine in this District.

The decrease in Kaládgi, Belgaum and Ratnágiri, and increase in Kánara in the Southern Division, being trifling, require no special notice.

The decline in Kurrachee and Hyderabad in Sind is attributable to the increase of the selling price of opium at Government depôts under the new arrangements.

From the following statement it appears that the licensed vendors have paid Government, in the shape of license fees, Rs. 1,26,599 in 1878-79 and Rs. 3,04,904 as price for the opium they purchased; so that, in all, they paid Rs. 4,31,503 for 22,820 lbs. :-

YEAR.	Opium License Fee.	Opium purchased.	Price paid by Government.	Prices charged to the Licensed Dealers.
	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Rs.
1874-75	87,945	10,754	1,03,837	1,14,693
1875-76	92,036	8,166	78,458	68,536
1876-77	90,235	11,570	1,10,424	1,23,997
1877-78	87,168	9,812	1,05,652	1,17,293
1878-79	1,26,599	*22,820	2,81,589	3,04,904
Total	4,84,063	63,129	6,79,960	7,49,423
Average of 5 years ...	96,813	12,642	1,35,992	1,49,884

Note.—In addition to this, retailers in Bombay have purchased opium (6,317 lbs.) from wholesale dealers.

Taking the average selling price to be 2½ tolas per rupee, the licensed vendors realized Rs. 8,65,120 for the quantity of opium noted above. To this must be added the value they may have realized, at the above specified selling rate, for the opium

(6,327½ lbs.) they purchased from wholesale dealers direct, the cost price of which is not known to this Department.

Offences.

Thirteen cases of opium smuggling were brought to notice in the Town and Island of Bombay against 22 last year. In ten cases convictions were obtained before the Police Magistrates, one case was dismissed for want of proof, and two were dealt with departmentally; i. e., the opium not having been claimed by anybody, it was treated as unclaimed.

In five of these cases, the seizures were made by the Opium Department, and in the remaining eight the opium was detained by the Police.

It appears, from the returns of opium cases rendered by the Magistrates of the Districts noted in the margin, that, in 113 cases out of 131, convictions were obtained, and 130 persons out of 160 were punished. In 18 cases persons

30 (in number) concerned were discharged or acquitted for want of proof.

The confiscated opium discovered in possession of the smugglers in Bombay and other Districts in the Presidency, exclusive of Sind, amounted to 505 lbs., as shown in the margin.

In 1878-79 the sum of Rs. 1,711-8-7 was disbursed as rewards to informers in opium-smuggling cases, exclusive of rewards granted by Magistrates direct.

Establishment.

The only change in the Opium Establishment, during the year under notice, was the entertainment of an additional clerk, on Rs. 40 per mensem, at the Bombay Government depôt. The cost on gross opium collections, in the year under report, was 1 anna and 7½ pies per cent, or 5 pies more than what it was in the year previous. In 1877-78 it was 1 anna and 2½ pies.

Káthiáwár dealings.

The table given below illustrates the opium transactions with the Province of Káthiáwár during the year 1878-79, as contrasted with those of the previous five years, from which it will be seen that the quantity of opium sold in the year under review was not more than half that sold last year, and only 54 per cent of the average of the previous quinquennium:—

YEAR.	Málwa Opium.		Cost Price.	Opium sold.	Sale Proceeds.	Deduct Expenses.			Gain.
	Original Price.	Agency Charges.				Total.			
1	2	3.	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1873-74	52,040	3,05,360	50,550	3,40,897	2,79,313	2,738	2,82,050	58,478	
1874-75	56,000	3,15,935	53,600	3,75,430	3,20,338	2,644	3,23,032	52,138	
1875-76	23,000	2,78,504	33,600	2,56,098	2,83,063	2,658	2,85,751	96,371	
1876-77	32,000	2,72,654	54,000	3,51,301	2,86,811	2,667	2,89,478	61,323	
1877-78	63,000	3,25,303	60,730	3,32,461	3,41,132	2,783	3,43,935	46,326	
Total	264,040	15,09,286	2,72,640	18,15,347	15,12,757	13,488	15,26,245	2,89,656	
Average for 5 years	52,808	3,01,847	54,328	3,63,179	3,02,551	2,697	3,05,249	57,951	
1878-79	52,000	2,18,494	29,394	3,28,367	2,25,363	2,371	2,27,734	1,00,634	

This decrease is said to be due mostly to the increase in the price of opium, and partly also to the distress in this Province.

In 1877-78 the selling price was regulated on the actual cost, exclusive of pass fee, plus conveyance charges, &c.; whereas in 1878-79 the selling price is the one fixed by Government, and includes pass fee.

The Baroda and Pálanpur Darbár imported opium direct, duty free, in 1878-79 to the amount of 51 and 15 chests respectively. The Pálanpur Darbár also purchased 12½ chests in addition from the Bombay Government depôt. The Mahi Kántha State purchased only 1 chest and 80 lbs. of opium.

SALT.

Number of salt-works.

The Government salt-works Gudguda and Dhobi, in the Mánikpur Saza of the Bassein Táluka, were closed on the expiration of the ten-years' lease granted in 1868. One new salt-work was opened, during the year, at Belápur in the Panvel Táluka. The produce of this work, when in full operation, is estimated at 80,000 Indian maunds. The total number of salt-works open and in operation on March 31st, 1879, was, therefore, 485, as against 486 on the corresponding date in 1878, showing a reduction of one.

Revenue from all sources.

The revenue collected during 1878-79, the seventh year during which the Department has been under the control of the Collector of Salt Revenue, amounted to Rs. 1,55,11,141-4-1. It exceeds that of the previous year by Rs. 32,97,199-11-8, that of 1876-77 by Rs. 50,96,838-4-1, and the average collections of the five years ending 1877-78 by Rs. 51,37,791. The following statement shows the receipts of the Salt Department for 1878-79 in contrast with those of the preceding year, and includes customs and ábkári revenue collected by this Department:—

	1878-79		1877-78.		Decrease.		Increase.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Salt Revenue.								
Duty on exports to Calcutta ..	16,04,315	0 0	10,67,378	0 0	.....	.....	5,36,937	0 0
Do. to British Malabar ..	11,70,840	0 0	7,62,401	0 0	.....	.....	4,08,439	0 0
Do. to Foreign do. ....	.....	.....	16,371	0 0	16,371	0 0	.....	.....
Do. at nominal rates on exports to Malabar ..	9,220	0 0	4,507	0 0	.....	.....	4,713	0 0
Inland customs mileage duty ..	.....	.....	5,76,171	7 0	5,76,171	7 0	.....	.....
Excise duty on salt for home and inland consumption and minor miscellaneous receipts.	1,16,21,973	7 0	86,59,301	8 3	.....	.....	29,72,671	1 9
Sea Customs.								
Import duty	23,637	8 6	51,449	2 2	17,761	9 0	.....	.....
Export duty	21,932	12 1	12,947	8 0	.....	.....	8,975	4 1
Other receipts	11,348	12 8	6,966	16 10	.....	.....	4,382	12 10
Land Customs.								
Import duty	13,620	12 8	25,344	14 7	12,724	1 11	.....	.....
Export duty	27,599	7 10	12,368	14 4	.....	.....	15,230	9 6
Other receipts	11,265	11 5	13,866	6 0	2,500	10 7	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Receipts.								
Ábkári	9,11,649	8 11	8,99,368	10 8	.....	.....	12,281	14 3
Local Funds	64,679	8 0	1,05,253	4 7	40,676	1 7	.....	.....
Total ..	1,55,11,141	4 1	1,22,13,941	8 6	6,64,264	14 9	39,08,424	10 8
Net Increase in 1878-79 ..							32,97,199	11 8

Causes of increase in revenue collections.

The miscellaneous collections are noticed in other sections of this Report, and salt alone requires consideration here. The increase in the amount of duty collected on salt exported to Calcutta and Madras and removed for home and inland con-

sumption was again very large. The collections on account of the Calcutta trade were larger by Rs. 5,36,778, those on account of the Madras trade by Rs. 4,08,439, and those for home and inland consumption by Rs. 29,72,671-1-9. This increase of revenue is mainly due to duty at the rate of Rs. 2-8-0 having been levied during the whole of the year under report, whilst the higher rate was in force for three months only of the previous year. It is also in some degree attributable to larger removals of salt. The low rates at which freight was obtainable favoured the Calcutta trade, which took 92,684 Indian maunds more than in 1877-78. The increase of 95,245 maunds in exports to Madras is due to the development of trade which has followed the abolition of the monopoly system in the western coast districts of that Presidency. The increase of 232,144 maunds in salt for home and inland consumption occurred chiefly in removals to Málwa and the Central and North-West Provinces. There is also a material increase in the realizations from the three-pie duty charged on salt exported to certain Native States in Malabár.

The following table shows the strength of the Department, the number of maunds of salt excised and imported by sea and land on payment of duty, the quantities issued duty-free, and gross realizations on all accounts in 1878-79, as compared with the previous year :—

Strength of establishment and amount of business done.

YEAR.	Number of Super- vising Officers.	Number of Sub- ordinate Officers and Men.	Number of Maunds of Salt dealt with by the Department.	Number of Maunds of Salt excised and imported by sea and land on payment of duty.	Number of Maunds deliv- ered free and at nominal rates of duty.	Gross Realizations, including Salt Excise, Sea and Land Customs Collections, Still-head Duty, &c. &c.	
						Mds. a.	Rs. a. p.
1878-79 ..	13	4,541	6,318,020 2	5,652,387 23	665,640 10	1,56,11,161 4 1	
1877-78 ..	12	4,566	5,556,621 7	5,194,921 4	361,500 4	1,22,12,941 8 5	
Difference ..	..	-5	+761,398 26	+457,466 29	+304,140 6	+32,97,199 11 8

The results in 1878-79 compare favourably with those obtained in 1877-78.

The financial results of the last five years' administration of the Department, including that of the land and sea customs placed under it, are exhibited in the following abstract statement :—

Receipts and charges.

YEAR.	GROSS RECEIPTS.			
	Salt.	Sea Customs.	Land Customs.	Abkari.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1874-75	89,00,532 5 6	62,909 5 2	76,478 12 7	6,01,071 5 9
1875-76	1,04,27,568 9 9	71,044 2 7	86,196 7 6	6,73,623 19 2
1876-77	94,59,963 10 1	72,454 7 0	63,628 12 7	7,30,077 14 2
1877-78	1,10,86,778 12 2	71,422 10 0	51,580 8 11	8,00,362 10 2
1878-79	1,64,10,247 7 0	60,950 1 2	54,565 15 11	9,11,660 6 11

YEAR.	GROSS RECEIPTS—continued.					
	Provincial Revenue.		Local Funds.		Total Gross Receipts.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
1874-75	1,475	13 0	75,494	0 1	98,00,491	11 0
1875-76	1,773	9 11	78,558	1 8	1,18,38,581	9 7
1876-77	1,777	7 8	76,806	12 11	1,04,14,308	0 0
1877-78 .. .. .	....		1,05,356	4 7	1,22,13,941	8 6
1878-79 .. .. .	....		64,679	3 0	1,55,11,141	4 1

YEAR.	CHARGES.						Net Receipts.	Percentage of Charges on Receipts.
	Establishment.		Contingencies.		Total Charges.			
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.		
1874-75	6,17,313	3 10	2,37,352	5 0	8,54,665	7 10	89,54,826	3 2 8 11 5
1875-76	6,27,882	4 10	2,81,113	3 11	9,08,995	8 0	1,04,39,596	0 10 8 0 11
1876-77	6,25,553	6 9	2,65,966	15 8	8,91,520	6 2	95,32,732	9 10 8 8 11
1877-78	5,36,638	7 2	3,70,106	1 7	10,06,643	8 9	1,12,07,397	15 8 3 3 10
1878-79	6,50,431	7 7	3,21,144	2 3	9,71,575	9 10	1,45,39,665	10 3 6 4 2

The gross revenue of the Department has increased from something over 98 lakhs in 1874-75 to something over 155 lakhs in 1878-79. Of the items making up this total, the realizations from salt and ábkári (a) exhibit a steady progressive improvement, the increase in each during the five years being over 50 per cent. The sea customs revenue is stationary; while the land customs collections are about the same as last year, but manifest a tendency to diminish (b).

Gross expenditure.

The gross expenditure in 1878-79 amounted to Rs. 10,28,643-12-3 (inclusive of refunds amounting to Rs. 57,068-2-5), as compared with Rs. 10,51,612-5-8 in the previous year, exhibiting a decrease of Rs. 22,968-9-5. The percentage of charges on gross receipts is also materially reduced, being Rs. 6-4-2 against Rs. 8-3-10 in 1877-78. Duty at the rate of Rs. 2-8-0 was, in fact, recovered at a cost actually less than was incurred in the collection of a Re. 1-13-0 duty.

Increase and decrease of expenditure.

The chief items of expenditure which show increases, as compared with the preceding year, are the following:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Pay of Subordinate Establishment	23,969	14	1
2. Travelling allowances	474	10	3
3. Boat stores and repairs	3,834	9	7
4. Water-supply	911	8	6
5. Rewards, sea customs	701	0	6
6. Do. salt cases... .. .	5,454	8	4
7. Reweighment of salt in Kothars	1,205	2	4
8. Purchase and storage of Baragara salt... .. .	37,451	2	0
9. Clothing for peons	1,807	1	0
10. Petty construction and repairs (salt)	11,759	0	0
11. Contractors' commission	1,257	11	6
12. Refunds and drawbacks (salt)	11,743	14	9

The explanation of the more important items of these is briefly as follows:—Item 1 is due entirely to additional establishment on

(a) Treated of under "Excise" in a subsequent section.

(b) These items have already been mentioned in another section.

the Northern Frontier preventive line. Item 8 is a new charge under "Salt"; as previously, similar expenditure was debited to an advance account to be adjusted on the sale of the salt to merchants. It has been treated as a final charge since October 1878.

Item 10.—This charge is due to the construction of a number of new chaukis for the accommodation of the protective establishment at the Ghorbandar and Bassein salt-works.

Item 12.—Due to larger exportations to Calcutta, and consequent increased payments for wastage allowance.

The following are the principal items which show decreases:—

	Rs.	s.	p.
1. Salary of Supervising Establishment ...	10,076	13	8
2. Travelling allowance ...	2,504	14	11
3. Tentage ...	350	6	7
4. Grain compensation ...	24,415	13	3
5. New boats ...	34,799	13	4
6. Land compensation ...	10,831	0	0
7. Service haks ...	5,778	2	3
8. Southern Group Ports Fund ...	26,816	4	0

Item 4.—The decrease is due to the extra grain compensation having ceased from the 1st August 1878.

Item 5.—The decrease is owing to several new boats having been built in 1877-78.

Item 8.—This decrease is due to the transfer in 1877-78 from Northern to Southern Group Port Fund of a sum of Rs. 28,902-3-2 which had been erroneously debited to the former, as mentioned in last year's Report.

The chief event of the year in this Department has been the removal of the preventive cordon, 120 miles in length, separating the native territories under the control of the Political Agents in the Mahi Kántha and Rewa Kántha, and the British District of the Panch Maháls from Rájputána and Central India. The line was originally established to prevent untaxed salt from Rájputána entering Gujarát, and its removal was rendered possible by the arrangements described in Sir John Strachey's Financial Statement for the year 1879-80, under which the Government of India have acquired control over the salt sources in Rájputána by means of political conventions with the Chiefs in whose domains the salt-producing tracts are situated. The Government have thus been enabled to discontinue the issue of 37,787 Indian maunds of salt hitherto supplied to the Border States of the Presidency at less than cost price in return for the privilege of maintaining the preventive line through their lands. The annual saving in establishment resulting from the measure amounts to Rs. 11,262; but as the actual reduction did not take place until after 31st March, the advantage of this saving was not derived during the year under report. The gross salt revenue collections in 1878-79 amounted to Rs. 1,44,16,347-7-0 against Rs. 1,10,86,279-12-3 in 1877-78, as shown in last year's Administration Report, exhibiting an increase, as compared with 1877-78, of Rs. 33,30,067-10-9, and as compared with 1876-77 of

Chief event
of the year.

Abolition of
the Mahi
Kántha and
Rewa Kántha
sections of
preventive
line.

Gross collec-
tions.

Rs. 49,56,393-12-11, and exceeding by Rs. 44,25,757-13-8 the average collections of the four years ending 1877-78.

Details of collection.

