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REPORT  
ON THE  
ADMINISTRATION  
OF THE  
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY  
FOR THE  
YEAR 1899-1900.



BOMBAY:  
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1901.

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

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## PART I.

### S U M M A R Y.

THE misfortunes which have attended the Bombay Presidency during the Introduction. concluding years of the XIXth century culminated during the year 1899-1900 in a famine of unprecedented severity, accompanied by an outbreak of plague, the mortality due to which has only once been exceeded. These two calamities were, however, neither exactly simultaneous nor superimposed. The force of the annual plague epidemic had spent itself before the famine was declared, and had been directed chiefly towards the southern portion of the Presidency, where the failure of the rainfall was least marked. The disturbing effects of plague have to a great extent ceased to be felt otherwise than locally; but the influence of famine is the prominent feature of every branch of the year's administration. The season was unfavourable throughout the Presidency, and especially so in Gujarát and the Deccan, where the distress resulting from total failure of both the summer and winter crops was aggravated by a sudden and general rise in prices. The Province of Sind suffered from one of the lowest inundations on record, which, coupled with the influx of hordes of destitute persons from Rájputána, necessitated the organization of relief on a large scale in the eastern districts. Under these circumstances, in spite of special efforts made on their behalf, great losses of agricultural cattle were inevitable. The failure of the cotton harvest caused a serious interruption in the mill industry and in the growth of the trade of the port of Bombay. Exports of Indian merchandize fell nearly 5 crores and exports of foreign merchandize continued to decline. These decreases were, however, more than counterbalanced by large importations of grain for the famine districts, which also favourably affected the receipts of the various railway companies. The trade of Karáchi and Aden fell by  $1\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{4}$  crore respectively, owing to causes attributable to the famine. Passing to the subject of protection, it is satisfactory to note that, though crime unfortunately increased, the success attending the efforts of the police in dealing with it was well maintained. As was to be expected, civil litigation showed a large decrease both in the number of suits and in the value of the interests involved. The financial results of the year's administration show a decline of nearly  $1\frac{1}{4}$  crore in the net surplus, due to a fall of nearly 1 crore in Imperial Civil receipts and to the direct expenditure of 92 lákhs on famine relief, counterbalanced to some extent by savings under other heads of expenditure. The collection of considerable sums of land revenue was suspended, and the famine also re-acted unfavourably on the excise, salt and stamp revenues. Provincial finances were even more seriously affected, and the balance of 15 lákhs with which the year commenced was extinguished in providing for famine reliefs. The public health suffered severely, especially in Gujarát and the surrounding Native States, and the number of deaths recorded increased by about 22 per cent. A rise of 300,000 in attendance at the different hospitals is satisfactory evidence of the return of confidence after the suspicion which had attended the early days of plague administration. The effects of plague and famine were also

seen in the further decline of primary education in the Northern and Central Divisions. The Southern Division, on the other hand, recovered to some extent.

Personnel of the Administration.

The Right Honourable William Baron Sandhurst, G.C.I.E., was succeeded in the post of Governor and President in Council, on the 17th February 1900, by the Right Honourable Henry Stafford Baron Northcote, G.C.I.E. The Honourable Mr. John Nugent, C.S.I., I.C.S., continued to hold the post of Second Member of Council throughout the year. The Honourable Sir Edward Charles Kayll Ollivant, K.C.I.E., I.C.S., Third Member of Council, was on leave from 22nd April 1899 to 14th October 1899, and during his absence the Honourable Mr. Henry Evan Murchison James, C.S.I., I.C.S., officiated in his place.

His Excellency the Governor's tours.

His Excellency the Governor Lord Sandhurst, G.C.I.E., left Bombay on 9th April 1899 for Poona, and after visiting the Plague Hospitals in Poona left for Mahábaleshvar on the 11th. On the 10th August His Excellency formally opened the Plague Laboratory at Parel, which he again inspected on the 26th. On the 10th October His Excellency held a Darbár at Belgaum in connection with the outcry against inoculation and after returning to Wathár proceeded to Mahábaleshvar, where he arrived on the 12th. On the 24th October His Excellency left Mahábaleshvar and proceeded to Bombay, thence to Surat, Broach, Godhra, Mehmadaabad and Ahmedabad, and after inspecting the famine relief works at these places returned to Bombay on 4th November. On the 10th November His Excellency left Bombay for Ganeshkhind in connection with the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy and returned to Bombay on the 13th. On the 17th November His Excellency, accompanied by his personal staff, proceeded on tour in Sind by the British India Steam Navigation Company's Ship "Dumra" and arrived at Karáchi on the 19th, where he visited the Plague Camps on the 20th and left for Hyderabad on 21st. From this place he visited the new bridges across the Indus and received visits from the Mirs, which he returned. His Excellency also received an address from the Municipality, to which he replied, and after inspecting the new water-works engine proceeded to perform the opening ceremony of the Jámráo Canal on 24th, and after visiting Khairpur returned to Bombay on the 2nd December by the British India Steam Navigation Company's Ship "Kola". On the 21st December 1899 His Excellency the Governor proceeded to Calcutta to confer with His Excellency the Viceroy, where he arrived on the 23rd. He was accompanied by Lady Sandhurst, C.I., and his personal staff. His Excellency left Calcutta on 31st December and after visiting the famine relief camps at Jalgaon and Ahmednagar returned to Bombay on the 4th January 1900.

On the 14th March 1900 His Excellency the Governor Lord Northcote, G.C.I.E., left Bombay for Ahmedabad, where he visited the Dhuliakot Poorhouse and the Gujarát College and Ranisipri's Mosque. On the 16th His Excellency visited Mr. Mollison's cattle camp and the Jumma and other mosques and left for Pálanpur, where he inspected the Chitrasni and Gobri Tank relief works. His Excellency also received the visit of His Highness Sir Sher Muhammad Khánji, G.C.I.E., Diván Sáheb of Pálanpur, which His Excellency returned in the Darbár Hall and returned to Bombay on 18th. On the 28th March His Excellency left Bombay for Mahábaleshvar, accompanied by Lady Northcote, C.I., and his personal staff.

Chief Events: Famine.

The season of 1899 was pre-eminently one of disappointments. In the kharif tracts the rainfall in June was generally sufficient for the sowing of the early crops, but in July and August it was so light that the young crops withered

and there was not in these tracts enough rain in September to save them. But in the rabi districts sufficient rain fell in that month to give promise of a late crop harvest, varying from excellent in the Southern Marátha Country to fair in the more northern parts of the Deccan. But the promise was not fulfilled. There was no useful later rain, and crops which with a few additional showers or even heavy dews would have been excellent withered before coming into ear. The result was a more or less complete failure of crops over the greater part of the Presidency. The percentage of the outturn of both kharif and rabi crops in 1899-1900 to that of the previous year varied in Gujarát from 0·9 in the Panch Maháls to 6·2 in Surat, in the Deccan and Karnátak from 3·1 in Khándesh to 25·9 in Sátára, and in the Konkan from 31·6 in Thána to 47·6 in Kolába. In those parts of the Desert Tálukas of the Thar and Párkar District of Sind in which the cultivation is entirely dependent on rainfall, there was also a complete loss of crops. Another result of the failure of rains was that the level of the sub-soil water became almost everywhere so low that well irrigation was more expensive and less productive than in ordinary years.

The area in British territory affected with famine comprised the whole of the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, the Panch Maháls, Broach, Khándesh, Ahmednagar and Sholápur, the greater part of Surat, Násik, Poona and Sátára, about half of Bijápur and Thar and Párkar, and a few tálukas in Thána and Belgaum. The affected population numbered roughly 9,776 thousands out of a total population of 12,263 thousands according to the census of 1891 in the districts named.

Early in August 1899 test works were started wherever necessary under the supervision of the Local Boards to gauge the amount of distress, and by the end of October regular relief works had been opened in several districts in pursuance of the programmes kept ready for the purpose. About the middle of October gratuitous village relief for the infirm began to be given in several districts. Poor-house relief for destitute wanderers was commenced in Kaira about the same time and gradually extended to other districts.

By the end of October the daily average number relieved on works and gratuitously was 129,512; one month later it was 264,478, and at the end of the year it amounted to 584,660. The numbers continued to increase rapidly up to 1,308,843 at the end of March. During April there was an increase of about  $\frac{1}{2}$  lách only and in May there was a decline mainly due to the exodus of large numbers from works on account of severe outbreaks of cholera. Owing to retardation of the monsoon especially in Northern Gujarát, the numbers on works again rose in June and July, the maximum of 1,611,420 being reached in the latter month. The necessity of providing for cultivators or agricultural labourers and their dependants while the former were engaged in cultivation led to a large expansion of gratuitous relief during the later months. The daily average number on such relief, which was 111,705 in the last week of April, rose to 528,338 in the last week of August.

The relief workers were as far as possible concentrated on large works, which consisted of irrigation tanks, drainage channels, railway embankments, road construction and metal-breaking. At a later stage small works under Civil Agency were opened wherever possible to provide cultivators with employment near their homes during the cultivating season. Works under the Forest Department were also specially undertaken for the employment of distressed hill-people who are generally averse to going far from their homes. Special relief for distressed weavers by employment in their own craft was provided by the municipalities of Sholápur, Sánda, Ahmednagar, Bhingár and Sangamner

from their own resources supplemented by loans without interest from Government, who undertook to bear half of any loss entailed by the transactions.

In addition to the ordinary staff which was temporarily augmented, a large number of Indian Staff Corps officers and European officers of other departments and British and Native Non-Commissioned officers was employed on the duty of supervising relief works and other relief measures.

The expenditure incurred by Government on direct famine relief up to the end of March 1900 amounted to over 115 lakhs of rupees. Besides this direct expenditure, Government advanced more than 40 lakhs to landholders under the Takávi Acts for sinking wells and for other agricultural purposes. Since the end of March 1900 further allotments aggregating 99 lakhs were made as advances for purchase of seed and cattle and for subsistence of cultivators while engaged in agriculture.

Owing to failure of the rains most of the affected districts suffered from a serious scarcity of water, to meet which large sums were spent by Government on the usual temporary expedients, such as deepening or clearing existing wells, boring holes in suitable localities and removing silt from tanks with natural springs. Every possible assistance was also given to landholders to discover and utilize water, Government undertaking to make diggings or trial shafts by famine labour in suitable localities and to bear the cost of the shaft if water was not found.

The scarcity of fodder occasioned an enormous loss of valuable cattle, especially in Northern Gujarát, notwithstanding that every possible expedient was employed to save the useful plough and milch cattle of the agriculturist. At a very early stage of the famine, cultivators were encouraged to grow fodder crops by being allowed the use of Government sources of irrigation without charge, and unclosed forests were thrown open free to cattle for grazing purposes. Large supplies of fodder were imported from the Central Provinces and elsewhere and advanced as takávi or sold to cultivators at easy rates. Animal relief camps were opened at convenient centres in Gujarát, where the useful cattle of agriculturists were received and maintained, and facilities were given to professional graziers to send their cattle to grazing grounds in Thána and other places where pasture was available. Timely information was obtained from other provinces, as to the number of surplus plough cattle which could be made available for purchase and the information circulated among landholders in Northern Gujarát and Khándesh, where the mortality among cattle was highest. Large numbers of such cattle were purchased out of grants made from Charitable Funds and distributed among the poorer cultivators.

Owing to facility of railway communication the affected districts were kept well supplied with grain from outside the Presidency by private enterprise, and no necessity arose for Government interference with the trade.

In the Native States of the Presidency distress was as acute as in the neighbouring British districts and relief measures on a large scale were undertaken. Thousands of famine-stricken immigrants from Cutch, Márwár and other places poured into Sind and were there provided with employment on canal clearance and other useful works. Large numbers of immigrants from Káthiáwár and elsewhere also came into Bombay City and special relief works and poor-houses were opened for them near Thána. Immigration on a more or less extensive scale from Native States into Gujarát and parts of the Deccan continued throughout the famine,



Notwithstanding the comprehensiveness of the measures of relief which were taken, the mortality has been very high, especially in the four severely affected districts of Gujarát, in which the death-rates for the eleven months, September 1899 to July 1900, were—Ahmedabad 110, Kaira 107, Broach 120 and Panch Maháls 206 per mille. May was considerably the most fatal month of the period, the death-rates-per mille being 28, 22, 32 and 54, respectively. These figures, however, are without doubt largely swollen by the inclusion in them of the deaths of numerous destitute wanderers from Native States, who had fallen into a dangerously emaciated condition before relief could be extended to them in British territory. The exact mortality will not be ascertainable until the results of the coming census are known. The mortality among cattle was deplorable. For Gujarát a census of cattle was taken in the month of June 1900, from which it was reckoned that not less than 45 per cent. of the plough cattle had perished. The difficulty of restoring the famous breeds of Gujaráti and Gir cattle will be very great, and the process will require many years for its accomplishment.

As in the two previous years so in 1899 there was a general subsidence of Plague. plague in the Presidency in May and June. This subsidence was perhaps most marked in Bombay City, where the numbers of cases and deaths fell from 6,120—5,151 in March, to 2,884—2,233 in April, to 1,241—1,045 in May, and again to 222—201 in June. The totals for the whole Presidency during June were only 2,740 cases and 2,034 deaths. Owing, however, to epidemics in the Poona, Násik, Dhárwár, Belgaum and Ahmednagar districts, the head-quarter town being in each case seriously affected, the figures rapidly rose throughout July, August and September; the numbers of cases (29,742) and deaths (22,470) reported throughout the Presidency in September being the largest yet recorded since the appearance of plague in 1896.

The epidemic in the city of Poona was the severest which has visited a large and important city since the first outbreak of plague in this Presidency in 1896. The disease assumed a mild epidemic form in March, but during the next three months it somewhat subsided. In July, however, the mortality rose with great rapidity and ultimately amounted to more than a thousand deaths per week. More than half the people left the city, the population from July to October, the worst months of the epidemic, being estimated at only between forty and sixty thousand.

The Kolhápúr Agency and the Southern Marátha Country also suffered somewhat severely at this time, the figures returned from this Agency during September being 3,668 cases—2,948 deaths.

The disease did not assume a serious form in any other districts than those mentioned, and from October the figures steadily decreased. The immunity of Northern Gujarát and of the greater portion of Sind during the period under review is remarkable. Bombay City, as in previous years, suffered most severely during the cold months.

Inoculation was energetically pushed in several places where the disease made its appearance, and in Bombay City, Hubli, Dhárwár, Gadag, Belgaum and Násik towns and in Poona Cantonment a material number of operations was performed. Thus by the 1st of June 1900 the numbers of people who had been inoculated at least once were as follows:—Bombay City, 193,725; Karáchi District, 26,625; Sholápur, 10,075; Aden, 4,937; Ahmednagar District, 19,056; Dhárwár District, 84,968 single inoculations and 45,765 double inoculations; Bijápur District, 22,806; Belgaum District, 29,247; Poona District, 25,878; Kolhápúr and Southern Marátha Country, 12,394; Surat District, 10,032 and

Kaira District, 12,106. The total number of inoculations performed throughout the Presidency up to this date was about 500,000.

As the year 1900 advanced, the disease everywhere declined; the total figures reported throughout the Presidency during May 1900 being 1,003 cases—833 deaths. It may be added that during the week ending 13th July the total figures reported were only 116 cases—75 deaths, thus reaching the lowest ebb of the disease yet recorded.

The Indian Plague Commission, which toured throughout the country taking evidence from the end of December 1898 to the end of March 1899, had published Chapters II and IV of their report by June 1900. These contained many valuable criticisms and suggestions. The Government of India in an important Resolution, publishing these chapters of the Plague Commission's Report (Government of India Resolution No. 1789—1804 of the 16th July 1900), formulated the general plague policy for future observance. This policy, while aiming at the maintenance of safeguards and precautions of proved value and efficiency, abolished some of the more inconvenient measures formerly enforced, and modified others. Corpse-inspection, detention camps and disinfection on railways were among the more important measures abandoned, while compulsory notification of sickness, segregation of contacts and removal to hospital of patients, though not abolished, were in the conditions and system of their enforcement, largely modified. A brief summary of the Government of India's views for the guidance of officers administering plague in this Presidency was published in Government Resolution No. 4677-P of the 1st of August 1900.

The most radical changes in the administrative routine of plague during the year were: first, the transfer of the complete control of the plague staff to the Plague Commissioner in July 1899; and second, the abolition of the Plague Commissionership and Secretaryship on the introduction of the new policy in August 1900; the administrative control of plague, both as regards the personnel of the staff and the enforcement of measures, passing into the hands of the Divisional Commissioners in their respective jurisdictions; while the control of the medical branch was retransferred to the Surgeon-General.

Taking a general view of the plague question towards the end of the year under review, *i.e.*, in June 1900, it may be said that, as regards the people at large, familiarity with the disease had greatly diminished the dread of it; and the panics, the violent abhorrence of hospitals and treatment, the constant resistance, occasionally culminating in violence, to plague measures of any and every kind, were things of the past; plague administration had become to a large extent stereotyped; the interference with, and mischief to, trade had largely ceased.

#### Native States.

In addition to the territory under its direct administration, the Government of Bombay exercises political control over 363 Native States scattered over every division of the Presidency, and presenting numerous gradations of size, wealth and civilization. The principal features of the year's administration of the more important States or Agencies are separately noticed below and are reviewed in greater detail in the body of the report. The year was an unfavourable one throughout the Presidency, the Khairpur State in Sind, in spite of a low inundation, alone being able to show material progress during the year. The Northern Gujarát States were visited by a famine of unrecorded severity, which resulted in many cases, in the doubling of crime and the death-rate, and the halving of civil litigation. As the famine became less severe further south, plague took its place, the number of plague deaths in Kolhápur and Sánгли being nearly 4,000 and 8,000, respectively. A very large expenditure was incurred on public

works, and other famine relief operations, much of which will of course be unremunerative. The Chiefs generally shared the burden of their people by reducing their private expenditure; but in some cases their previous improvidence made it necessary for them to raise loans, which were given freely by Government, to carry on their administration. Education has temporarily receded everywhere except in Khairpur, low-caste schools having generally had to be closed during the year.

Famine and the continuance of plague made the year a most unfavourable one for the Cutch State. In spite of an expenditure of seventy lákhs in State relief together with extensive private charity, the death-rate increased by more than 80 per cent., and there was a heavy mortality among cattle. Though crime increased by one-third, the success of the police in dealing with it slightly improved. There was a marked decline in civil suits and appeals. The customs revenue decreased by Rs. 34,000; owing to a lesser volume of trade. The public works expenditure was reduced by Rs. 60,000, wages of relief workers, who were paid in kind, being excluded. The State revenues showed a decrease of five lákhs, but the balance rose from 20½ to 35 lákhs. The progress of survey operations was maintained. Plague appears to have been of a less virulent type than in former years, the percentage of deaths being only 21 against 75. The expenditure on ordinary medical institutions and vaccination was Rs. 44,000, and that on education, which includes 51 scholarships for girls and the maintenance of a School of Art, amounted to Rs. 67,000.

North Gujarát  
States: Cutch.

The Province of Káthiáwár comprises 188 States divided into seven classes. The Chiefs of the first two classes, numbering fourteen, alone exercise full powers over their subjects. The States of Porbandar, Navánagar and Rájkot (besides others) continued to be administered by British officers throughout the year with satisfactory results. His Excellency the Viceroy visited Káthiáwár in connection with famine relief and inspected several relief camps. The rainfall was only about one-fourth of the normal, and except in the south-east of the province there was a total loss of dry crop and fodder, the irrigated crop also being unsatisfactory. Famine labour was chiefly employed on irrigation works—tanks and wells. The earthwork of a section of the proposed Sind Railway from Dhrángadra to Mália and the conversion of the Morvi Railway from 2' 6" to metre gauge was also done by famine labour. Although the number of persons arrested in connexion with criminal offences was almost double that of last year, the police were able to show a slightly higher percentage of convictions. Civil suits decreased considerably. The subject of horse and mule breeding receives considerable attention from the Chiefs, of whom nine maintain 46 horse stallions and six maintain donkey stallions. The total value of trade increased by 36 lákhs in spite of a decline of 27 lákhs in exports. The outlay on public works throughout the province amounted to 34 lákhs, —Junágad, Bhavnagar and Morvi spending over 5 lákhs each. The efficiency of the 114 medical institutions in the Agency was well maintained. Their cost amounted to Rs. 3,12,000. The popularity of the Rasulkhánji Female Hospital continued to increase. A slight decline in attendance is noted throughout the educational institutions of the province, including the Rájkumár College and the Tálukdári and Gondal Girásia schools. The whole cost of education was over eight and half lákhs.

Káthiáwár.

The Pálanpur Superintendency comprises the two first class States of Pálanpur and Rádhanpur and some less important tálukas. His Excellency the Governor visited Pálanpur in March and inspected some of the famine works. Half the normal rainfall in the previous year, followed by an almost total failure of the rains in the year of report, resulted in a state of distress

Pálanpur  
Superintendency.

unparalleled throughout the Presidency. The administration of famine relief by the State Darbárs completely broke down at the end of November and the whole management was taken over by the Political Superintendent. The majority of the States received loans from Government in addition to the sums expended by the Political Superintendent on famine relief. The mortality will not be determined until the census has been taken. The fodder famine, which was mentioned in last year's report, continued throughout the year, and the loss of cattle has been very great. This is especially to be deplored, as the local breed of bulls is famous throughout Northern India. There was a noticeable increase in crime, but though the police made nearly double the previous year's number of arrests, there was an improvement of 20 per cent. in the proportion of convictions. Civil litigation declined as elsewhere. The majority of the schools were closed towards the end of the year.

Mahi Kántha  
Agency.

The Mahi Kántha Agency comprises 59 States and tálukas divided into six classes, I'dar alone being in the first class. The Thákors of Magodi, Santhal, Mehmadvura and Sudasna died during the year. The administration of I'dar continued to be unsatisfactory and it was found necessary to appoint a Government commission to carry out famine relief there. The Hol estate was released from attachment, leaving 13 estates under management, of which the most important was Pethápur. The amount of crime was double that of the previous year and litigation decreased as elsewhere. The Agency was visited by a three-fold famine—of food, fodder and water. Several Thákors received loans from Government conditional on their starting relief works. The financial condition of the Agency, which is generally critical, has suffered severely, the gross receipts being 12 lákhs against an expenditure of 15 lákhs. The outstandings of tribute rose from half a láksh to a láksh and a half. The general health was not good and the death-rate doubled, as far as can be judged, from a somewhat imperfect system of registration. The total expenditure on medical institutions was nearly Rs. 22,000. The cost of education was Rs. 44,000. With the exception of the Bhil schools, most of which had to be closed, the previous standard of efficiency was well maintained. The attendance of Kumárs at the Scott College was satisfactory.

Rewa Kántha  
Agency.

The Rewa Kántha Agency comprises the first class State of Rájpipla, five second class States and fifty-six petty States and estates. The important events of the year were the opening of the remaining portion of the Rájpipla State Railway and the famine which prevailed throughout the Agency. The three second class States of Chhota-Udepur, Balásinor and Sunth, as well as sixteen petty States, were managed directly by the Agency on account of the minority and, occasionally, the incompetency of their Chiefs. Owing to want of rain there was neither grain nor fodder, and cattle died in large numbers. The number of offences reported to the police was double and the number of prisoners confined was treble that of the previous year. The police were more successful in procuring convictions, but less so in recovering property. The general health is not reported on, but plague appeared in Balásinor, where it lasted three months and carried off 149 persons. The attendance at schools declined during the year.

Cambay.

Owing to the failure of the dry crop throughout the Cambay State, efforts were made to increase the area under irrigation. A large tank was dug at Dápoli by famine labour and nearly 500 new wells were made partly by tagái advances and partly by the State. The construction of the Cambay-Petlád Railway was also taken in hand and gave employment to the famine-stricken. A prominent feature of the administration of this State is the accuracy and despatch of criminal work and the efficiency of the police. These were well maintained during the year in spite of crime having doubled. There was a marked decline

in litigation. The gross income fell Rs. 87,000, the expenditure also declining by half a lách. The death-rate was double the normal owing to severe outbreaks of cholera. The attendance decreased in the schools and increased in the hospitals. The expenditure on the former was about double that on the latter.