The details of salt revenue collections for the last five years are displayed in the table appended—

	1878-79.			1877-78.			1876-77.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Excise duty on permits issued, excepting duty levied on salt exported to Calcutta and the Malabar Coast	1,11,26,650	1	3	83,40,319	1	4	73,33,234	1	9
2. Excise duty on excesses discovered on examination of despatches at Preventive Stations and on re-weighment at places of import	4,094	1	8	2,064	13	2	1,306	1	1
3. Excise duty on exports to Calcutta	16,04,315	0	0	10,67,528	0	0	5,68,983	0	0
4. Do. do. British Malabar	11,70,840	0	0	7,62,401	0	0	3,75,371	0	0
5. Do. do. Foreign do. .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	16,371	0	0	44,859	0	0
6. Do. at nominal rates	13,673	13	0	8,933	9	6	8,689	7	2
7. Differential duties on excess deficiencies on shipments of salt free and at nominal rates .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	3,388	14	0	.....	.....	.....
8. Inland Customs mileage duty .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	6,76,171	7	0	6,50,136	6	6
9. Duty on importations by sea	1,21,774	14	9	52,243	5	6	68,821	9	10
10. Do. do. by land	2,45,470	8	8	2,21,903	5	2	2,46,313	1	8
11. Ground-rent	26,705	8	5	24,361	8	1	27,880	8	7
12. Farms of Government salt-works	20,059	1	4	23,409	3	8	29,823	8	0
13. Proprietary rights of Government in certain salt-works	41,053	6	2	41,987	3	0	35,536	3	9
14. Recoveries from Shilotries on account of survey of their salt-works .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15. Sale proceeds of confiscations	9,386	5	6	19,796	10	1	.....	.....	.....
16. Forfeitures	5,185	1	7	7,609	3	1	.....	.....	.....
17. Payments by Shilotries of cost of establishment employed to watch their works	3,440	10	1	3,043	11	10	3,087	13	10
18. Miscellaneous	4,638	14	7	4,354	13	4	2,407	6	10
19. Contribution from Port Funds towards cost of Coast Guard Establishment	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
20. Contribution from General Fund towards cost of new boats .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,44,16,347	7	0	1,10,80,379	12	3	94,50,933	10	1

	1875-76.			1874-75.			Average of 4 years ending 1877-78.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Excise duty on permits issued, excepting duty levied on salt exported to Calcutta and the Malabar Coast	70,63,777	0	1	66,17,402	12	11	73,26,156	11	10
2. Excise duty on excesses discovered on examination of despatches at Preventive Stations and on re-weighment at places of import	1,278	0	8	2,222	6	1	1,739	3	2
3. Excise duty on exports to Calcutta	6,13,783	0	0	50,568	12	0	3,75,715	7	0
4. Do. do. British Malabar	13,84,082	0	0	9,79,400	8	5	8,75,433	10	1
5. Do. do. Foreign do.	2,36,444	0	0	81,332	8	0	94,831	10	0
6. Do. at nominal rates	3,770	15	0	7,180	16	6	7,118	11	11
7. Differential duties on excess deficiencies on shipments of salt free and at nominal rates	6,837	2	4	1,08,605	13	5	29,713	15	10
8. Inland Customs mileage duty	6,37,150	7	0	7,27,703	0	7	6,47,790	5	5
9. Duty on importations by sea	34,473	12	0	78,108	11	2	73,411	13	8
10. Do. do. by land	2,31,770	8	2	2,18,300	15	8	2,29,371	11	1
11. Ground-rent	33,971	3	11	37,453	7	9	26,544	13	10
12. Farms of Government salt-works	20,122	10	8	26,219	4	0	27,386	6	4
13. Proprietary rights of Government in certain salt-works	38,090	6	8	39,733	1	5	29,586	10	3
14. Recoveries from Shilotries on account of survey of their salt-works	518	9	6	.....	.....	.....	129	10	5
15. Sale proceeds of confiscations	292	5	3	11,384	13	7	7,503	7	3
16. Forfeitures .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,302	4	9
17. Payments by Shilotries of cost of establishment employed to watch their works	2,930	4	7	3,040	1	5	3,016	3	11
18. Miscellaneous	1,345	4	5	827	1	9	3,233	10	7
19. Contribution from Port Funds towards cost of Coast Guard Establishment	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
20. Contribution from General Fund towards cost of new boats	32,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	8,250	0	0
Total	1,04,25,692	9	9	89,50,532	5	5	90,50,869	9	4

Of the total increase shown in this table, 27 lakhs of rupees are attributable to the enhancement of the rate of duty. The abolition of the Inland Customs mileage duty, however, caused a loss, which may be estimated at about 6 lakhs, leaving a net increase of about 21 lakhs as the result of the increase of duty from Re. 1-13-0 to Rs. 2-8-0 per Indian maund.

The marked decrease in the removals of fully excised salt to Foreign Malabar, which was noticed in last year's Administration Report, has been followed this year by an entire cessation of the trade. While the falling off during the current year amounts to 7,812 maunds only, the exports, on payment of three pies nominal duty, have risen by no less than 301,604 maunds, and are now nearly double what they were five years back.

The duty on salt imported by sea rose from Rs. 52,243-5-6 in 1877-78 to Rs. 1,21,774-14-9 in 1878-79. The enhancement in the rate of duty accounts for Rs. 11,051-9-8 out of this increase, and the balance is due to increased importations. The importation from Goa into the Kánara District was 43,510-35 maunds against 21,225-30 in 1877-78, or more than double; while 4,462-9 maunds were imported from Cutch and the Persian Gulf in the year under report against 1,160 maunds in the previous year. The increase in item 10—Duty on Importations by Land—is entirely owing to the enhanced rate of duty, the quantity of salt so imported being less by 5,741-12 maunds than in 1877-78. The increase of Rs. 5,649-14-8 in item 12—Farms of Government Salt-works—is due to the lessee of the Government salt-works at Mátunga having paid after April 1st, 1878, an instalment which was due from him in the previous financial year. Item 15—Sale proceeds of confiscations.—The total for 1877-78 represents the accumulated balance to the credit of the Secret Service Fund at the time the accounts of that fund were wound up under the orders of the Government of India. The sum credited during the year under report, represents the actual realizations from the sale proceeds of confiscated property in 1878-79. The following table shows the gross totals of the stock account for the last five years and the average totals for the five years ending 1875-76 :—

Explanation
of increases
and decreases
in collections.

Duty on salt
imported by
sea and land.

Farms of salt-
works.

Sale proceeds
of confiscations.

Stock Ac-
count.

Produce and
deliveries of
salt and loss
and wastage.

YEAR.	Stock on hand at the commencement of the year.		Manufactured during the year.		REMOVED DURING THE YEAR.		Loss and Wastage.	Percentage of loss on stock.	Stock on hand at close of the year.		
	Mds.	a.	Mds.	a.	On payment of full duty.	Duty free or on payment of nominal duty.					
1878-79	5,461,912	23	6,382,609	29	5,804,406	23	945,640	10	1,216,484	19	
1877-78	4,638,185	26	6,299,156	26	5,065,673	23	261,509	4	639,354	13	
1876-77	2,831,668	0	7,391,875	12	4,654,546	7	311,947	20	618,352	8	
1875-76	4,886,872	29	4,008,612	12	5,161,348	16	62,379	15	1,449,103	11	
1874-75	3,507,054	23	7,856,937	6	4,399,000	17	1,104,711	20	806,407	32	
1873-76	2,434,268	20	7,061,211	10	2,764,916	6	1,782,178	0	461,247	9	
Average of 5 years ending 1877-78	3,661,608	24	6,067,234	13	4,365,156	23	715,543	13	743,706	24	
									7-53	4,306,910	29

REVENUE AND FINANCE

Quantity of salt manufactured.

The quantity of salt, 6,382,669 maunds, manufactured in 1878-79 was less by 506,516 maunds than the amount made in the previous year, and falls short of the average for the previous five years by 285,255 maunds. The extremely low prices ruling for salt, resulting from the largeness of the unsold balance in hand, have tended to check production. The total quantity of salt removed during the year was 6,171,129, or 743,956 maunds more than the amount removed in 1877-78, and 867,430 maunds above the average for the five years ending 1877-78. The quantity of salt written off on account of loss and wastage was 1,246,494, or nearly double that written off from these causes in the previous year, when the percentage of reduction in stock on this account was abnormally low. The exceptionally heavy and long-continued monsoon rainfall was the occasion of the large wastage that occurred in the year under report. The wholesale prices paid by traders to manufacturers at the works in the Konkan and North Kánara ranged from 1 pie to 7 annas a maund, and the total average rate fetched per maund was 1 anna.

Loss and wastage.

Selling price of salt.

Importations of Foreign salt.

The quantity of Foreign salt imported by sea and by land into the Bombay Presidency, during the year under review, was 146,898 maunds, and the amount of duty levied on it Rs. 3,67,245.

Deliveries and importations.

The quantity of salt delivered from the salt-works and imported into the Bombay Presidency, during the year under report, was 6,318,028 maunds, and the amount realized on it Rs. 14,163,948 :

Kháraghoda Works.

	1877-78.					1878-79.				
	For Local Consumption.	For consignment by Railway to Central Provinces.	For Consignment by Railway to North-west Provinces.	For export to Málwa and Rájputána.	Total.	For Local Consumption.	For consignment by Railway to Central Provinces.	For Consignment by Railway to North-west Provinces.	For export to Málwa and Rájputána.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Kháraghoda.	116,489	417,067	..	14,431	548,527	96,947.20	482,370	26,410	66,631	673,248.20
Ahmedabad Depôt.	109,011	..	..	47,476	156,487	134,661	..	..	36,321	164,991
Breach Depôt.	15,640	..	..	..	15,640	11,220	..	..	..	11,220
Surat Depôt.	12,075	1,470	..	..	13,545	....	..	..	..	....
Contractors ..	214,827	..	..	27,330	242,157	226,610	..	..	22,794	249,414
Total ..	467,992	419,127	..	89,237	976,356	4,96,268.20	482,370	26,410	119,636	1,098,863.20

Baragara.

The above table shows the sales of Baragara in the year under review and the preceding year. The quantity sold in 1878-79 was 1,098,863, or close upon eleven lakhs of maunds, against 976,356 maunds in 1877-78 and 830,793 maunds in 1876-77. Out of the gross quantity removed, 1,026,572 maunds paid full duty, 71,260 maunds paid nominal duty, and 1,031 maunds were

issued free of all charges. An increase of 63,243 maunds is noticeable in the trade with the Central Provinces. Ten thousand maunds more than last year were consigned to Harda; Jabalpur absorbed 36,500 more than in the previous year; and Kareli and Katni also show increases of 12,000 and 14,000 maunds respectively. The largest decrease is at Nágpur, where the demand was less by 14,500 maunds than in 1877-78. The increase in the Central India trade, referred to in last year's Administration Report, still continues, 32,037 maunds having gone there in excess of the amount taken last year. Mhow and Indore appear for the first time as customers for fully excised Baragara, the former place having taken 18,430 maunds and the latter 38,640 maunds.

A new and important trade with the North-West Provinces has been developed during the year under report. Out of a total amount of 25,410 maunds, 8,190 were consigned to Mirzapur, 5,460 to Banáres, and 4,200 to Allahabad; the remainder going in smaller quantities to 6 other stations, of which the most remote is Chunar, some 1,250 miles distant from Khárághoda.

New trade with North-West Provinces.

The sales of Baragara at Khárághoda Main Stores amounted to 673,248 maunds, exceeding the transactions of the previous year by 124,721 maunds, and those of 1876-77 by 209,528 maunds.

Sales at Khárághoda Main Stores.

The sales at the Ahmedabad Depôt reached a total of 164,981 maunds, or 8,494 maunds more than in the previous year. The sales at the Broach Depôt (11,220 maunds) again show a decrease, being less by 4,420 maunds than the transactions of the previous year. The business of this depôt has now become so small that it has been determined to close it for the present, and establish a contractor's agency as less expensive and better suited for the supply of so comparatively limited a demand. The importations of fine-crystallised sea-shore salt by railway into Broach have been as follows:—

Sales at Ahmedabad and Broach Depôts.

	Maunds.			
1875-76 22,173
1876-77 24,540
1877-78 13,777
1878-79 11,038

Sales by contractors' agencies, which in 1877-78 amounted to 242,157 maunds, have risen to 249,414, exhibiting an increase of 7,257 maunds.

Contractors' sales.

Sales of Baragara at the Gujarát depôts for local consumption amounted in 1878-79 to 471,006 maunds, exhibiting an increase of 3,014 maunds as compared with the previous year. The increase occurred in the Panch Maháls, a District which absorbed 20,688 Indian maunds in excess of the quantity consigned in 1877-78; in Kaira which shows an improvement of 13,452 maunds, chiefly, if not solely, due to the closing of the works at Cambay; and in Ahmedabad which recovered to the extent of 5,370 maunds from the low figure touched in the preceding year. The other Districts in which Baragara is consumed, show decreases aggregating 24,774 maunds, the largest having occurred in Broach, where sales were 10,192 less than in 1877-78. The prices of the necessaries of life were high in Gujarat in the year

Sales for local consumption.

under report, and much distress was suffered in consequence by the poorer classes of the community. This cause no doubt diminished the consumption of salt.

Season and crop at Khárághoda.

The Runn was flooded to an unusually late date, and it was not until the early part of January that all the pans were ready to receive brine. Manufacture was further retarded by the coldness of the weather, which caused evaporation to be very slow indeed, and by a heavy storm of hail and rain in the month of February, which dissolved the crystals then commencing to form. Owing to these causes the crop of salt was not got in at an earlier date than in the previous year, or a month later than the usual time in favourable seasons. Two hundred and fifty-one pans were worked against 245 in the preceding year, and the crop amounted to 962,402 Indian maunds. This, though less than the quantity (1,047,879 maunds) brought into store in 1877-78, is still a good crop, and quite up to the average. The salt is of good quality, though of somewhat less specific gravity than that manufactured in the previous season. Storage operations commenced on the 4th April and concluded on the 8th May.

New village.

No additions or alterations have been made to the new village during the year. The labour and attention which has been bestowed on the planting of trees in and about the village by the officers in charge since the establishment of the works is now bringing its reward, as a large number of trees are in a very healthy and thriving state, and greatly relieve the barren and monotonous aspect of Khárághoda and its neighbourhood. The new tank has made steady progress, most of the work seems to have been finished, with the exception of laying down pipes for conveying the water to the village and works, and this will, it is hoped, be completed in the approaching season. The residents in the new village, exclusive of the Government establishment, now number 584. The season has been healthy, and there is still no crime to record among the Agrias. The advances made to this class for the maintenance of themselves and their families during the manufacturing season amounted to Rs. 10,198-13-1, and the balance outstanding at the end of the season's operations was Rs. 128-0-10.

Advances to salt-makers.

Salt-smuggling cases.

The following table contrasts the results of the last three years' administration with regard to salt-smuggling cases :—

YEAR.	Number of Cases adjudicated.	NUMBER OF PANONS.				Per-centage of Convictions on number of persons sent up for trial.	Total estimated Value of Convictions.
		Arrested.	Released by the Department.	Sent up for trial before a Magistrate.	Convicted by the Magistrate.			Acquitted by the Magistrate.
Northern Division—							
1874-75	749	552	23	229	404	33	14,817
1875-76	697	550	0	550	493	30	9,598
1876-77	437	416	9	407	370	37	3,331
1877-78	431	444	0	435	403	29	4,428
1878-79	531	791	0	746	704	42	6,743

YEAR.	Number of cases adjudicated.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.					Percentage of Convictions on number of Persons sent up for trial.	Total estimated Value of Convictions.
		Arrested.	Released by the Department.	Sent up for trial before a Magistrate.	Convicted by the Magistrate.	Acquitted by the Magistrate.		
Northern Division--								
1874-75	465	698	34	674	472	302	70	1,578
1875-76	511	751	30	731	558	173	78	2,536
1876-77	422	609	33	636	460	166	77	1,878
1877-78	568	850	35	825	725	101	87.75	2,913
1878-79	613	823	43	790	654	136	83.9	3,408
Total--								
1874-75	1,214	1,289	47	1,208	908	238	80	16,305
1875-76	1,118	1,510	39	1,281	1,051	230	68	12,424
1876-77	909	1,095	42	1,043	800	163	82.45	5,009
1877-78	984	1,294	34	1,290	1,130	130	89.68	7,341
1878-79	1,143	1,613	57	1,526	1,268	168	88.8	8,306

In the Northern Division, 100 more cases were adjudicated than in 1877-78, and in the Southern Division the increase is 59. The total for both Divisions is 1,143 against 984 in the previous year, and 909 in 1876-77. The quantity of contraband salt from the Foreign works in Dhrángadra seized in the year under report was 18 times as large as that detected in 1877-78, and 430 animals carrying contraband Dhrángadra salt were seized in 1878-79 against 8 in the previous year. One thousand six hundred and thirteen persons were taken into custody for offences against the laws relating to salt in 1878-79, of whom 1,526 were sent up for trial before a Magistrate. Of the 1,526 tried, 1,358, or 88.8 per cent, were convicted. In the previous year the proportion of convictions to persons sent up for trial was 89.7. The Northern Division shows the best result during the year under report, the proportion obtained of persons arrested convicted being 94.3 as against 83.9 in the Southern Division.

Marked increase in number of cases.

Six hundred and thirty-four, or 46.6 per cent of the persons convicted of offences against the salt laws in 1878-79, were sentenced to imprisonment only. The average term of imprisonment was 43 days. In the previous year the percentage of the persons convicted who were sentenced to imprisonment only was 45.1, differing but little from that of the present year; while the average duration of the imprisonment was 57½ days. The average period of sentence has, therefore, been less by 14½ days in 1878-79 than it was in 1877-78. The average amount of the fines inflicted in cases in which that punishment was adjudged, was Rs. 5-6-4 against Rs. 5-14-10 in 1877-78, being again slightly more lenient.

Sentences passed by Magistrates.

REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

The transactions connected with the Provincial Services of this

	Rs.
A.—Receipts—	
(1) Opening balance	6,00,000
(2) Receipts	1,90,37,747
(3) Imperial contribution	1,52,57,489
Total	3,48,95,236
B.—Expenditure, including Provincial contribution to Local Funds	3,38,79,789
C.—Closing balance at end of 1878-79	12,15,447

Presidency are shown in the subjoined tables for the year under review, the figures for the preceding year being added for the purposes of comparison. The general results are summarized in the marginal

table. The closing balance increased by Rs. 6,15,447, as compared with that of the previous year, and exceeded the estimate by Rs. 8,34,447:—

Revenue.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	ACTUAL INCOME.		Estimated Income, 1876-79.	a COMPARED WITH b.		c COMPARED WITH d.	
	a	b		Increase	Decrease	Income over Esti- mate.	Decrease below Esti- mate.
	1877-78.	1878-79.					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I.—Land Revenue	66,53,089	67,43,957	67,80,000	90,868	...	...	36,043
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	40,55,308	41,97,363	46,42,000	1,42,057	...	...	4,44,537
V.—Assessed Taxes ... ..	...	8,05,946	3,00,000	5,05,946	...	5,03,946	...
VII.—Customs	1,04,948	1,70,186	1,01,000	69,186	...	...	69,186
VIII.—Salt	42,367	44,890	25,000	1,438	...	18,390	...
X.—Stamps	41,63,718	43,39,930	44,00,000	1,37,295	...	...	20
XIV.—Minor Departments ... ..	...	24,949	...	24,949	...	...	24,949
XV.—Law and Justice	8,69,357	8,59,717	8,94,000	60,360	...	...	65,717
XVI.—Police	2,05,390	1,95,292	1,25,000	...	13,118	...	68,362
XVII.—Marine	27,769	30,818	21,000	3,100	...	...	3,818
XVIII.—Education	2,10,273	2,16,488	2,03,000	6,218	...	...	13,488
XIX.—Medical ... ..	...	1,10,923	...	1,10,923	...	...	1,10,923
XX.—Stationery and Printing ... ..	...	43,713	...	43,713	...	...	43,713
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation, &c.	1,04,587	1,49,437	96,000	30,850	...	...	53,437
XXIII.—Miscellaneous	2,84,551	90,998	2,36,000	...	1,97,653	...	1,25,000
XXIV.—Public Works	7,13,678	6,47,620	6,27,000	1,84,042	...	...	2,20,620
Contribution from Incorporated Local Funds ... ..	...	40,000	...	40,000	...	...	40,000
Total Provincial Receipts	1,74,43,611	1,90,37,747	1,84,17,900	18,03,900	2,09,771	12,36,449	6,15,702
Imperial Allotment	1,65,50,707	1,52,57,489	1,50,00,000	...	2,53,208	2,40,489	...
Total Provincial Services	3,39,94,318	3,42,95,236	3,34,17,900	18,03,900	5,03,039	14,55,338	6,15,702
A.—Opening Balance ... ..	...	...	6,00,000	...	...	...	...
Total	3,27,94,377	3,42,95,236	3,40,18,000	24,03,900	5,03,039	14,55,338	6,15,702

Expenditure.

PROVINCIAL
SERVICES.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.		Estimated Expenditure, 1878-79.	a COMPARED WITH b.		c COMPARED WITH c.	
	a	b		Increase	Decrease	Increase over Esti- mate.	Decrease below Esti- mate.
	1877-78.	1878-78.	1877-78.					1878-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Deficit at the close of 1876-77	5	...	...	...	5	...	...
3. Refunds and Drawbacks	1,43,430	2,30,987	1,12,000	88,537	...	1,18,967	A.
4. Land Revenue	67,74,078	66,16,316	65,86,000	...	1,57,787	66,316	...
5. Forest	2,361	...	3,000	...	2,361	...	3,000
6. Excise	61,567	1,13,446	80,000	21,850	...	33,446	...
7. Assessed Taxes	...	84,253	1,00,000	...	54,253	...	45,747
9. Customs	8,49,028	9,36,208	8,36,000	...	12,930	308	...
10. Salt	8,04,319	6,35,241	5,59,000	...	1,77,078	66,241	...
12. Stamps	1,51,268	1,52,277	1,58,000	1,004	...	...	5,738
13. Mint	240	260	...	20	...	260	...
14. Post Office	95,841	94,074	89,000	...	1,767	5,074	...
16. Administration	12,36,805	12,31,695	12,13,000	...	14,110	6,695	...
17. Minor Department	1,20,947	1,15,898	1,36,000	...	5,261	...	30,314
18. Law and Justice	58,18,400	57,66,121	54,90,000	...	33,369	2,76,121	...
19. Police	48,23,194	39,34,615	36,16,000	...	3,86,577	16,615	...
20. Marine	40,846	39,063	41,000	...	1,783	...	1,937
21. Education	15,14,437	9,66,239	12,37,000	...	2,26,198	...	2,48,761
22. Ecclesiastical	2,90,979	2,94,497	3,00,000	13,516	...	...	5,503
23. Medical Services	12,06,442	11,68,867	11,79,000	...	37,585	...	10,118
24. Stationery and Printing	5,69,384	5,56,656	7,58,000	...	12,708	...	2,01,344
25. Political Agencies	1,752	2,054	2,000	302	...	54	...
26. Allowances and Assignments	65,68,267	65,94,144	65,35,000	45,767	...	89,144	...
26. Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	9,24,148	8,70,027	8,17,000	...	54,121	83,027	...
29. Miscellaneous	2,01,068	1,95,106	1,84,000	...	6,963	11,106	...
31. Public Works	9,09,367	28,22,230	23,39,000	19,12,963	...	...	6,10,770
Total	3,23,94,375	3,31,91,057	3,26,44,000	31,48,113	12,51,431	7,00,374	10,53,217
Provincial.							
Contribution to Local Funds	...	3,88,737	...	3,88,737	...	3,88,737	...
	3,23,94,375	3,36,79,799	3,26,44,000	25,96,846	12,51,431	10,89,000	10,53,217
Closing Balance	6,00,000	12,16,447	8,81,000	6,15,447	...	6,34,447	...
	3,29,94,375	3,48,96,236	3,40,25,000	31,52,292	12,51,431	19,23,453	10,53,217

The aggregate Provincial Revenues (exclusive of the Imperial assignment) for the year under report exceeded the actuals for the previous year by Rs. 15,94,129; the expenditure also increased by Rs. 12,85,414, the result being a net improvement of Rs. 3,08,715 over 1877-78.

The actuals for 1878-79, compared with the Budget estimate, exhibit an increase of Rs. 6,20,747 in receipts and Rs. 53,789 in expenditure; there was, therefore, a net improvement of Rs. 5,66,958 over the anticipated result.

Important divergencies between the actuals for the last two years are explained below:—

Variations explained.

The increase of Rs. 90,868 under this head is due to revised rates of assignment at which adjustments were effected on account of the alienated revenue of the districts into which new rates were introduced during 1878-79. The increase is nominal, as there is a corresponding excess in connection with these adjustments under "4, Land Revenue", "District and Villages Officers", and under "26, Allowances".

Receipts.
I. Land Revenue.

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The net increase of Rs. 1,42,057 is the result of the following variations :—

	Increases—	Ra.
IV. Excise on spirits and drugs.	Distillery fees	22,821
	Still-head duty	31,779
	Rent of toddy trees	54,378
	Gain on sale-proceeds of opium	70,836
	Fees, fines and confiscations	1,79,814
	Deduct Decrease—	
	Licence and distillery fees	33,477
	Farms of drugs	4,280
		<u>37,757</u>
		Ra. ...1,42,057

The increases are due to an enhanced rate of duty on spirits, larger consumption of licensed opium, and the recovery of contribution from vendors, &c. on account of establishment charges, together with a larger number of confiscations in consequence of the introduction of the new *shikari* arrangements, as well as realization of licence fees on sale of liquor at Aden under the new *shikari* Act. A large sum, recovered on this account before the new *shikari* Act came into force, was subsequently refunded. The decreases are attributable to the low rates at which *shikari* farms were sold last year.

V. Assessed Taxes. The increase of Rs. 8,03,946 under this head represents the Provincial share of the Licence-tax imposed in 1878.

VII Customs. Customs exhibit an increase of Rs. 65,200, caused by the transfer to this head of the balance standing to the credit of the General Fund constituted under Act VI of 1863, as well as fines credited thereto. The fund has ceased to exist since the new Customs Act VIII of 1878 came into force.

X. Stamps. The improvement of Rs. 2,37,265 under this head is attributed partly to the revival of trade and partly to that of litigation and borrowing in the interior, as shown elsewhere in this Report.

XIV. Minor Departments. The increase of Rs. 24,949 is nominal, being the amount of Botanical and other Garden Receipts recorded for the first time in the accounts for the year under report, in accordance with the new classification made by the Government of India.

XV. Law and Justice. The net increase of Rs. 60,360 under this head is due to the following variations :—

Increases—		
Sale of escheated property		3,066
Court fees realized in cash		1,645
Jail receipts		32,461
Registrations		28,230
		<u>65,402</u>
Deduct Decrease—		
General fees and fines		5,042
		<u>60,360</u>

The increase under Jail Receipts is on account of the larger sale-proceeds of jail manufactures and credits for convict labour employed by the Public Works Department and District Municipalities, as mentioned in the section on Prisons in Chapter III of this Report.

The increase in Registration has also been accounted for in a previous section.

The net decrease of Rs. 12,118 is attributed chiefly to the suspension of recovery of the contribution from District Municipalities towards the Police expenditure, and absence of any recovery like the one effected last year on account of clothing to police at the increased rate. The decrease would have been greater had it not been for the realization of a large amount by the employment of more punitive police during last year.

This head exhibits an increase of Rs. 3,109, which is principally in fees, &c., collected by shipping masters.

The increase of Rs. 6,215 under this head is mainly on account of school fees.

The increases of Rs. 1,10,923 and Rs. 43,713, respectively, under these heads are nominal, as the receipts credited to Miscellaneous up to 1877-78 were, for the first time, separately recorded in the public accounts for the year under report.

The increase of Rs. 39,850 under this head was caused by arrears of contribution towards pension having been recovered in 1878-79 on account of the Principal of the Ráj Kumar College, and by the transfer to several Native States of a larger number of officers than in 1877-78.

The decrease of Rs. 1,97,653 under this head is owing to Botanical and other Gardens, Medical, Stationery and Printing Receipts having been transferred to independent heads in accordance with the new classification.

The actuals include a book adjustment on account of the balance of the late Bombay Esplanade Fee Fund transferred to the credit of Government, and a portion of the sale-proceeds of the Government Ice House; hence an increase of Rs. 1,34,042 under this head.

The increase of Rs. 40,000 under this head represents the Local Fund contribution, for the last two years, towards the outlay on account of road repairs, &c., in Sind.

The net increase of Rs. 88,537 under this head is the result of the following fluctuations:—

Increase—			
A. Excise...	...	...	Ra. 22,540
B. Stamps	...	...	" 13,366
C. License-tax	...	...	" 94,921
			<hr/>
			" 1,30,827
Deduct Decrease—			
Miscellaneous	...	...	" 42,290
			<hr/>
Net Increase	...	..	88,537

XXVI. Police.

XXVII. Marine

XXVIII. Education.

XIX. Medical.

XX. Stationery and Printing.

XXII. Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.

XXIII. Miscellaneous.

XXIV. Public Works.

Contribution from Incorporated Local Funds.

Expenditure.

J. Refunds and Drawbacks.

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SERVICES.

The increases are due to—(a) refunds of license fees for sale of liquor realized illegally at Aden before the introduction of the Abkari Act into that Settlement; (b) large refunds authorized by the High Court in connection with appeal cases remanded for retrial; and (c) License-tax refunds made for the first time during 1878, in which year the tax came into operation. The decrease, on the other hand, arises from the accounts of 1877-78 having included certain exceptional items not likely to recur.

4. Land Revenue.

The large decrease of Rs. 1,57,757 under this head is mainly due to there having been no unusually large expenditure, like that incurred in 1877-78, on account of compensation granted to several revenue establishments and village officers in consequence of the high rates of staple food-grains that prevailed during the famine. In 1877-78 there were, moreover, exceptional charges for extra establishments and travelling expenses.

5. Forest.

As rents, rates and taxes are made payable from Imperial Revenues in 1878-79 for the first time, there is a decrease of Rs. 2,361 under this head.

6. Excise.

The increase of Rs. 31,869 was caused by the purchase by Government of the plant of the distillery at Poona.

7. Assessed Taxes.

The increase of Rs. 54,253 represents the cost of the License-tax Establishment, no such establishment having been entertained in 1877-78.

9. Customs.

The decrease of Rs. 12,820 under this head was caused by fewer payments on account of grain compensation to establishment.

10. Salt.

The decrease of Rs. 1,77,078 is due to smaller expenditure during last year than in the previous year on new boats, petty construction and repairs, and grain compensation to establishment, as well as to the transfer to Imperial Services of the outlay connected with the purchase and removal of salt from salt-works. The saving would have been larger, but for the appearance, for the first time in 1878-79, of heavy expenditure on account of the Moach salt-work in Sind.

16. Administration.

The subjoined variations result in a net decrease of Rs. 14,110 under this head :—

Decreases—		
Governor	Rs. 4,020	
Staff and household of Governor, contract allowance and tour expenses	17,529	
Commissioner in Sind	3,780	
Provincial Establishment	12,859	
	<hr/>	38,188
Deduct Increase—		
Council	Rs. 2,419	
Civil Secretaries	6,542	
Military do.	14,983	
Commissioners	134	
	<hr/>	24,078
Net Decrease		<hr/> 14,110 <hr/>

The above decreases are due to savings in salaries, the absence of a book debit like the one made in 1877-78 on account of the cost of plate and other furniture obtained in previous years through the Secretary of State, and the transfer to "4, Land Revenue" of the cost of certain establishments employed in the several Collectors' offices. The increases, on the other hand, were caused by payment of acting allowances to officiating incumbents, payment for the first time in 1878-79 of charges on account of Marine notices published in local newspapers, and large payments to officers belonging to other Governments.

The undermentioned fluctuations caused a net falling off of Rs. 5,261 in the expenditure under this head :—

Decreases—

(a) Archaeological Department	Ra.	1,006
(b) Cotton do.	"	7,184
(c) Bull and Stallion charges	"	2,322
(d) Victoria and Albert Museum	"	2,557
(e) Miscellaneous	"	1,708
		<u>15,277</u>

Deduct Increase—

Public Observatories	Ra.	6,851
Public Exhibitions	"	3,165
		<u>10,016</u>

Net Decreases...Ra. 5,261

The causes of the above decreases are—(a) suspension of the expedition to the Ajanta Caves in 1878-79; (b) transfer of a Cotton Inspector to the Cotton Frauds Department, which is paid from a Local Fund; (c) less expenses incurred on account of stallions in consequence of a decline in price of fodder; (d) absence of expenditure similar to that incurred in 1877-78 on account of the purchase of stores for the Museum; (e) less expenditure on account of Model Farms and Experimental Factories.

The increases, on the other hand, are owing to payment of arrears; secondly, to the adjustment, for the first time, under Provincial Services, of the cost of stores imported from England for Observatories; thirdly, payment of contribution towards the horse show at Maheji Fair, such contributions not having been made in 1877-78.

The net decrease of Rs. 53,369 under this head arose from the following variations :—

Decreases—

High Court Judges	Ra.	15,693
Civil and Sessions Court	"	5,384
Court of Small Causes	"	6,254
Criminal Courts	"	47,061
Jail charges	"	44,349
Registration	"	2,474
		<u>1,21,215</u>

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Increases—

High Court, Appellate Side...	Rs. 11,195
High Court, Original Side ...	” 18,025
Law Officers	” 18,154
Coroner's Court	” 895
Justices of Peace	” 7,218
Convict charges	” 12,859
	<hr/>
	67,846
	<hr/>
	53,369

The above decreases are attributable to a temporary saving caused by the deputation of Mr. Justice West on the Law Commission, by smaller expenditure during the year on account of grain compensation to establishments, travelling allowances of District Magistrates and establishments, batta to witnesses, provision and other jail charges, and removal of, and guards for, convicts. The expenditure on jails, convicts and Criminal Courts was abnormally large in 1877-78 in consequence of the famine, which prevailed during part of that year, causing high prices of rations and a large increase in the number of offences tried and convicts imprisoned.

Under Registration the saving is in rent, and is due to the removal of the Office of the Inspector-General, Bombay, from a hired building to the new High Court.

The increases under the sub-headings of High Court, Law Officers, and Justice of the Peace, &c., are owing to outlay incurred on account of furniture for the new High Court Building, heavy law charges paid in 1878-79, especially on account of the Surat Riot Case, smaller savings in the salaries of Presidency Magistrates than in 1877-78, and, lastly, from additional charges for transportation of convicts.

19. Police. The decrease of Rs. 3,88,577 under this head is due to the absence of an extraordinary outlay, like that incurred last year, on account of grain compensation to district and village police, and for travelling expenses of police parties in charge of prisoners removed from one jail to another to prevent over-crowding.

20. Marine. This head exhibits a small increase of Rs. 1,782, which requires no special explanation.

21. Education. The decrease of Rs. 3,26,198 under this head is the result of the subjoined variations :—

Decreases—

(a) Bombay University	Rs. 10,134
(b) Direction	” 8,319
(c) Inspection	” 19,121
(d) Technical Schools	” 2,577
(e) Grants for encouragement of literature	” 3,519
(f) Grants-in-aid	” 2,98,549
(g) Payments by result	” 1,232
(h) Miscellaneous	” 680

Rs. 3,44,131

Increases—

Government Colleges, general...	Rs.	1,249
Do. do. special	"	5,525
Schools	"	9,932
Normal Schools	"	1,227

 Rs. 17,933

 Rs. 3,26,198

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The above decreases are assigned to—(a) reduction in the grants for the University examination charges; (b) non-payment of acting allowance to the Officiating Director of Public Instruction; (c) and (d) savings caused by the absence on leave of certain Educational Inspectors and of the Decorative Artist and Architectural Sculptor; (e) absence of special charges under grants for encouragement of literature, such as occurred last year for the purchase of the late Dr. Wilson's Library by Government; (f) exhibition in the accounts under an independent head, instead of under Grants-in-aid, of the contribution to District Educational Funds, and fewer payments on account of grants-in-aid for school buildings. The increases, on the other hand, are due to the purchase of apparatus for the Elphinstone College and High Schools, and to the cost of new agricultural classes formed in 1878-79.

The increase of Rs. 13,518 is chiefly on account of the salaries of 22. Ecclesiastical.
Presbyterian Chaplains and the travelling expenses of the Lord Bishop. In 1877-78 a Presbyterian Chaplain was absent on leave for the greater part of the year, and after his retirement his place remained vacant till April 1878.

In 1878-79 so large an expenditure was not incurred as in 23. Medical.
1877-78, on account of travelling expenses and entertainment of temporary establishments in the famine-stricken districts; prices, too, were lower for diet to in-door patients in hospitals, hence a decrease of Rs. 87,555 under this head.