The administration of the three Southern Gujarát States continued as before. Dharampor and Bándsa suffered to some extent from famine, and the former was compelled to borrow from Government to meet the cost of relief works. The death-rate appears to have doubled, but this must be to some extent attributable to better registration consequent on the more extensive scrutiny of registers by Famine Relief officers. Sachin continues to be in a satisfactory financial condition, and though the smallest of these States, it shows better educational results than the other two together and almost monopolizes the registration. There is more litigation in Sachin than in Dharampor and Bándsa together.

South Gujarát States.

The rainfall over the three South Konkan States was about half the normal. The crop was on the average an eight-anna one, and though there was scarcity, it did not amount to famine. The income of the Janjira State fell a lách and a quarter and the expenditure rose one lách; there is still, however, a considerable balance. Crime remained much the same as usual. Survey and settlement rates were introduced, resulting in an increase of over Rs. 5,000 in the land revenue. The total trade declined Rs. 30,000. The death-rate increased by one-third. The Sir Desái of Sávantvádi, Raghunath Sávant Bhonsle, died and was succeeded by his cousin Shrirám. Judging from the number of convictions which were set aside, the Magistrates' criminal work was not satisfactory. The arrears of civil work were somewhat reduced, but are still heavy. The State's credit balance increased by Rs. 44,000. The Savanúr State continued to be administered by the Collector of Dhárwár during the minority of the Chief. The finances show a loss of Rs. 15,000 for the year, but are still satisfactory.

South Konkan States.

The Sátára Jáhirs comprise the States of Bhor, Phaltan, Aundh, Akalkot and Jath, of which the two latter are managed owing to the minority of the Chiefs by the Political Agents. The early rains failed, entailing a total loss of the kharif crop with a result that famine relief was generally necessary and there was a deficit for the year in the finances of each of the States. There is still, however, a balance to the credit of each and their position is not unsatisfactory. A slight increase in the death-rate was more than compensated for by a greater increase in the birth-rate. Crime increased slightly. The Civil Courts got through their work well except in Aundh, where the arrears amount to half the disposals. The expenditure on public works including famine relief works amounted to 2½ lakhs. There were unimportant outbreaks of plague in Bhor and Akalkot.

The Sátára Jáhirs.

There was no change in the administration of the States comprised in the Southern Marátha Country group. Jamkhandi, Miraj (Junior) and Rámdurg, the Chiefs of which are minors, continued to be administered by the Political Agent, the remaining States being managed by their respective Chiefs. The second son of the Chief of Kurundvád (Senior) was selected to succeed the late Chief of Miraj (Junior). The year was unfavourable for the kharif crops, and though the later crops were fair, relief measures were found necessary in all the States except the Kurundváds. Two lakhs were distributed in tagái and 3 lakhs were spent on relief works. There was a general increase in mortality, amounting to 50 per cent. in Kolhápúr, and education suffered. There were severe outbreaks of plague in all the States except Mudhol and Daphlápúr, the number of deaths exceeding 16,000. The expenditure on public works amounted to six lakhs, of which 3½ lakhs were spent in Kolhápúr. No important original works, how-

Kolhápúr and Southern Marátha Country.

ever, appear to have been constructed. The principal Acts and Codes of British Indian Law were introduced into the Sāngli State.

Sind:  
Khairpur.

Khairpur is the only Native State in Sind. In spite of a low inundation, the area of cultivation increased by nearly 10,000 acres. This result is directly attributable to the new Faizwah Canal, which furnished a constant supply of water when many of the older canals were dried up. Over a lākḥ of rupees was spent on the completion of this canal during the year and the profits amount already to one-third of the outlay. The vital statistics show a remarkable variation from those of last year, which must be ascribed to a more perfect system of registration. Crime and litigation remain as they were. A prominent feature is the success which has attended the opening of the James Hospital for purdah women where 14,455 patients were treated during the year. The number of schools and their attendance have increased considerably. The revenue increased by half a lākḥ and the expenditure by over two lākḥs. The State is in a flourishing financial condition and the cash balance now amounts to over five lākḥs.

Aden.

The relations of the Aden Residency with the neighbouring Arab tribes continued friendly. There was a decrease in both cognizable and non-cognizable crime and also in civil litigation. The efficiency of the police slightly improved. The general health in the Crater was not good during the early part of the year, but there was no serious outbreak of small-pox and the death-rate decreased to a considerable extent. Plague broke out in February and caused 75 deaths. There was a general improvement both in the number of schools and in their attendance.

Great Trigonometrical Survey

The party of the Great Trigonometrical Survey continued its work in Sind. Field work was carried out in the Upper Sind Frontier and Shikārpur districts, where an area of 2,183 square miles was traversed by theodolite and an area of 2,390 square miles was surveyed in detail on the scale of 2 inches to a mile. A re-survey of the Sind-Khairpur-Riverain Frontier on the scale of 4 inches to a mile was undertaken and completed.

Tidal and Levelling Operations.

Tidal observations were continued at Perim, Aden, Karāchi, Porbandar, Apollo Bandar and Prince's Dock, and a new observatory was opened at Port Albert Victor in Kāthiāwār. The observations were practically continuous at all these stations excepting Porbandar, where an accumulation of sand had blocked the apparatus since August 1899, and was not removed until January 1900. No levelling operations were performed.

Revenue Survey and Settlement Presidency pro-  
per.

Of the three revenue surveys of the Deccan, Konkan and Gujarāt, the two first have been disbanded on completion of their programmes, a small establishment being retained to wind up the surveys. The Deccan Survey consisted of two parties which were engaged principally in the classification of Government villages in Khāndesh and the settlement of a number of scattered inām villages in seven districts. The survey was broken up on the 31st December 1899. There were ten parties in the Konkan Survey and the work for the year was confined to "Phalni" operations in Thāna and Kolāba. The survey was broken up on the 15th July 1900. The Gujarāt Survey was reduced to one party which was employed in a re-examination of rice lands in the Panch Mahāls District, the records of which had been accidentally destroyed. Revision survey settlements were introduced into the Olpād Tāluka of Surat besides some isolated Government and alienated villages. The total number of villages dealt with was 170. The settlements introduced during the previous year resulted in an annual increase of Rs. 2,63,128 or 23.1 per cent. in British villages. The

total approximate cost of the revision settlement up to the close of the year amounted to Rs. 76½ lakhs, while the aggregate increase of revenue demand is Rs. 46½ lakhs or 30 per cent. over the former revenue, being equal to a return of 6½ per cent. on the total expenditure.

In Sind the survey work was confined to the breaking up of cultivable waste lands into blocks in two districts; in all 4,000 acres were treated in this way. The revised irrigation settlements for three talukas in Karachi and two in Shikarpur were sanctioned by Government and will be introduced from the year 1900-1901. Sind.

The party of the Survey of India continued to work in the three Forest Circles as in the previous year. The area triangulated was 256 square miles; that traversed was 189 linear miles; and that surveyed in detail was 671 square miles. The total cost during the year was Rs. 70,265. Forest Survey.

The total area of cultivable land in the Presidency proper was 26½ millions of acres. Of this nearly 2 millions were left waste and the remainder was occupied. In the Northern Division the area newly taken up for cultivation was only 5,296 acres against 29,225 acres taken up in the previous year. The area relinquished rose to 20,942 acres. In Ahmedabad, for the third year in succession, the area thrown up was comparatively large. The Panch Mahals was the only district where the area taken up exceeded the area relinquished. The Southern Division presented very few variations, and, as in the previous year, the extension of cultivation largely exceeded the area thrown up, which aggregated only 1,792 acres. In Sind, out of a total cultivable area of 12·8 million acres, more than half was under occupation and the rest was waste. During the year, 127,263 acres were taken up and 194,073 acres were relinquished. These figures include areas temporarily occupied and afterwards thrown up. Occupied lands.

Excluding estates under the management of the Talukdari Settlement Officer, Gujarat, and the encumbered estates in Sind, there were during the year altogether 35 estates under the management of the Collectors of districts on behalf of minors and others. The revenue of these estates which in a normal year aggregates nearly two lakhs was largely reduced owing to the unfavourable character of the season. The estates under the management of the Talukdari Settlement Officer belonged to Talukdars, Thakors and others in the Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach districts. The total number rose to 553, showing an increase of 59, which is accounted for by Talukdars having placed their estates under management under Act VI of 1888 in order to be eligible for advances of takavi. The number of such estates amounted to 173 at the end of the year. The number of estates managed under Act VI of 1862 and the Civil Procedure Code were 58 and 516, and their debts Rs. 2¼ and Rs. 5½ lakhs, respectively. The minors' estates numbered 37, with a cash balance, at the end of the year, of Rs. 42,169. Little or no revenue was realized in the estates under management during the year owing to the famine, and Government were obliged to supplement the Talukdars' resources by liberal suspensions of dues and large grants of takavi. There were 17 applications under Act VI of 1888 to borrow money, and permission was given to the extent of Rs. 1,10,660. In Sind there were two estates under the management of the Collector of Karachi. Fifty-five estates were newly placed under the manager appointed under Act XX of 1896 and 36 were relinquished, leaving 500 under management at the close of the year. Their aggregate receipts amounted to nearly Rs. 12 lakhs, of which Rs. 2¼ lakhs were paid in liquidation of debt and Rs. 1¼ lakhs in maintenance. At the close of the year there remained Rs. 73,108 due to Government and Rs. 80,700 due to private persons. Wards' and other Estates under Management.



## Legislation.

Three Acts were passed by the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations and assented to by His Excellency the Viceroy during the year under report. They were Act No. I of 1899 further to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879; Act No. II of 1899 to make better provision in the City of Bombay and elsewhere for preventing the adulteration of ghee and other articles of human food; and Act No. III of 1899 to provide for the grant of special occupancies in certain Government lands in Sind. Five Bills were introduced during the year. Of these, one was passed into an Act, leaving, with a Bill from the previous year, five Bills for disposal, which were: Bill No. IV of 1898 to amend the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880; Bill No. II of 1899 for the better management of Municipal affairs in Mofussil towns and cities; Bill No. I of 1900 to amend the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869; Bill No. II of 1900 to amend the Bombay City Land Revenue Act, 1876, and Bill No. III of 1900 to amend the Karachi Port Trust Act, 1886. Reasons for introducing these Bills are set forth in Part II, Chapter III, of this report.

## Police.

The total strength of the police forces of the Presidency, including Aden, was 24,353, or 31 more than in the previous year. The cost of maintenance rose to Rs. 51,04,651. The variation is too slight to require explanation. In addition a small force of armed men was sanctioned to conduct treasure up-country from Bombay to the famine relief works. There was a general improvement in the standard of education. The number of cognizable offences reported in the whole Presidency, excluding Aden, was 81,221 against 69,221 in the previous year. There was an increase of 8,000 cases in Bombay City, attributable to greater activity on the part of the police in taking cognizance of petty street offences. The volume of serious crime in Bombay remained the same as in the preceding year. The remaining increase of 4,000 cases was evenly distributed throughout the Presidency and occurred chiefly in offences against property. Of the total number of cognizable offences, 62,077 were investigated by the police against 56,838, the number ending in a conviction being 44,721 against 30,147. The number of cases excluded as false was 11,726 against 6,298. The total number of persons arrested by the police in connexion with cognizable cases was 74,231 against 55,760 in the previous year, the percentage convicted being 79.44 against 80.21. The value of property reported stolen was Rs. 19,50,769 against Rs. 18,64,118, and including the balance of the previous year the percentage recovered was 39.85 against 43.21. The efficiency of the police in securing convictions in real cases increased everywhere except on the Southern Mahratta Railway.

The number of non-cognizable offences reported during the year was 209,436 as compared with 203,266 in the preceding year. The whole of the increase is found in the mofussil. As only 738 out of these were referred to the police by the Magistrates, the police have but little concern with non-cognizable cases, which largely consist of municipal prosecutions.

## Vagrants.

There were 93 male vagrants dealt with, of whom 77 were admitted during the year. The new admissions included 59 from Bombay and 15 from Poona. Twenty-eight were discharged to employment, 13 to care of friends, 13 were sentenced to imprisonment, 17 deserted and were not re-arrested, and 12 were left in the workhouse at the close of the year. One female was admitted and one remained from the previous year. One of the female vagrants was handed over to the care of friends while the other was transferred to the female workshop. The conduct of the inmates of the male workhouse was reported fair and their health good. The total cost to Government was Rs. 7,740.



In the whole Presidency, including Sind, only 26 persons were killed by wild animals. The number of deaths from snake-bite fell from 1,215 to 1,148. The number of cattle killed by wild animals was 2,025 and by snakes 41, or a total of 2,066 against 1,708 of the previous year. Of these over 800 were killed in the Kánara District. The number of wild animals destroyed during the year was 1,371, of which 51 were tigers, 170 leopards or panthers and 261 wolves. The number of snakes killed was 26,612, of which 20,999 were killed in the Ratnágiri District. The rewards paid amounted to Rs. 3,559.

Destruction of  
wild animals  
and snakes.

The number of chemical analyses made during the year fell from 3,565 to 3,527. The decrease is under the heads medico-legal and potable water examinations and the increase principally under Government stores. Poison was detected in 91 out of 207 cases of suspected human poisoning. Nearly half the cases were arsenic. There were four cases of dhatura poisoning detected. Cases of animal poisoning numbered 105, in 56 of which poison, chiefly arsenic or yellow oleander, was successfully traced.

Chemical  
Analysis.

The total number of offences reported during the year was 311,947, of which 260,768 were returned as true. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 277,504 and 227,269, respectively. The increase was almost entirely under offences against special and local laws, which rose by 36,762 during the year. With the exception of thefts, robberies and dacoities, which advanced slightly from 9,935 to 10,886, there was a general fall in offences under the Indian Penal Code. It should be noted that 203,000 offences, or nearly 90 per cent. of the whole number of true cases, were of a minor nature such as breaches of contract, cattle-trespass, cruelty to animals and cases under the Public Conveyance, Police and Municipal Acts. The total number of persons under trial during the year, including those left over from the previous year, was 399,347, being 26,981 more than in 1898. Of these, 162,733 were acquitted or discharged, 134,143 were convicted, 1,845 died during trial, 1,476 escaped and 12 were transferred to other provinces, leaving 99,059 under trial at the end of the year. The proportion of acquittals and discharges to convictions rose from 73·94 to 79·29. The number of European British subjects brought to trial during the year was 302, of whom 72·26 per cent. were prosecuted under local and special laws. The ratio of acquittals and discharges to convictions among these was 26·74. There were 3,630 persons tried by Courts of Session and 158 by the High Court and Sadar Court in Sind against 3,469 and 105, respectively, in the previous year. The High Court on its appellate side had before it 26 cases involving 35 persons for confirmation of sentences of death and 18 cases of 43 persons referred by the Sessions Judges. Of these 78 persons, 12 were acquitted and 63 convicted, the sentence of death being confirmed on 27 persons. The High Court on its original side passed three sentences of death. The Sadar Court in Sind confirmed such sentences in the case of 14 persons. There were 209 persons in all sentenced to transportation, but no sentences of penal servitude were passed. The number of persons sentenced to imprisonment was 21,602 against 17,728 in the previous year, while the number of persons fined rose from 85,719 to 106,366. The amount of fines imposed, however, dropped by about Rs. 38,500. The amount of fines realized was Rs. 3,03,468 out of Rs. 3,87,728 imposed. Whipping was ordered in the case of 1,317 persons, of whom 143 were juveniles. The number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts during the year amounted to 10,178. In the case of 735 persons the sentences were reduced or modified, in that of 1,328 the sentences were reversed, while the sentences on 13 were enhanced. The remaining appeals were either rejected or the sentences confirmed.

Criminal Justice.

## Prisons.

The prisons and subsidiary jails in the whole Presidency numbered 17 and 204 against 17 and 29, respectively. The increase in the latter is owing to Magistrates' lock-ups having been classed as third class subsidiary jails during the year. The total number of prisoners confined in prisons, subsidiary jails and lock-ups was 109,922, an increase of nearly 16,000. The daily average population rose from 10,167 to 10,949, and most of the prisons were overcrowded for the greater part of the year. The increase is entirely in short-term sentences less than three months. The number of juvenile offenders was 117, being an increase of 16. Of these 13 boys were sentenced to over six months. The number of jail offences decreased, but there was a considerable increase in the number of severe whippings inflicted, most of which took place at Yerroda. Only two escapes were effected from within jails, both having occurred in the Deccan Gang. The cash realizations from convict labour amounted to Rs. 1,04,297, an increase of nearly Rs. 23,000. The total net cost per prisoner fell from Rs. 57-12-0 to Rs. 51-10-0. The death-rate was under 20 per mille of average strength in ten prisons and in three it exceeded 33·3 per mille. The death-rate in subsidiary jails and lock-ups rose from 20·6 and 10·9 to 29·8 and 25·7.

The number of new admissions into the Yerroda Reformatory School was 30 against 46 and the daily average was 123·1 or 3½ more than in the previous year. Fourteen boys were released during the year and are reported to be doing well. The net cost per boy fell from Rs. 121 to Rs. 108. Both the health and conduct of the inmates improved during the year.

## Civil Justice.

The total number of suits instituted in all the Courts during the year 1899, was 183,301 as compared with 213,034 in 1898, showing a decrease of 29,733 suits. The decrease occurred principally in the Courts of Subordinate Judges and was distributed over twelve districts, the most noticeable being Ahmedabad, Khándesh and Násik. Viewing the suits as classified according to the subject-matter, there was a large decrease in suits for money or moveable property. Mortgage suits and suits for immoveable property also declined. The aggregate value of the subject-matter of suits decreased by Rs. 30 lákhs in the Mofussil Courts and increased by Rs. 25 lákhs in the High Court and Small Cause Courts. The number of suits disposed of by all the Courts was 189,411 against 211,786 in 1898. The arrears, which were 38,457 at the beginning of the year, dropped to 34,071. The average duration of suits both contested and uncontested decreased in the High Court, the District Courts and the Mámlatdárs' Courts: elsewhere there was an increase. The number of miscellaneous cases disposed of was 20,087 or a decrease of 10 per cent. The total number of appeals before all the Appellate Courts was 9,510 against 9,989. The arrears were considerably reduced and amounted to 3,228 against 4,643. The number of applications for execution of decrees fell from 276,404 to 236,226, and the recoveries from Rs. 51 lákhs to Rs. 46 lákhs. 3,200 judgment-debtors were arrested and 1,048 were imprisoned. The number of applications under Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code was 455 as compared with 449. The number of such applications in the four districts subject to the Dakkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act was 47 as against 37. In the Insolvency Court in Bombay there were 449 applications presented as against 514.

Registration:  
Under the Indian  
Registration Act.

The total number of registrations under Act III of 1877 was 177,523, showing a further decline of 2·33 per cent. Compulsory registration fell 3·97 per cent., while voluntary registration rose 4·84 per cent. The aggregate value of property affected was 901 lákhs or a decrease of 16 lákhs. The average per transaction was Rs. 514, the average registration fee being Rs. 1-12-1. The

gross receipts have fallen from  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 lakhs, the expenditure remaining the same as in the previous year. The surplus for the year amounted to Rs.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs.

The number of registrations under Act XVII of 1879 was 136,946, showing a decline of 0.81 per cent. The decrease was principally in Poona. The aggregate value of the property affected, however, rose to  $68\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs, an increase of  $\frac{1}{2}$  lakh, the average value per transaction being Rs. 50 against Rs. 49. The financial result of the year's working is a deficit of Rs. 14,109 as compared with a deficit of Rs. 13,887 in the previous year.

Under the  
Dakkb  
Agricultrists'  
Relief Act.

Forty-four new companies were registered, 56 went into liquidation and 18 were dissolved during the year. The total at the end of the year was 522, which includes 200 banking and insurance companies and 221 mills and presses. The number of new Provident Societies fell from 104 to 25. The total receipts of the department fell from Rs. 36,569 to Rs. 16,582. The surplus amounted to Rs. 15,420 or a decrease of Rs. 20,000, of which Rs. 15,000 was under registration of new companies and Rs. 5,000 under registration of increase of capital. The operations of the Registration Department, therefore, resulted in a net financial gain of Rs. 2,36,742 or Rs. 34,500 less than in the preceding year.

Under the Joint  
Stock Companies  
Act.

The Dakkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act continued in operation in the collectorates of Poona, Sátára, Sholápur and Ahmednagar. A generally unfavourable season led to a large decrease in litigation in all four districts, and the total number of suits of all kinds decreased from 58,297 to 47,837. The decrease was principally in the number of applications to Conciliators. The number of contested suits rose from 3,363 to 3,870, and inquiry into the past history was made in 375 cases. Suits compromised showed a proportion of 31 per cent., the same as in the preceding year. Mortgage claims, amounting to Rs. 1,55,355, were settled for Rs. 130,623. The total mortgage-debt settled by the Courts and the Conciliators in the last 20 years exceeds 46 lakhs and the settlement has been effected for  $33\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs. The number of suits for disposal before the Village Munsifs was 7,199 against 8,719. The Conciliators disposed of 27,464 applications and settled claims amounting to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs for 5 lakhs. The total recoveries in agriculturists' cases amounted to almost 2 lakhs and a further sum of Rs. 1,88,526 was paid voluntarily. There was a slight improvement in the proportion of costs to value. A comparison of rates of interest decreed in the four districts in which the Act is in force and in four adjoining districts showed that in the former interest not exceeding 12 per cent. was granted in 80 per cent. of the suits on mortgage-bonds, and in 48 per cent. of the suits on simple bonds as against only 34 per cent. and 28 per cent., respectively, in the latter.

Dakkhan  
Agriculturists'  
Relief Act.

There were in all 23 District and 205 Taluka Local Boards in the Presidency, including Sind, as in the previous year. The total number of members serving on all the Boards fell from 3,556 to 3,554, of whom 1,605 were elected. At the beginning of the year the Boards had an aggregate balance of Rs.  $17\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs; their revenue fell from Rs.  $45\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs to Rs.  $39\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs owing to non-realization of the one-anna cess on account of famine, and their expenditure, which amounted to Rs.  $46\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs, showed a slight decrease. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 10 lakhs. Of the total income, Rs. 21,39,691 represent the collections of the one-anna cess, showing a decrease of Rs.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs. The incidence of this cess per head of population was in the Northern Division Re. 0-1-10 against Re. 0-3-2 in the previous year, in the Central Division Re. 0-1-6 against Re. 0-2-2, in the Southern Division Re. 0-2-0 against Re. 0-2-0, and in Sind Re. 0-3-1 against Re. 0-3-5. The principal items of expenditure were civil works (Rs. 17 lakhs), education (Rs.  $15\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs), medical institutions (Rs.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs) and famine relief (Rs.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs).

Local Boards'  
Administration.

Bombay  
Municipality.

The total revenue of the Bombay Municipality amounted to 88½ lakhs of rupees, or 16½ lakhs more than in the year 1898-99. The enhancement of the General Tax from 9½ to 12½ per cent. resulted in an increase of Rs. 7,70,303. The receipts from Town Duties increased by Rs. 4,77,500 owing to the heavy grain traffic to the famine districts and to higher rates imposed. Much of this, however, will have to be refunded. The total expenditure amounted to nearly Rs. 74 lakhs, or, including expenditure on loan works, Rs. 91¾ lakhs against Rs. 93¾ lakhs. The expenditure on public works was Rs. 16 lakhs and showed an increase of nearly Rs. 2 lakhs. The cost of the Health Department increased by Rs. 3½ lakhs owing to a reorganization of the department and the introduction of a system of removing refuse by train to Deonar. The total plague expenditure of the Municipality amounted at the end of the year to nearly Rs. 44 lakhs. The municipal assets are estimated at just under six crores of rupees, or nearly a crore and a half in excess of the liabilities. Loans amounting to 50 lakhs were raised during the year, of which 44 lakhs were for sanitary works and the remainder for plague expenses. Temporary loans of 35 lakhs were repaid and the interest payments for the year amounted to Rs. 18½ lakhs. At the close of the year the Municipality had a net balance of almost 20 lakhs compared with 6½ lakhs of the previous year.

The principal works completed during the year were the Kurla-Deonar Railway for the removal of town sweepings and the extension of the Sewri Cemetery. New gates have been fitted to the drainage works at Love Grove, and the street portions of house connections were made to 1,086 houses. The electrolization of sea water was abandoned owing to its excessive expense. The gravitation portion of the Mazagon sewerage works and the surface drainage works in the Kamathipura District were also completed. The water-supply was scanty and impure owing to want of rain, and the public health suffered accordingly. The total number of deaths was 56,434, or 17,785 more than the average of the last five years. The year's death-rate per mille was 68.67 on a population taken at 821,764. The total number of births was 10,624, giving a birth-rate of 12.92 per mille.

District Muni-  
cipalities.

The total number of District Municipalities was 165, as in the previous year, with a total membership of 2,299. The opening balances of the Municipalities amounted to Rs. 11 lakhs; their income was Rs. 69 lakhs and their expenditure Rs. 67½ lakhs, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 12½ lakhs. Receipts improved in Sind owing to a loan of 4 lakhs raised by the Karachi Municipality. In the Northern and Central Divisions there were decreases in octroi and house-tax receipts due to the famine. The expenditure on plague was considerably less than in the previous year; but the repayment of loans contracted in the previous two years on account of plague caused a further curtailment of the expenditure on water-supply, roads and buildings. The increase of municipal taxation per head of population was in Sind Rs. 3-1-3 against Rs. 2-11-3; in the Northern Division Rs. 1-8-4 against Rs. 1-8-10; in the Central Division Rs. 1-2-7 against Rs. 1-10-1; and in the Southern Division Rs. 1-0-2 against Re. 0-14-4 in the previous year.

Bombay Improve-  
ment Trust.

Besides the four schemes described in last year's report, two new street schemes have been notified during the year. Their object is the laying out of certain land between Dadar and Sion in the northern part of the Island. The First Nagpada scheme was sanctioned by Government, and considerable progress was made in the building of four blocks of dwellings at Agripada. A rupee loan of 50 lakhs repayable in 60 years with interest at 4 per cent. was raised in London. Of this loan Rs. 1,69,926 has been spent during the year and the

balance is invested at rates which cover the interest on the whole. This balance will be largely reduced as soon as progress is made with the acquisition of properties.

The number of European seamen shipped and discharged in Bombay was 5,287, or 236 more than in the previous year. The expenditure on account of distressed seamen was Rs. 210 against Rs. 755, a decrease of Rs. 545. The number of Native seamen rose from 55,065 to 56,963. The increase in both classes is due to a number of transports requisitioned in Bombay for South Africa. The number of seamen engaged under foreign flags fell to 2,430; 860 in addition were sent to outposts. The gross revenue of the shipping office rose to Rs. 59,955; the surplus amounted to Rs. 42,094 and is the highest recorded.

Marine:  
Bombay Shipping  
Office.

The numbers of square-rigged vessels that called at Aden and Perim during the year were 1,347 and 507, respectively, against 1,492 and 701. Twenty-one European and 591 Native seamen were engaged and 39 European and 456 Native seamen were discharged.

Aden

The gross income of the Bombay Port Trust for the year showed an increase of rather more than a lách, and amounted to Rs. 53,92,382. This is the largest sum yet recorded and is due to heavy importations of grain for the famine districts and the despatch of the Indian Contingent to South Africa. The surplus for the year was 2½ láchs. The income under ground rents increased by Rs. 70,996, and almost all the building sites belonging to the Trust are taken up. The Trustees floated a debenture loan of 35 láchs to replace two existing loans which had matured, and they also opened a General Sinking Fund to extinguish the capital debt in 60 years. The Commission appointed by the Government of India reported favourably on the Dock Railway scheme.

Bombay  
Port Trust.

The revenue of the Karáchi Port Trust amounted to rather under 12 láchs, showing a falling off of 1¾ láchs owing to the general falling off in trade consequent on the famine. The expenditure amounted to 9¾ láchs. Rs. 2½ láchs were expended on capital works, the most important being water-works staff quarters and a village site at Keamari. Nearly half a lách was devoted to the reduction of the capital debt. The quantity of dredging done during the year was more than double the previous year's record.

Karáchi  
Port Trust.

The receipts of the Aden Port Trust advanced to a little over Rs. 3 láchs, and the surplus for the year increased from Rs. 20,282 to Rs. 32,574. Over half a million tons were dredged during the year, the cost of this department being Rs. 75,457.

Aden Port Trust.

The Land Record Staff was introduced into the Surat District during the year; Broach, Panch Maháls, and Thána were thus the only districts in which it was not at work. The Circle Inspectors were exclusively employed on famine duty throughout the year in all the districts of the Northern and Central Divisions and to a large extent also in the districts of the Southern Division. Crop inspection by village officers was also widely dispensed with. The check census of agricultural stock was taken concurrently with famine duty and a larger number of villages than usual were visited for the purpose. The Circle Inspector's work was found satisfactory in all districts but one. Though a large amount of measurement and classification work was performed by Circle Inspectors, the arrears showed a slight increase for the year.

Agricultural  
Land Record  
Staff.

Excluding areas for which statistics are not available, the average of the area sown was the highest in the three Karnátik districts, *viz.*, 65.3 per cent. of the total area, as compared with 71 per cent. in the previous year. Only a

Crop areas.

little more than half of this, however, matured. The six Deccan districts came next with 50·3 per cent. sown, of which 13·2 per cent. matured as against 59·5 per cent. sown in 1898. The four Konkan districts showed decreases of 2·1 per cent. of the whole in the area sown and 4·7 per cent. in the area matured. The statistics for two of the Gujarat districts are not available, but in the remaining three the area matured fell from 54·3 per cent. to 6·4 per cent., which is equivalent to about one-third of the area sown. In Sind the percentage of the area cultivated was lowest as in the previous year and showed a further decline from 10·2 to 9·3 per cent. The area of current fallow increased over the whole Presidency from 14·6 to 21·3 per cent. An examination of the areas under different crops shows that the area under jowári, which is by far the most extensively grown crop in the Presidency proper, increased by 771,000 acres or 10·2 per cent. Of this area less than 30 per cent. came to maturity. The only crop which showed an increase in outturn was sugarcane under which the area rose by 13,000 acres or 22·4 per cent. The total area which came to maturity showed a shrinkage for the year of from 63 to 80 per cent. under bájri, wheat, pulses, oilseeds, cotton and other non-food crops. Paddy decreased by 48 per cent. and the other cereals by 40 per cent. The total area irrigated decreased by 63,000 acres or 6·7 per cent. in the Presidency proper. The decrease occurred under all sources of water-supply except wells, irrigation from which increased by about one lách of acres. In Sind the irrigated area increased by 159,000 acres or 6·4 per cent.

Agricultural  
experiments.

Both the farms at Poona and Surat suffered severely from the drought, and dry-crop experiments, except when forming part of a series which could not be interrupted, were generally abandoned. At Poona the fodder crop experiments were continued and a series of investigations into the values of different manures for sugarcane was commenced. These experiments include trials of sewage effluents produced under various biological systems. The manure rotation experiments for jowári and cotton were continued at Surat, but the results of the year were of little value owing to want of rain. The dairies owing to the exceedingly unfavourable seasons were both worked at a loss.

Agricultural  
Stock.

The aggregate number of cattle decreased by nearly 18½ lákhs, or 23·7 per cent. Only two districts show increases, which are attributed to importations from other parts of the Presidency. The maximum decrease occurred in the Panch Maháls District and amounted to 69 per cent. The losses were due to starvation and to sales to butchers at merely nominal prices owing to the want of means for further maintenance. In the Northern and Central Divisions the cattle of the plains were driven to the hills and forests for grazing, but they died there in large numbers owing to coarse fodder and change of climate. Sheep and goats decreased, except in the Konkan districts where considerable immigration was reported. There was a serious loss in horses and ponies, which decreased 27·4 per cent., principally in the Deccan.

Advances to  
cultivators.

Owing to the unprecedented demand created by the famine, the sums advanced by Government to cultivators during the year amounted to over 40 lákhs of rupees as compared with Rs. 8½ lákhs in the previous year. The distributions aggregated 16 lákhs in the Northern Division, 14 lákhs in the Central Division, 6 lákhs in the Southern Division and 4½ lákhs in Sind. About 62 per cent. of the advances were granted for permanent improvements and the remainder for purchase of seed or cattle. For the latter purposes large amounts were advanced free of interest and made repayable in easier instalments than had hitherto been the rule. The district officers were authorized, more-

over, to recommend remissions of the instalments, in whole or in part, in the cases of cultivators whose position is still critical when the instalments fell due. Loans were also made of pressed grass from the Government depôts. So far as has yet been ascertained, the advances were, with few exceptions, found to have been properly applied to the purposes for which they had been granted, and those made for land improvement were utilized in the sinking of a large number of wells, as well as in other improvements of a less permanent character.

The number of Government stallions serving in the Presidency proper was 46 against 45 in the previous year. The total number of mares covered was 1,162 as compared with 1,466 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the fodder famine which prevented owners from moving about their stock. Of the previous year's coverings 461 foaled, 818 did not hold, and the result was unknown in 187 cases. The total number of mares branded was 183 against 613, and there were 5,929 on the register at the close of the year. Mule-breeding has been discontinued in the Presidency, but the result of the 18 coverings of the previous year was 4 foals. The remaining 14 mares did not hold. The total expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 45,403, a decrease of Rs. 1,858. No shows were held during the year on account of famine.

Horse and  
Mule-breeding  
operations.

The number of observatories in the Presidency under the control of the Meteorological Department was 28 as in the previous year. The daily weather report and chart were prepared and published as usual. The failure of the monsoon of 1899 invests the meteorology of the year with more interest than usual. The first indication of an abnormal monsoon was the unusual heavy rain which fell in the month of April over nearly the whole of the Deccan due probably to the formation of a small storm in the south-east angle of the Arabian Sea. This was accompanied by abnormally high temperatures, excessive dryness at the inland stations, defect in the cloud proportion, and absence of atmospheric disturbances over the land as well as over the Arabian Sea. The deficiency in the rainfall increased from south to north. The total fall was below the normal in all districts, being 92 per cent. in defect in Sind, 76 per cent. in Gujarát, 50 per cent. in the North and West Deccan, 43 per cent. in the Konkan and 33 and 23 per cent. in the South and East Deccan, respectively. The only earthquake of note which occurred within the Presidency was that of the 8th February 1900, which seriously affected Southern India. At the Mahárája Takhsinghji Observatory, Poona, further progress was made in the observations of lines widening in sunspots. The figuration of the large 20' reflector has been found defective. The results of the observations of the total solar eclipse of 1898 were published. Considerable success was attained in photographing the extensions of the corona, the flash spectrum and certain new ultra violet radiations of coronium.

Meteorology.

The general character of the season has been noticed in a previous paragraph. In the Gujarát districts of the Northern Division the yield of both the kharíf and the rabi crop was insignificant and reached one-quarter the normal in only one táluka of Surat. Táná was fortunate in possessing an abundant supply of fodder which fetched good prices in the Deccan and fair crops were produced in the garden lands of the coast tálukas. In the Central Division, with the exception of those parts of the Poona and Sátára districts which border on the Gháts, only irrigated lands, with rare exceptions, produced good crops. Irrigation by wells was considerably extended, and good crops of wheat and sweet potatoes were grown by these means in Khándesh. In the Konkan districts of the Southern Division the crop produced about half the normal yield and there was a sufficiency of fodder. In Belgaum and Dhárwár the cotton and jowári were fair, and irrigated crops did well. The rabi sowings were, however, less extensive than usual, and the outturn

Season and crops



of rice was very poor. The unfavourable character of the season did not affect the Kánara spice gardens, and the yield from the sugarcane plantations was excellent. In Sind the area under irrigation in the Nára valley, which was largely increased during the year, produced a full crop. Elsewhere the low inundation and absence of rain seriously affected the outturn, and a large number of mango trees perished from cold.

Wages.

Over the greater part of the Northern and Central Divisions the cessation of agricultural operations, the closing of ginning and pressing factories and the reservation of large railway and engineering works for purposes of famine relief threw large numbers of people out of employment and resulted in a fall in the rates for both skilled and unskilled labour. On the other hand the rates of cart-hire rose as a result of the fodder famine and consequent mortality among cattle. Similar fluctuations are reported in the Thar and Párkar District, where they are attributed to the influx of destitute persons from the Native States in Rájputána. The Southern Division and the other Sind districts exhibit no marked variations in the rates from those which prevailed in the previous year. The only district in the Presidency from which higher labour rates are reported is that of Sátára, where the cart-hire rate showed a corresponding fall. The Bombay and Surat labour markets suffered from the cotton famine, and those of Poona and Sholápur were closed for considerable periods on account of plague.

Forests

The total area of the State forests in the Presidency, including Sind, was 14,268 square miles, or 5 square miles more than in the previous year. Of this area 13,695 square miles were classed as reserved forest and the rest as protected. The work of the forest survey has already been noticed in a previous paragraph. The total number of prosecutions for forest offences in the whole Presidency, including cases pending from the previous year, was 2,171 against 1,979, the largest number occurring as usual in the Central Circle; and the number of cases compounded rose from 5,299 to 6,537, of which nearly 4,000 were in the Central Circle. In the Khándesh and Násik districts certain areas were thrown open for the free collection of anjan leaves which are valued as fodder. Free grants of timber, aggregating in value Rs. 21,108, were made in all the circles. In the Northern Circle further progress was made in the marking out of coupes in the Thána Division for exploitation. In the Central Circle 308 compartments, covering an area of 30,679 acres, were laid out. In the Southern Circle an area of nearly 101,000 acres was organized. In Sind an area of nearly 155,000 acres was organized in the Naushahro Division. Neither natural nor artificial reproduction were satisfactory owing to the failure of the monsoon, and no planting of importance was undertaken. There was a noticeable decrease in the frequency of forest fires in the Central and Sind Circles. The gross revenue of the four circles increased from Rs. 23 to Rs. 24½ lákhs. The increase was contributed to by all circles except the Northern, where the realizations from sales of timber fell owing to the famine. The total expenditure rose to Rs. 22 lákhs, or an increase of Rs. 3  $\frac{3}{10}$  lákhs, which was due to the expenditure on depôts for collecting, pressing and despatching grass to the famine districts.

Manufactures  
and Industries.

The total number of factories subject to Act XI of 1891 rose from 365 to 385. Of the latter number, 141 were in Bombay. The total number of cotton mills in the Presidency was 136, of which 82 were in Bombay. The total number of spindles rose from 3,314,909 to 3,447,371 and that of looms from 30,647 to 30,913. The number of operatives employed in all the factories was 163,898, of whom 131,216 were engaged in the cotton industry. The number of women and children employed was 31,794 and 7,629, respectively. The accidents



reported numbered 1,473 against 1,185 in the previous year; of these 34 ended fatally. Three prosecutions were instituted under the Act, one of which resulted in conviction. The total number of boilers on the register was 2,215, or an increase of 91. The number of inspections made under the Act was 1,446. The inspection of economizers was ordered by Government to be discontinued. Engineers' certificates were granted in 358 cases. Eight prosecutions under the Boilers Act were successful out of the 23 instituted. The surplus receipts for the year were Rs. 6,764 and the balance at the credit of the Boiler Fund at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 1,36,674, including Government Securities for Rs. 27,600.

The chief industries, other than agriculture and manufacture of yarn and cotton goods, are the manufacture of salt and the distillation of liquor; these are dealt with elsewhere. The remaining industries are comparatively small and are mostly of local importance.

The trade of the port of Bombay showed a further advance of  $2\frac{3}{4}$  crores, which has brought it to within 2 crores of the figures of 1894-95. The total amounted to  $103\frac{1}{4}$  crores, of which 80 crores were with external and the remainder with Indian ports. The majority of the principal fluctuations are directly due to famine, and the increase is no indication of increased prosperity. The imports of foreign merchandize showed an increase of Rs. 62 lákhs and amounted to  $26\frac{1}{4}$  crores. The increase was principally under raw cotton which was required to enable the mills to perform their contracts, and under grain which was required in the famine districts. There was also a large increase in the importation of pearls to meet a speculative demand anticipated from the Paris Exhibition. There was a further heavy fall in refined sugar, and machinery showed a decline of 43 lákhs, partly owing to the record importations of the previous year and partly to the decline in the mill industry consequent on the failure of the cotton crop. Under exports the trade in foreign merchandize continued to decline with the improvement of direct lines of communication and the inconvenience of Bombay as an intermediary port while it continues infected with plague. Indian products, which consist largely of cotton and food stuffs, showed a decline of  $4\frac{3}{4}$  crores, or 14 per cent., which is attributable to the crop failures. There is a satisfactory increase in the exports of twist and yarn (34 lákhs) and in opium (24 lákhs). The increase of 34 lákhs in hides and skins points to the heavy cattle mortality in the year. The trade with the United Kingdom declined, but not to the extent that the total trade did, with a result that the percentage of trade with the United Kingdom rose from 32.3 to 34.2. The decrease was principally in metals and raw cotton. The characteristic features of the trade with the other European countries were the large imports of raw cotton from Egypt, of pearls from Persia, of maize from Turkey and of grain from Australia; and a further falling off in the imports of sugar from Austria and of kerosine oil from Russia and America. The trade with Japan in cotton and coal continued to increase while the Chinese silk trade declined owing to a brisk European demand. Turning to treasure there was a noticeable business done in the importation of Japanese yens for sale to Government. The excess of imports over exports of gold and silver were 526 and 200 lákhs of rupees, respectively. The coasting trade showed a large increase of nearly 5 crores, or 25 per cent., most of which consisted of imports of rice from Burma and a general revival of the trade through Goa owing to the introduction of more favourable rates by the various railway companies interested in the traffic. The imports from Káthiáwár, which consist principally of grain, declined a crore and a quarter.

There was a falling off of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  crores in the trade of Karáchi, which totalled under  $16\frac{1}{4}$  crores for the year. The decrease was chiefly in exports to foreign

countries and is directly due to the famine, which drew off large quantities of grain to the distressed districts in India. Much of this, however, went to swell the volume of trade to coast ports which more than doubled itself during the year. As in Bombay there were heavy decreases in the importation of metals and refined sugar, though increased imports of wool and cotton goods and of kerosine oil brought up the total imports to rather more than those of the preceding year. Imports from the United Kingdom improved 7 per cent. The mortality among cattle in Rájputána caused a large increase in the exportation of hides. The number of steamers which cleared for foreign ports with cargoes dropped from 274 with a tonnage of 493,709 to 188 with a tonnage of 343,094.

The trade of Aden, excluding Government stores, exhibited a net decline of Rs. 25 lakhs, the greater part of which was in trade with India. There was an increase of Rs. 25 lakhs in imports of cotton and piece-goods, but large decreases in exports of coffee owing to direct shipments being made *via* the new line of steamers from Hodeida and in imports of grain owing to the famine in India brought about the above net result. The trade with Bombay declined Rs. 50 lakhs and with the Massowah, Danakil and Arabian ports the fall amounted to Rs. 30 lakhs.

#### Public Works

The total expenditure of the Public Works Department amounted during the year to Rs. 186 lakhs, of which Rs. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  was on military works, Rs. 39 $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs on civil works, Rs. 47 $\frac{7}{8}$  lakhs on irrigation and Rs. 97 $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs on famine relief works. Of the whole amount the actual outlay on works and repairs was Rs. 63 lakhs and the rest was on account of establishment and tools and plant. The irrigation works will be noticed separately below. Taking civil works only, the expenditure on new works was Rs. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs, on repairs Rs. 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs, on establishment Rs. 10 lakhs and on tools and plant  $\frac{1}{2}$  lakh. The percentage of the cost of establishment on the outlay on works and repairs was 53.09 as compared with 29.16 in 1898-99 and 26.62 in 1897-98. The expenditure on civil works, Imperial, amounting to Rs. 2 lakhs, was chiefly in connection with additional works required for the Salt Department at Mátunga. The Provincial outlay on civil buildings, including that charged to Local Funds and Contributions, aggregated Rs. 14 $\frac{3}{4}$  lakhs, of which Rs. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs was on original works and Rs. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs on repairs. A new distillery at Chhota Udepur was completed, as were also lines for His Excellency the Governor's Body-guard at Chaupáti and additional quarters for his establishment. Three Mámlatdárs' kacheris were completed and three others were in progress during the year. Among educational buildings which were in progress may be mentioned the Bijápur High School, additional quarters to the Ahmedabad-Gujarát College, the Sir Dinshaw Petit School, Poona, and the Cathedral High School for girls, Bombay. Three Local Fund and Municipal schools were completed. Additional students' quarters at the Technical School, Kandiáro, and the Agricultural School, Hyderabad, both in Sind, were in progress. Under Law and Justice, three Subordinate Judges' Courts were completed, as was also the adaptation of the old jail buildings at Ahmedabad for the purposes of a Judge's Court. Police lines were completed in time, and in progress in seven other places. Among medical works, a disinfecting shed at Prince's Dock, Bombay, a detention camp at Kiamari, a dispensary in the Kolába District and the Steel Veterinary dispensary at Hyderabad were completed. Considerable progress was also made in the Nawpáda Lunatic Asylum and in certain additions to the Sassoon Hospital, Poona. The outlay on miscellaneous public improvement fell to Rs. 1,62,576 during the year under report. The water-supply works under this head which were in hand included the Surat, Murbád and Mátherán schemes. No progress was made with the Yeola scheme. The water from the Hubli Works was again found unfit for drinking

purposes. In Bombay, storm-water drains were constructed along Hornby Road and certain improvements were made to the Oval. Out of the total outlay of Rs. 21½ lakhs on communications, Rs. 3,64,937 were spent on original works, Rs. 12½ lakhs on repairs and the rest on establishment, tools and plant. Among metalled roads in hand the most important outlay of the year were the roads from Olpád to Sahol, Ahmedabad to Bowla, Bárdoli Town to Bárdoli Station and Bodéli to Ohhota Udepur in the Northern Division, and the deviation of the Násik-Balsád and a causeway at Moshí over the Indráyani River in the Central Division. Among unmetalled roads may be mentioned the roads from Khodála to Mokháda in the Northern Division, from Shirghát to Goti and from Amalner to Farola in the Central Division, and from Sindgi to Indi in the Southern Division. A bridge over the Fuleli at Tando Muhammad Khán in Sind was completed during the year.

In addition to the above works, famine relief works costing Rs. 97½ lakhs were carried out under the supervision of the Public Works Department. Of this sum 58 lakhs was spent on original works, 27 lakhs on repairs, 7½ lakhs on tools and plant, 3½ lakhs on gratuitous relief and 1 lakh on establishment. Of the whole, nearly 23 lakhs were spent on irrigation works, 1½ lakhs on railway works, ¾ lakh on military works and the remainder on civil works. The principal irrigation works were 14 tanks in the Surat and Broach, 12 in the Kaira and Panch Maháls, and 15 in the Ahmedabad districts. The railway works consisted of extensions of the Godhra-Baroda, Sábarmati-Dholka and Bársi-Tadwáda lines. The civil works consisted principally of improvements to, and construction of, roads, breaking and stacking metal for repairing roads, and collection of ballast for the use of railways. The expenditure on these were in the Northern Division 4½ lakhs, in the Southern Division 1½ lakhs and in the Central Division 66 lakhs.

The entire outlay on irrigation works amounted during the year to Rs. 48 lakhs as compared with Rs. 42 lakhs in the previous year. This outlay was divided between Sind and the Presidency proper in the proportion of 5 to 1. The principal works in progress in the Deccan were the Mutha and Nira Canals. On the former the expenditure was chiefly on improving the lower service mains of the Poona water-supply. Apart from famine relief works no important capital expenditure was incurred during the year. Repairs to 84 tanks, of which 52 were in the Dhárwár District, were carried out at a total cost of Rs. 65,639. The total area irrigated from the Deccan and Gujarát works was 104,624 acres, showing a small increase for the year of 775 acres, and the gross assessed revenue amounted to Rs. 7,40,129, or an increase of Rs. 80,288. The expenditure on famine relief works under the Irrigation Department amounted to Rs. 11 lakhs in Gujarát and Rs. 13½ lakhs in the Deccan. In Gujarát the most important of these works were repairs to 25 tanks costing Rs. 4½ lakhs, improvements to the Khari Cut costing Rs. 2 lakhs and the construction of a drain from Viramgám to the Runn of Cutch Rs. 1½ lakhs. In the Deccan, with the exception of rather more than a lakh spent on the Ojhar Canals, the expenditure was incurred in the construction or repairs of 17 tanks. Irrigation.