The saving of Rs. 12,708 is in temporary establishment, and 24. Stationery and Printing.
attributable to less piece-work having been executed by the Central Press in 1878-79 than in the previous year.

The increase of Rs. 45,757 is due, as already explained under 25. Advances and Assignments.
Land Revenue Receipts, to book debits on account of alienated revenue at increased rates of assessment in the districts in which new rates were introduced in 1878-79.

Fewer payments on account of bonus to retired staff corps 28. Superannuation.
officers were made last year; hence the decrease of Rs. 54,121 under this head.

The decrease of Rs. 5,962 under this head is owing to smaller 29. Miscellaneous.
expenditure having been incurred on account of the burial of paupers.

In 1877-78 the Government of India transferred Rs. 58,43,100, 31. Public Works.
out of the charges connected with the famine, from Provincial Public Works to the Imperial Revenue, whereas the actuals for 1878-79

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represent the entire expenditure under this head. Charges, moreover, payable from the late Bombay Esplanade Fee Fund, together with a payment of Ra. 1,00,000 to the Esplanade contractors, were debited here in the latter year. There was, therefore, a large increase, amounting to Ra. 19,12,863, in the expenditure under this head. The increase would have been still greater but for the transfer to a separate head of contributions to Public Works Local Funds.

Contribution
to Local
Funds.

This head represents contributions to Educational and Public Works Funds, which were included in 1877-78 under Education and Public Works

Variations
between
actuals and
estimates.

An explanation of the more important variations between the actuals and estimates is given below.

(1) Receipts.
IV. Excise.
Decrease,
Ra. 4,44,637.

The decrease under this head is owing to the falling off in competition for the country liquor farms, in consequence of the auctions having been held for broken periods. A large increase in the revenue from excise opium would follow, it was anticipated, certain arrangements with the Baroda State, but no such result took place within the year.

V. Assessed
Taxes.
Increase.
Ra. 5,03,946.

The assessments of License-tax were not before Government at the time of preparing the Budget, and, as the tax was a new one, there was considerable uncertainty as to what it would yield.

XV. Law and
Justice.
Increase.
Ra. 65,717.

Chiefly due to revival of trade and borrowing in the interior, large transfers of landed property in Bombay and increased receipts from fines inflicted by Criminal Courts.

XVI. Polices.
Increase,
Ra. 68,262.

Increased contribution for salary and on account of punitive posts. Also to the omission from the Budget of the amount recoverable on account of clothing.

XVII. Re-
ceipts in aid
of superan-
nation, &c.
Increase,
Ra. 53,437.

Payment of arrears and transfers of Government officials to the service of Native States are the causes of this variation.

(2) Expendi-
ture.
3. Refunds
and draw-
backs.
Increase,
Ra. 1,18,967.

Refunds of liquor license fees at Aden levied before the new Act came into force, and large refunds of License-tax, not estimated for in the Budget.

4. Land
Revenue.
Increase,
Ra. 50,316.

This is accounted for by the entertainment of extra establishments and payment of grain compensation in connection with famine operations; also, in part, to the deputation of military officers on boundary disputes in Bhavnagar and similar charges.

10. Salt.
Increase,
Ra. 66,241

Unexpected charges connected with the Moach salt-works in Sind.

13. Law and
Justice.
Increase,
Ra. 2,75,121.

Furniture for the new High Court, for which an allotment had been made in 1877-78, but which was paid for in the next year. Large extra cost of rations, &c., in jails, arrear payments of salary to Legal Remembrancer, and special law expenses.

A smaller credit than was anticipated was afforded to the Imperial Revenues on account of stationery supplied to Provincial Services, and also to savings in the grant for piece-work executed at Government and other presses.

Arrear payments to holders of alienated lands, and a larger book debit on account of the revenue on alienated lands.

The variations under the receipt heads of Land Revenue, Customs, Stationery and Printing, Medical and Public Works, are nominal, or merely book transactions. So, too, are those in expenditure that took place between actuals and estimates, under the heads of Education, Public Works and Contribution to Local Fund; the last mentioned being a fresh heading opened in accordance with the new financial system of bringing to account the total Provincial Revenue.

Pa. Stationery
and Printing.
Increase,
Rs. 2,01,344.
26. Allow-
ances and
Assignments.
Increase,
Rs. 59,144.

EXCISE.

The nature and scope of the improvements introduced last year by legislation into the system of regulating the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors and drugs in force in this Presidency were described in the General Administration Report of 1877-78. They were brought into operation during the year under report, together with the subsidiary rules framed in accordance with the two Acts in question.

The eight statistical tables of excise revenue are appended at page cccix—ccxxxiii of Part III of this Report, and it must be brought to notice, as was done last year, that, owing to local peculiarities in the system of realizing this revenue in different districts, the various items cannot be separated in exact accordance with the distribution prescribed by the Government of India.

Revenue system.

In districts other than the Island of Bombay the practice is to farm out the right to sell country spirits for the revenue year beginning August 1st. In several districts central distilleries are established, from which outlying shops are supplied with liquor. In others, especially those on the coast, the right to sell spirits and toddy, whether fermented or distilled, is included under a single license, permission to tap the trees being given separately. In districts where toddy is extracted to only a very small extent, as well as in the Broach and Surat Collectories, the licenses for sale of toddy are shown separately in the tables above mentioned. In districts in the interior, licenses for the sale of European liquors are given at a fixed rate, usually Rs. 50, and not put up to competition. Such licenses cover the sale of both spirits and fermented liquors imported from abroad.

Materials.

Country spirit is distilled from the fruit of the "Mahua" or "Mowra" (*Bassia latifolia*) throughout the Deccan as well as in parts of Gujara't and the North Konkan. In the Western Kárná'tic, grain and the bark of a species of acacia are mostly used, and to a small extent toddy also. The latter constitutes the bulk of the material used in Kánara, Ratnágiri, Kolába and Thána, as well as in Bombay; whilst grain and saccharine products are more largely utilized for distillation in the Province of Sind.

Drugs.

Licenses to sell intoxicating preparations of hemp, such as gánja, bháng, májum and the like, are disposed of by auction in the same way as those for the sale of country liquor. Opium and preparations from that drug are sold under annual farms usually commencing from a later period in the year, but which have now been assimilated, as regards date, to the other excise contracts.

The total amount of revenue derived from duties on spirits,

YEAR.	Excise Receipts.	Import Duties.	Total.
	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
1877-78 ...	40,55,307	10,51,356	51,06,663
1878-79 ...	41,97,363	10,54,268	52,51,631
In 1878-79 + or - ...	+1,42,056	+2,912	+1,44,968

fermented liquors and drugs, which was credited to Excise during the last two years, is shown in the margin, together with the realizations at Bombay and Kurrachee

on account of import duties. Under the financial arrangements of

DISTRICT.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Ra.	Ra.
Bombay City ...	12,83,684	14,08,045
Ahmedabad ...	62,979	1,16,213
Kaira and Panch Mahals ...	48,953	27,285
Broach ...	73,300	76,485
Surat ...	3,72,047	3,17,183
Dhans ...	4,11,325	4,62,300
Kolaba ...	88,652	1,11,717
Khandesh ...	3,01,186	2,54,468
Nasik ...	1,22,314	1,22,796
Ahmednagar ...	40,010	34,440
Poona ...	2,10,314	2,22,069
Sholapur ...	1,01,056	76,388
Satara ...	36,084	35,960
Belgaum ...	1,05,111	91,944
Dharwad ...	1,13,344	1,15,649
Kaladgi ...	49,009	46,073
Kanara ...	1,13,122	1,12,012
Ratanagiri ...	67,640	66,130
Kurrachee ...	1,50,551	1,45,898
Hyderabad ...	1,52,210	1,35,686
Thar and Parkar ...	18,810	17,993
Shikarpur ...	96,617	72,503
Upper Sind Fron- tier ...	17,704	18,519
Total ...	40,36,022	40,87,726

September 1877, the amount to be made good to the Imperial treasury, under this head, for the year under review was to have been Ra. 41,00,000. The charges against this item on account of refunds and drawbacks amounted to Ra. 24,268, whilst the cost of collection was Ra. 1,13,446, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 40,59,649. The excise receipts, as shown in the margin, according to the district returns in the Appendix, differ slightly from the above figures, which are taken from the books of the Accountant General. The former show the revenue from excise on spirits to have been Ra. 33,94,924; from that on wine, beer and toddy, Ra. 3,30,668, and from drugs, Ra. 3,62,074. Last year the aggregate amount was Ra. 40,36,022, or Ra. 72,606 less

than in the year under report, the discrepancy being due to the unfavourable circumstance under which the farms were sold in some districts. It will be seen that in nine districts there was an improvement in this branch of revenue, and a decrease in the rest. The total number of licenses was 4,329, of which 665 were for the sale of European liquor, including those in the City of Bombay.

Item.	Amount.
	Ra.
License fees ...	1,51,998
Import duty—Spirits ...	8,38,944
Do. Wine and Beer ...	2,15,324
Total ...	12,06,266

The realizations from duty on Foreign spirits and fermented liquor are shown in the margin. Of the license fees Rs. 1,32,110 were received in Bombay City, and cover the sale, in some cases, of country as well as of Foreign liquor.

Foreign
Liquors.

The revenue from spirits of country manufacture, as far as it

Country
spirits.

can be distinguished from that from fermented or raw toddy, was Rs. 35,03,165, making a total revenue from alcoholic preparations of Rs. 44,94,107.

Country
fermented
liquor.

The license duty on the sale of beer and wine is not separable, for the reasons above stated, from that on the sale of imported spirits, but realizations on account of fermented toddy alone amounted to Rs. 1,30,331.

Drugs.

The revenue from the sale of opium and intoxicating preparations of hemp amounted to Rs. 3,82,976, of which about Rs. 2,67,800 were on account of the first-mentioned drug. The number of licenses were 849 for the sale of gánja and bháng, &c., and 892 for that of opium.

City of Bom-
bay.

Licenses were granted, as per margin, for the sale of spirituous

	1877-78.	1878-79.
Hotels... ..	21	22
Refreshment-rooms ...	9	10
Taverns	48	49
Retail shops	176	176
Toddy... ..	234	240
Wholesale liquor- shops	155	155

or fermented liquors in the City of Bombay. There were also 8 shops where country beer and porter only are allowed to be sold. The city is supplied with mowra liquor from distilleries situated at Uran and Bhándúp, in the immediate vicinity of the town, under the management and su-

pervision of the Salt Department. The revenue derived from them this year was Rs. 9,06,300 against Rs. 8,99,071 last year, and an average for the previous quinquennium of Rs. 6,96,183. The cost of establishments paid by the distillers rose from Rs. 292 to Rs. 5,350. The revenue from licenses was Rs. 1,51,500, and a sum of Rs. 1,43,750 was paid to the Municipality in lieu of this source of income which used to be brought to account by that corporation, but which is now, under the provisions of Bombay Act V of 1878, credited to Government, the compensation being fixed on the average receipts of past years. The receipts on account of a farm of gánja, which used to be credited to customs, was this year brought to account under the heading of excise. The total revenue of the island under this heading shows an increase of Rs. 2,64,740, or, omitting the compensation paid to the Municipality and the amount adjusted on account of the gánja farm, of Rs. 1,17,931.

STAMPS.

The results of the administration of stamp revenue for the year under review, as compared with those of the preceding year, are shown in the following table :—

HEAD.	Amount.		Variations in 1878-79.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.	Amount.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Gross Receipts under—				
A.—General Stamp Act ...	18,32,215	18,38,063	+ 5,848	'03
B.—Court Fees Act ...	23,34,247	25,56,895	+ 2,22,648	9'
Total ...	41,66,462	43,94,958	+ 2,28,496	5'4
Charges, including refunds, but excluding process-serving es- tablishments	2,04,854	2,19,956	+ 15,102	7'3
Net Revenue ...	39,61,608	41,75,002	+ 2,13,394	...

The gross receipts were Rs. 2,28,496 above those of last year, the increase being almost entirely in judicial transactions. The charges against this revenue increased by 7·3 per cent, the greater part of which difference is on account of larger refunds.

HEAD.	Amount.
	Rs.
A.—General Stamp—	
Receipts	18,38,063
Charges	96,093
Net ...	17,41,970
B.—Court Fees—	
Receipts	25,56,895
Charges	1,23,863
Net ...	24,33,032

Compared with the estimate framed for the Provincial Budget, the difference amounted to Rs. 20 only. The results, taking each class of stamp separately, are as shown in the margin. The ratio of charges to receipts is 5·2 per cent in the case of non-judicial stamps, and 4·3 per

cent in judicial transactions.

The depression in trade throughout the greater portion of the

YEAR.	Amount.
	Rs.
1877-78	52,117
1878-79	41,336
Decrease ...	10,781

Presidency was the cause of a falling off in the receipts from Foreign bill stamps to the extent of 20·6 per cent, as shown in the margin. The decrease was largest in Bombay (Rs. 10,476), transactions under this head being comparatively rare in the interior.

Non-judicial transactions.
(1.)—Foreign bill stamps.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(3.)—India revenue and share transfer stamps.

Though there were a good many variations under this head in the different districts, the aggregate receipts were virtually stationary, as shown in the margin. In Bombay, Ahmedabad and Surat, where the receipts are largest, the difference between this year's transactions and last were trifling.

YEAR.		Amount.
		Rs.
1877-78	...	1,42,661
1878-79	...	1,42,933
Increase	...	272

(3.)—Bills of exchange and hundis.

The greater part of the receipts from stamped bills of exchange and similar documents was realized in Bombay and Kurrachee, where the rumoured instability of certain firms and the general uncertainty of the political outlook in Europe caused a slackness in dealings of this nature. The decrease as given marginally

YEAR.		Amount.
		Rs.
1877-78	...	2,11,764
1878-79	...	1,76,068
Decrease	...	35,696

amounted, in all, to Rs. 35,696, or 16·8 per cent.

(4.)—General stamps.

YEAR.		Amount.
		Rs.
1877-78	...	14,05,938
1878-79	...	14,56,722
Net	...	50,784

In transactions under the head of General Stamps the receipts amounted to Rs. 14,56,722, or about 3·6 per cent more than last year. There was a decrease, however, in

six districts, amounting, in the aggregate, to Rs. 41,079. The

DISTRICT.	Percentage.	
	Mora.	Less.
Bombay	0·8	...
Ahmedabad	10·7	...
Ahmednagar	11·0	...
Koláha	4·4	...
Hyderabad	2·3	...
Khándesh	11·3	...
Kánara	11·5	...
Kaira	14·0	...
Násik	16·7	...
Poona	9·6	...
Ratnágiri	1·1	...
Sátára	10·5	...
Shikárpur	8·7	...
Sholápur	18·3	...
Surat	2·3	...
Thána	9·4	...
Aden	15·9	...
Belgaum	...	16·7
Brouch	...	19·2
Dhárwár	...	14·8
Kurrachee	...	9·0
Kaladgi	...	11·6

increase in the rest varied from ·8 to 18·3 per cent, as shown in the accompanying table, the transactions in Native States being omitted. Various reasons are assigned by the different district officers for the increase; but it is difficult to ascertain the real causes that produced a general decrease of these transactions in the Western Kárnatic, whilst in the almost equally distressed districts of Sholápur and Sátára they showed a nearly equivalent increase.

There was an increase in the receipts from sales of court fee

DISTRICT.	PERCENTAGE.	
	More.	Less.
Bombay	14.8	...
Ahmedabad	7.4	...
Ahmednagar	6.1	...
Belgaum	9.7	...
Kolaba	0.9	...
Dhárwár	24.3	...
Hyderabad	7.8	...
Khándesh	32.8	...
Kánara	6.1	...
Kaládgi	53.9	...
Násik	34.3	...
Poona	6.6	...
Ratnágiri	11.	...
Sátára	18.	...
Sholápur	19.5	...
Broach ... ..	...	33.
Kaira ... ..	...	5.6
Kurrachee ... ..	...	5.8
Shikárpur ... ..	...	6.2
Surát ... ..	...	3.5
Thána ... ..	...	11.4

stamps in all but six of the British districts comprised in this Presidency; whilst in Aden, also, they fell off a little. Increased litigation, consequent upon the improvement of the condition of the raiyat in the Deccan and Western Kárnatíc, seems to be the cause most generally assigned for the larger receipts in those Divisions. In Gujarát and Sind the falling off in this branch of stamp revenue is attributed mostly to causes similar to those operative last year in the Dis-

Court fees.

tricts above mentioned, as well as in some degree to the working of the new Code of Civil Procedure.

Taking the two classes of stamps together, the results of the year are best shown in the following form :—

DISTRICT.	Non-judicial.		Court Fees.		Total.		
	More.	Less.	More.	Less.	More.	Less.	
N. D.	Ahmedabad	10.7	...	7.4	...	6.7	...
	Kaira	14.0	...	5.6	...	3.4	...
	Broach ... ..	...	19.2	...	33.	...	27.9
	Surát	2.3	...	...	3.5	...	1.8
	Thána	9.4	...	...	11.4	...	5.7
	Kolaba	4.4	...	0.9	...	2.	...
C. D.	Khándesh	11.3	...	32.8	...	24.5	...
	Násik	16.7	...	34.3	...	27.4	...
	Ahmednagar	11.0	...	16.1	...	14.	...
	Poona	9.6	...	6.6	...	7.6	...
	Sholápur	18.3	...	19.5	...	19.0	...
	Sátára	10.5	...	18.0	...	14.2	...
S. D.	Belgaum	16.7	...	9.7	...	...	4.6
	Dhárwár ... ..	...	14.8	24.3	...	5.3	...
	Kaládgi ... ..	...	11.6	53.9	...	16.8	...
	Kánara	11.5	...	6.1	...	7.6	...
	Ratnágiri	1.1	...	11.0	...	8.	...
	Kurrachee ... ..	...	9.0	...	5.8	...	6.8
Sind	Hyderabad	2.3	...	7.8	...	6.	...
	Shikárpur	8.7	...	...	6.2	...	1.3
	Aden	15.9	...	...	17.0	7.	...
	Bombay	0.8	...	14.8	...	9.9	...

The percentage on the gross aggregate receipts of the value of general stamps issued for cash, was 39.2, varying from 52.4 in Kaira to 30.1 in Ratnágiri. The total value sold was Rs. 43,68,710.

Miscellaneous receipts.

The stamp duty and penalties realized by Collectors or Civil Courts on documents insufficiently stamped, or not stamped at all, amounted to Rs. 15,696, as compared with Rs. 14,648 last year. Of this sum Rs. 7,246 were realized by Collectors, and Rs. 8,450 in the Civil Courts; in the latter case chiefly as penalty, in the former as duty only. The recoveries of duty in pauper suits was Rs. 5,213, or Rs 1,277 more than last year. Other minor items of receipt, such as adjudication fees and issue of new papers in place of those spoiled, amounted altogether to Rs. 5,552.

Charges.

The total charges, as shown in the margin, were 7·3 per cent

HEAD.	Amount.		Difference per Cent.
	1877-78.	1878-79.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Discount ...	84,185	88,771	+ 5·4
Refunds ...	53,615	66,515	+ 24·0
Miscellaneous	67,054	64,669	+ 3·5
Total ...	2,04,854	2,19,955	+ 7·3

higher than in the previous year. The increase under the head of "Refunds" accompanied, as was to be expected, the revival of litigation in so large a portion of the Presidency. Of the total amount of Rs. 66,575, Rs. 50,356 were refunds of court fee stamps, and Rs. 11,914 represent the value of spoiled

or useless stamps returned, the remainder being penalties imposed by the Revenue authorities and the value of stamps returned by vendors.

Stamp vendors.

The number of licensed stamp vendors was 1,087 against 1,128, or 41 less than last year. The largest decrease was in Poona (35). There were 59 vacancies caused by deaths or resignation, and 18 new appointments.

Miscellaneous.

The number of insufficiently stamped documents impounded was 733. In 30 cases action was taken by the Collectors; 43 persons were convicted; and fines, amounting to Rs. 384, were imposed. The balance of each kind of stamp in the General Stamp Office at the end of March 1879 is shown in Appendix V—B (4), Table 3. The total amounts to Rs. 8,61,56,753 in value, as compared with Rs. 8,65,39,418 on the 1st April 1878.

LICENSE-TAX.

The nature and provisions of Act III of 1878 passed by this Legislature were described in last year's Report. Under this enactment persons engaged in any trade, dealing or industry, are bound to take out a license, for which a fee is charged, ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 200, and in no case exceeding Rs. 2 per cent on the gross annual income of the person assessed. For the purposes of assessment the persons liable to pay this license fee are divided into fifteen classes, according to the amount of fee chargeable on their income. The marginal table shows the financial results, by

Classes.

Class.	Rate.	Number of Assessments.	Amount realized.	PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL.	
				Number of Assessments.	Realization.
I.	200	854	1,65,010	20	6.9
II.	150	421	62,120	10	2.6
III.	100	947	98,550	22	3.0
IV.	50	571	69,040	20	2.2
V.	50	3,140	1,38,132	5	5.3
VI.	40	3,356	1,35,243	8	5.8
VII.	30	3,387	1,01,450	7	4.3
VIII.	25	2,553	63,740	8	2.0
IX.	20	4,901	1,37,910	18	5.7
X.	15	9,605	1,46,367	23	6.0
XI.	10	19,734	1,97,265	4.8	8.3
XII.	7	22,163	1,55,031	5.3	6.6
XIII.	5	49,643	3,48,106	12.0	10.4
XIV.	3	102,505	3,07,735	24.0	12.8
XV.	2	186,422	3,74,643	45.0	15.8
Total.		411,908	22,00,431	..	..
Add—Figures for Poona, for which no details are available ..					
		15,806	1,07,326	..	..
Total..		426,700	24,00,007	..	..

classes, of the calendar year 1878, for which the first assessments were fixed. In Poona the records concerning the assessment of the city, cantonment and head-quarter taluka were destroyed with other Government documents in the disastrous fires that took place in May last. The number of assessments and the amount collected are, therefore, given for these three places in the lump. The amount of penalty (Rs. 1,508) levied in the City of

Bombay is also excluded from the calculation. The average assessment, taking into consideration the aggregate receipts on all accounts, is about Rs. 5-12-0; or, if only the classified assessments be included, Rs. 5-9-0 each. From the above table it will be seen that a fee less than this average is paid by 82 per cent of the persons assessed, the amount realized from them being about 58 per cent of the total receipts. The following table shows the assessments and realizations according to districts and geographical divisions:—

District.	Number of Assessments.	Amount realized.	District.	Number of Assessments.	Amount realized.
Bombay	94,908	4,08,324	Thane	13,308	62,023
Ahmedabad	21,030	1,73,740	Katwa	5,968	24,457
Naira	38,428	1,25,504	Barnacri	8,015	40,473
Panch Mahals	5,416	25,974	Kanara	11,100	66,048
Briach	19,455	55,733			
Suras	16,730	90,300			
Total, Gujarat ..	101,126	5,66,263	Total, Konkan ..	20,271	2,01,008

DISTRICT.	Number of Assessments.	Amount realized.	DISTRICT.	Number of Assessments.	Amount realized.
		Rs.			Rs.
Khândesh	29,792	1,89,479	Kurrachee	91,778	1,56,079
Nasik	10,740	61,714	Hyderabad	23,102	91,862
Ahmednagar	13,921	77,052	Shikárpur	45,174	1,31,371
Poona	21,854	1,44,173	Upper Sind Frontier.	2,396	11,563
Sholapur	8,554	70,155	Thar and Parkar ..	1,823	22,079
Sátara	19,368	1,10,223			
Total, Deccan ..	97,040	6,22,799			
Belgaum	15,938	69,773			
Dhárwár	21,365	1,59,451			
Kánárigi	13,940	79,437			
Total, Western } Kárnátic .. }	61,584	2,99,660	Total, Sind ..	111,583	4,63,994

The largest realizations, the Presidency town being excluded from consideration, were in Shikárpur, Ahmedabad, Khândesh, Kurrachee, Poona, Dhárwár, Kaira and Sátara, in all of which Districts the amount collected was above Rs. 1,00,000. In proportion to the number of assessments the average realizations were highest in the Deccan and Western Kárnátic, and lowest in Sind. A special officer was deputed in 1878 to scrutinize, and, where necessary, to revise the assessment returns of the district officers, and for the City of Bombay it was also found advisable to appoint an officer for the deciding of appeals against the original assessment. In other respects the working of the Act was entrusted to the Collectors and their Assistants and Deputies, who examined the returns submitted by their subordinates, and disposed of all appeals against assessments.

Of the total amount credited to License-tax for the financial year 1878-79, Rs. 16,00,162 were brought on to the Imperial accounts and Rs. 8,03,946 were credited to Provincial Services. The cost of collection amounted to Rs. 54,253. The Budget estimate was Rs. 19,00,000.

LOCAL FUNDS.

The Local Funds at the disposal of Government in this Presidency are twenty in number, and are divided into two classes. The first comprises those of a general nature, which are at the free disposal of the Local Government for Provincial purposes throughout its jurisdiction. In the second class are included funds over which the authority of Government is more restricted, and the appropriation of which is limited by special laws, or to certain localities, or to some specific objects. In order to show the entire resources at the disposal of Government, the estimates and accounts of funds in the first class are incorporated, as was mentioned at the beginning of this chapter, with those of Provincial Services in general, separate accounts being kept for funds of the second class alone. There are, in all, eight funds in the first and twelve in the second group. One of the latter, however, was transferred, during the period under review, to the Government of India. The following tables exhibit the receipts and expenditure on account of these funds:—

HEAD.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
	Actual Receipts.		A compared with B.		Actual Expenditure.		A compared with B.	
	A	B	Increase	Decrease	A	B	Increase	Decrease
	1877-78.	1878-79.	in 1878-79.	in 1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	in 1878-79.	in 1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Incorporated Local Funds.</i>								
District Road Fund	23,87,329	22,64,008	..	1,23,321	24,44,406	22,40,576	..	2,03,830
District Educational Fund ..	12,09,042	11,70,401	..	38,641	11,56,594	11,23,589	..	32,979
Esplanade Fee Fund	31,480	..	..	31,480	49,386	29,380	..	19,506
Public Works Tolls	2,941	1,969	..	1,579	2,941	..	..	2,941
Steam Boiler Inspection Fund ..	10,090	10,840	290	..	10,750	10,318	..	432
Civil Jail Fund	1,909	2,576	697	..	..	422	422	..
Pension Fund	44,303	63,280	8,977	..	2,54,851	1,056	..	2,53,795
Custom and Salt Contingent Fund	16,812	2,108	..	14,204	4,060	23,188	24,108	..
Total	37,03,329	35,04,073	9,064	2,09,175	39,22,990	34,34,025	24,530	5,13,485
<i>Unincorporated Local Funds.</i>								
Baria Tribets Fund	37,700	9,377	..	28,323	37,364	17,940	..	9,324
Cotton Improvement Fund ..	1,16,511	79,534	..	26,977	1,49,998	1,43,806	..	6,192
Infanticide Fund	2,904	7,724	4,820	..	5,412	3,321	..	1,492
Station Improvement Fund ..	24,568	20,419	8,647	..	29,309	23,763	..	6,046
Hindus Conservancy and Registration Fund	51,954	1,10,778	58,822	..	..	..	..	..
Hindus Conservancy Fund .. ..	..	..	..	..	68,754	52,204	..	16,550
Dispensary Fund	8,408	6,793	389	..	5,828	5,781	..	47
Port Fund	2,68,967	2,43,766	..	24,201	3,20,711	2,41,924	..	78,787
Contonment Fund	24,015	24,703	2,678	..	59,229	84,524	..	14,703
Colleges and Schools	8,801	8,315	..	486	13,368	7,859	..	5,509
Scholarship and Prize Funds ..	12,148	11,685	..	663	11,389	7,919	..	3,449
Rewa Kantha Educational Fund ..	..	1,109	1,109	..	1,069	698	..	137
Persian Famine Relief Fund ..	238	..	..	238	..	..	..	..
Persian Famine Relief .. .. .	..	..	..	..	739	..	..	739
Total	6,21,419	6,04,076	73,665	91,006	7,33,563	5,90,630	..	1,47,983

REVENUE
AND
FINANCE.

Incorporated
Actuals.
Receipts.

The principal variations under the various funds are shown and accounted for in detail below :—

Increases in the actuals of 1878-79 over 1877-78 :—

a.—Increase.

Steam Boiler Inspection Fund, Rs. 320.—Increase on account of fees for periodical inspection of steam boilers in the Island of Bombay, Rs. 320.

Civil Jail Fund, Rs. 667.—Increase in the receipts on account of subsistence money of prisoners, Rs. 667.

Pension Fund, Rs. 8,977.—Increase under the following heads :

Interest on funded capital	...	...	...	Rs. 9,533
Contribution from Educational Fund	...	...	...	" 111
				9,644

Deduct—

Decrease in the contribution from Public Works Fund	Rs. 667
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	---------

Net increase... Rs. 8,977

b.—Decrease.

Decreases in the actuals of 1878-79 under 1877-78 :—

District Road Fund, Rs. 1,23,321.—The net decrease is accounted for, as under Decrease, under the following heads :—

Taxes, rates and cess	...	...	...	...	Rs. 93,292
Miscellaneous fees	...	...	...	...	" 10,723
Contribution from private persons	...	...	...	...	" 40,310
Sundry receipts	...	...	...	...	" 4,900
Advances	...	...	...	...	" 8,463
					1,57,678

Deduct—Increases as under—

Tolls	...	...	...	...	Rs. 10,894
Staging Bungalow	...	...	...	...	" 865
Cattle-pound fees	...	...	...	...	" 5,390
Contribution from Government	...	...	...	...	" 17,208
					34,357

Net decrease... Rs. 1,23,321

District Educational Fund, Rs. 38,641.—Decreases under the following heads :—

Educational Cess	...	...	...	...	Rs. 22,522
Interest	...	...	...	...	" 3,978
Contribution from Local Funds	...	...	...	...	" 5,473
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	" 14,742
					46,715

Deduct—Increases as follows :—

School fees	...	...	...	...	Rs. 4,807
Contribution from private persons	...	...	...	...	" 1,767
Contribution from Government	...	...	...	...	" 1,500
					8,074

Net decrease... Rs. 38,641

Esplanade Fee Fund, Rs. 31,430.—This decrease is owing to the transfer of receipts and charges in connection with the Esplanade Fee Fund to Provincial Services.

Public Works Tolls, Rs. 1,579.—This decrease is owing to an erroneous adjustment, as the receipts and charges in connection

with the Provincial lines of road have been transferred to Public Works Department.

Custom and Salt Confiscation and Penalties, Rs. 14,204.—This decrease is owing to the fund having been transferred to Provincial Services.

b.—Decrease.

The variations in the unincorporated Local Funds were as follows:—

Unincorporated
Actuals,
Receipts.

Infanticide Fund, Rs. 4,820.—This increase is due to the following causes:—

a.—Increase.

Increase in the recovery of interest on funded capital	Ra.	863	
Sale proceeds of Government securities sold to clear the debit balance of the fund	..	3,896	
Fees	..	56	
			4,820

Station Improvement Fund, Rs. 5,847.—This net increase is accounted for, as under Increase, under the following headings:—

Rent of lands, &c.	..	4,432	
Miscellaneous fees and fines	..	1,552	
Sundry receipts	..	3,578	
			9,562

Deduct—

Decreases under taxes	..	3,540	
Do. road tolls	..	74	
Contribution from Government	..	101	
			3,715

Net increase... Ra. 5,847

Indus Conservancy Fund, Rs. 58,822.—This increase is attributable to the following causes:—

Increases under—

Fees from vessels plying on River Indus	..	4,416	
Miscellaneous	..	472	
Sale proceeds of S. S. "Assyria"	..	5,378	
Amount transferred to Imperial Marine charges	..	48,556	
			58,822

Dispensary Fund, Rs. 389.—This increase is found under the following:—

Interest on funded capital	..	371	
Contribution from private persons	..	8	
Miscellaneous	..	10	
			389

Cantonment Fund, Rs. 2,678.—Increases under the following heads:—

Licenses	..	114	
Fees and passes	..	1,150	
Fines	..	3,178	
Contribution from Government	..	1,037	
			5,479

Deduct—Decreases as under—

Grazing fees	..	752	
Sundry receipts	..	844	
Advances	..	1,205	
			2,801

Net increase... Ra. 2,678

Reva Kántha Educational Fund, Rs. 1,109.—Increase in the contribution from private persons.

Decrease in the actuals of 1878-79, as compared with 1877-78 :

b.—Decrease. *Cotton Improvement Fund, Rs. 36,977.*—This net decrease is explained as under:—

Decreases under the following heads:—

Fees levied for working of cotton presses ...	...	Ra. 1,172
Miscellaneous fees and fines ...	...	„ 37,438
Advances ...	...	„ 50
		<u>38,660</u>

Deduct—

Increase under Miscellaneous	Ra. 1,683
----------------------------------	-----	-----------

Net increase... Ra. 36,977

Bária Tribute Fund, Rs. 28,363.—This decrease is accounted for as under:—

Decrease is owing to the adjustment of tribute from Panch Maháls to Bária for the years 1874-75; 1875-76 and 1876-77 in 1877-78 ...	...	Ra. 12,434
Contribution from private persons ...	...	„ 15,929
		<u>28,363</u>

Port Fund, Rs. 24,281.—This net decrease is explained as follows:—

Decrease as under—

Port dues ...	...	Ra. 11,643
Fees and fines ...	...	„ 678
Adjustment of amount erroneously debited to the Northern Port Fund instead of to the Southern Port Fund ...	...	„ 29,387
		<u>41,708</u>

Deduct—Increase as under—

Pilotage fees ...	...	Ra. 7,466
Sale of stores ...	...	„ 3,395
Miscellaneous ...	...	„ 6,565
		<u>17,426</u>

Net decrease... Ra. 24,282

Colleges and Schools, Rs. 486.—This net decrease is accounted for as follows:—

Decreases as under—

Interest ...	...	Ra. 385
Contribution from private persons ...	...	„ 1,303
		<u>1,688</u>

Deduct—Increase under—

Miscellaneous	Ra. 1,202
------------------	-----	-----------

Net decrease... Ra. 486

Scholarship and Prizes, Rs. 663.—Decrease of the realization of interest on funded capital.

Persian Famine Relief Fund, Rs. 238.—This decrease is owing to the fund having been transferred to the Government of India.

The variations in the charges on account of Local Funds were as below :—

Increase in the actuals of 1878-79 over 1877-78 :—

Civil Jail Fund, Rs. 422.—Increase in the expenditure in connection with sick prisoner, &c.

Customs and Salt Confiscation Fund, Rs. 24,108.—The increase is owing to the fund having been transferred to the credit of Provincial Services by a debit to Local Fund.