In Sind the inundation was very poor and the Eastern Nára District was the only one in the Left Bank Division that did not suffer from want of water. The supply in three out of four districts in the Right Bank Division was, however, fair. Considerable progress was made in remodelling the Desert Canal in the Begári Canals District, a sum of Rs. 1½ lakhs being expended on original works. The first and second districts of the Jámráo system were joined during the year and the capital expenditure amounted to Rs. 5½ lakhs, most of which was spent

on completing the various minors. In the third district, which has been re-named the Southern District, the excavation of the Main Canal was completed to the tail (40½ miles) and that of the West Branch was carried on and completed from 17 to 44 miles. The capital expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 5½ lakhs. Water was admitted temporarily for hot weather irrigation and about 10,000 acres were brought under cultivation. The total expenditure of the year in Sind amounted to nearly Rs. 40 lakhs, of which Rs. 19 lakhs was on new works and Rs. 13½ lakhs on repairs, the balance being on account of establishment, tools and plant, &c. The area irrigated by all classes of works in the Province was 2,568,501 acres and the gross assessed revenue amounted to Rs. 54,19,334, of which Rs. 2,48,877 were on account of direct and Rs. 51,70,457 on account of indirect revenue, which is chiefly made up of irrigation share of land revenue due to canals.

#### Railways.

The total length of railway lines under the control of the Bombay Government open for traffic on the 1st April 1899 was 6,243.5 miles. To this were added during the year under report the Vyara-Amalner section of the Tápti Valley Railway (119.86 miles), the Umalla-Nándod section of the Rájpipla State Railway (13.34 miles), and the Birur-Shimoga branch of the Southern Mahrátta Railway (37.97 miles), or a total of 171.17 miles. The branch lines from Chálistgaon to Dhulia and from Jalgaon to Amalner, the Cambay-Petlád and His Highness the Gáekwár's Kálol-Kadi and Kálol-Vijápur Railways were in progress during the year. Of the lines under control for purposes of inspection only the first section of the Hyderabad-Godávary Valley Railway from Manmád to Sailu (15.4 miles), and the Jodhpur-Bikáner Railway from Balotra to Barmer (60 miles) were opened for passenger traffic. The earthwork of about 600 miles of new railway, principally in the Baroda State and the Northern Division, was undertaken as famine relief work. The G. I. P. Railway Company raised a debenture loan of £ 250,000 in England towards the construction of the Amalner-Jalgaon and Chálistgaon-Dhulia branches. Previous to this the total capital outlay of the G. I. P. Company amounted to Rs. 28 crores, the outlay on the B. B. & C. I. and Southern Mahrátta Railways being Rs. 11½ and Rs. 9½ crores respectively. The remaining important system, the Rájputána-Málwa Railway, showed a capital outlay of Rs. 15½ crores. The gross earnings of the G. I. P. Railway for the year ending 31st December 1899 amounted to Rs. 358 lakhs or nearly Rs. 9½ lakhs more than in the previous year. The working expenses at the same time decreased by Rs. 7½ lakhs. The net earnings amounted to nearly Rs. 164 lakhs. The result was a profit of Rs. 10½ lakhs to the State. The net earnings of the B. B. & C. I. Railway amounted to Rs. 93½ lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. 5½ lakhs. There was a net surplus profit of Rs. 43½ lakhs. The gross earnings of the Rájputána-Málwa Railway system amounted to Rs. 261 lakhs, or an increase of nearly Rs. 37½ lakhs, while the expenditure also increased by Rs. 15 lakhs. The net earnings were Rs. 149 lakhs, resulting in a profit to Government of 9.85 per cent. on the capital outlay. On the Southern Mahratta Railway the gross earnings improved by Rs. 4½ lakhs and the net earnings by Rs. 3 lakhs. The net earnings of the Káthiáwár Railways increased by Rs. 2½ lakhs while the first year's working of the Tápti Valley Railway showed over Rs. 1½ lakhs net earnings. The remaining railways without exception show considerably increased profits, the general activity being due to the grain traffic to the distressed districts. This traffic would have reached still greater proportions had it not been for the insufficiency of rolling stock.

The total number of accidents on railways during the year 1899 was 1,623 or 243 more than in 1898. Of these, 550 consisted of cattle being run over. Out of a total number of nearly 40 million passengers carried, 23 were killed and

89 injured, against 16 and 54 in 1898. Besides these, 46 railway servants were killed and 99 injured as against 55 and 94, respectively. Ninety-nine other persons were killed including 14 cases of suicide.

Among the principal events in connection with the Postal administration Post Office. which directly affected Bombay may be mentioned the extensions of the Foreign Parcel Post to Uganda and of the system of parcel insurance to Lamu and Mombassa and the direct exchange of parcels and money orders with Natal. The volume of correspondence showed a further increase of almost 5 per cent., and increases are also noted in the numbers of parcels both inland and foreign. The number of insured articles fell during the year and their insured value was Rs. 33 lakhs less than in 1898-99. Value-payable articles and their total value increased by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Money-orders increased slightly. There were 859 Postal Savings Banks in the Bombay Circle with 157,474 accounts open, and a gross balance of Rs. 276 $\frac{2}{3}$  lakhs. Eleven cases of highway robbery of mails occurred, of which 3 were in Native States. In the District Post the number of offices remained the same, but there were 53 new letter-boxes. The number of letters dealt with decreased by nearly half a lakh.

Two hundred and ninety-four miles of telegraph lines were added during Telegraphs. the year in the Presidency and the total mileage of lines rose to 7,501 with 28,447 miles of wire. Twenty-seven Government and five railway offices were opened and one office was closed, leaving 559 offices at the end of the year. On the Persian Gulf Section the total number of messages increased by 5,384 and the number of words by 139,950. The receipts were Rs. 16,25,082. The percentage of traffic over the Teheran and Turkish routes was 94 and 6, respectively. Of the traffic between India and Europe, 54.57 per cent. was carried by the Persian Gulf route. The mean time of transit between London and Calcutta *via* Teheran improved by three minutes.

The total receipts for the year under all heads, Imperial, Provincial and Finance :  
General. Local, amounted to Rs. 13,39,95,692 as compared with Rs. 14,83,60,920 in 1898-99 and the expenditure to Rs. 7,88,01,111 against Rs. 6,77,32,807. The net surplus was thus Rs. 5,51,94,581 against Rs. 8,06,28,113 in the previous year. The net decrease of nearly Rs. 143 $\frac{2}{3}$  lakhs in receipts was contributed to by all branches of the Civil Department and by the Provincial branch of the Civil Works and State Railways Departments. The Irrigation, Military Works, Telegraph and Postal Departments showed increases. On the other hand, expenditure increased by Rs. 110 $\frac{2}{3}$  lakhs, of which Rs. 95 lakhs was under Famine Relief, and Rs. 21 $\frac{2}{3}$  lakhs was under Civil Department, Imperial, and due also to famine expenditure. The principal decreases were under the Provincial branch of the Civil, Famine Relief and Civil Works Departments and under the Imperial branch of the Telegraph Department.

The Imperial Civil revenue amounted to Rs. 8,00,68,037 against Imperial. Rs. 9,02,78,749 in the preceding year, showing a net decrease of Rs. 102 lakhs. A large decrease of Rs. 18 lakhs under Interest was due to the payment by the Bombay Port Trust of the interest due on their capital debt one day after the close of the year. A decrease of Rs. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  lakhs under Miscellaneous was owing to the transfer of the Somali Coast Protectorate to the Colonial Office. The remaining decreases, of which the most important were Land Revenue Rs. 44 $\frac{2}{3}$  lakhs, Opium Rs. 5 $\frac{2}{3}$  lakhs, Salt Rs. 15 lakhs, Excise Rs. 6 lakhs and Customs Rs. 11 $\frac{2}{3}$  lakhs, were directly attributable to the famine, and are explained elsewhere in the report. Owing to the amount of silver brought for coinage into dollars the Mint receipts rose by Rs. 2 lakhs, while payments on account of

famine grass operations caused the forest receipts to improve by Re.  $\frac{3}{4}$  lách. The expenditure shows a net increase of Rs. 21 $\frac{3}{4}$  láchs, which includes nearly Rs. 18 $\frac{3}{4}$  láchs spent on famine relief. The payment of grain compensation enhanced the expenditure in those departments which employ low paid labour such as the Salt and Forest Departments, and the famine grass operations contributed to increase the expenditure under the latter by Rs. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  láchs. A rise in the price of copper caused a corresponding rise of half a lách under Mint, and the purchases of stationery increased by one lách. The only noticeable decreases were those of over half a lách in Land Revenue refunds, corresponding with the decrease in Land Revenue, and of nearly one lách under Political owing to the transfer of the Somali Coast Protectorate. The net revenue credited to Imperial after deducting the expenditure was Rs. 697 $\frac{3}{4}$  láchs, or Rs. 123 $\frac{1}{4}$  less than in the preceding year.

## Provincial.

The Provincial accounts opened with a balance of Rs. 15 láchs as compared with Rs. 5 láchs in the previous year. The total revenue, including receipts under departmental heads, showed a decrease of Rs. 25 $\frac{1}{2}$  láchs, and the amount available for expenditure was Rs. 440 $\frac{1}{2}$  láchs. The closing balance was *nil*. Land Revenue showed a fall of over Rs. 32 láchs, or nearly 10 per cent., and Excise fell by Rs. 2 láchs. The reasons for the variations are generally the same as for the Imperial receipts and are mostly to be ascribed to famine and the consequent reduction of civil litigation. Under expenditure there is a large decrease of Rs. 20 $\frac{1}{2}$  láchs under Medical, which is owing to large grants having been made in 1898-99 to local bodies on account of plague. There are decreases of Rs. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  láchs in Famine Relief and of Rs. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  láchs under other departmental heads. On the other hand the increases, which amount to Rs. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$  láchs, are due to the payment of grain compensation, to the refund to ábkári farmers of the amounts granted them as remissions out of the sums already paid by them, and generally to the effects of the famine.

## Mint.

The value of gold bullion and sovereigns tendered by the public in exchange for rupees during the year was 653 $\frac{1}{2}$  láchs against 218 $\frac{3}{4}$  láchs in 1898-99 and 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  láchs in 1897-98. Sovereigns and half-sovereigns began to be issued to the public towards the close of the year under report. The value of silver bullion tendered for coinage into British dollars and brought to account was 715 láchs against 489 $\frac{4}{5}$  láchs in the previous year. The amount of uncurrent and defaced British Indian silver coin received for re-coinage into small coin was rather more than 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  láchs. Small silver coins to the value of 58 láchs were struck for the Government of India, while the coinage of British dollars amounted to over 30 million pieces. Pice to the value of half a lách were struck for British East Africa. The seigniorage charge on the coinage of dollars produced Rs. 7,15,077, and the total receipts amounted to Rs. 9,36,657 against Rs. 7,60,543. The total expenditure, including *pro formá* charges, was Rs. 8,55,931, leaving a balance of Rs. 80,706.

## Paper Currency.

The gross circulation of notes of all values of the Bombay Circle on 31st March 1900 was Rs. 816 $\frac{1}{2}$  láchs, being an increase of Rs. 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  láchs over the previous year. The circulation of low value notes fell towards the end of the year partly owing to the influence of famine and partly to the issue of sovereigns. The value of foreign notes cashed declined from Rs. 285 láchs to Rs. 195 $\frac{1}{2}$  láchs. Claims on account of 290 lost or mutilated notes of the value of Rs. 18,305 were paid during the year on indemnity bonds. In the Karáchi Circle the gross circulation was Rs. 75 $\frac{1}{2}$  láchs, or a decline of over a lách. Encashments of foreign circle notes amounted to Rs. 40 láchs

against Rs.  $46\frac{1}{3}$  lakhs. Claims on 24 notes of a total value of Rs. 2,140 were paid on indemnity bonds.

The amount of land revenue for collection fell from Rs.  $358\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs to Rs.  $386\frac{2}{3}$  lakhs. The decrease was general except in Sind, which showed a slight increase. Actual collections up to the 31st July 1900 were only Rs.  $288\frac{7}{10}$  lakhs against Rs. 376 lakhs in the previous year. The number of cases of distraint of moveable and immoveable property increased largely in all divisions except Sind. The increase was principally owing to action taken against persons of ascertained resources who had formed anticipations of the eventual remission of all arrears on account of the loss of crop, but who in the majority of instances readily paid up in full before actual sale of property was resorted to. Land Revenue.

The net Imperial Customs revenue amounted to Rs.  $126\frac{2}{3}$  lakhs, or a decrease of Rs.  $15\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs. Of this amount all but 3 lakhs was realized by import duties. The decrease is principally under metals and petroleum. Refunds of import duty fell nearly Rs. 25,000. Drawbacks fell nearly half a lakh, the decrease being chiefly under tea, silver, ivory and copper. The export duty on rice declined by about Rs. 80,000 owing to a short crop. The total expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 5,15,977 as against Rs. 5,77,119; the percentage of cost to collections rose, however, from 3.56 to 4.02. The value of the goods bonded during the year was Rs.  $26\frac{4}{6}$  lakhs showing an increase of Rs.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs; the duty also rose proportionally. The total number of cases adjudicated by Customs officers was 1,230 against 1,426 in the previous year, and the fines aggregated Rs. 14,654. Sea Customs: Bombay.

The net Customs revenue at Karáchi amounted to Rs.  $27\frac{3}{4}$  lakhs, showing an increase of over Rs. 4 lakhs. The increase is under articles of food and drink, and is attributable to the countervailing duties imposed on sugar in 1899. Refunds and drawbacks amounted to Rs. 84,500 against Rs. 28,778. Karáchi.

There was no change in the number of duty-collecting stations on the Goa and Daman frontiers. The collections, including the share paid by the Dharampor and Bansa States, amounted to Rs. 78,566. Import duty increased by Rs. 21,724, while export duty declined by Rs. 17,460. The amount of rice exported free of duty rose from 20,000 maunds to over 27,000 maunds. In all 246 cases were adjudicated under the Land Customs Act. Land Customs.

No change was made in the rates of duty leviable on opium intended for export from the port of Bombay or on that imported into the Presidency for consumption. The imports into Bombay decreased by 3,378 chests and the exports to China by 4,490 chests. The total pass fee realized was Rs.  $137\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs, or a decrease of nearly Rs. 17 lakhs. The price of new opium in the Bombay market rose to Rs. 200 per chest during the year. The total licit sales in British districts decreased by 11,545 lbs., principally in Ahmedabad, Kaira and Khándesh. There were, however, increases in Bombay City, Ahmednagar and Shikárpur. The decreases may generally be ascribed to famine and the increases to subsidence of plague and increased exertions on the part of the farmers and the preventive staff in the detection of illicit sales. No change was made in the system under which the several opium farms were managed. The number of retail shops throughout the Presidency was 1,149, or 1 less than in the previous year. No licenses were issued for the sale of preparations of opium. The total Imperial revenue from opium for the year after deducting refunds was Rs. 1,31,24,763 against Rs. 1,46,35,436 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 15,70,673. Similarly the net excise revenue from opium for the Presidency was Rs. 8,72,373 against Rs. 9,41,559. The expenditure from Imperial was Rs. 26,000 and from Provincial Funds, Rs. 80,000. Opium.



Salt—  
Presidency  
Proper.

Besides the Pritchard Salt Works on the Runn of Cutch, which belong to Government, there were 343 salt works open during the year, of which all but one are privately owned or worked. The total production of salt at the Pritchard Works was 39½ lakhs of maunds, which is just double the figure of the previous year. The total stock was nearly 71 lakhs of maunds. The issues amounted to 19½ lakhs of maunds and show a slight increase. The quantity of sea-salt manufactured during the year decreased by 70,546 maunds or 9 per cent. The removals also decreased by nearly 2 lakhs of maunds, leaving a balance of rather more than 9 lakhs of maunds. The season was a good one everywhere. Of the total quantity of sea-salt issued, one-third was for local consumption and the rest was exported, chiefly to the Central Provinces, the Nizám's Territory, Calcutta, Malabár and Mysore. Imports of salt, chiefly from Goa, amounted to 2,29,112 maunds, the greater part of which is consigned to Dhárwár, Belgaum, Bijápur and Mysore. Over 30 lakhs of maunds of salt were issued for consumption in the Bombay Presidency, representing a consumption of 11.06 lbs. per head of population. The realizations of Imperial revenue were Rs. 216 lakhs and show decreases of Rs. 14 lakhs under excise duty on permits and Rs. 1 lách under import duty by land. The Provincial Revenue increased by Rs. 15,826. The total expenditure debitable to Salt revenue was nearly Rs. 18 lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. 1,37,013. The number of fish-curing yards rose from 18 to 27 during the year, and the outturn increased by 42 per cent. The number of offences detected by officers of the Salt Department was 1,763 against 1,000 in the previous year. The percentage of convictions was 97.17. The increase in offences is partly due to a number of raids having been made, by bands of people unemployed owing to the cessation of agricultural operations in consequence of the famine, on deposits of salt in the famine-affected area. The value of the confiscations of contraband salt was estimated to be Rs. 21,736.

Sind and Aden,

The total production of salt at the three works in Sind during the year was 318,609 maunds, showing an increase of about 18,000 maunds. The quantity removed was 274,645 maunds, which is slightly more than in the previous year. Besides this, 9,400 maunds of rock and table salt were imported privately. The average rate of consumption per head of population rose from 7.86 lbs. to 8.05 lbs., and the average wholesale price was slightly lower during the year, viz., Rs. 3-7-2 against Rs. 3-7-6 in 1898-99. The gross receipts were Rs. 7,44,742, showing an increase of about Rs. 11,000; and the expenditure, which was Rs. 1,32,409, fell nearly Rs. 7,000. The number of offences against the salt laws was nearly double the number in 1898-99. The quantity of salt manufactured at Aden for local and inland consumption was rather more than 80,000 maunds, while 43,279 tons were exported over sea from the Italian works at Sheikh Othman. The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 16,324.

Excise :  
Presidency  
Proper.

The system under which the country spirit farms were managed during the year underwent no change. The total excise realizations fell from Rs. 89 lakhs to a little over Rs. 86 lakhs. The revenue from intoxicating drugs increased by Rs. 22,298, chiefly in Bombay, Thána, Kánara and Surat. The number of shops licensed for the sale of these drugs was 640 as before. The revenue from foreign liquors and from Indian manufactured liquors excised at tariff rates rose slightly, while that from country spirit fell by Rs. 2½ lakhs. The receipts from still-head duty decreased by Rs. 8½ lakhs, while the payments on account of deficiency in the minimum guarantee were Rs. 6½ lakhs against Rs. 44,726 in the previous year. These decreases were due to a smaller consumption of spirits owing to the famine, in consequence of which Government granted remissions to farmers aggregating Rs. 2,90,150. The total sales of country spirit



were less by over 4 lakhs of gallons of 25° U. P. than in the previous year, the most noticeable decreases being in Khándesh, Thána, Surat and Bombay. The quantity of toddy spirit manufactured in Bombay, Kánara and Ratnágiri was altogether more by 27,979 gallons. The average incidence of ábkári taxation per head of population came to Re. 0-8-5 against Re. 0-8-8 in the previous year. The total expenditure of the Excise Department was Rs. 3,06,791 against Rs. 3,13,606, showing a decrease of Rs. 6,815. The amount of compensation paid to the Municipality of Bombay for the loss of shop license fees formerly received by it, and to certain Native Chiefs, was Rs. 4,07,896.

The gross ábkári revenue in Sind showed an increase of Rs. 56,050, which *Sind.* was distributed over all five districts, and amounted to over Rs. 11½ lakhs. The increase is attributed to the revision of license-fees for the sale of liquors. The number of licenses for the sale of country liquor was 305, or 9 less than in the previous year, while those for the sale of foreign liquor were 94 as before. The revenue from the 9 toddy shops rose from Rs. 900 to Rs. 925. There were 540 shops licensed for the sale of intoxicating drugs. The incidence of taxation per head rose from Re. 0-6-0 to Re. 0-6-4. The expenditure connected with the A'bkári Department rose to Rs. 16,993.

The receipts of the Aden Abkári Department fell from Rs. 1,02,941 to *Aden.* Rs. 96,226 in the year of report. The expenditure at the same time increased to Rs. 7,446.

The progress of cotton mills in the Presidency has been noticed above. Of *Cotton Duties.* the total number, 54, besides three hosiery factories, wove cloth and paid duty thereon under the Act of 1896. The piece-goods issued, exclusive of free stocks, amounted to 785½ lakhs of pounds, or 37¼ lakhs less than in the previous year. The gross receipts under the Act amounted to Rs. 11 lakhs, showing a decrease of about 30,000, which occurred entirely in receipts from the mofussil mills. The applications for exports covered 98¾ lakhs of pounds of cloth, of which 81½ lakhs were exempted from duty, drawback being allowed on the remaining quantity.

The total stamp revenue, including miscellaneous receipts, amounted to *Stamps.* Rs. 59 lakhs, showing a decrease of about Rs. 65,000. There was a decrease of over a lakh in court-fees owing to less litigation in the famine districts. On the other hand there was an increase of 2¼ lakhs in Bombay City. Nearly half a lakh stamp duty on the Bombay Port and Improvement Trusts' new issues of stock was paid in during the year. The number of documents impounded under the Stamp Act was 627. Prosecutions were instituted in 25 cases, 22 of which ended in convictions. The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 3,07,029, or Rs. 42,213 more than in the preceding year, the increase being due to larger refunds.

There was an increase of Rs. 15,546 in the final demand on account of *Income Tax.* There was a further considerable rise of Rs. 22,000 in the tax on salaries and securities and a further noticeable drop of Rs. 11,000 in the demand from Bombay City. All other divisions showed increases except the Northern. The total collections for the year amounted to Rs. 37,89,205, which fell short of the final demand by Rs. 2,63,450. The collections in Bombay were Rs. 17,55,708, or Rs. 27,272 less than in 1898-99. There was an increase of Rs. 22,069 under Joint Stock Companies and of nearly Rs. 6,000 under salaries, while commerce and railways showed decreases. The incidence of the tax per head of taxpayers was, as last year, lowest in the Southern Division, where it was Rs. 22, and highest in Bombay, *viz.*, Rs. 69. The expenditure in connection with the Income Tax amounted to Rs. 58,126, or Rs. 5,239 more than in the previous year.

## Local Funds.

The aggregate receipts of the Incorporated Local Funds showed a fall of Rs. 6½ lakhs and amounted to Rs. 45½ lakhs, while the expenditure, which amounted to Rs. 53½ lakhs, showed a slight increase. The decline in the finances is generally due to non-realization of the one-anna cess owing to famine. The plague expenditure by Local Boards fell from Rs. 3,47,836 to Rs. 2,10,578, but there was a charge on account of famine amounting to one lakh. Five District Boards were allowed to make temporary overdrawals of their accounts. The Excluded Local Funds had an income of Rs. 31½ lakhs and expended a slightly greater amount. One new fund, the Sea Pilotage Fund, was created during the year and 19 educational funds were transferred to local bodies or to the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments. An increase of Rs. 45,000 in the Cantonment Fund's balance is due to special grants made by Government to the Belgaum, Poona and Kirkee Funds on account of plague charges. Among Station Funds, Mahábaleshvar showed an increase of Rs. 11,105 and Mátherán a decrease of about an equal amount.

## Vital Statistics

The total number of births registered in 1899 was 685,735 against 582,740 in 1898. The births among the European civil population, included in these figures, numbered 221, and among Eurasians 166, the ratios per mille being 11.96 and 19.49, respectively. For Natives the ratio was 36.42 against 30.94 in the previous year. The increase occurred in all the collectorates except the City of Bombay, Broach, Panch Maháls and Thar and Párkar. The City of Bombay, as usual, recorded a very low birth-rate, the rate for the year being 12.88. The total number of deaths was 672,685, of which the deaths of Europeans and Eurasians numbered 231 and 185, respectively. The total shows an increase of 123,448. The death-rate was again highest in the City of Bombay, being 69.54 per mille against 64.03 in 1898. Poona and Násik came next with 49.67 and 49.62, respectively. Seventeen out of the 24 collectorates, had death-rates exceeding 30 per mille. In 3 collectorates the rate was below 20, it being lowest, as in 1897, in Hyderabad (13.87). Of the total number of deaths, 134,000 or nearly 20 per cent. were among infants under 1 year, and 15.54 per cent. were among children between 1 and 5 years, while the period from 60 years and upwards accounted for 15.13 per cent. Thus half the entire mortality occurred in these three age periods. The death-rate by communities was highest among the Christians and Hindus, being 38.66 and 38.12 per mille against 32.22 and 30.71 per mille in 1898. Among Hindus the maximum death-rate was 72.37 in the City of Bombay, the minimum being 21.45 in Ratnágiri. The death-rate among Mahomedans rose from 23.76 to 26.98. It was maximum in the City of Bombay (73.06) and minimum in Hyderabad (11.48). The largest proportion of deaths was, as usual, ascribed to fevers. The number was 228,438 which, though 12,114 more than in 1898, is considerably less than the decennial mean, which is 384,517. Next came plague with 96,596 deaths, or an increase of 10,405, and dysentery and diarrhoea with 74,736, or an increase of 17,947. The ratio of cholera deaths was double that of 1898. There were 8,579 deaths, of which 4,474 occurred in the Belgaum District and the rest were distributed practically over five districts, six other districts only returning 14 deaths between them. Small-pox deaths numbered 1,946 or about half the decennial mean. A total of 7,102 persons died from injuries received against 6,984 in the previous year. All other diseases caused 254,872 deaths, or 78,537 more than in 1898.

## Emigration.

Emigration from the Port of Bombay was prohibited under the Epidemic Diseases Act. Twenty-eight artizans for the Uganda Protectorate were, however, permitted to depart under special arrangements. From Karáchi the number of emigrants was 9,903. These were kept under observation at a special camp

for ten days before embarkation. The number of returned emigrants was 4,511. They were reported to be in a generally filthy condition and 635 cases of jiggers were discovered among them. The Protector of Emigrants paid during the year to heirs of deceased emigrants a total sum of Rs. 6,093 received by him on account of their estates.

There were 15 civil medical institutions in the City of Bombay during the year. Of these, six were hospitals or dispensaries for women and children and one was a leper asylum. The total number of patients shows a large increase from 83,019 to 100,459. Out of 18,071 in-door patients treated, 2,335, or 12.9 per cent., died; the rest recovered or were relieved. The largest number of admissions was, as in the previous year, for diseases of the eye and malarious fevers. In all 10,258 surgical operations were performed against 18,399. The decrease is owing to the exclusion of some 8,000 trivial procedures which had hitherto been classed as operations. Of the 10,112 persons operated on, 192 died and 6,519 were cured. The total income of the institutions was Rs. 4,39,437, of which Rs. 3,12,782 were contributed by the State. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,31,745, or Rs. 10,000 less than in the previous year. Medical Relief.

In the mofussil there were 40 hospitals, of which 4 were for women and children, 3 leper asylums and 300 dispensaries. The total number of patients rose from 1,751,236 to 2,029,422. The average daily attendance of out-door patients was 19,115 against 16,555 in the previous year. The principal diseases treated were malarial fevers, intestinal worms, eye diseases and skin diseases, each of which provided over 200,000 cases. The only important disease that showed a decrease was small-pox. The admissions for malarial fever increased in the Konkan, Deccan and Gujarát, and decreased in Sind. Of 32,831 in-door patients treated, 3,810, or 11.6 per cent., died. The number of operations fell from 83,255 to 72,518 for the same reason as it fell in Bombay. Of 72,095 persons operated on, 62,243 were cured and 213 died. The total income of all the institutions was Rs. 7,29,511, of which Rs. 3,32,209 were received from Government, Rs. 1,53,862 from municipalities and Rs. 1,25,837 from Local Boards. Hospital stoppages amounted to Rs. 23,331 against Rs. 19,521. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,02,832, which included Rs. 58,000 invested during the year.

The total population of the six Lunatic Asylums in the Presidency was 1,114 or 71 more than in the previous year. Of this number 282 were new admissions and 21 re-admissions. There were 73 Europeans and 5 Eurasians. The number of criminal lunatics was 148. In all 89 inmates were discharged cured during the year and 133, of whom 114 were classed as "improved", were handed over to friends. The general health improved during the year, but the deaths rose from 55 to 86. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,51,867, which is slightly less than in 1898. The net cost to Government was Rs. 1,09,508 or a decrease of Rs. 8,000 compared with the cost in the previous year. Lunatic Asylums.

The expenditure incurred during the year by the various Local Boards in the Presidency on water-supply amounted to over Rs. 3½ lakhs, of which nearly Rs 2 lakhs were spent in the Northern Division. The municipal expenditure on the same object exceeded Rs. 3½ lakhs and special famine grants made by Government for the improvement of village water-supply brought up the total expenditure on water for domestic purposes to nearly Rs. 8½ lakhs. The mofussil municipalities spent Rs. 9½ lakhs on conservancy, a decrease of nearly a lakh being due to the fact that plague expenditure, which had been included in conservancy, is now shown separately in the accounts. Their expenditure on drainage amounted to just under one lakh. A considerable proportion of the municipal Sanitation.

expenditure on water-supply was on temporary arrangements necessitated by the drought. The head water-works at Ahmedabad were completed during the year and new engines were erected at Gidu in the Hyderabad municipal limits. Considerable extensions were also made during the year to the distributing mains at Surat and Karáchi. In several municipalities progress was made in the construction and repair of drains, but no other original sanitary work of importance was undertaken, and the expenditure was mostly confined to the maintenance of ordinary works and establishments. The sanitary works executed in the City of Bombay have been mentioned in a previous paragraph. The total expenditure of the Health Department of the Municipality amounted to Rs. 20 lakhs. In the Northern Division there was 1 Sanitary Board and 48 Village Sanitary Committees in existence. Their sources, which are derived from voluntary contributions and from Local Fund and Government grants based on these contributions, were adversely affected by the famine. The expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 12,313. Of the 102 Sanitary Committees in the Central Division, only 18 are reported to have done any work or incurred any expenditure during the year. In the Southern Division there were 74 committees, the majority of which did satisfactory work. Their income included Rs. 9,941 popular contributions and their expenditure amounted to Rs. 20,566. The Village Sanitation Act was in force in 73 villages in all the districts in Sind except that of the Upper Sind Frontier. Popular contributions amounted to Rs. 12,350 and the expenditure to Rs. 19,400.

#### Vaccination.

The total number of operations performed by the Vaccination Department during the year was 768,671, showing an increase of 93,721. The percentage of known successes in primary vaccinations declined from 98.75 to 92.68, while in re-vaccinations it improved from 76.36 to 99.07. Assuming the village birth registers to be accurate, the percentage of infants protected by vaccination was 78.29. The number of infants under one year who were vaccinated was 543,712; between 1 year and 6 years 119,737 were vaccinated, and 16,018 vaccinations were performed on persons over 6 years of age. The substitution of animal for human lymph continued to increase in the larger towns and was introduced into some more Native States. The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 2,58,283 against Rs. 2,55,809. The average cost for each successful case fell from 6 annas 9 pies to 6 annas 3 pies.

#### Veterinary Dispensaries.

There were in all 11 stationary and 4 travelling veterinary dispensaries in the Presidency, 5 having been closed during the year. The total number of animals treated was 23,621 against 23,780 in the previous year. The percentage of cured and relieved dropped from 87.5 to 85.28. The total income of all the dispensaries amounted to Rs. 43,925, of which Rs. 2,114 was contributed by Government and the rest by local bodies. The expenditure was Rs. 27,250. There were 1,360 cases of foot and mouth disease and the admissions for rinderpest and anthrax numbered 494 and 118, respectively. There were no cases of pleuro-pneumonia or charbon symptomatique. No cases of glanders or farcy were discovered in Bombay. Cases of rabies, however, increased there from 14 to 32.

#### Education: General.

The educational returns for the year show a decrease under all classes of institutions except the secondary and special schools. There was a decrease in the number of pupils in primary schools in the Central Division, the Northern Division and Káthiáwar, that is to say, where the famine was most severe; but this decrease was counterbalanced by increases in Sind and the Southern Division. During the year 1899-1900 there were in the Presidency 12,426 public and private educational institutions with 631,205 pupils, showing a loss of 115

schools and a gain of 2,838 scholars. Omitting the private institutions, that is to say, institutions which are not under Government inspection (the total number of which was 2,763 with 69,497 pupils), the number of boys under instruction in public institutions decreased from 488,824 to 483,814, while the number of girls increased from 70,046 to 77,894: the average daily attendance of boys and girls together declined from 440,991 to 435,715. The gross expenditure from all sources amounted to nearly Rs. 74 lakhs, or an increase of  $\frac{2}{3}$  lakh over the expenditure in the previous year. The proportion of the total cost borne by Government was 29 per cent., while 13 and 5.9 per cent., respectively, fell on Local Funds and Municipalities and 20.6 per cent. was covered by fees. Native States provided 15.9 per cent. of the total cost. The net expenditure from Provincial Funds, exclusive of the cost of the Grant Medical College, amounted to Rs. 21,41,326, or Rs. 1,12,820 more than in the preceding year. The increase was due to more extensive building grants, of which Rs. 80,000 went to aided schools and Rs. 40,000 to Board schools. Awards for colleges and schools rose from Rs. 4,47,195 to Rs. 4,55,711.

The number of Arts Colleges was 10 as in the previous year. The number of students on the rolls fell from 2,032 to 2,000 owing to a large decrease in the Kolhápúr College caused by plague. The fee-receipts, however, rose by Rs. 3,432. The number of Science graduates has sunk to 2, while M.As. numbered 12 against 13. The Elphinstone and Wilson Colleges were the most successful of the year. The number of Professors at the Government Law School was doubled during the year on the recommendation of the committee of enquiry. The fees paid by students showed an increase of Rs. 3,517. Both the Grant Medical College and the College of Science improved considerably as regards attendance and fee-receipts. The science and forestry sections of the latter institution, however, were not well supported. The total number of high schools increased from 116 to 125 and the attendance from 24,926 to 27,311. Of these 20 were girls' schools with 2,211 pupils, over half the number being in Bombay. In all 3,262 candidates appeared for the Matriculation Examination, of whom 1,012 passed. The percentage of successes from schools was 42 against 10 per cent. only among those prepared privately. The number of successful candidates in the School Final Examination rose from 249 to 293, though there were fewer candidates. The middle class schools show an increase of 5 with 766 pupils.

The total number of primary schools for boys in the Presidency further declined from 8,492 to 8,367 and the attendance thereat from 465,173 to 460,013. The loss this year is due to famine, the decline for the last three years being about 450 schools with 55,000 pupils. The number of schools maintained by Native States fell from 2,153 to 2,091 with a decrease of over 12,000 in the number of pupils. Primary education in Káthiáwár decreased for the first time and in Pálanpur was temporarily extinguished. Girls' schools improved everywhere except in Sind and Aden. The net gain for the year was six schools with nearly 5,000 pupils.

The educational institutions in Káthiáwár and the Mahi Kántha for the sons of Chiefs and Tálukdárs have been already noticed above. In the British districts of the Northern Division 494 children of Tálukdárs, including 80 girls, attended primary schools. In the other divisions the attendance was much smaller. All Tálpur boys in Sind are now required to attend the Madressah at Karáchi. The number of Mahomedans attending schools has increased in the Southern Division and Sind, while there is a decrease in the two famine-affected divisions and in Káthiáwár. The fluctuations are, however, slight in each case. In a year like the one under review it was only to be expected that the educa-

tion of aboriginal and hill tribes, which are mostly confined to the Northern and Central Divisions, would receive a severe check. The numbers show large decreases everywhere except in the Poona and Surat districts. Similar decreases are noted in the low-caste schools. The proportion of trained to untrained head masters has improved, but there is a noticeable falling off in the proportion of trained to untrained assistant masters. The Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy School of Art showed an increase of attendance amounting to 60 per cent.: the examination results also improved. The total number of students attending drawing classes attached to schools throughout the Presidency was 16,559, or an increase of 2,143, and, out of 2,258 who appeared at the annual examinations, 685 passed in the first grade and 54 in the second grade. Of the medical schools at Poona, Ahmedabad and Hyderabad, the two former had a prosperous year and large numbers applied for admission. The Veterinary College, Bombay, was still in a languishing condition. Agricultural classes fell off everywhere except in the Tapedárs' School at Hyderabad, which showed an increase in attendance of 30 per cent. The industrial schools generally improved throughout the Presidency. In Sind a number of small classes have been abolished and two Central Technical Schools have been formed in their stead. The attendance at the Victoria Jubilee Institute was the same as in the previous year.

## Literature.

The total number of registered publications was 1,220, or 85 more than in the previous year. Of the whole number 748 were books, nearly a third of which were Gujaráti works. Maráthi works came next and numbered 104, while Kánarese and Sindhi books together only reached 25. Of the 69 books published in English, 25 were educational works and text books; in Gujaráti there were 88 books of poetry, 25 of fiction and 18 on religion. Sanskrit and Sindhi were used principally for religious writings, while the chief headings under which Maráthi works fell were poetry and the drama. No new periodicals were published during the year.

## Native Press.

3) Nineteen newspapers and periodicals were newly started during the year, and 25 of the old publications ceased to exist; and there remained at the close of the year 172 newspapers and 16 periodicals treating of current matters. Of the total number, 51 were published in Bombay, 47 in the Central Division, 32 in the Northern Division, 31 in the Southern Division, 8 in Sind and 19 in Native States. Of the 55 papers with a circulation of over 1,000, one is published in English, 9 in Anglo-Vernacular, 9 in Gujaráti, 14 in Maráthi, 1 in Hindi and 1 in Sindhi. The principal subjects of discussion were plague and famine, and in connection with the former a vigorous attack was made against inoculation by the most irreconcilable section of the press. The appointments of Lord Curzon and Lord Northcote were favourably received. The new legislation of the year was generally approved of with the exception of the Bombay Municipal Act. Cases of assault by Europeans upon Natives as usual received a great deal of attention, but the interest of the Native Press in the Congress is steadily on the wane. The proprietor of one paper was convicted for seditious utterances, and the proprietors of seven others were warned.

## Archæology.

The Archæological Survey Party were occupied up to December 1899 in working up the material obtained during the field work of the previous year and in photographing the collection of Gandhara sculptures in the Victoria and Albert Museum, Bombay. The party then proceeded to Ahmedabad to carry out certain conservation work which included repairs to the Jámi Musjid, Shah Alam, Siddi Sayyid's Mosque and Dada Harir's well. While the special apparatus required to photograph the great Sanchi Tope at Bhopál was being got ready, the party commenced the survey of the Kolába District at Revdanda, where

nothing of archæological interest previous to the Portuguese occupation was discovered. Bhopál was reached at the end of January and the work was completed six weeks later. The remainder of the year was spent in Kolába. An interesting find was made during the year in the form of an image of the rare dual god Harihara. The image, which is about half life size, is carved in black stone with rich detail. Altogether Rs. 11,140 were expended upon repairs to and conservation of antiquarian remains in the Presidency.

There was no change in the permanent strength of the Church of England Ecclesiastical. Ecclesiastical Establishment. The Lord Bishop visited eighteen stations during the year. The Established Church of Scotland had four permanent and six officiating Chaplains who were in receipt of allowances from Government. The four Roman Catholic Dioceses in the Presidency received a Government contribution of Rs. 44,046 and the Wesleyan Methodist Church a grant of Rs. 3,503.

The value of stock received from all sources by the Stationery Department Stationery. was Rs. 6,37,126 and the value of the issues was Rs. 6,07,842. There was a balance of stationery stores of the value of Rs. 2,57,811. The contracts for printing and other papers were renewed with the Dakkhan Mills at Poona and three mills at Calcutta. The saving effected by the substitution of country for European stores of all kinds was Rs. 84,512.

The gross earnings of the Government Central Press at Bombay amounted to Rs. 4,85,869 and the total expenditure to Rs. 3,40,634, leaving a net profit of Rs. 1,45,236, or Rs. 5,420 more than in the preceding year. The increase is due to a larger amount of work done for Government officers on account of the famine. The earnings of the Government Press at Karáchi show a slight decrease while the expenditure rose by nearly Rs. 1,000, the increase being under piece-work and contingent charges. The surplus for the year was Rs. 13,003. Government Printing Presses. The work of the Photozincographic Office at Poona considerably increased during the year, the total value being estimated at Rs. 1,13,823, or Rs. 5,970 more than in the previous year.

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PART II.

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## CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

### Tributary States.

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

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

Name.	Area in square miles.	Population according to the Census of 1891.	Gross Revenue.
			Rs.
<b>GROUP 1: NORTH GUJARÁT—</b>			
Cutch...	6,500	558,415	21,59,865
Káthiáwár ...	20,880	2,752,444	1,86,36,100
Pálanpur Superintendency ...	7,775	645,526	13,40,117
Mahi Kántha ...	3,528	581,568	12,02,237
Rewa Kántha ...	4,980	733,506	25,92,626
Cambay ...	350	89,722	6,15,521
<b>GROUP 2: SOUTH GUJARÁT—</b>			
Dharampor ...	794	120,498	5,14,108
Bánsda ...	215	41,373	2,45,983
Sachin ...	42	14,337	1,93,649
<b>GROUP 3: NORTH KONKAN, NA'SIK AND KHA'NDESH—</b>			
Khándesh Political Agency ...	1,623	59,055	93,583
Surgána ...	960	12,398	43,287
Jawhár ...	534	52,831	1,49,435
<b>GROUP 4: SOUTH KONKAN AND DHA'EWAR—</b>			
Jaujira ...	324	81,780	4,51,736
Sávantvádi ...	926	192,943	4,27,862
Savanúr ...	70	16,976	1,00,573
<b>GROUP 5: DECCAN—</b>			
<i>Sátári Jágíre</i>			
Akalkot ...	498	75,774	3,82,801
Bhor ...	1,491	155,669	4,56,230
Aundh ...	447	65,146	1,88,435
Phaltan ...	397	66,383	2,63,406
Jath ...	846	71,443	1,61,183
<b>GROUP 6: SOUTHERN MARÁTHA COUNTRY STATES—</b>			
Kolhápúr ...	2,855	913,131	43,28,594
Sángli ...	1,083	338,945	9,96,833
Other States ...	2,090	40,878	22,48,796
<b>GROUP 7: SIND—</b>			
Khairpur ...	6,109	131,937	12,55,934
<b>GROUP 8: ADEN</b>			
	75	41,079	32,71,315
Grand Total ...	64,792	8,129,512	4,23,20,253

### NORTH GUJARÁT.

#### CUTCH.

Area, 6,500 square miles (besides the Runn); Population (1891), 559,415; Gross Revenue Rs. 21,59,865.

The relations of Cutch with the neighbouring districts of Sind, Thar and Párkár, and General Pálanpur were satisfactory.

TRIBUTARY STATES.  
Cutch.

The interests of Cutch at Wavania and of Morvi in the Adhoi villages in Cutch continued under British management during the year of report.

Season, Crops and Famine.

The monsoon failed completely over the greater part of the State, and with no crops to be gained and the price of grain rising rapidly, famine declared itself in October. The supply of fodder ceased and there was great mortality among the cattle. The Darbár opened relief works without delay, principally round and about Bhúj, where the number of workers exceeded half a lakh in March. They were at first paid in cash, but later on payment in grain was substituted. Gratuitous relief was also given, and private charity was encouraged. Thirty-six principal Shethias are estimated to have given ten lakhs in charity. Liberal advances of tagái were made by the State, which also opened cheap grain shops. The health of the people was reported satisfactory, there being but little starvation or cholera.

The aggregate cost to the Darbár on account of famine relief during the year of report is roughly estimated at Rs. 70,00,000.

Police.

The police force consisted of 254 mounted and 572 foot. 102 extra hands were employed at Mándvi and other localities affected by plague, its cost forming part of the cost of special plague measures taken in the province. The cost of the ordinary police was Rs. 1,39,343 against Rs. 1,50,936, being Re. 0-3-11 against Re. 0-4-3 per head of population in the previous year. The proportion of crime to general population was 1·7 per 1,000 against 1·28 in the preceding year. The offences reported to the police were 961 against 719 in the previous year. The percentage of persons convicted to those arrested was 78·69 against 77·5 last year. Property stolen was valued at Rs. 93,298 against Rs. 38,729 last year. The percentage of recoveries to losses was 63 against 81·2, the amount recovered being Rs. 58,856 against Rs. 31,454. The cases of accidental deaths numbered 97 against 127 last year; there were 36 suicides, of which 23 were of females.

Criminal Justice.

The Criminal Courts numbered 45 and disposed of 2,294 offences against 2,399. They affected 4,183 persons, of whom 2,017, or 48·2 per cent., were convicted. The corresponding figures of the previous year were 2,339 offences affecting 3,438 persons, of whom 1,441, or 41·9 per cent., were convicted. The number of appeals was 56 against 63 last year. The sentences were reversed in 12 cases only.

Extradition and Interstatal cases.

In 23 cases the Cutch State surrendered the accused residing in the province for trial by other States, while 18 persons were extradited for trial by this State. The balance of interstatal cases for disposal between Cutch and Morvi villages of Adhoi was 232 at the end of the year.

Prisons.

There were 12 prisons, in which 2,400 persons were confined against 1,547 last year. Their total cost amounted to Rs. 22,470 against Rs. 12,402. The average cost of each convict in the Bhúj Central Jail was Rs. 74 against Rs. 49 last year. Besides these jails there were 12 lock-ups.

Civil Justice.

The 51 Civil Courts of the province disposed of 2,533 cases out of 2,902 cases on their files against 4,112 cases out of 4,482 cases in the previous year. The number of appeals for disposal was 784 against 853, of which 371 against 553 were decided. The balance of appeal cases numbered 413 against 300 in the last year. In 173 of the 371 appeals decided, the decisions of the lower Courts were confirmed.

Registration.

Documents registered were 2,564 against 2,030 last year, and fees realized Rs. 12,235 against Rs. 9,932 last year; 65·3 per cent. of the documents registered were mortgage deeds.

Municipalities.

There were seven Municipalities, the chief of them being at Mándvi, Bhúj, Anjar and Mundra. The aggregate income of these Municipalities was Rs. 63,976 and expenditure Rs. 31,440. The special expenses in connection with plague at Mándvi, Mundra and surrounding villages were borne by the State.

Trade and Customs.

The value of imports was Rs. 76,81,378 against Rs. 72,07,800 in the previous year and of exports Rs. 16,12,225 against Rs. 24,68,172. The Customs revenue decreased from Rs. 8,42,112 to Rs. 8,08,144. The ginning factory at Bhachan was not working owing to the failure of the cotton crops. The 10 cotton presses pressed 11,878 bales of cotton against 2,617 last year. The number of vessels which entered the ports was 3,816 against 3,025 last year, while 3,883 vessels left against 3,312 last year.

Public Works.

The outlay on public works during the year of report amounted to Rs. 1,64,343 against Rs. 1,03,493 last year, the principal items being road repairs Rs. 19,117, irrigation Rs. 21,066, material on relief works Rs. 55,241, and establishment Rs. 21,426.

Revenue and Finance.

The year opened with a balance of Rs. 20,59,800 and closed with a balance of Rs. 34,97,939. The revenue was Rs. 21,59,865 against Rs. 26,32,278. The decrease was mainly under Land Revenue, Customs, and Mint receipts. The item of loans, advances and deposits included Rs. 72,793 lent by the Darbár to Girásias on the security of their girás, and Rs. 24,273 paid by the Darbár in liquidation of debts due by Girásias on their girás sold to the Darbár.

Agricultural improvements.

The area of waste land continued unchanged. A new village was founded in the Rapur District, 416 new wells were sunk, and 153 old ones were repaired. The State made takávi advances to the amount of Koris 24,753 to indigent cultivators against Rs. 831 last year.

The State Survey Establishment measured 6,764 acres by cross-staff and 17½ miles by theodolite in 16 villages.