Decreases in the actuals of 1878-79 under 1877-78 :—

District Public Works Fund, Rs. 2,03,833.—This net decrease is due to the following causes :—

Decreases as under—

Refunds	Ra.	256
Collection of taxes and cesses	"	5,017
Stallion charges	"	1,351
Minor establishment contingency... ..	"	1,837
Police	"	494
Hospital establishment	"	166
Printing	"	300
Petty construction and repairs	"	3,080
Staging bungalow	"	407
Repayments of loans	"	7,480
Famine relief works.	"	1,21,278
Public works	"	1,21,845
Advances	"	3,890
		<u>2,67,401</u>

Deduct—Increases as under—

Exhibitions and fairs	Ra.	7,086
Minor establishment	"	1,721
Pound fund	"	679
Education	"	456
Vaccine establishment	"	1,483
Grants for medical purposes	"	1,174
Miscellaneous	"	3,360
Interest	"	778
Darmshala	"	242
Tolls	"	6,589
Contribution to Provincial road repairs in Sind	"	40,000
		<u>63,568</u>

Net decrease... Ra. 2,03,833

District Educational Fund, Rs. 32,978.—This net decrease is accounted for as under—

Decreases under the following heads :—

Refund	Ra.	5,013
Remuneration to village accountant for collecting cess	"	1,297
Head masters and teachers	"	817
Travelling allowance	"	222
Contingencies	"	2,248
Prizes... ..	"	804
Scholarships	"	4,398
Contribution to Local Fund of other districts	"	3,090
Public works	"	19,748
Petty construction and repairs	"	760
		<u>38,387</u>

Deduct—Increases as under—

Rent	Ra.	2,672
Minor Establishment	"	2,737
		<u>5,409</u>

Net decrease... Ra. 32,978

Expenditure
Incorporated
funds.
Actuals.

a.—Increase.

b.—Decrease.

Esplanade Fee Fund, Rs. 19,506.—The decrease is owing to the transfer of the fund to the credit of Provincial Services.

Public Works Tolls, Rs. 2,941.—This item was debited to local funds by mistake, after the transfer of this fund to the Public Works Department.

Steam Boiler Inspection Fund, Rs. 432.—This net decrease is accounted for as under—

Decrease under fees to Commissioners	...	...	...	Rs. 510
<i>Deduct</i> —Increase as follows :—				
Contingencies	...	...	...	Rs. 35
Establishment	...	...	...	" 10
Refund	...	...	...	" 33
				78
				Net decrease... Rs. 432

Pension Fund, Rs. 2,53,795.—This net decrease is due to the following causes:—

<i>Decrease</i> —				
Amount invested in Government securities	...	...	...	Rs. 2,54,625
<i>Deduct</i> —				
Increase under pensions...	...	...	...	" 830
				Net decrease... Rs. 2,53,795

Unincorporated
Actuals.
Expenditure.
Decrease.

Decrease in the actuals of 1878-79 under 1877-78:—

Baria Tribute Fund, Rs. 9,324.—Decrease in the expenditure on works by the Public Works Department, Rs. 9,324.

Cotton Improvement Fund, Rs. 6,192.—Decreases as under—

Inspector-in-Chief	...	...	...	Rs. 16,624
Refunds	...	...	...	" 305
				16,929

Deduct—Increase under the following headings:—

Inspectors	...	...	...	Rs. 6,931
Establishment	...	...	...	" 916
Contingencies and travelling allowance	...	...	...	" 2,890
				10,737

Net decrease.. Rs. 6,192

Infanticide Fund, Rs. 1,492.—Decrease in the donations for marriage expenses, Rs. 1,492.

Station Improvement Fund, Rs. 6,032.—Decreases as under—

Police	...	...	...	Rs. 85
Medical	...	...	...	" 637
Refund	...	...	...	" 101
Public Works	...	...	...	" 6,700
				7,523

Deduct—Increases as follows:—

Minor Establishment	...	...	...	Rs. 1,240
Miscellaneous charges	...	...	...	" 244
				1,484

Net decrease... Rs. 6,032

Indus Conservancy Fund, Rs. 16,550.—Decreases as follows:—

Traffic Establishment	Ra. 822
Mechanical	593
Miscellaneous contingencies	3,743
Interest	223
Vessels and Boats Establishment	10,333
Do. Contingencies	4,963
	<u>20,677</u>

Deduct—Increases as follows:—

Registrar, River Indus	Ra. 3,101
Share of Account Office	106
Vessels and boats' stores	920
	<u>4,127</u>

Net decrease... Ra. 16,550*Dispensary Fund, Rs. 47.—Decrease as under—*

Hospital Establishment	Ra. 41
Medicines	30
	<u>71</u>

Deduct—

Increase under contingencies	Ra. 23
	<u>Net decrease... Ra. 48</u>

Port Fund, Rs. 78,786.—Decreases as under—

Marine Establishment	Ra. 10,604
Vessels and Boats' Establishment	15,811
Signal Staff	40
Share of Account Office	123
Miscellaneous charges	4,963
Payments to the Trustees of the late Bombay Port, being the balance of that fund	39,117
Adjustment of former years on account of Public Works expenditure	28,902
	<u>99,560</u>

Deduct—Increase as under—

Refund	Ra. 148
Light-house Establishment	3,478
Contingencies	12,212
Public Works	4,936
	<u>20,774</u>

Net decrease... Ra. 78,786*Cantonment Fund, Rs. 14,703.—Decreases as under—*

Police	Ra. 30
Hospital Establishment	664
Medicine	8
Contingencies	506
Minor Establishment	1,569
Conservancy	2,466
Station gardens]	141
Cemetery	132
Miscellaneous charges	1,511
Vaccine Establishment... ..	32
Petty construction and repairs	314
Public Works	11,862
Advances	70
	<u>19,305</u>

Deduct—Increases as under—

Markets	Ra. 1,366
Slaughter-yards... ..	238
Contribution to Provincial Services on account of Police	1,012
Planting and watering trees	1,966
	<u>4,602</u>

Net decrease... Ra. 14,703

School Funds, Rs. 5,506.—Decreases as under—

Establishment	Rs. 611
Rent	" 100
Scholarships	" 15
Investment	" 2,251
Refund	" 2,528
	5,505

Scholarships and Prizes, Rs. 3,449.—Decreases as under—

Scholarships	Rs. 2,277
Prizes	" 1,172
	3,449

Rewa Kántha Educational Fund, Rs. 127.—Decreases in the establishment charges.

Persian Famine Relief Fund, Rs. 738.—The decrease is owing to the fund having been transferred to the Government of India.

DISTRICT ROAD AND EDUCATION CESS.

There is no special road cess in this Presidency; but, in order to provide for works of local public utility and to promote the spread of primary and vernacular education, a cess of one anna on every rupee of land revenue is taken under the authority of Bombay Act III of 1869. In addition to receipts from this source, various other items of local revenue, such as pound fines, tolls on roads and ferries, staging bungalow fees, are added. Two-thirds of the revenue from the one-anna cess are applied to local public works, and the remainder to the maintenance or establishment of primary schools. The receipts and expenditure of the Public Works branch for the year are shown in Table V—B (3) of Part

Division.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division..	1,86,344	7,92,176	8,51,701	1,26,819
Central do. ..	81,770	7,14,917	5,88,004	2,08,683
Southern do. ..	1,47,443	4,46,687	3,70,456	2,17,674
Sind do. ..	1,70,041	3,95,840	4,33,318	1,32,663
Total ..	5,85,598	23,49,620	22,43,379	6,85,839

III of this Report, and in the margin are given the results for the different Divisions. These funds are administered by a local committee, of which the Collector is President, and the Executive Engineer and the officers in charge of sub-divisions and the

head-quarter accounts are *ex-officio* members. The rest of the members are selected from amongst the landholders of the district, comprising occupants of both Government and alienated lands or villages. The objects on which money from these funds has been expended during the year under review have been already mentioned in the section of this Report that treats of the Civil Divisions. In the Districts of Broach, Sholapur, Panch Mahals and the Upper Sind Frontier the expenditure exceeded the means available. The accounts of the Ratnágiri fund were not audited in time for incorporation in this Report, so no balance is shown against this District in the table above mentioned. As compared with the figures given last year, the actual receipts for 1878-79 were less by Rs. 65,700, and the expenditure by Rs. 3,90,899,

whilst the closing balance increased by Rs. 5,627, subject, as before mentioned, to audit with the rest of the incorporated fund accounts.

MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

This has been already dealt with under the head of "Protection" in Chapter III of this Report. The full tables connected with it, however, are entered with the rest of the financial statistics at pages ccliv--cclv of Part III.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Births and Deaths.

Births.

THE births registered in 1878 were 243,253 in number, whilst in 1877 they were 311,661; so there was a decrease of 68,408 during the year under report. The rate per 1,000 of population was 15·04 against 19·26 in 1877. The proportion of males to females for the year was 52·97 to 47·03; so for every 100 male births there are 88·79 female, as shown below :—

YEAR.	Number of Births recorded.			Rate per 1,000 of Population.			In every 100 born there were		For every 100 male births the females were
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
1873	152,520	137,799	290,319	18·03	17·84	17·94	52·55	47·47	90·35
1874	174,906	157,542	332,308	20·69	20·44	20·57	53·77	46·23	90·21
1875	175,892	161,937	337,829	21·15	20·97	21·06	52·49	47·51	90·52
1876	181,873	163,612	345,484	21·50	21·18	21·35	52·64	47·36	89·98
1877	164,382	147,369	311,661	19·40	19·06	19·26	53·75	47·25	89·73
Mean	170,502	153,718	324,220	20·15	19·90	20·04	52·84	47·16	90·15
1878	129,549	114,606	243,253	15·26	14·81	15·04	52·97	47·03	88·79

Taking the statistics of each registration District separately it appears that in 21 out of the 24 the recorded ratio of births per mille was less than that of the preceding year. In Bombay City, Kolába and Thar and Párkar the ratio was rather higher than in 1877. The highest rate was recorded in Surat (24·65), and the lowest in Kaládgi (3·42) against 24·79 and 14·05 respectively last year. The highest rate that year was in Kánara (29·44), and the lowest in Shikárpur (6·83). The registration of these statistics in cities and cantonments still requires improvement, and the Sanitary Commissioner reports that in many of them the results of the year, as recorded, are highly untrustworthy.

The number of births recorded monthly for the last five years is shown in the subjoined table, and from it it appears that in the year under review the maximum number of births was in

October, and the minimum in February. Last year the maximum occurred in May, and the minimum in December :—

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1878	40,915	17,884	20,980	21,017	23,453	24,700	27,714	26,440	26,481	27,816	27,153	25,656	290,319
1874	24,229	21,405	24,631	24,712	26,643	29,758	30,888	31,992	30,363	31,748	19,349	27,300	352,800
1875	26,202	14,469	29,884	29,858	28,914	29,062	31,262	29,408	28,435	27,455	28,583	26,312	340,929
1876	24,804	23,914	28,007	27,482	28,645	30,106	33,325	31,338	31,220	30,392	29,729	27,022	345,484
1877	24,386	22,446	27,622	27,765	30,489	28,826	29,490	26,895	24,924	24,480	23,511	22,026	311,091
Mean	24,007	22,024	26,227	26,164	27,851	29,458	30,856	28,994	28,288	28,398	27,625	25,643	324,420
1878	19,835	17,489	18,302	18,084	18,935	17,559	20,928	22,412	21,273	23,179	22,774	21,394	243,253

The number of deaths registered in 1878 was 532,951 against 627,708 in 1877, or a decrease of 94,757. The ratio per 1,000 of population was 32·94 against 38·79 in 1877. The ratio of males dying to males living was 34·05, and for females it was 31·72. The death-rate was highest in Gujarát, and lowest in the Sind Registration Division.

The following table shows the population by the census of 1872, the number of deaths in 1878, and the ratio of deaths to population in each Registration Division of the Presidency :—

Division.	Population.			Deaths.			Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
North Decan	2,114,410	1,000,709	4,115,209	79,335	68,249	147,584	37·32	34·11	38·67
South Decan	1,941,820	1,061,906	3,003,826	79,591	73,063	151,654	40·98	38·70	39·87
Konkan	1,714,473	1,045,304	2,759,776	48,464	41,754	90,218	28·27	37·03	32·67
Gujarát	1,470,963	1,339,560	2,810,523	83,439	80,968	164,427	43·13	38·06	40·71
Sind	1,216,208	976,207	2,192,415	17,168	11,900	29,068	16·12	13·19	13·26
Total	8,467,973	4,723,780	13,191,753	267,907	244,864	512,771	34·05	31·72	32·94

The total number of deaths in each District, with the ratio per 1,000, are shown in the following table, from which it appears that the ratio varied from 75·65 in the Panch Maháls Districts to 8·06 in the Upper Sind Frontier. The highest actual mortality is returned from the Belgam District (44,208), and the lowest (726) from the District mentioned first :—

District.	Number of Deaths.			Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Panch Maháls	10,884	7,330	18,214	86·17	64·05	75·65
Belgam	23,299	20,909	44,208	48·65	45·47	47·06
Broach	8,031	7,177	15,208	44·00	42·76	43·41
Kanara	9,264	7,978	17,242	44·93	41·55	43·27
Dhárwar	21,833	20,512	42,365	43·18	42·55	42·90
Bombay City	14,460	12,226	26,686	36·17	49·96	41·41
Ahmedabad	18,343	15,953	34,305	41·80	40·83	41·34
Kara	17,921	12,969	30,890	42·75	35·06	39·45

DISTRICT.	Number of Deaths.			Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Nasik	14,481	12,439	26,920	41.09	37.14	39.17
Satara	21,694	19,178	40,872	40.23	36.76	38.52
Sholapur	14,488	12,160	26,648	39.23	34.87	37.11
Ahmednagar	14,938	13,017	27,955	37.78	34.38	36.12
Khandesh	19,334	17,120	36,454	36.44	34.38	35.44
Poona	16,094	13,513	29,607	34.48	30.68	32.63
Kaladgi	12,745	11,464	24,209	30.52	28.77	29.67
Surat	8,261	7,549	15,810	27.15	24.92	26.04
Thana	11,488	9,474	20,962	26.15	23.16	24.74
Thar and Parkar	2,106	1,646	3,752	20.39	21.24	20.75
Kolaba	3,504	3,161	6,665	19.68	18.34	19.02
Ratnagiri	9,748	8,915	18,663	19.65	16.88	18.31
Kurrachee	4,413	2,882	7,275	18.37	15.61	17.18
Hyderabad	5,747	4,017	9,764	14.45	12.39	13.52
Shikarpur	4,462	3,089	7,551	10.51	8.78	9.72
Upper Sind Frontier	440	286	726	8.71	7.24	8.06
Total	287,997	244,954	532,951	34.05	31.72	32.94

Death-rate according to circles.

Statistical returns are received from 222 rural and 55 town circles, as well as from 7 cantonments in British territory proper, and 10 others isolated in Foreign territory.

The aggregate population of the rural circles is 14,294,346, of the town circles 1,842,615, of the cantonments 44,780, and of the isolated cantonments 87,195. It will be seen by the subjoined table that the highest mean ratio of recorded deaths per 1,000 of population is found amongst the urban population :—

DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF REGISTRATION CIRCLES.				POPULATION.				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			
	Rural Circles.	Towns.	Cantonments.	Total.	Rural Circles.	Towns.	Cantonments.	Total.	Rural Circles.	Towns.	Cantonments.	Total.
Khandesh	22	4	..	26	965,308	43,324	..	1,008,632	35.48	34.41	..	35.44
Nasik	11	2	2	15	644,322	39,697	5,134	689,153	39.29	36.79	52.59	39.17
Ahmednagar	11	2	1	14	7,7,136	42,319	3,983	778,989	34.82	32.69	39.77	36.12
Poona	8	2	1	11	778,051	100,734	28,460	907,235	33.32	30.03	23.71	32.63
Sholapur	7	3	..	10	6,9,796	88,233	..	7,18,029	31.24	28.29	..	31.11
Satara	12	3	..	15	1,014,048	46,958	..	1,061,006	39.10	47.98	..	38.52
Belgaum	7	3	1	11	862,273	51,147	6,330	919,750	46.95	46.24	78.23	47.08
Dharwar	14	4	..	18	892,282	95,759	..	988,041	44.04	32.09	..	42.90
Kaladgi	8	1	1	10	809,445	6,592	..	816,037	29.56	41.72	..	27.67
Kanara	11	1	..	12	374,211	24,192	..	398,403	44.39	26.20	..	43.27
Ratnagiri	8	2	..	10	993,528	25,619	..	1,019,147	19.28	19.37	..	18.31
Kolaba	6	2	..	8	328,301	12,104	..	340,405	18.65	29.32	..	19.02
Bombay City ... ..	..	..	..	1	..	614,466	..	644,467	..	41.41	..	41.41
Thana	11	1	..	12	809,485	27,939	..	847,424	24.57	28.23	..	24.74
Surat	9	2	..	11	489,623	118,464	..	608,087	30.66	23.47	..	29.94
Broach	6	2	..	8	298,466	31,859	..	330,325	45.02	34.11	..	43.41
Kaira	7	4	..	11	719,306	63,428	..	782,734	40.44	28.34	..	36.46
Panch Mahals	5	2	..	7	218,603	12,113	..	230,716	73.25	99.40	..	76.65
Ahmedabad	7	4	1	12	669,792	164,989	1,883	834,871	37.07	57.83	76.46	47.24
Kurrachee	13	1	..	14	369,999	63,826	..	433,825	16.40	21.84	..	17.18
Hyderabad	12	1	..	13	686,675	35,372	..	722,047	11.54	12.22	..	12.32
Thar and Parkar	7	1	..	8	176,782	3,399	..	180,181	20.57	28.76	..	26.75
Shikarpur	17	3	..	20	714,156	62,068	..	776,224	9.27	28.47	..	9.72
Upper Sind Frontier	3	1	..	4	84,780	5,205	..	89,985	8.53	44.57	..	8.06
Total	222	55	7	284	14,294,346	18,42,615	44,780	16,181,741	31.72	42.16	40.31	32.94

In the following statement are shown the deaths from the more prevalent diseases and from injuries and other unspecified causes. Those recorded for 1877 are also shown for the sake of comparison:—

Deaths ac-
cording to
causes.

YEAR.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel-complaint.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Total.
1877	57,252	27,369	336,865	60,257	7,539	138,426	627,708
1878	46,743	4,475	357,376	41,165	7,550	75,642	532,951

The following table shows for the Presidency the deaths in the different age periods:—

Deaths ac-
cording to
ages.