At the 11 hospitals and dispensaries in Cutch there were 80,362 patients treated at a total cost of Rs. 36,668 against 77,833 patients at a cost of Rs. 35,712 last year, besides plague patients treated separately. The Lunatic Asylum at Bhúj contained 11 patients and the foundling hospital had charge of 38 orphans. The number of vaccinations during the year was 17,015 against 21,012 last year, the cost incurred being Rs. 8,265. Plague appeared in 40 towns and villages against 27 last year. The number of cases during the year was 3,051, of which 79 were imported. The mortality in plague cases was only 21 per cent.

The number of pupils in the 127 schools under the State was 5,170 against 6,944 last year. The number of private (schools) increased from 138 to 144. The expenditure on education was Rs. 67,404 against Rs. 68,854 last year. The number of Darbári scholarships awarded was 88, of which 51 were given to females. There were 6 libraries in the State with 7,930 books.

The number of pupils at the Bhúj School of Art was 171 against 170 last year. The State maintained 14 horse stallions who served 97 mares. The infanticide rules were enforced as before. The number of marriages of Girásia girls was 99 against 221 last year. The cases of breaches of infanticide rules numbered 57 against 81 last year. The amount of fines inflicted was Rs. 161 against Rs. 181. Sixteen wards' estates were controlled by the Darbár. Two Jáhírdárs paid succession nazarána to His Highness during the year.

#### KÁTHIÁWÁR.

Area, 20,880 square miles; Population (1891), 2,752,404; Gross Revenue, Rs. 1,86,36,100.

The province of Káthiáwár contains 188 States of varying size and importance, the principal ones being the first class States of Junágad, Navánagar, Bhávnagar, Porbandar, Dhrángadra, Morvi and Gondal, and the second class States of Vánkánér, Pálitána, Dhrol, Limbdi, Rájkot, Wadhván and Jáfrabad. Thirteen States pay no tribute, 97 pay tribute to the British Government and 78 to the Gáekwár of Baroda.

His Excellency the Viceroy paid a visit to Káthiáwár in November 1899 during his tour through the famine districts.

The marriage of Navábzáda Sherzamánkhánji, the heir apparent, was celebrated on 16th April 1900 with the daughter of the sister of the present minor Naváb of Rádhanpur. This was followed by a second marriage with the cousin of the Navábzáda. The measures adopted by the State for the relief of the famine-stricken were in the beginning deficient in certain maháls, but they were subsequently properly organized according to the advice of the Special Famine Officer.

The State Council was abolished by His Highness on the 16th January 1900, and the old system of conducting business through the Diván was reverted to. His Highness Bhávsinhji offered one hundred horses and equipment for 60 to Government and 50 to "Lumsden's Horse" for the war in South Africa. Both these offers were accepted. His Highness the Ráj Sáheb and the Chiefs of Limbdi, Wadhván and Lakhtar had the honour of an interview with His Excellency Lord Curzon at Wadhván Camp on the 5th November.

The port of Vavánia has been made over to the State of Morvi, while the Morvi villages of Janghi, Amardi, Chandrodi and the "páti" (tract) Laliána in Cutch have been handed over to Cutch in lieu of the rights of that State in the port of Vavánia. The famine arrangements in this State were liberal and efficient, and were entirely due to the personal attention of the Chief himself, who initiated and carried out all the famine relief measures.

His Highness the Thákor Sáheb Sir Bhagwatsinhji, G.C.I.E., accompanied by Her Highness the Ráni and their eldest daughter, proceeded to England in May 1899, but returned in consequence of the failure of rains. His Highness the Gáekwár of Baroda visited Gondal in February 1900 and presided at the prize-giving at the Garásia College.

The young Ráj Sáheb Amarsinhji, who was entrusted with the administration of the State on the 18th March 1899, conducted it throughout the year and promises well. The Ráj Sáheb married Báí Shri Devkunvarba, daughter of the late Thákor Sáheb of Rájkot. The Senior Ráni Sáheb of the Chief gave birth to a daughter.

Azam Ganpatráo Narayan Laud, who was manager of Vánkánér and afterwards of the Rájkot State, was appointed Chief Kárbhári during the year.

The Chief of Láthi died of cholera soon after the close of the official year.

These comprise two States of the first class, one of the second, one of the third and 17 others. During the year of report Vánkánér has ceased to be under management.

The minor Jám Sáheb, who entered upon his 18th year on 1st September 1899, was withdrawn from the Rájkumár College and placed under a tutor. The long-standing disputes in connection with the village of Bhimkatta were settled during the year. The revenue of the State during the year was Rs. 18,58,940, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 24,73,253 and the advances, &c., recoverable were Rs. 8,32,170. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 5,30,019, which has since been absorbed by famine relief works. The expenditure on relief works amounted to Rs. 6,78,816 and that on public works Rs. 2,96,242.

TRIBUTARY STATES  
Káthiáwár.

The total income from all sources was Rs. 5,73,739, while the expenditure was Rs. 8,56,037, including Rs. 3,36,362 spent on public works, of which 1½ lakhs were on famine relief works. A sum of Rs. 5,444 was spent in improving the entrance to the creek. The scheme for the construction of a jetty and break-water at Porbandar has been finally abandoned.

Porbandar.

The total revenue of the State was Rs. 4,24,707, while the expenditure was Rs. 5,21,926. The famine exhausted all the balance to the credit of the State except 2 lakhs invested in the Jetalsar-Rájkot Railway.

Other States.

The financial position of the Mánáwadar State continues satisfactory. The Málía State has escaped the deprivations of the Míána outlaws during the year who confined themselves to looting Ahmedabad villages. The State debt was about 2 lakhs. The income and expenditure were Rs. 82,541 and Rs. 1,14,740, the closing balance being Rs. 4,738.

Season and Crops.

The rainfall was on the average one-fourth the normal and varied from 3 inches 83 cents. in Jháláwád to 7.99 inches in Gohelváád, the normal being 23 inches for the whole Agency. Except in a few places in the south-east, the dry crop and fodder entirely failed. A large number of new wells were built and old ones brought into use again, but though the irrigation area was thus increased, the winter irrigated crops were considerably below the average. There was, therefore, famine throughout the Agency. The price of grain rose from the normal 32 lbs. a rupee to 15 lbs. 12 tolas in October and remained at 16 to 17 lbs. for the rest of the year.

New rules brought into force.

Revised opium regulations were promulgated under the orders of the Government of Bombay.

Working of the States Police.

The number of accused arrested by the States Police in Káthiáwár was 15,497, of whom 8,326 were convicted, giving a percentage of 53.79 convictions to arrests. The amount of property stolen was Rs. 2,60,138, of which property worth Rs. 1,33,375 or 51.27 per cent. was recovered. The percentage of convictions is a little larger than last year and that of recovery of stolen property does not show any appreciable difference.

Working of the Agency Police.

The results of the working of the Agency Police are as under:—

Number of accused arrested	...	...	...	...	2,043
" convicted	...	...	...	...	1,264
Percentage of convictions to arrests	...	...	...	...	61.86
Value of property stolen	...	...	...	Rs.	22,869
" recovered	...	...	...	"	9,063
Percentage of recovery	...	...	...	...	39.63

No organized gang of dacoits troubled the province, nor did any riots occur during the year under report. 1,859 cases of cognizable offences were reported to the police as compared with 1,169 of the previous year. The number of non-cognizable cases during the year was 426 as against 569.

Criminal Justice.

The Agency Courts disposed of 1,595 original criminal cases and 57 appeals against 1,164 and 67 appeals in the previous year. Of the 1,595 cases, 46 were Sessions cases against 59 in the year 1898-99. The State Courts disposed of 14,704 cases against 11,855 in the year before.

Civil Justice.

There were 1,642 original civil cases and 14 political cases disposed of by the Agency Courts against 4,058 and 1 in the year 1898-99; 85 civil appeals and 35 political appeals were disposed of against 162 and 48 respectively; and 221 Encumbered estates claims and 54 appeals were disposed of against 294 and 142 in the year before. The aggregate value of civil and political cases decided by the Agency Courts was Rs. 6,68,149 against Rs. 20,47,932 in the previous year. The number of outstanding cases at the end of the year was 1,596 against 552 in the previous year. The Courts of the Jurisdictional States disposed of 20,467 cases of the value of Rs. 27,24,724 as compared with 43,173 cases of the value of Rs. 44,85,234 in the year before. The Court of the Political Agent exercised its powers of revision in 26 criminal cases. In 4 cases decisions were reversed, in 3 cases they were modified and in 19 cases they were confirmed. The said Court exercised its revisional powers in 13 civil cases. In one case the decision was modified and in 12 the decisions were confirmed. There were 3,076 applications to be disposed of against 4,501 last year, 2,756 were disposed of, leaving 1,176 at the close of the year against 1,737 in the year before.

Registration.

In all 601 documents aggregating in value Rs. 6,96,582 were registered during the year as against 395 documents aggregating Rs. 4,17,651 last year. The total fees realized was Rs. 3,052 against Rs. 942. The increase is due to the large number of tálukdárs who were forced to borrow money to meet the demands of the famine.

Rajasthánik Court.

The Rajasthánik Court was abolished on the 1st April 1899 and the outstanding appeals on its file were referred to the Huzúr Courts of the States concerned.

Prisons.

The total number of prisons is 141 against 144 last year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,56,473 as against 1,28,661 in the previous year. The daily average of prisoners was 1,866 as against 1,501 and the average cost per prisoner was Rs. 83.9 as against Rs. 85.7.

Horse breeding.

There are paddocks for horse breeding at Junágad, Bhávnagar, Porbandar, Morvi, Gondal Vánkáner, Páltána, Rájkot and Mánáwadar. The total number of stallions at these paddocks is 46, which covered 907 mares. Famine prevented the stallions being sent into districts as

usual to serve mares belonging to landholders, &c., and hence the falling off in the number of mares served. Junágad, Bhávnagar, Gondal, Wadhván, Vánkáner and Mánáwadar have had donkey stallions for some time. TRIBUTARY STATES.  
Káthiáwár.

The total exports by sea were valued at Rs. 1,95,68,785 against Rs. 2,22,48,205 in the preceding year, while the imports were valued at Rs. 2,83,50,127 against Rs. 2,20,67,535. Trade.

The total length of railways in Káthiáwár of 3 different gauges is 577 miles. The Morvi Railway from Wadhván to Rájkot is being converted from 2' 6" to metre gauge. With the sanction of Government the survey of an extension from Jámnagar to the port of Saláya was carried out. The earthwork on the Dhrángadra Railway extension through Halvad to the Mália frontier has been carried out at the cost of the Dhrángadra Darbár as a famine relief work. The earthwork of this same line from the Dhrángadra frontier to Mália was undertaken at the cost of the Mália State also as a relief work. The gross earnings of the (a) B. G. J. P., (b) J. R., (c) Jámnagar and (d) Dhrángadra Railways amounted to Rs. 22,42,609 against Rs. 20,03,938 in the year before. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 11,64,431 against Rs. 11,75,702. The mileage result of the earning comes to Rs. 94.75 gross and Rs. 45.55 net per mile per week against 86.30 and 35.67, respectively, in the previous year. The gross earnings of the Morvi 2' 6" Railway amounted to Rs. 4,20,486 against Rs. 3,76,220 and the expenditure was Rs. 2,50,433 against Rs. 2,12,229 in the previous year, giving 85.70 gross and 40.44 net earnings per mile per week. Railways.

The total amount spent by Native States upon public works during the year amounted to Rs. 34,04,976 excluding famine works, against Rs. 31,18,280 in the previous year. Of this, the first and second class States spent Rs. 32,17,552 as under:— Public Works.

	Rs.
Junágad ... ..	5,07,029
Jamnagar... ..	4,79,343
Bhávnager ... ..	5,52,318
Porbandar ... ..	1,72,846
Dhrángadra ... ..	2,028
Morvi ... ..	5,83,339
Gondal ... ..	3,59,625
Vánkáner ... ..	50,546
Pálitána ... ..	66,620
Dhrol ... ..	1,051
Limbdi ... ..	1,08,088
Rájkot ... ..	3,25,554
Wadhván ... ..	5,275
Jáfrábád ... ..	3,891
Total ... ..	32,17,552

The total amount spent through the Agency Engineer on public works was Rs. 90,266 against Rs. 3,44,673 in the previous year, excluding works in the Rájkot and Mánáwadar States and Famine Relief Irrigation Works.

The total demand on account of tribute, including outstandings of the previous year, amounted to Rs. 11,35,351. Of this, a sum of Rs. 9,54,566 was recovered, leaving Rs. 1,80,785 as outstanding balance at the close of the year. Tribute recoveries.

The receipts of the consolidated fund during the year amounted to Rs. 2,02,873, while the expenditure was Rs. 1,82,846 as compared with Rs. 1,33,487 and Rs. 1,24,410, respectively, in the previous year. Local Funds.

The total number of vaccinations performed during the year was 87,245 against 89,864. Vaccination.

The total number of hospitals and dispensaries in the province increased from 110 to 114 during the year: of these 22 are under the supervision of the Agency Surgeon. Excluding the West Hospital at Rájkot the total number of patients was 846,247 against 765,961. The cost of maintaining the institutions was Rs. 3,11,935 against Rs. 2,80,962 in the previous year. 5,188 out-patients and 906 in-patients were treated at the West Hospital during the year, against 4,901 and 809, respectively, in the preceding year: 3,837 out-patients were treated in the Rasulkhanji Hospital as against 3,113 in the year before. The number of in-patients was 175 as against 105 in the previous year. The number of women attended at their residences by the ady Doctor and her assistant was 72 against 49. The total expenditure of the institution amounted to Rs. 12,289 as against Rs. 10,765 in the previous year. Hospitals and Dispensaries.

There were 20 students at the Rájkot Chemical Laboratory at the end of the year, 13 of whom are maintained by scholarships granted by States and the rest are studying at their own expense. The total cost of the institution amounted to Rs. 12,663. The number of Kumárs at the Rájkumár College at the close of the last official year was 44, 7 left and 4 joined the college, leaving 41 at the end of the year under report; of these 26 belong to Káthiáwár and 15 to outside States. The number of pupils at the Tálukdári Girásia School decreased from 62 to 59, of whom 57 belonged to Káthiáwár. The number on the roll of the Gondal Girásia College was 60 as against 43 in the previous year. His Highness the Gáekwár of Baroda paid a visit to the college in February 1900 and endowed the institution with a scholarship of Rs. 20. The total number of educational institutions in the province was 1,265 with 85,435 scholars. The total expenditure on public instruction was Rs. 8,68,602 as against Rs. 9,14,665 in the previous year. Education.

## POLITICAL.

## TRIBUTARY STATES.

## Pálanpur.

## PÁLANPUR.

Area 7,775 square miles ; Population (1891), 645,526 ; approximate Gross Revenue, Rs. 13,40,117.

## General.

The Superintendency of Pálanpur comprises the first class States of Pálanpur and Rádhanpur, the third class State of Tharád, the fourth class State of Váo, the four small jurisdictional talukas of Bhorol, Diodar (two divisions), Tharád and Varahi, and a congeries of petty talukas which are grouped

- |                    |               |
|--------------------|---------------|
| 1. Tharád.         | 4. Santalpur. |
| 2. Váo and Suigam. | 5. Diodar.    |
| 3. Varahi.         | 6. Kánkrej.   |

for administrative purposes into the six Thána Circles named in the margin. Pálanpur and Kánkrej pay tribute to His Highness the Gáekwár.

## Season and Crops.

Against an average rainfall of 25 inches the fall for the year varied from 3½ inches at Pálanpur to little more than 1 inch at Rádhanpur. The kharíf crops were sown, but completely withered away, and rabi cultivation was not attempted. The rainfall for the previous year had only been half the normal, and there was pronounced scarcity even at the commencement of the year. Irrigation does not offer many opportunities owing to the brackish nature of the subsoil water, and in the middle of August the country was plunged in a famine of unprecedented severity. The mortality among the cattle was very great, a fodder famine having been established from January 1899.

## Pálanpur State.

His Excellency the Governor visited Pálanpur on the 17th March 1900 and inspected the famine relief works at Chitrasni and Pálanpur.

Relief works were opened by the State in September, but the numbers of workers having increased to 35,466 at the end of November, the Darbár was no longer able to cope with its responsibilities, and the management of the relief works was taken over by the Political Superintendent. By the end of the year the numbers had risen to 42,353 and the amount expended by the Political Superintendent alone was Rs. 2,91,561.

The survey of 14 more villages was completed during the year as compared with 29 in the previous year, bringing the total of surveyed villages up to 274 at the close of the year. The number of villages paying a cash assessment remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 175.

The total income of the State from all sources for the Samvat year 1955, *i.e.*, from the 21st June 1898 to the 8th July 1899, is reported to have amounted to Rs. 6,62,397 as compared with Rs. 6,40,565 in the previous year. The total expenditure is stated to have amounted to Rs. 6,45,739 as compared with Rs. 6,64,483 in the preceding year. The small debt to the State banker was cleared off, and there was a balance with him in favour of the State of Rs. 8,358.

A sum of Rs. 56,791 was spent on public works as compared with Rs. 36,713 in the previous Samvat year; of this, Rs. 14,800 was spent on the new Huzúr Court buildings and Rs. 4,215 on other works of public utility. The balance was spent on Darbár buildings and gardens.

## Rádhanpur.

Test works were opened and in the early part of September there were approximately 3,000 people employed. Regular relief works were opened in October and at the close of the year the number on relief in the State was 11,936 and the expenditure on account of famine amounted to Rs. 4,57,390.

The famine and the refusal of His Highness the Gáekwár to construct the section of the Pattan-Rádhanpur line lying in his territory rendered a reconsideration of the routes mentioned in last year's report necessary, and a branch line from Diodar connecting Rádhanpur with the proposed Deesa-Tharád Railway was surveyed, and later some of the earthwork was done with famine labour.

The opening balance to the credit of the State was Rs. 8,43,109, the total revenue of the year from all sources amounted to Rs. 3,33,820 as compared with Rs. 6,41,357 in the previous year. A famine loan of Rs. 80,000 was received from Government and the total expenditure of the year, including famine, amounted to Rs. 9,29,650 as compared with Rs. 3,93,492 in the previous year, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 3,27,279.

A sum of Rs. 38,808 was spent on public works apart from regular famine relief works; of this, Rs. 19,000 was expended on tanks and wells.

## Tharád.

Famine relief works and a poor-house were opened by the Darbár in September, but the relief operations of the State were subsequently amalgamated with those in the Thána Circles and the other petty States under the direct control of Government officers. The total income was Rs. 30,216 as compared with Rs. 58,368 in the previous year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 83,597 as compared with Rs. 82,532. A loan of Rs. 20,000 was made to the State by Government for domestic and administrative expenses; to this debt the State share of the general relief operations resulting from famine has still to be added; apart from famine nothing was spent on public buildings beyond ordinary repairs, which cost Rs. 408.

## Váo.

Famine relief operations were combined with those in the neighbouring Thána Circles and petty States under the direct control of Government officers. The total receipts for the Samvat year amounted to Rs. 30,689, including a loan of Rs. 15,000 from Government, as compared with Rs. 34,902 in the previous year, and the total expenditure to Rs. 30,861 as compared

with Rs. 84,729. A sum of Rs. 1,109 was spent on public works. These figures are for a period anterior to the famine, and even then the State had a debt equal to a year and a half revenue, which will of course be materially increased by the famine.

The General Fund, which includes the Thána Funds, had an opening balance of Rs. 42,786, but owing to the famine the receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 19,801 only as compared with Rs. 36,812 in the previous year, while the expenditure was Rs. 36,306 as compared with Rs. 31,424, and the closing balance was thus reduced to Rs. 26,281. A sum of Rs. 1,029 was spent on public works, exclusive of famine works. By September regular relief works became necessary, but the poorest classes had already emigrated, and there was not, therefore, the rush of people for relief that there was in Pálanpur or even in Rádhanpur. These Thána Circles are absolutely without resources, and a loan for relief purposes was obtained from Government; at the close of the year the total number on relief was 31,731 and the expenditure on account of famine amounted to Rs. 1,74,509.

The number of estates under the management of the Superintendency remained the same as last year, *viz.*, nine. The only jurisdictional estate among these is that of Varahi. The total revenue of these estates for the Samvat year 1955 amounted to Rs. 33,274, the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 28,069, and the total balance to their credit at the close of the year was Rs. 84,702.

The total number of police was 1,404 and their cost amounted to Rs. 2,13,019. The number of persons arrested was 3,930 against 2,007 in the previous year. Of these 2,803 were convicted against 1,030. Stolen property amounted to 92,706 against Rs. 52,164, of which Rs. 30,969 were recovered. The number of prisoners in the five jails rose from 1,755 to 4,211 and their cost from Rs. 11,178 to Rs. 22,734. The total number of offences reported in the Criminal Courts was 3,886 against 3,122. The number of persons dealt with by the Magistrates was 6,139 against 4,470; 59.7 per cent. of these were convicted. Fifty-five sessions cases were tried involving 335 persons. Appeals disposed of numbered 187. The total number of civil suits for disposal fell from 5,058 to 2,277, of which 1,450 were disposed of. There were 272 appeals for disposal; 131 were disposed of.

The total expenditure on public works in the whole Superintendency, exclusive of famine works, was Rs. 1,05,534, of which all but Rs. 9,935 was expended in Pálanpur and Rádhanpur.

The quantity of opium issued for retail sale from the depôt at Pálanpur was 2,860 lbs. as compared with 4,694 lbs. Seventeen opium cases were tried and 46 persons were convicted, and 727 lbs. of smuggled opium were confiscated.

The number of persons who received medical relief in the whole Superintendency during the year, exclusive of those treated on relief works and in poor-houses, was 45,631 as compared with 41,158 in the previous year. In addition the travelling dispensaries treated 3,098 persons as compared with 2,332 in the previous year. The total cost of the hospitals and dispensaries amounted to Rs. 26,149 as compared with Rs. 26,644 in the previous year. The total number of primary vaccinations was 27,632 as compared with 24,704, and the number of re-vaccinations was 999 against 48.

No cattle disease was reported, but owing to the famine large numbers of cattle were driven away elsewhere, and the local mortality was enormous: approximately about 70 per cent. of the cattle are believed to have perished, but reliable figures are not obtainable.

The total number of schools was 67 as before, most of which, however, were closed during the latter half of the year on account of famine. The attendance in the girls' schools was 210 as compared with 225 in the previous year.

#### MAHI KA'NTHA.

Area, 3,528 square miles; Population (1891), 581,568; Gross Revenue, Rs. 12,02,237.

This Agency comprises 59 States, of which I'dar belongs to the first class.

Thákor Himatsinghji Jalamsingh succeeded to the sixth class non-jurisdictional táluka of Likhi. Kalusingji Motisinghji, eldest son of Thákor Motisinghji of Tajpuri under Sabar Kántha, succeeded to the estate of his father. Thákors Umedsingji of Motha Kotharna and Mansinghji of Ilol were invested with the full revenue administration of their tálukas. Kumar Kalusinghji *alias* Takhatsinghji succeeded his father Mokamsinghji as Thákor of Magodi. Madhuji Talaji and Naranji Talaji succeeded to the estate of their late father, Thákor Talaji Sadaji of Santhal under Katosan Thána Circle. The following deaths took place during the year:—Thákor Mokamsinghji Himatsinghji of Magodi; Bagdar Thákor Talaji Sadaji of Santhal under Katosan Zilla; Bagdar Thákor Mulaji Punaji of Mehmadvura under Katosan Zilla; and Thákor Takhatsinghji of Sudasna.

I'dar is the only first class State in this Agency. The anticipations formed a year ago as regards improved administration have not been realized, and a special famine officer had to be appointed by Government. The police administration is reported to be unsatisfactory. There was an increase of Rs. 48,415 in the receipts of the State revenue, and an excess expenditure of Rs. 1,29,347 as compared with the last year.



## POLITICAL.

## TRIBUTARY STATES.

## Mahi Kántha.

## Pol.

The revenue of the Pol State was Rs. 25,248 as compared with Rs. 20,372 in the last year, the increase being attributed to receipt of *vero*, the year under report being a *vero*-paying one. The expenditure was Rs. 25,950 against Rs. 21,265 in the previous year; the increase is attributed to the entertainment of extra police owing to the famine.