AGE PERIOD.	Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 on total Population.	Percentage on total Deaths.
Under 1 year	56,285	3.48	10.56
1 year and under 6	97,141	6.00	18.23
6 do. 12	38,979	2.41	7.31
12 do. 20	32,541	2.01	6.11
20 do. 30	60,440	3.73	11.34
30 do. 40	58,915	3.64	11.06
40 do. 50	56,198	3.47	10.54
50 do. 60	60,200	3.72	11.30
60 and upwards	72,122	4.46	13.53
Total	532,951	32.94	100.

It will be seen that the rate is highest amongst children above 1 year and under 6, and amongst persons over 60. The ratio was lowest amongst those between 12 and 20, where it was only 2.01 per 1,000.

Deaths by caste or class are shown in the returns separately for Hindus, Muhammadans, Christians and other classes. Under the last head are shown deaths not included in the other 3 divisions. Amongst Hindus the recorded deaths were 462,318, or 35.39 per 1,000 of their estimated total number; for Muhammadans there were 61,896, or 21.78 per 1,000. The Christians are, for the most part, native converts, the total number of deaths amongst whom was 2,732, or a ratio of 25.76 per 1,000. Amongst "other classes" the total was 5,979, and the rate 35.28 per 1,000. For Muhammadans the highest death-rate (58.78 per 1,000) was at Nasik, and the lowest (6.00) on the Upper Sind Frontier. Amongst Hindus the maximum (77.31) was in the Panch Mahals, and the minimum (16.42) in the Shikarpur District. Amongst Christians the number of deaths at Kaladgi was 14, whilst the total number living in 1872 was only 52; so the rate is 275 per 1,000. With regard to the heading "other persons" it may be remarked that there is no uniformity observed throughout the Presidency with reference to the entry under this head of persons not coming under the other classes. The discrepancies thus arising between the recorded number of deaths and the actual population according to the census, render it useless to give the ratio of death per mille amongst the population thus classified.

Deaths by
caste or class.

The following table shows the ratio of mortality per 1,000 of population by months for 1878 as contrasted with 1877:—

Deaths according to seasons.

YEAR.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1877	2.24	2.19	2.33	2.56	3.12	3.15	3.73	4.34	4.17	3.66	3.41	2.95	35.79
1878	2.58	1.97	2.10	2.45	2.82	2.83	3.06	3.52	3.24	2.98	2.89	2.51	32.94

Emigration.

There is little to record under this head, as no general emigration takes place from this Presidency. The Talavias, who founded a colony in the Panch Mahals in 1876-77, have received further aid from Government in bringing the waste land granted them into cultivation; but the two seasons that have elapsed since the arrival of the immigrants have been exceptionally unfavourable to agriculture, especially of the rude description practised by these Talavias, so that their progress has been necessarily slower than it would have been had the first two years of their occupation turned out propitious to their crops. Steps were taken by the local revenue officers to withdraw further Government assistance from those members of the settlement whom two years' experience had shown to be unfit to manage profitably the land assigned them. It is the wish of Government that such cultivators should become either subordinate partners or labourers on the estates of the more thrifty and intelligent colonists.

Medical Relief.

The classification of the medical institutions of this Presidency adopted this year, for the first time, in Part III of this Report, is based upon the number of patients treated. These institutions are known as civil hospitals and dispensaries, and the latter are subdivided, according to the funds by which they are supported, into Government, grant-in-aid, endowed and Native State institutions. The new classification is based, in the case of civil hospitals, on the average number of in-door patients treated, whilst dispensaries, where there is generally a very small attendance of this class of patients, are graded according to the average out-door attendance.

There are three classes of civil hospitals. The first comprises those in which the in-door attendance averages over 1,000, the second where it ranges between 500 and 1,000, and the third where it is below 500. In the first class of dispensaries are placed

CLASS.	1877.	1878.
Civil Hospital, Class I ...	8	8
Do. " II ...	12	15
Do. " III ...	26	19
Dispensaries, Class I ...	13	19
Do. " II ...	37	48
Do. " III ...	80	68
Total ...	176	177

all in which the out-door attendance averages more than 10,000, the second class comprises those which have an average out-door attendance of over 5,000 and less than 10,000, and the third includes the institutions the attendance at which is not, on an average, more than 5,000. The marginal table shows the number

of institutions open during the year under report and that preceding it. Three police hospitals, as well as that at the Bombay Dockyard, have been removed from the general list by order of

CLASS.	Number in	
	1877.	1878.
Grant-in-aid	108	112
Endowed	8	8
Native State	6	7
Government	8	3
Total	130	135

Government, as none but Government patients are treated at them. Five grant-in-aid dispensaries were opened during the year, and one closed. A new one was also built and opened at Anjar in Cutch. In order to facilitate comparison with last year's returns, the marginal table is given, in

which are shown these institutions according to the former classification.

Patients.

The total number of patients treated is shown below :—

CLASS.	1877.		1878.		Total.	
	In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.	Out-door.	1877.	1878.
Civil Hospital	33,307	248,349	33,250	302,510	281,656	335,760
Dispensaries	9,743	658,182	8,575	765,363	667,925	773,938
Total	43,050	906,521	41,825	1,067,873	949,581	1,109,698

There was a slight falling off in the number of in-patients, but a large increase in that of out-door patients in both classes of institutions. The net increase amounts to 160,117.

Of the in-door patients 31,598 were discharged cured; 775 were relieved; 2,708 absconded, were removed by their friends, or discharged for misconduct. The number of deaths was 4,827. The ratio of deaths to in-patients treated was 11·4 for hospitals and 11·6 for dispensaries, or 11·5 in all, against 10·7 last year. The daily average number of this class under treatment was 1,944·1, as compared with 2,019·3 in 1877. The number of beds available was 2,872, of which 2,083 belonged to civil hospitals, and 789 to dispensaries. The average daily attendance of out-patients was 11,709·7 against 9,819·8 last year. The ratio per cent of men to the total attendance was 54·2 against 54·6 last year. The proportion of women (19·5) fell off by 0·3 per cent, whilst

that of children increased by 0·7. Taken by classes, 64·2 per cent of the total number of patients were Hindus, 27·3 Muhammadans, 3·4 Native Christians, 2·8 Parsis, 0·6 Europeans, 0·4 Eurasians, and unclassified 1·3. There is a falling off, shown in the margin, in the number of

Year.	Hindus.	Muhammads.	Native Christians.	Parsis.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Unclassified.
1877...	65·5	26·9	3·3	2·7	0·6	0·3	0·7
1878...	64·2	27·3	3·4	2·8	0·6	0·4	1·3

Hindus treated, and a slight increase in the case of other races, neither of which, however, calls for special explanation in this Report.

The number of patients treated for the more prevalent diseases is given in the marginal table.

DISEASE.	Number treated in	
	1877.	1878.
Cholera ...	7,737	7,510
Malarious fever ...	211,244	304,064
Syphilis ...	16,555	18,358
Dysentery ...	20,677	26,633
Diarrhoea ...	32,441	35,283
Ulcers ...	13,921	15,899
Surgical operations—		
Major ...	3,261	2,717
Minor ...	57,047	48,243

Of the major surgical operations 1,674 were performed at civil hospitals and 1,043 at dispensaries.

The accounts for the year are not quite complete, as the figures for the three police and the dockyard hospitals are not included, for the reasons above mentioned, and the returns from Muskat and Bándra were not received in time for publication.

ITEM OF RECEIPTS.	Amount.
	Rs.
Government contribution ...	7,72,037
Local Fund do. ...	39,901
Municipal do. ...	1,10,072
Miscellaneous ...	23,101
Interest on invested capital ...	11,806
Private subscription ...	3,567
Total ...	9,60,484

year 1878, are shown in the margin.

The expenditure for the year was Rs. 9,44,242, or considerably less than last year. The balance in hand at the end of the year was Rs. 68,862, exclusive of invested capital. The cost of diet averaged Re. 0-3-3, or three pies more than in 1877-78. The total cost of each patient rose in the Presidency Division, but decreased in others, and averaged Re. 0-14-10, as compared with Re. 1-1-0 in 1877. The cost of each civil hospital patient was Re. 1-12-10, and of each patient in a dispensary Re. 0-9-0. Last year the average cost was Re. 2-11-0 and Re. 0-6-5 respectively.

The Surgeon-General reports that the inspection and testing of dispensary returns of attendance have received due attention, and that in one or two instances only have cases of false entry been discovered. The medical school in connection with the Sassoon Hospital at Poona was opened on November 1st, and a commodious building placed at the disposal of Government by a Pársi

gentleman, Mr. Byramji Jijibhai, C.S.I., as a residence for the pupils. The same donor, also, gave a sum of Rs. 10,000, the interest on which is to be applied in defraying the contingent expenses of this boarding-house. A similar medical school at Ahmedabad was opened on 15th June 1879.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

There are five Lunatic Asylums open in this Presidency, at the places shown in the margin. The aggregate number of lunatics under treatment in them was 829, or 40 less than in 1877. Of these 681 were males and 148 females.

Colaba. | Ahmedabad.
Poona. | Hyderabad.
Dhárwar.

Two hundred and forty-two of the total number were admitted during the year, and of these 11 males and 3 females had previously been under treatment at the asylum and discharged. Seventy-one lunatics were discharged cured during the year under review, as compared with 99 last year. Of those transferred to the care of their friends, 124 were improved, and 11 left before any improvement had been noticed in their condition. There were 41 deaths against 56 last year. At the end of the period under review 463 males and 117 females were under treatment, as compared with 468 and 105 respectively at the corresponding date of the preceding year. The daily average strength was 594.2, or 4.7 less than in 1877, and the daily average of patients ill also decreased from 61.7 to 43. The proportion of those cured to the number of admissions was 27.7, and of those that died in the asylum 16 per cent.

Criminal lunatics.

The total number of criminal lunatics confined was 111, of whom 2 were persons who had been previously treated and discharged. One hundred and six of these were males and 5 females.

Race, &c.

The race to which the lunatics belonged is shown in the margin.

	Male.	Female.
Europeans	77	15
Eurasians	78	15
Hindus	54	12
Muhammadans	2	...
Parsis	2	...
Miscellaneous	2	1

Of the Europeans, the majority had been soldiers, and of the lunatics of other races 49 were mendicants, 31 labourers, 23 tradesmen, 18 domestic servants, 16 clerks or engaged in professions. Most of them were admitted between the age of 20 and 40, 26 were over 40 and under 60 years of

age, were over 60, and 20 under 20 years of age.

Type and cause of insanity.

Acute mania was the most frequent type of insanity, 248 of the cases being classed under it. Forty-six of these were cured, and 41 improved. There were 170 cases of chronic mania, of which only 6 recovered. Out of 50 cases of melancholia, 23 improved. There were 132 cases of acute and 181 of chronic dementia. In addition to these were 12 idiots, 16 imbeciles, and 20 cases of epilepsy. Three hundred and fifty-eight cases are attributed to physical and 74 to moral causes. To the use of ganja are attributed 142, and 52 to that of alcohol and opium. Thirty-three were hereditary

or congenital; 20 are attributed to the effects of climate. Grief seemed to be the most frequent moral cause of insanity. In 397 cases the causes were not discovered.

The receipts of the Lunatic Asylums amounted to Rs. 1,12,337, of which Rs. 1,680 were on account of garden produce, labour and manufactured articles, Rs. 10,207 from patients able to pay for their maintenance, and Rs. 1,00,450 from Government. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 41,918 on account of establishment; Rs. 43,538 for diet; Rs. 11,072 for contingencies; Rs. 3,931 for medicines and clothing. The annual cost per head was Rs. 149-0-11 against Rs. 146-9-10, and the net cost to Government, Rs. 88,572, exceeding that of last year by Rs. 764.

Employment of the persons under treatment in gardening or manufactures is resorted to as far as possible, and this year the number thus occupied was 327, or one more than in 1877. Statistical details regarding these five institutions will be found in Part III, Tables VI—C (1) and (2).

Sanitation.

Cholera.

The number of deaths from each of the principal diseases that were prevalent during 1878 has been shown in a previous paragraph of this Report, and it now remains to describe more fully the extent and progress of the more fatal epidemics. Out of the 284 Registration circles, 207 were visited by cholera, or nearly the same number as in the previous year; but the total number of deaths was considerably less, being 46,743 against 57,252. It was, however, 26,045 more than the average of the 12 years, from 1866 to 1877 inclusive. The deaths occurred in 20 out of 24 Districts. The number of males that died was 25,076, and of females 21,667, a proportion of 1,000 to 864, whilst the ratio per 1,000 of population was 2.89. For the first quarter the disease appeared in a mild form in the Northern Deccan Districts, and more severely in Gujarát, especially in Surat, Broach, Kaira and the Panch Maháls.

Mortality
in towns.

The following table shows the number of circles for each District, and the number affected. Out of 55 town circles, 41 were affected, and in 19 the death-rate exceeded 5 per cent; of these towns, which suffered so heavily, there were 4 in Khándesh, 3 each in Sholápur and Sátára, 2 in Ahmednagar, and 1 each in Poona, Belgaum, Kolába, Thána, Broach, Ahmedabad and the Panch Maháls:—

No.	DISTRICT.	Name of Town.	Population of Towns by Census.	Number of Deaths from Cholera.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
1	Sátára ...	Wáí ...	11,062	225	20.34
2	Panch Maháls ...	Dohad ...	11,472	221	19.26
3	Khándesh ...	Nasirabad ...	9,941	156	15.69
4	Sholápur ...	Barsi ...	18,530	259	13.95
5	Do. ...	Pandharpur ...	16,275	220	13.52
6	Ahmednagar ...	Nagar ...	32,841	420	12.80
7	Sátára ...	Karad ...	11,410	136	11.92
8	Khándesh ...	Chopla ...	13,699	163	11.90
9	Broach ...	Jambusar ...	14,924	177	11.86
10	Khándesh ...	Dhulia ...	12,489	110	8.81
11	Do. ...	Nandurbar ...	7,265	61	8.47
12	Sátára ...	Sátára ...	24,484	166	6.78
13	Ahmednagar ...	Sangamner ...	9,978	61	6.11
14	Sholápur ...	Sholápur ...	53,403	399	5.79
15	Ahmedabad ...	Viramgam ...	19,261	111	5.65
16	Kolába ...	Mahad ...	6,631	35	5.28
17	Belgaum ...	Belgaum Can- tonment ...	5,330	28	5.25
18	Thána ...	Thána ...	14,269	75	5.25
19	Poona ...	Poona City ...	90,436	457	5.05

The progress of the epidemic and the mortality from it in the different months of the year are shown in the subjoined table :—

January.		Feb- ruary.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		Novem- ber.		Decem- ber.	
Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.
1,078	729	998	616	2,689	1,666	10,364	6,419	16,687	9,964	19,098	10,980	14,198	7,891	10,987	5,928	9,698	1,815	669	434	841	254	194	86

From this it appears that cholera was on the wane between December 1877 and February 1878, but that there was a sudden and large increase in the prevalence of this disease between the months of February and March, March and April, April and May, May and June. In the last month it reached its height, nearly one-fourth of the total number of deaths for the year having occurred therein. The decline in July was rapid, and numerically equal to the rise in mortality that took place in April and May. The end of the monsoon and the cold weather showed a still greater improvement, and by the end of the year the disease had almost died out. The ratio of cases terminating fatally was highest in November, when it reached 74½ per cent.

The number of deaths from small-pox was 4,475, showing, as compared with those recorded last year, a decrease of 22,894, or 83 per cent. Two thousand three hundred and eighty-one were of males and 2,094 of females. The highest number of deaths recorded during the year was 1,158 at Ahmedabad, and the lowest (4) on the Upper Sind Frontier. The following table shows the mortality from small-pox in each year from 1866 to 1878 inclusive :—

Year.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Deaths from small-pox ..	2,346	2,802	15,183	12,606	4,609	9,403	34,699	8,935	2,903	2,461	11,721	27,369	4,475

The following table shows the number of deaths in each month of the year, and the age-periods at which they occurred :—

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Deaths under 1 year ...	166	276	464	328	218	89	37	15	2	6	3	8	1,612
Do. do. 12 years ...	230	338	597	473	279	119	89	17	13	7	6	30	2,198
Do. above 12 years ...	81	80	101	104	74	75	58	13	29	14	3	23	665
Total ...	477	694	1,162	905	571	283	184	45	44	27	12	71	4,475

It will be observed that the maximum mortality was in March, when there were 1,162 deaths; and the minimum was in November, when there were only 12. From January to March the number of deaths rose from 477 to 1,162, but from April the decline was gradual to July, when there was a sudden decrease from 184 to 45 deaths. The next increase took place in December. The highest mortality, except in September, October and December, was amongst those under 12 years, and the minimum, except in the same months, was amongst those above 12 years.

Fever.

The registered deaths from fever exceeded, as last year, the mortality from any other cause. The total number was 357,376, out of which 192,438 were of males and 164,938 of females, showing a ratio of 86 females to 100 males. Last year it was 80 to 100. The ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population was 22.08. Taking into consideration the prevalence of this disease, it is desirable to show, as is done in the following table, the number of deaths, the ratio to total population, and the percentage to total deaths in each year of the decade ending 31st December 1878:—

YEAR.	Number of Deaths from Fever.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Percentage to total Deaths.
1868	97,665	7.63	52.73
1869	129,117	9.29	45.33
1870	131,035	9.69	59.63
1871	167,677	11.85	59.94
1872	206,747	12.74	56.33
1873	186,201	11.48	64.67
1874	183,717	11.10	65.93
1875	129,166	13.11	58.33
1876	220,833	13.65	59.67
1877	336,865	20.79	53.67
1878	357,376	22.08	67.05

Though the total of deaths for 1878 exceeded that for 1877, there was a considerable decrease in five Districts—Sátára, Dhárwár, Kaládgi, Bombay City and Upper Sind Frontier. In the remaining Districts there was a gradual increase. In Broach, Kaira, Panch Maháls and in Násik the death-rate exceeded 30 per 1,000. In 10 Districts it exceeded 20 per 1,000, in 8 Districts 10 per 1,000, and in 2 it was below 2 per 1,000.