## Third Class Talukas.

These are three in number:—1 Málpur, 2 Mánisa, 3 Mohanpur. The receipts of the Málpur Táluka are shown as Rs. 31,909 and the expenditure as Rs. 31,810 as compared with Rs. 34,281 and Rs. 34,889 in the previous year, respectively. The revenue of Mánisa was Rs. 61,176 and the expenditure Rs. 74,085.

## Fourth Class Talukas.

These are nine in number:—1, Ilol; 2, Varsoda; 3, Pethápúr; 4, Ranásan; 5, Punádra; 6, Khadal; 7, Ghodásar; 8, Katosan; 9, Amliára. The collective revenue of all the tálukas, except Pethápúr, which is included in the attached estates, was Rs. 1,84,320 and the expenditure Rs. 2,15,075. The criminal and civil jurisdiction of the Ilol Táluka has been vested in the Sabar Kántha Thánadár. The Thákor was entrusted with the revenue management only and the Japti was raised.

## Fifth Class Talukas.

These are six in number:—1, Vásna; 2, Sudásna; 3, Dadhália; 4, Magodi; 5, Vadágám; 6, Sáthamba. Their collective revenue amounted to Rs. 58,341 and expenditure to Rs. 58,490. Vighoti system was introduced in the vánta village of Mahudhra in the Vásna Táluka.

## Sixth Class Talukas.

These are three in number:—Ramas, Bolundra and Hapa. The question of succession to the Ramas Táluka is pending on account of the death of its Chief. Bolundra came under Agency management on account of the minority of its Chief.

## Thána Circles.

The number and composition of the Thána Circles remained the same as last year. Some of the Tálukdárs under the Katosan Thána have been granted the benefit of the Encumbered Estates Rules and their holdings are placed under attachment. They were given a Government loan for their maintenance on account of the famine. All the survey work has been closed for want of funds and the measurers discharged. The opening balance at the credit of the administrative funds of these Thánas amounted to Rs. 77,976 and the receipts to Rs. 25,525. The expenditure was Rs. 45,265 and the closing balance Rs. 58,236.

## Attached Estates.

There were 13 estates under Agency management, showing a decrease of one on account of the Ilol Táluka having been released from attachment. The net revenue of these estates amounted to Rs. 46,234 and the total expenditure to Rs. 58,268, leaving a balance of Rs. 14,001 to their credit at the end of the revenue year.

## Weather and Crops.

The rainfall was scanty and far below the average. The kharif crop was *nil* and the rabi was little better, consisting solely of isolated patches of irrigated land where cattle survived. The prices ruled high.

## Protection.

The stipendiary police numbered 1,637 and were maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,89,698. The Agency police cost Rs. 87,381 and numbered 400. The cost of the Darbár force rose from Rs. 87,148 to Rs. 1,02,318. The number of offences reported to the police was 1,474, showing a large increase of 705. The percentage of convictions, however, rose from 55.9 to 66.3. Violent crimes increased from 69 to 281. The value of property reported stolen rose from Rs. 23,277 to Rs. 1,58,824, of which only Rs. 14,111 were recovered. The percentage of recoveries in the Agency and Darbár police was 38.1 and 7.9, respectively. There were 27 jails as before. The number of prisoners rose from 904 to 1,967 and their cost from Rs. 16,451 to Rs. 22,074. Of the 3,228 persons dealt with by Magistrates, 49.5 per cent. were convicted: 97 persons were convicted out of 116 in 41 Sessions cases. The Political Agent disposed of 27 appeals, of which 13 were confirmed. There were 40 Civil Courts which disposed of 1,304 suits, against 2,278 suits in the previous year: 54 appeals were heard. The number of decrees executed fell from 2,713 to 1,539. Five political cases were disposed of, leaving 114 in arrears. The Political Agent also disposed of 12 political appeals. The number of documents registered was 112, and the fees fell from Rs. 1,330 to Rs. 634. The stamp revenue amounted to Rs. 4,208 against Rs. 7,246.

## Opium.

The quantity of opium issued to the Native Chiefs was 4,991 lbs. as compared with 8,424 lbs. in the previous year, and showed a decrease of 3,433 lbs., which was partly owing to the Tálukdárs being required to recover full pass duty on opium issued to their Izardárs or farmers. The number of opium-smuggling cases tried was 20, and 29 persons were convicted.

## Famine.

A scanty rainfall in the beginning of the monsoon and total absence later on caused three-fold famine of fodder, food and water in the Mahi Kántha. Relief works were opened in November and tagávi was advanced. The total cost of the works in the Thánas and the Sádra Bazar at the end of the year was about Rs. 37,442. Poor-houses were also opened. Several Tálukdárs, including 1'dar, were given loans by Government for famine purposes under certain stipulations, and they all started relief works for their people.

## Revenue and Expenditure.

The gross revenue for the whole province was Rs. 12,02,237 as compared with Rs. 13,06,954, or a decrease of Rs. 1,04,717. The expenditure was Rs. 15,03,178 as compared with Rs. 14,09,706, or an increase of Rs. 93,472. These figures are not reliable.

## Tribute.

The total amount of tribute outstanding at the commencement of the year was Rs. 49,685, the amount due for the year was Rs. 1,29,483, and the amount received during the year was Rs. 21,510, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,57,658 outstanding at the close of the year. The tribute



owing to failure of crops has not been paid, and under the orders of Government the payment is suspended.

TRIBUTARY STATES.  
*Mahi Kántha and Rewa Kántha.*  
Local Funds.

The opening balance at the credit of the Agency Local Funds was Rs. 1,88,716, the total revenue of the year was Rs. 57,772 and the total expenditure was Rs. 81,113, leaving a closing balance at the end of the year of Rs. 1,65,375.

Medical Relief and Vital Statistics.

The number of dispensaries was 17, the number of patients treated was 58,737 as compared with 49,998 in the previous year. The total cost of the dispensaries was Rs. 21,822 as compared with Rs. 19,747 in the previous year. The number of persons vaccinated was 15,349 as compared with 16,175. The number of births recorded was 13,139 as compared with 14,461 in the previous year, and the deaths 16,454 against 8,421.

Instruction.

The number of boys' and girls' schools increased from 116 to 121. Besides these, the Bhil schools were nearly all closed on account of famine. The total number of pupils was 7,295 as against 7,365. The total cost of education was Rs. 43,960 as compared with Rs. 32,803.

Scott College.

Five Kumars were admitted to the Scott College, of whom one came from Aglod under His Highness the Gáekwár, and four left. The average daily attendance has fallen to 20.9 from 21.7 in last year. The annual examination was satisfactory as compared with the last year. The physical education of the Kumárs is well looked after as usual. Sandow's system of dumb-bell and physical exercises was introduced and the results are satisfactory.

#### REWA KANTHA.

Area, 4,980 square miles; Population (1891), 733,506; Gross Revenue, Rs. 25,92,626.

General.

The Rewa Kántha Agency comprises the first class State of Rájpipla and five second class States, *viz.*, Chhota-Udepur, Báriya, Lúnávada, Bálásinor, and Sunth, besides five States of minor importance, namely, Kadána, Bhádarwa, Umetha, Sanjeli, and Nárukot, and some 51 petty Mevási Estates. Of the second class States Chhota-Udepur, Bálásinor and Sunth were under British administration owing to the minority of their Chiefs. Three of the minor States, Kadána, Umetha and Nárukot, were managed directly by the Agency, the former two on account of the Thákors' minority and the third (Nárukot) owing to the incompetency of its Chief. Thirteen out of the 51 petty Mevási Estates were under attachment for similar reasons.

Important events.

The important events of the year were the opening of the remaining portion of the Rájpipla State Railway from Umalla to Nándod and the famine which prevailed throughout the Agency.

Season and Crops.

The rainfall during the year was less than one-fourth of the average. The kharif crops were consequently almost a total failure and rabi *nil*. The whole of Rewa Kántha was thus affected by famine and a large number of cattle died for want of fodder.

Plague.

Plague appeared in the town of Bálásinor in the beginning of July 1899 and continued for 3 months during which there were 181 cases and 149 deaths.

Revenue and Finance.

The following statement shows the income and expenditure of the several States for the years 1898-99 and 1899-1900:—

Name of State.	Income.		Expenditure.		Expenditure on Public Works and Relief Works.
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rájpipla ...	8,30,666	7,26,552	11,74,860	10,77,092	2,50,000
Chhota-Udepur ...	2,95,451	2,96,694	2,94,174	1,91,321	51,264
Báriya ...	4,15,677	4, 5,678	4,45,239	5,03,551	15,673
Lúnávada ...	2,72,350	2,82,828	2,71,287	2,21,218	26,908
Bálásinor ...	1,93,440	2,20,576	1,63,312	2,25,575	29,615
Sunth ...	1,60,484	1,59,095	1,38,078	1,36,902	30,375
Kadána ...	29,321	24,268	53,214	23,208	2,593
Bhádarwa ...	61,526	47,572	53,462	48,603	568
Sanjeli ...	25,613	25,273	25,344	26,098	699
Umetha ...	41,571	51,146	34,444	...	7,144
Nárukot ...	23,265	8,457	21,689	...	...
Mevás States ...	46,933	44,293	33,062	44,348	...

\* Not reported.

The decrease in expenditure in Chhota-Udepur is due to the completion of the Dhokalia Road. In the Báriya State there were extra expenses owing to the betrothal of the Rája's two sons and the visit of His Highness the Gáekwár. The increase in Bálásinor is similarly attributed to the funeral ceremonies of the late Naváb.

The total strength of the police in the jurisdictional States and tálukas was 1,377 against 1,373 in the previous year. The number of offences reported was 2,640 against 1,335. The increase was in almost all the States and tálukas owing to famine. Of the 4,770 accused sent up for trial, 3,928 were convicted and 762 were acquitted or discharged. The value of the property stolen during the year amounted to Rs. 66,013, of which Rs. 20,570 or 31 per cent, was recovered.

TRIBUTARY STATES.  
Rajkot, Kutch,  
Cambay and  
South Gujarati.  
Criminal Justice.

During the year 6,517 persons were dealt with by Magistrates against 3,659 in 1898-99. Of those dealt with, 4,416 were convicted, 1,890 were acquitted or discharged, 85 committed to the Sessions Court and 12 died. At the end of the year 114 remained for trial. The number of serious offences committed was 193 against 45 in the preceding year. Sixteen appeals were preferred to the Political Agent: in 7 the decisions of the lower Courts were confirmed, in 5 the convictions and sentences were reversed and in 4 the sentence was modified.

Prisons.

The number of prisoners confined during the year was 4,616 against 1,509 in the previous year.

Civil Justice.

The total number of civil suits on the file was 4,003, of which 2,978 were disposed of. The value of suits filed amounted to Rs. 1,38,727.

Medical Relief.

The number of dispensaries remained the same as in the previous year, i. e., 16, while the patients treated therein numbered 62,299 against 65,114. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 25,803 against Rs. 25,521. During the year 20,763 primary vaccinations and 173 re-vaccinations were performed against 25,336 and 294, respectively, in the preceding year.

Education.

There were 186 schools open during the year, being an increase of two, while the number of scholars was 8,533 against 9,681 in 1898-99.

CAMBAY.

Area, 350 square miles; Population (1891), 89,722; Gross Revenue, Rs. 6,15,521.

General.

Her Highness Gowhar Khanum Sáheb, wife of His Highness the Naváb, died without issue on May 10th, 1900.

Season and Crops.

Owing to an almost total failure of the monsoon, the whole dry crop in the State failed. About 350 new wells were dug with the help of Rs. 28,585 in tagái. A tank, about two miles in length, at Dáloli was dug as a famine work and 128 wells were made by the State with famine labour.

Military and Police.

The military and police forces remained unchanged at 236 and 170 respectively; their cost fell from Rs. 27,138 and Rs. 31,328 to Rs. 22,495 and Rs. 25,659 owing to there being no intercalary month in 1899-1900. The police arrested 577 persons, of whom 494, or 85.61 per cent., were convicted. Property to the value of Rs. 7,379 was reported stolen, of which 59.81 per cent. was recovered. Besides the above, 367 village police were maintained at a cost of Rs. 14,170.

Criminal Justice.

Of the 931 cases before the six Criminal Courts of the State, all, except 15, were disposed of. Of ten appeals six were confirmed.

Prisons.

The total number of prisoners confined was 511 against 167; 13 of them died in prison as against one in the preceding year. The cost of maintenance was Rs. 2,825, and Rs. 1,895 were earned during the year by the prisoners.

Civil Justice.

The total number of suits for disposal in the four Civil Courts was 1,370, of which 1,288 were disposed of. There were 76 civil appeals, of which 73 were disposed of. Of these, 29 were confirmed and 22 reversed. The number of applications for execution fell from 2,169 to 887. Of these, 635 were disposed of.

Registration.

In all 1,031 documents were presented for registration, realizing a sum of Rs. 9,322 in fees against Rs. 8,502 in 1898-99.

Municipality.

There is one municipality in the State, which had an income of Rs. 10,372 in the year of report. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 17,258, the deficit being made up by a State grant.

Public Works.

A sum of Rs. 62,180 was spent on public works during the year, including Rs. 19,278 from Local Funds. No important original works were undertaken.

Finance.

The income for the year amounted to Rs. 6,15,521 against Rs. 7,02,442 in 1898-99, the difference being due to famine. The expenditure was Rs. 4,56,363 against Rs. 5,07,992. The total balance now amounts to Rs. 8,54,972. It is being accumulated for the Cambay-Petlad Railway.

Medical.

The birth-rate fell from 37.7 to 28 per mille and the death-rate rose from 36 to 71.1. The doubling of the death-rate is attributable to cholera. The four medical institutions of the State were attended by 39,811 persons and cost Rs. 9,714. There were 960 animals treated at the Veterinary dispensary.

Educational.

Eleven schools were closed during the year for want of attendance. The 25 left open were attended by 2,019 pupils against 2,485 in 1898-99. The total cost fell from Rs. 19,181 to Rs. 18,985.

SOUTH GUJARAT.

Area, 1,051 square miles; Population (1891), 181,208; Gross Revenue, Rs. 9,53,730.

General.

This group consists of the three States of Dharampor, Bándá and Sachin, of which the first is the most important. The Sachin States during the minority of the Chief is administered by the Collector of Surat, the other two being managed by their respective Chiefs. No casualties occurred during the year.

The rainfall was insufficient and the crops suffered considerably, especially in Dharampor. This State and that of Bānsda opened famine relief works at a cost of Rs. 52,844 and Rs. 74,028, respectively.

TRIBUTARY STATES.  
South Gujarāt,  
Khāndesh Political  
Agency, and  
Surgāna.

The total police force numbered 293 and cost Rs. 36,844. The number of offences during the year was 589 against 511 in the previous year. The number of arrests was 1,127, of which 687 were convicted, giving a percentage of 61.

Police and Criminal  
Justice.

In all 398 persons were confined in the jails against 330. The total cost amounted to Rs. 3,545.

Prisons.

The number of suits for disposal was 319, of which 268 were disposed of. Eight appeals were heard.

Civil Justice.

The number of documents registered was 145 representing property worth Rs. 81,460.

Registration.

Dharampor had a gross revenue of Rs. 5,18,390, which included a loan from Government of Rs. 1,40,000 for famine. The receipts in the previous year amounted to Rs. 3,96,838. The expenditure was Rs. 4,74,170 and there is a debt of about 8 lakhs outstanding. The A'bkāri and Forest revenues fell 33 per cent. and 50 per cent., respectively. The Bānsda revenue fell nearly a lākh and the expenditure increased by three-fourths of a lākh. Remissions of land revenue were given to the extent of Rs. 35,905 and half a lākh of rupees was given in tagāi. There were very little variations in the accounts of the Sachin State, which closed the year with a balance of Rs. 5½ lakhs.

Season and Crops,  
Revenue and  
Finance.

The total expenditure on public works excluding famine relief works was Rs. 49,454 against Rs. 84,904.

Public Works.

Births and deaths registered numbered 3,635 and 7,445 against 3,530 and 3,164, respectively, in the preceding year. The extraordinary increase in the death-rate must be to some extent attributable to better registration owing to the more careful scrutiny of registers on account of the famine. The attendance at the various dispensaries was 31,077 against 31,220. Vaccinations numbered 7,066. There were 81 cases of plague in Sachin, the other States being free. The total cost of medical institutions was Rs. 9,055 in Dharampor and Rs. 4,146 in Sachin.

Vital Statistics  
and Medical Relief.

The number of schools was 57 against 56, and the number of pupils 3,108 against 3,031. The expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 17,970.

Education.

## NORTH KONKAN.

### THE KHA'NDESH POLITICAL AGENCY.

Area, 1,623 square miles; Population (1891), 59,055; Revenue : Dāngs Rs. 23,679, Mevās Estates Rs. 69,904.

Politically everything was quiet. Much petty looting, however, went on, and police assistance was applied for, and sanctioned. The object of attack was frequently the liquor shops, the offenders being impelled to crime by famine. There were also 93 offences under the A'bkāri Act. In the Mevās Estates there were one case of murder and one of dacoity. The upland portion of the Kāthi Estate suffered from the depredations of the gangs from the Akrāni. There were 18 offences against the A'bkāri Act also. The year was one of severe famine both in the Dāngs and in the Mevās Estates. In the Dāngs the royalty on the export of bamboos was reduced. A poor-house was started, dole was distributed, and cheap grain shops were opened. In the Mevās Estates, the Rāisingpur and Kāthi Chiefs reduced their fees on forest-produce and distributed food. The Singpur Chief provided for his rayats. In the other estates, the destitutes were dependent upon Government. Cholera of a very virulent type overran both the Dāngs and the Mevās Estates. Vaccination is going on in both the tracts without opposition. The Dāngs Darbār was held in May at Vaghai in the Pimpri Dāng.

General.

Chikhli is the first of the Mevās Estates in dignity. The revenue fell from Rs. 22,523 to Rs. 21,995, while the expenditure rose from Rs. 23,015 to Rs. 32,130. The Chief has third class magisterial powers and tried two cases.

Mevās Estates;  
Chikhli.

Kāthi is the largest of all the estates. The revenue fell from Rs. 27,058 to Rs. 22,143 owing to smaller receipts from forest and land revenues. The expenditure also fell as household charges were curtailed. The Chief has third class magisterial powers and tried one case.

Kāthi.

The revenue of Rāisingpur and expenditure both fell. The decrease under the former was due to lesser receipts under land revenue and forest and the latter to the curtailment of household expenses. The Chief tried two cases during the year.

Rāisingpur.

The revenue of the three small remaining States of Singpur, Nāla, and Navalpur fell during the year and in the cases of the two latter was met by reduction of the Chief's personal expenses. The Chief of Sangpur tried one case.

### SURGA'NA.

Area, 360 square miles; Population (1891), 12,398; Gross Revenue, Rs. 43,287.

This petty State consists of 61 villges, of which 46 are "Khālsa" and 15 "alienated." Prātap Rāo, one of the sons of late Shankar Rāo Deshmukh, succeeded to the "Gādi" on the 26th July 1899, but he being a minor, the State is managed by the Political Agent.

General.

TRIBUTARY STATES.  
*Satyapuri, Jirakhari  
and Janjira.*  
Criminal Justice  
Revenue and  
Expenditure.

There were 30 cases during the year, all of which were under the Bombay A'bkári Act; 20 persons were convicted and 12 discharged.

The gross receipts of the State amounted to Rs. 43,287 as against Rs. 20,733 and the gross expenditure was Rs. 43,585 as compared with Rs. 23,961. The income of the State is chiefly derived from land revenue, ábkári, tolls and forests. The increase in both is due to the ábkári farm having been taken over by the State, hence the whole ábkári receipts and expenditure are booked instead of the net profit only.

Education.

There is only one school in the State. It was attended by 64 boys.

JAWHAR.

Area, 534 square miles; Population (1891), 52,831; Gross Revenue, Rs. 1,49,435.

Season and rainfall.

The rainfall was scanty and insufficient. The outturn of rice was six annas and that of nágli and túr twelve annas. The prices of food-grains rose from September till the end of December, when they reached a maximum of 75 per cent. above normal rates. Cattle disease was prevalent in the State and carried off 1,000 head of cattle.

Protection.

The State Police numbered 60 at the end of the year and cost Rs. 5,802. Sixty-eight persons were convicted, giving a percentage of 91.89. The percentage of recoveries of stolen property was 47.7. Of 266 persons dealt with by Magistrates, 109 or 42 per cent. were convicted. There were 71 prisoners during the year. The Civil Court disposed of 114 suits out of 122 and 2 appeals were heard out of 7. Registration fees for 143 documents amounted to Rs. 195.

Forests.

The forest receipts and expenditure were Rs. 2,637 and Rs. 1,810 against Rs. 35,938 and Rs. 2,039. The large decrease is owing to less demand for timber owing to famine in Gujarát.

Public Works.

The total outlay on public works was Rs. 39,533, of which Rs. 35,205 were spent on communications, Rs. 3,149 on water-works and Rs. 1,179 on buildings.

Revenue and  
Finance.

The total receipts of the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,49,435 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,59,205, showing a deficit of Rs. 9,770. The receipts show a decrease of Rs. 62,589 chiefly under land revenue and forests. The closing balance was Rs. 36,741.

Vital Statistics and  
Medical Relief.

The number of births was 1,651 and of deaths 1,519. The birth and death rates per 1,000 of population were 31.25 and 28.75, respectively. The number of patients treated at the State dispensary during the year was 2,405, the cost being Rs. 2,950. The number of vaccinations performed was 2,437.

Education.

The number of primary schools in the State was 6, attended by 339 pupils.

Famine Relief.

In the Ganjad Mahál a cheap grain shop was opened from September to the end of May 1900. Employment was provided on road and water-works and the forests were thrown open for the collection of dry wood and lime, which was purchased by the State. Advances of grain were made amounting to 10,425 maunds.

SOUTHERN KONKAN.

JANJIRA.

Area, 324 square miles; Population (1891), 81,780; Gross Revenue, Rs. 4,51,736.

General.

The State of Janjira, commonly known as Habsán, lies between the districts of Kolába and Ratnágiri and is ruled by its Chief, the Naváb Sáheb.

Season and Crops.

The season was a bad one. The rainfall was below normal and its distribution was most unequal. The outturn of the rice, nágli and vari crops was only annas 5, 6 and 8, respectively, the normal crop being reckoned at 12 annas. At Jáfrábád the crops failed almost completely owing to the scanty rainfall.

Survey and  
Settlement.

The survey and settlement rates were levied, and the land revenue was thereby increased by Rs. 5,276.

Protection.

The Criminal Procedure Code was brought into force during the year. The police numbered 135 and cost Rs. 18,047. Out of 110 persons arrested, 94 or 85.5 per cent. were convicted. The percentage of recoveries of stolen property was 51 against 66 in 1898-99. The number of persons dealt with by Magistrates was 665 in 298 cases. Ten appeals were heard. The two Civil Courts disposed of 661 suits out of 697 and 31 out of 32 appeals were heard. Out of 1,165 applications for execution 1,082 were disposed of. The profits from the registration of 598 documents amounted to Rs. 1,295.

Forest.

The total revenue from forests amounted to Rs. 50,017 against Rs. 59,886 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 9,569. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,605 against Rs. 8,311, showing an increase of Rs. 2,294. 156 forest offences, involving 282 offenders, were dealt with during the year under report as against 273 offences involving 978 persons.

Trade.

The import trade rose from Rs. 4,50,480 in the previous year to Rs. 4,64,054. The value of exports, however, fell from Rs. 3,68,245 in the last year to Rs. 3,23,936.

Public Works.

The total amount spent on public works was Rs. 83,585 against Rs. 74,800 in 1898-99.

## OTHER SOUTHERN MARATHA STATES.

TRIBUTARY STATES.  
Southern Marátha  
States and Khairpur.