The mortality by months is shown in the following table, from which it will be seen that the mortality, as last year, was greatest in November, when there occurred 37,184 deaths as compared with 38,937 in 1877:—

Months.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Number of deaths ..	31004	23375	28634	24375	25629	24360	26671	34443	36711	36450	37184	32344	357376
Ratio per 1,000 of population ..	1.32	1.44	1.46	1.51	1.30	1.51	1.77	2.12	2.21	2.25	2.30	1.99	22.08

The deaths from bowel-complaints numbered 41,165, and of these 23,204 were of males and 17,961 of females. The total is less by 19,092 than in 1877. The ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population was 2.54. The following table shows the number of deaths and ratio of deaths per 1,000 since 1868 :—

YEAR.	Deaths from Bowel-complaints.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.
1868	19,361	1.51
1869	30,128	2.15
1870	25,836	1.91
1871	30,422	2.15
1872	33,664	2.07
1873	26,259	1.60
1874	26,990	1.63
1875	33,650	2.01
1876	33,683	1.99
1877	60,257	3.72
1878	41,165	2.54

These diseases were more prevalent in the Panch Mahals, where 1,984 or 8.24 deaths per 1,000 of population were recorded, and least in the Upper Sind Frontier, where there were only 11=0.12 deaths per mille. The following is the distribution of the deaths by months during each of the years from 1874 to 1878 :—

YEAR.	DEATHS FROM BOWEL-COMPLAINTS.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1874 ...	2,009	1,688	1,692	1,860	2,011	2,290	2,701	2,054	2,476	2,457	2,236	2,308	20,990
1875 ...	2,878	1,997	2,147	2,890	3,466	2,869	3,751	4,071	3,584	2,800	2,644	2,610	33,650
1876 ...	2,370	2,182	2,331	2,613	3,662	2,660	3,337	4,123	3,521	2,655	2,681	2,098	33,683
1877 ...	2,777	2,717	3,270	3,527	4,201	5,012	6,799	6,668	9,176	6,825	4,373	2,914	60,257
1878 ...	3,060	2,032	2,236	2,365	2,718	3,568	4,001	6,375	5,495	3,878	3,070	2,766	41,165

Four thousand two hundred and twenty-seven males and 3,323 females, or, in all, 7,550 persons died, from injuries received in accidents, or from snake-bites, or were killed by wild beasts. The number of suicides was 1,168 against 1,155 last year.

Injuries, &c.

The following table shows the monthly distribution of deaths from snake-bite during the last five years :—

Deaths from snake-bites.

Month.	YEAR.				
	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
January	33	23	43	18	33
February	24	19	22	16	23
March	34	56	47	41	52
April	61	68	57	34	52
May	95	83	82	105	88
June	159	169	148	143	100
July	181	166	193	178	126
August	166	184	160	232	123
September	147	164	156	183	161
October	121	153	154	112	122
November	47	80	58	75	64
December	43	42	34	44	39
Total	1,111	1,207	1,164	1,181	983

It will be observed that the largest number of deaths from snake-bite occurred, as usual, during the rainy season.

Death from
snake-bite
by districts.

The next table shows the number of deaths from snake-bite by localities during each of the five years ending 31st December 1878. The highest mortality is again returned from the Districts of Hyderabad in Sind, Ratnágiri and Thána :—

District.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Khândesh	39	40	34	41	24
Nasik	6	32	22	10	9
Ahmednagar	11	8	15	11	9
Poona	29	27	34	19	25
Sholápur	57	47	49	4	9
Sátára	9	10	10	41	34
Belgaum	39	26	35	23	31
Dhárwár	23	34	25	16	18
Kalásgi	26	23	26	13	7
Kánara	17	23	30	37	33
Ratnágiri	102	144	123	102	151
Koláta	21	26	24	19	28
Bombay City	1	8	8	3	6
Thána	111	108	90	129	103
Surat	39	45	54	48	35
Broach	34	26	27	23	14
Kaira	106	73	54	90	50
Panch Maháls	38	42	39	60	21
Ahmedabad	75	80	52	58	28
Kurrachee	64	78	94	98	64
Hyderabad	155	183	199	206	195
Thar and Párhár	36	49	50	57	27
Shikárpur	64	66	60	55	59
Upper Sind Frontier	9	9	10	8	3
Total ...	1,111	1,207	1,164	1,181	983

Vaccination.

Owing to sickness and the exigencies of the service there were several changes, in the year under report, among the supervising officers in the Northern and Southern Deccan, Konkan, and Sind Registration Districts and the Western Gujarát Circle. The following table shows the strength of the Department as contrasted with that in 1877:—

Changes among the Supervising Officers. Strength of the Department.

YEAR.	Deputy Sanitary Commissioners.	Superintendents of Vaccination.	Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination.	Assistant Superintendents of Vaccination.	Clerks.	NUMBER OF VACCINATORS.						NUMBER OF PEONS.					Total Strength.	
						Government.		Municipal.	Cantonment.	Local Fund.	Native State.	Total.	Government.	Municipal.	Local Fund.	Native State.		Total.
						Civil.	Military.											
1878-79 ..	5	2	30	5	14	2	3	44	1	219	144	412	55	35	220	145	459	933
1877-78 ..	5	2	30	5	14	2	3	44	1	219	143	412	55	34	219	145	459	924

The increase of three peons and one vaccinator is due to additional establishment entertained in the Kurundvád State.

The following statement shows for this year and for 1877-78, the number of persons vaccinated and re-vaccinated among the civil population and in the Army. The details of the operations amongst British Troops have been this year, for the first time, communicated to the Sanitary Department:—

ESTABLISHMENT.	PERSONS PRIMARILY VACCINATED.			PERSONS RE-VACCINATED.				TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS.		
	1878-79.	1877-78.	Decrease.	1878-79.	1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.	1878-79.	1877-78.	Decrease.
	Civil.									
Itinerant ..	540,500	644,336	108,758 16-10	63,356	76,115	..	12,757 16-76	603,938	720,453	116,515 16-17
Dispensary ..	17,867	20,201	2,314 11-45	3,589	2,356	330 86-53	..	21,473	23,557	2,064 8-25
Total ..	558,467	664,537	106,072 15-90	66,944	79,471	280 0-29	12,757 16-05	625,411	744,010	118,599 15-94

ESTABLISHMENT.	PERSONS PRIMARILY VACCINATED.			PERSONS RE-VACCINATED.				TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS.		
	1878-79.	1877-78.	Decrease.	1878-79.	1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.	1878-79.	1877-78.	Decrease.
<i>Army.</i>										
Native Army ..	3,008	4,208	1,195 28'43	1,948	1,422	526 36'94	..	4,956	5,625	669 11'59
British Army ..	494	1,313	819 62'38	285	..	335	..	779	1,313	534 40'67
Total ..	3,502	5,516	2,014 36'49	2,233	1,422	811 57'03	..	5,735	6,938	1,203 17'34
Total for the whole Presidency ..	561,969	670,065	108,086 16'13	69,177	80,863	1,041 1'29	12,757 15'77	681,166	750,948	1,19,802 15'96

Causes of decrease.

The decrease of nearly 16 per cent in the total number of vaccinations is attributable to the unusual unhealthiness of the year. The distress in Gujarát, Baroda, Cutch and Sind, and, in parts of the Deccan, the prevalence of fever, cholera and bowel-complaints, were both adverse to the progress or extension of vaccination.

Primary operations.

The number of persons primarily vaccinated was 561,969, or 108,086 less than last year, which in its turn showed a falling off of 62,129, as compared with the results of the preceding year. The variations in the results for the different years are shown below:—

Primarily vaccinated.	1867.	1868.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Number..	391,415	432,184	466,667	496,562	537,153	570,025	625,818	671,817	690,539	732,184	670,065	561,969
Increase..	..	40,769	22,483	31,915	30,571	42,872	55,793	45,999	18,922	41,545	62,129	108,086

Many of the vaccinators were themselves incapacitated by sickness, and it was only with unusual difficulty that the lymph supply could be maintained.

Births registered	243,253	the increase of the population, as is shown by the fact that the successful infantile vaccinations out-numbered
Deduct Deaths under 1 year	56,265	
Children under 1 year successfully vaccinated	186,988	the registered births, though there must be taken into consideration the comparative inaccuracy of statistics collected by village agency with regard to births.
Excess of vaccinations	3,754	

Of the 561,969 persons primarily vaccinated, 3,836 were operated on more than once; there was a failure in 19,425 operations; in 15,159 instances the result could not be ascertained, and in 531,221 instances it was successful. The percentage of successful cases was 94.53, or 0.42 more than in the previous year.

There were 69,177 persons re-vaccinated, or 11,716 less than last year. Of these, 190 persons were re-vaccinated more than once on failure of the first operation; in 6,672 persons the result was not known, and 12,865 operations totally failed. Success was attained in 49,830: so out of every 100 persons 72.03, or 8.19 fewer than last year, were successfully re-vaccinated.

The following table gives by districts and circles the details of persons operated on, with the numbers and percentages of increase and decrease, as compared with the preceding year:—

Re-vaccina-
tions

Details of
vaccination
by districts
and circles.

DISTRICTS AND CIRCLES.	PERSONS PRIMARILY VACCINATED.				PERSONS RE-VACCINATED.				TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS OPERATED ON.			
	1876-78.	1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.	1876-78.	1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.	1876-78.	1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.
Northern Deccan Registration District ..	89,916	90,670	8,245 3.68	..	1,150	1,219	..	129 10.08	95,066	91,949	3,116 3.28	..
Southern Deccan Registration District ..	86,698	108,054	..	21,418 19.82	1,715	2,048	..	333 36.23	88,361	110,701	..	22,339 20.19
Konkan Registration District ..	66,147	71,821	..	5,674 7.84	2,828	3,278	550 6.64	..	74,915	79,899	..	4,974 6.16
Presidency Circle ..	10,666	11,745	..	1,077 10.08	2,783	3,243	..	518 15.73	13,299	14,966	..	1,657 11.36
Eastern Gujarat Registration District ..	100,883	119,825	..	18,742 15.87	2,807	4,678	..	1,771 38.90	108,690	124,203	..	20,513 16.58
Western Gujarat Circle ..	73,756	99,820	..	25,015 26.37	3,719	3,842	..	123 3.30	77,476	102,971	..	25,196 26.54
Sind Registration District ..	66,023	78,008	..	11,985 15.36	45,284	55,468	..	10,188 19.94	111,307	132,460	..	22,153 16.60
Baroda ..	48,286	71,648	..	23,360 22.60	250	86	162 104.09	..	48,538	71,724	..	23,186 22.94
Cutch ..	11,312	13,690	..	2,378 17.37	451	87	354 691.23	..	11,763	12,747	..	1,984 14.43
Aden, Basandere and Muskat ..	843	653	290 44.41	..	7	8	1 10.67	..	950	659	291	..
British Army ..	484	1,213	..	819 62.38	285	..	268 26.99	..	779	1,213	..	434
Native Army ..	3,008	4,208	..	1,195 26.43	1,948	1,432	516 26.99	..	4,956	5,628	..	669 11.69
Total ..	561,969	670,066	3,535 0.53	111,631 16.66	69,177	80,893	1,918 2.37	15,634 18.63	631,146	760,943	8,407 0.68	123,799 16.40

The increase in primary vaccinations in the Northern Deccan and Aden was 3,535, or 0.53 per cent, while the decrease in the other districts and circles was thirty times as great: the net decrease reaches 108,086, or 16.13 per cent. The lowest rate of decrease was in the Konkan Collectorate of Kánara and Ratnágiri and the Native State of Sávantvádi. In re-vaccinations there was an increase in Cutch, Baroda, the Native Army, Aden and the Konkan, where it was lowest. Deducting the total increase of 1,918, or 2.37 per cent, from the total decrease in other districts and circles, the net aggregate decrease amounts to 11,716, or 14.48 per cent.

Taking both classes of operations together, an increase is observed in the Northern Deccan and Aden, where it amounts, however, to only 3,407 cases, or 0.45 per cent in all.

Result by
Districts and
Circles.

As may be seen from the subjoined table, the percentages of success vary considerably in the different districts and circles:—

No.	DISTRICTS AND CIRCLES.	RESULT OF PRIMARY VACCINATIONS.		RESULT IN RE-VACCINATIONS.	
		1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.
1	Northern Deccan Registration District.	96.90	96.35	62.47	65.96
2	Eastern Gujara't do.	99.25	97.49	51.74	64.39
3	Konkan do.	96.13	95.59	56.23	56.84
4	Sind do.	95.41	96.38	79.18	82.06
5	Southern Deccan do.	94.80	92.59	76.74	73.87
6	Baroda Circle	94.18	39.75	69.35	62.19
7	British Army	91.70	...	54.38	...
8	Cutch Circle	91.53	92.37	80.04	70.18
9	Dispensaries	90.75	88.62	64.64	52.20
10	Native Army	90.39	93.27	52.52	77.64
11	Western Gujara't Circle	89.79	92.24	64.50	72.35
12	Presidency Circle	87.52	87.06	57.63	50.66
13	Aden	80.51	86.93	...	83.33
	Average for the whole Presidency ...	94.53	94.10	72.03	75.22

In the Northern and Southern Deccan, Konkan, Baroda, the dispensaries, and the Presidency Circle primary vaccinations are more successful than last year. The Northern Deccan occupies the first place. The percentage for the Presidency Circle is still much lower than might be expected, and the number of "unknown" cases exceeds the "unsuccessful". In Sind they are equal to double the number of "unsuccessful."

Protection
per 1,000 of
population.

The rate of protection afforded by successful primary operations was 21.19 per 1,000 instead of 25.16 as in last year. The fall in the rate was general, except in Aden, where it rose to 39.30.

Agency.

The following table shows that the decrease in primary vaccinations and the total of operations was general, except in Cantonnments, but in re-vaccinations it is confined to the Local Fund, Native States and Government vaccinators only. There is considerable improvement, however, in the percentages of success attained:—

ESTABLISHMENT.	Government.	Municipal.	Cantonment.	Local Fund.	Native States.	Dispensaries.	British Army.	Native Army.	For the whole Presidency.
	<i>In Primary Vaccinations.</i>								
Percentage of success. { 1878-79 ..	95.96	92.70	97.02	96.13	92.74	90.75	91.70	90.39	84.53
{ 1877-78 ..	97.06	82.21	96.14	95.79	92.52	86.62	..	83.27	94.10
<i>In Re-vaccinations.</i>									
Percentage of success { 1878-79 ..	96.78	66.35	68.36	77.19	56.35	64.44	54.39	52.52	72.03
{ 1877-78 ..	82.55	66.79	17.86	79.78	60.03	52.20	..	77.64	75.43

The number of males primarily vaccinated was 292,463, and of females 269,506. Those re-vaccinated were respectively 40,083 and 29,094; the total of the two kinds of operation show 332,546 males and 298,600 females. The percentages for primary operations were 52.04 and 47.96 respectively; for re-vaccinations 57.94 and 42.06; and for both operations 52.69 and 47.31. This also shows an improvement over the preceding year, as the disparity between the numbers vaccinated of the two sexes has diminished.

Sex.

There were this year primarily vaccinated 3,347 Christians, 436,951 Hindus, 88,780 Muhammadans, 1,542 Parsis, and 31,349 persons of other castes. The percentages were respectively 0.63, 77.75, 15.80, 0.27, and 5.58, and it was this last percentage alone which was lower (and that by only 0.92) than the proportion for the previous year.

Race.

Taking the total number vaccinated by age-periods, there have been primarily vaccinated 308,684 infants under a year old, 233,664 children between 1 and 6 years, and 19,621 persons of all other ages. Out of these, the numbers successfully vaccinated were 292,828 infants, 219,916 children between 1 and 6 years, and 18,477 persons of all other ages. Out of every 100 persons primarily vaccinated, therefore, there were 54.93 infants, of whom 52.11 were protected, against 47.55 in 1877-78, and 42.18 in 1876-77.

Age.

English lymph was received in November and December 1878, and the results with it were fairly good. The lymph in use was found to be good, except in Gujrat, Aden and the Konkan.

Lymph.

Animal vaccination is kept up in Poona and Bombay. In Surat it had unfortunately to be given up for want of heifers. The cow-lymph received from Dr. Warlomont, of Brussels, turned out very well. During the current year vaccination has been made compulsory in the town of Kurrachee, as has been mentioned in the section of this Report that treats of Legislation.

Animal vaccination.

The total expenditure on vaccination was Rs. 2,33,704-12-11, or Rs. 2,664-3-2 less than in the previous year. The distribution of this expenditure, according to establishments, is as follows:—

Cost.

ESTABLISHMENT.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.		COMPARED WITH THE PRECEDING YEAR.					
	1878-79.		1877-78.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Ra.	a. p.	Ra.	a. p.	Ra.	a. p.	Ra.	a. p.
Provincial	1,01,945	15 0	1,04,948	12 8	.....	.....	3,002	13 8
Municipal	17,639	0 11	17,087	8 11	551	7 2	.....	.....
Canntonment	319	8 0	337	14 5	.....	.....	18	6 5
Local Funds	66,822	3 0	66,171	11 8	350	7 4	.....	.....
Native States	47,278	2 10	47,823	0 5	.....	.....	544	13 7
Total	2,33,704	12 11	2,36,369	0 1	801	14 6	3,566	1 8
					Deduct increase Ra...		901	14 6
					Net decrease Ra...		3,664	3 2

Excluding the pay of the supervising officers, the cost of each successful case was annas 5-6, and including all charges it was annas 6-8. The increase in the average cost this year was owing to there being fewer operations.

Inspection.

The total number of inspections amounted to 287,652 children in 14,186 villages. This is equal to 45.58 per cent on the total number of operations, or 10.05 per cent more than in 1877-78.