The following table gives the names of the other Southern Marátha States, together with their area, population, revenue, and principal heads of expenditure :—

Names.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Gross Revenue.	Expenditure on Famine.	Expenditure on Public Works.	Expenditure on Education.	Expenditure on Medical Institutions and Vaccination.	Expenditure on Police.	Tagáí Advances.	Balance at the close of the year.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sángli ... ..	1,088	2,38,945	9,96,888	1,24,611	87,019	44,293	17,971	67,486	16,498	6,19,571
Miraj (Senior) ... ..	339	88,843	3,11,881	66,906	36,019	20,202	10,113	23,323	10,110	1,62,013
Miraj (Junior) ... ..	225	35,487	8,75,646	83,795	26,293	7,451	3,642	17,778	26,127	6,49,101
Kurundvád, (Senior) . . .	174	43,809	1,45,543	...	12,432	3,182	3,650	4,063	...	6,916
Kurundvád (Junior) . . .	184	32,528	1,59,447	...	9,448	2,278	1,289	7,672	...	12,882
Jamkhandi ... ..	555	1,02,162	7,63,093	45,892	59,603	20,792	9,337	42,000	15,206	5,26,611
Mudhol ... ..	361	61,865	2,98,015	20,000	26,263	7,455	6,439	9,223	...	9,55,818
Bámdurg ... ..	169	36,181	1,74,759	6,367	12,963	7,135	3,654	6,241	...	1,80,344
Daphlápur ... ..	133	8,343	20,562	...	894	468	45	560	...	7,331

The principal events which took place during the year were the death of Ganpatrao Bapu Sáheb, Chief of Kurundvád (Junior) on the 29th July 1899, and the installation of Ragunathrao, second son of the Chief of Kurundvád (Senior) on the gádi of Miraj (Junior) on December 19th, 1899. General.

The Chief of Jamkhandi married the daughter of Sirdár Anandrao Raste of Poona in February 1900.

There was famine throughout the greater part of the Southern Marátha Country owing to deficient rainfall. The majority of the States opened relief works costing about 3 lákhs and distributed nearly  $\frac{1}{4}$  lákhs of tagái. Rainfall and Crops.

The Indian Penal Code, Criminal and Civil Procedure Codes, and the Evidence, Contract, and Limitation Acts were introduced into the SÁNGLI State during the year. Legislation.

The number of police maintained during the year of report was 1,739. The number of persons sent for trial was 1,533, of whom 791 were convicted, equivalent to a percentage of 52. The value of the property stolen was Rs. 1,03,799, of which Rs. 53,190 or 50·7 per cent. was recovered. Police.

Including the balance from the previous year there were altogether 6,177 suits for disposal, of which 4,702 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 1,475. The total number of applications for execution of decrees was 5,431, of which 3,991 were disposed of. There were 447 appeals disposed of out of 761. Civil Justice.

There were 94 minors' estates under State control, of which the total receipts amounted to Rs. 1,56,009 and the total expenditure to Rs. 1,60,127. Wards' Estates.

There were 17 jails and 11 lock-ups, and 1,077 prisoners were confined during the year. The total cost of their maintenance amounted to Rs. 28,198. Prisons.

The number of documents registered during the year 1899-1900 was 6,798 and the receipts from fees amounted to Rs. 26,986. The expenditure on the Registration Department was Rs. 5,140. Registration.

There were 32 Municipalities in the Southern Marátha States under reference, whose income for the year amounted to Rs. 93,701, while Rs. 97,567 were expended. Municipalities.

The 24 hospitals and dispensaries were attended by 164,362 persons during the year and 17,453 persons were vaccinated. All the States except Mudhol and Daphlápur suffered from plague, the total number of deaths reported from this cause being 12,603, of which 7,717 occurred in SÁNGLI. The four States of SÁNGLI, Miraj (Senior), Kurundvád (Junior) and Jamkhandi together spent Rs. 39,784 on plague measures. There were altogether 600 deaths from cholera during the year including 400 in SÁNGLI and 107 in Jamkhandi. Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

The 278 schools had an attendance of 13,568. Education.

There were 89,478 acres of forest during the year of report, almost the whole of which is within the SÁNGLI and Jamkhandi States. The income from the year from forests was Rs. 17,280 and the expenditure Rs. 12,290. Forests.

## SIND.

## KHAIRPUR.

Area 6,109 square miles ; Population (1891), 131,937 ; Gross Revenue, Rs. 12,55,934.

On the 26th November 1899 His Excellency Lord Sandhurst visited the State and saw the new Faizwah Canal, which in spite of a poor inundation during the year of report has repaid 30 per cent. of its cost. It is owing to this canal that the cultivated area has increased by 9,670 acres, thus reducing the percentage of cultivable waste land to 86·58. A General.

<p>TRIBUTARY STATES. At Aden.</p>	<p>sum of Rs. 32,899 was given out free of interest as tagái, of which Rs. 7,670 was for wells. The Mirwah Táluka has been broken up into two and a separate head-quarter station has been formed at Veho.</p>
<p>Police and Criminal Justice.</p>	<p>The number of police has risen from 185 to 200, the increase being necessitated by the creation of two new police stations. The number of offences reported was 267, involving 343 accused, of whom 299 or 87·43 per cent. were convicted. The value of property reported stolen was Rs. 13,203, of which Rs. 3,120 or 23·64 per cent. was recovered.</p>
<p>Prisons.</p>	<p>The number of jails was 2 as in the previous year. The number of prisoners fell from 585 to 567. The total cost was Rs. 13,560 as compared with Rs. 10,282. Three prisoners died during the year.</p>
<p>Civil Justice.</p>	<p>The number of civil suits filed in the 13 Courts was 904, the same as in the preceding year; 878 were disposed of and a balance of 102, 26 more than last year, remained. Fees amounting to Rs. 672 were received for the registration of 80 documents against Rs. 695 for 77 documents in the previous year.</p>
<p>Military.</p>	<p>The military force consisted of 202 infantry and 161 cavalry, and a band has been added during the year. The total cost was Rs. 72,957 as against Rs. 63,783.</p>
<p>Revenue and Finance.</p>	<p>The revenue was Rs. 12,55,934 against Rs. 12,01,535 and the expenditure Rs. 12,49,787 against Rs. 10,31,586, the balance at the end of the year being Rs. 5,15,325. There was a considerable decrease of forest revenue owing to the Kotri Railway reducing their indents for fuel. The principal increase of revenue was under the head of "Jághírs," and amounted to Rs. 59,438. Of the expenditure over 5 lakhs was personal. The principal fluctuation was an increase of Rs. 1,40,446 under "Public Works," most of which was spent in completing the Faizwah Canal and in clearing out the older canals.</p>
<p>Medical.</p>	<p>There were 178 in-door and 99,281 out-door patients treated during the year at the seven State medical institutions. Of this number, the new James Hospital for purdah women treated 14,455. The number of vaccinations was 6,312 against 5,103. The cost of the medical institution for the year was Rs. 19,313.</p>
<p>Births and Deaths.</p>	<p>The number of births and deaths reported was 2,200 and 1,323 against 1,371 and 941 in 1898-99. The increased number indicates more reliable reporting rather than any change in the general vitality.</p>
<p>Education.</p>	<p>The number of schools has increased from 109 to 124 during the year and the attendance from 3,928 to 4,604, of whom 414 were girls. The total cost amounted to Rs. 44,756.</p>

### ADEN.

Area, 75 square miles (exclusive of Perim, 5 square miles); Population (1891), 44,079;  
Gross Revenue, Rs. 32,71,315.

<p>General.</p>	<p>Relations with the tribes in the neighbourhood continued friendly.</p>
<p>Criminal Justice.</p>	<p>The number of cognizable cases tried at Aden, excluding the Courts of the Assistant Resident at Perim and the Cantonment Magistrate, was 125 involving 186 persons against 195 and 298 persons in 1898. The percentage of convictions rose from 79·86 to 81·18. The number of non-cognizable cases tried was 90, involving 175 persons, against 133 cases and 237 offenders in the year previous. The percentage of convictions was 61·14; in 1898 it was 60·33. The year shows a marked decrease in cognizable and non-cognizable cases. The number of miscellaneous cases during the year was 51 involving 232 persons, of whom 207 were convicted and 25 otherwise disposed of. Fifty-one cases involving 90 persons were disposed of by the Cantonment Magistrate against 61 cases involving 132 persons in 1898. The percentage of convictions rose from 78·6 to 86·66. Nine cases involving 9 persons were tried by the Assistant Resident at Perim. In 1898 there were 24 cases involving 33 offenders. The percentage of convictions was 88·88 against 54·54 in 1898. Four appeals were preferred, which were all rejected. Nine cases were put up for revision, one case was re-tried, the sentences passed in two were reduced and in the remainder upheld.</p>
<p>Prison.</p>	<p>The number of prisoners confined in the Aden Prison fell from 198 to 119 and the daily average from 31 to 27. Establishment and other charges amounted to Rs. 8,948 against Rs. 9,113, and the average cost per prisoner was Rs. 331 against Rs. 294 in the previous year. Sale of manufactures, &amp;c., realized Rs. 2,536; in 1898-99 the receipts were Rs. 2,575. No casualties occurred during the year.</p>
<p>Lunatics.</p>	<p>Four lunatics were disposed of during the year.</p>
<p>Civil Justice.</p>	<p>The number of suits disposed of in the Court of the Resident, Aden, was 1,000, involving Rs. 88,204, against 1,310, involving Rs. 1,60,291, in 1898. 122 warrants were issued against property for the recovery of Rs. 59,119, of which Rs. 11,232 have been recovered; 9 warrants for Rs. 3,529 remained in hand. 298 warrants were issued against persons for the recovery of Rs. 9,367, of which Rs. 2,600 were recovered. Seventeen persons were committed to the Civil Jail for non-payment of Rs. 3,370. There were 4 appeals; the decrees in two cases were reversed, in one the judgment was confirmed and one appeal remained for trial at the end of the year. Ten applications were made for revision of the proceedings of the lower Court; of these</p>

2 cases were re-tried and the remainder rejected. The receipts at Aden were Rs. 17,186 against Rs. 15,895 in 1898-99. The expenditure was Rs. 11,897 against Rs. 11,861 in the year previous. Eleven suits involving Rs. 496 were disposed of at Perim against 2 involving Rs. 37 in 1898. The receipts amounted to Rs. 106.

The number of documents registered was 205 affecting property to the value of Rs. 5,12,669 against 207 and Rs. 3,67,243, respectively, in 1898-99. The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,689 against Rs. 1,557 in the previous year. The expenditure rose from Rs. 1,461 to Rs. 1,496. Registration.

The receipts fell from Rs. 3,03,347 to Rs. 2,87,620 and the expenditure rose from Rs. 1,92,820 to Rs. 2,04,446. The balance in hand on the 1st April 1900 was Rs. 83,174, viz., in cash Rs. 7,174, invested Rs. 76,000. Rs. 29,228 were spent in constructing sweepers' passages in Aden, and Rs. 5,470 in connection with plague measures up to the 31st March 1900. Municipal Administration.

Some additions were made to the prison from Provincial Funds. No Imperial original works of importance were undertaken. Public Works.

There were 636 births and 1,390 deaths against 628 and 1,726, respectively, in the year 1898-99. The public health in the Crater is reported to have been indifferent owing to the outbreaks of malarial fever, influenza and plague, while that of the rest of the Settlement was good until February 1900 when plague broke out. The number of in and out-patients treated at the various hospitals, including Perim, rose from 28,736 to 29,750. The mortality amongst in-patients during the year was 227 against 277 in the previous year. 2,221 major and minor operations were performed against 6,306 in 1898-99. Bubonic plague broke out in the Settlement on the 22nd February 1900 among workmen employed in the discharge of cargo at the Hedjuff from whence it spread to the other parts of the Settlement. Up to the end of the year under report there were 111 cases and 75 deaths. The number of vaccinations performed fell from 5,507 to 4,766. Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

The number of pilgrim ships which called at Aden fell from 10 to 9. Of 66,053 passengers inspected by the Port Surgeon, 9,927 were landed under observation or surveillance. Quarantine.

The average attendance at the Residency English Schools was 81.3 as against 75.1 and that at the Arabic Schools was 250.5 as against 247.8. The number of private and indigenous schools was 42 with 1,729 pupils against 36 and 1,484, respectively, in 1898-99. A special grant of Rs. 428 was given to 28 of these schools. School fees realized Rs. 1,430 against Rs. 1,405 in the previous year. The expenditure rose from Rs. 6,704 to Rs. 6,892. Education.

## CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

### Surveys.

#### GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY.

During the year there was one party at work in Sind as in the previous year. From April to October 1899 the Recess office were employed in Karáchi in fair drawing the maps made during the preceding season. On the closure of the Recess office the party resumed field work in the Upper Sind Frontier and Shikárpur Districts. Later on in the year the resurvey of the Sind-Khairpur-Riverain Frontier was undertaken and completed on the scale of 4 inches to a mile. The areas surveyed during the year were traversing of village boundaries by theodolite, 2,183 square miles; Riverain Frontier resurvey, 428 square miles; and detail survey on the scale of 2 inches to a mile, 2,390 square miles. As a check on the traverse surveys, connections were made at 32 stations with the triangulation completed during the previous seasons and with some of the principal stations of the great Indus Series.

#### TIDAL AND LEVELLING OPERATIONS.

**General.** Tidal observations with self-registering tide-gauges were continued at Perim, Aden, Karáchi, Porbandar, Apollo Bandar (Bombay) and Prince's Dock (Bombay). A new observatory was opened at Port Albert Victor (Káthiáwár) in January. No levelling operations were undertaken in the Presidency during the year.

**Observations.** The record of tidal observations at the observatories of Perim, Karáchi, Apollo Bandar and Prince's Dock have been practically continuous and call for no remark. The instruments were cleaned and overhauled in each case at the annual inspection.

**Aden.** The old wooden piles at the Aden Observatory were replaced by an iron structure, which stopped the work for about a month. The work was carried out by the Port Trust.

**Porbandar.** Owing to the unfortunate accumulation of sand at Porbandar washed in by the monsoon of 1899, work was practically discontinued from August that year until January last. The pipe line, communicating with the sea, has been extended into deep-water, and it is hoped that the mouth of the pipe is now beyond the influence of drifting sand. Considerable difficulty and delay was experienced in laying the pipes, as work could only be done at times when very low tides and calm weather occurred together, and then only for a few hours in the day. Since the extension, however, all has gone well.

**Port Albert Victor.** The gauge at Port Albert Victor is situated in the newly erected light-house in latitude  $20^{\circ} 56' 31''$  N. and longitude  $71^{\circ} 31' 45''$  E. on the coast of Káthiáwár within the jurisdiction of the Bhávnagar State. The gauge was erected on 1st January 1900, and has worked well ever since. A complete set of meteorological instruments is also in the observatory. There being no telegraph within reach, one of Colonel G. Strahan's sundials, in conjunction with a chronometer, is employed for obtaining accurate time necessary for tidal observations. The records now derived from the self-registering gauge will eventually be used in constructing the tide-tables for this port in preference to the personal observations taken in 1881-82.

**Prince's Dock (Bombay).** In addition to automatic observations above mentioned, tide-pole observations were taken, as usual, at Bhávnagar.

**Tide Tables.** The tide-tables for Indian Ports for the year 1900 were published as usual. They contain predictions for 11 ports under the Bombay Government, namely, Aden, Perim, Karáchi, Okha Point, Porbandar, Port Albert Victor, Bhávnagar, Apollo Bandar (Bombay), Prince's Dock (Bombay), Mormugao and Kárwár.

#### REVENUE SURVEYS.

##### PRESIDENCY PROPER.

**General.** Of the three Revenue Surveys (Gujarát, the Konkan and the Deccan), the first two continued in existence throughout the year 1899-1900. The last-named was closed on the 1st January 1900, a small establishment being retained to wind up the survey.

The subjoined table exhibits their effective strength and outturn of work :—

Surveys.	Number of Parties.	FIELD OUTTURN, SQUARE MILES.	
		Measured.	Classd.
Gujarát ... ..	2	2.4	4.5
Konkan ... ..	10	0.7	756
Deccan ... ..	2	98.4	111.5
Total ...	14	99.5	872
Total for the previous year ...	15	729.7	811.5



The number of field parties in this survey was two until November, when one party was reduced. The revision operations having all been completed, the establishments were employed in measuring and classing two inam villages in Kaira and the examination of rice fields in the Panch Mahals, with a view to ascertain their soil and water annas, the records having been burnt in 1887. The total cost of the survey during the year amounted to Rs. 50,682 as against Rs. 50,510 in the previous year.

The number of field parties in this survey was the same as in the last year, viz., 10. Nine of the Konkan parties were employed during the year on Phalni operations in the Kolaba and Thana Districts. The tenth was kept at head-quarters to complete the arrears of recess work. All the work shown in the programme laid down by Government was completed and the survey was disbanded on the 15th July 1900, the date prescribed by Government, a small establishment being retained till the end of October next to finish off the survey. The total cost of the survey amounted to Rs. 1,20,610 during the year as against Rs. 1,40,729 last year.

District.	NUMBER OF VILLAGES FOR WHICH WORK ACCOMPLISHED.			
	Original		Revision	
	Measure-ment.	Classi-fication.	Measure-ment.	Classi-fication.
<i>Government Villages.</i>				
Khandesh ...	3	3	2	59
Nasik ...	...	...	1	1
Total ...	3	3	3	59
<i>Alienated Villages.</i>				
Khandesh ...	8	8	...	3
Nasik ...	1	...	4	4
Ahmednagar ...	4	5	7	8
Poona ...	1	1	1	...
Sholapur ...	2	1	...	...
Satara ...	6	9	3	9
Belgaum ...	1	5	1	...
Total ...	18	29	16	23
Grand Total ...	20	32	19	82

The number of parties in this survey was two as in the previous year. The field work remaining in this survey being very scattered, to complete it the parties had to remain longer than usual in the field, i.e., until the end of August 1899. The work accomplished was as shown in the margin. From September to the 31st December 1899 the parties were engaged on recess work, on the completion of which the survey was wound up, a small establishment being retained for completing the miscellaneous work remaining, as stated above.

The total cost of this survey amounted to Rs 57,368 as against Rs. 62,565 last year.

The party of the Survey of India lent to the Government of Bombay for the forest surveys was, as heretofore, under the general control of the Survey Commissioner and Director, Land Records and Agriculture. The strength of the party remained unchanged. The subjoined table exhibits the total outturn and cost per square mile :—

Circle.	District.	Taluka.	Scales in inches per Mile.	Area, Square Miles.	Description of Survey.	Cost per Square Mile.
Northern Circle ...	Thana ...	Dahanu ...	8"	(a) 59	Triangulation ...	(d) 17.1
		Do. ...	"	(b) 12	Traversing ...	
		Do. ...	"	73.87	Detail ...	153.6
		Mahim ...	"			
Central do. ...	Nasik ...	Nasik ...	8"	(a) 171	Triangulation ...	(d) 18.7
		Dindori ...	8"	(Approximate area 320 square miles.)	Detail ...	50.2
		Chandor ...				
		Kalvan ...				
	Ahmednagar ...	Nasik ...	4"			
		Do. ...	8"	76.45	Do. ...	114.1
Sholapur ...	Karmala ...	Shevgaon ...	16"	54.74	Do. ...	122.9
		Nagar ...				
Southern do. ...	Kanara ...	Sirsi ...	4"	166 linear miles.	Traversing ...	10.9 per linear mile.
		Do. ...	"	425.65	Details ...	53.2
		Siddapur ...				
		Honavar ...				
	Kurmta ...					
	Kolaba ...	Mahad ...	Mahad ...	8"	103.70	Do. ...
Mangaon ...						

(a) Stations of observations.

(b) Linear miles.

(d) Per station of observations.

	Rs.
Northern Circle ... ..	12,355
Central do. ... ..	18,818
Southern do. ... ..	39,092
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>70,365</b>

The total cost of this Survey party, which amounted to Rs. 70,265, as against Rs. 76,107 in the previous year, was distributed among the three circles as shown in the margin. The decrease in the total cost was due to saving in the supervisory expenditure.

SIND.

During the year of report 4,000 acres of cultivable waste land were measured and broken up into 25 blocks of 160 acres each. Of these, 23 blocks were in Thar and Parkar and 2 were in Karachi.

The total cost of the Land Record office in Sind for the year 1899-1900, including the charges incurred in instruction and in testing tapidars' survey work, was Rs. 44,000.

Settlements.

PRESIDENCY PROPER.

General.

The following statement shows the settlements introduced during the financial year 1899-1900:—

District.	Name of Taluka.	Number of Villages.	District.	Name of Taluka.	Number of Villages.
Surat ...	Chikhli ... ..	40	Sholapur ... ..	Malsiras ... ..	Portions of Government lands in 2 Inam Villages.
	Shahada ... ..	150			
Khandesh ...	Taloda ... ..	81	Thana ... ..	Vida ... ..	137
	Nandurbar ... ..	15		Mahim ... ..	183
Nasik ...	Malegaon ... ..	143		Shahapur ... ..	255
	Baglan ... ..	139	<i>Inam Villages.</i>		
	Chandor ... ..	6	Surat ... ..	Chorasi ... ..	2
	Nandgaon ... ..	4	Nandgaon ... ..	1	
Ahmednagar ...	Yeola ... ..	8	Nasik ... ..	Niphad ... ..	4
	Kopergaon ... ..	3		Yeola ... ..	15
Poona ...	Purandhar ... ..	1	Satara ... ..	Javli ... ..	4
Dharrwar ...	Ehed ... ..	1			
		Dharrwar ... ..	3		

The above settlements having been introduced between 1st April and 31st July 1899, their financial effect was shown in the last year's report, except for the Government lands in the two Inam villages in Sholapur in which the rates were introduced after July 1899. The subjoined statement contains the results of the settlements introduced between 1st April and 31st July 1900, together with those introduced into Government lands in Sholapur mentioned above:—

District.	Name of Taluka.	Number of Villages.	Past Collections.	Full Assessment according to Revision.	Percentage Increase.
<i>Gujarat Survey.</i>			Rs.	Rs.	
Surat ...	Chorasi ... ..	7	43,315	42,340	-2.25
	Olpad ... ..	133	5,27,183	4,79,961	-8.95
<i>Deccan Survey.</i>					
Sholapur ...	Malsiras ... ..	*	177	157	-11.3
Satara ...	Karad ... ..	†	1,616	2,142	+32.5
Dharrwar ...	Navalgund ... ..	1	1,003	1,538	+58.3
<b>Total ...</b>		<b>141</b>	<b>5,73,294</b>	<b>5,20,208</b>	<b>-5.2</b>
<i>Add—ALIENATED VILLAGES AND NATIVE STATES.</i>					
<i>Alienated Villages.</i>					
Belgaum ...	Khanapur ... ..	6	907	1,088	+2.0
Satara ...	Javli ... ..	8	3,799	6,342	+67.0
<b>Total ...</b>		<b>14</b>	<b>4,706</b>	<b>7,430</b>	<b>+58.0</b>
<i>Native States.</i>					
Miraj Mala ...	Gudgeri ... ..	15	69,930	51,758	-26.0
<b>Grand Total ...</b>		<b>170</b>	<b>6,47,930</b>	<b>5,85,396</b>	<b>-9.6</b>

\* Government Land in two villages (Nevasa and Tandulwad).  
† Government Land in eight villages (Koregaon, Nandapur, Parla, Govra, Tembhe, Varunji, Valugaon and Kusur).

Revised rates were introduced during the year into the Olpád Táluka and 7 villages of the Chorási Táluka of the Surat Collectorate, of which the current lease expired during the year. The Olpád Táluka as at present constituted contains 135 Government villages, including 2 Bhágdári and 4 alienated villages. It is bounded by the river Kim on the north; by the Tápti on the south; by the territory of His Highness the Gáekwár on the east; and by the sea on the west. It has an area of 325 square miles. More than one-third of the area of the táluka is uncultivable waste. The population shows an increase of about 19·25 per cent. since the original settlement. The density of population on the culturable part alone is 326 to the square mile. Nearly  $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of the whole consists of black soil, more than  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of which is more or less impregnated with salt. The remaining  $\frac{1}{3}$ th is chiefly loose sandy soil along the sea coast. In many respects Olpád is unlike any other táluka in Surat. It more resembles the black soil of Broach, but cannot, like Broach, grow dry-crop rice with its cotton which is a proof of its inferiority in soil. The average rainfall is 38·42 inches. Cotton, wheat and jowári are the staple products, covering more than  $\frac{2}{3}$ th of the cultivated area, viz., 82·52 per cent.; bájri and rice take 5·21 and 3·47 per cent., respectively; the latter rarely followed by a second crop of vái or castor seed. Túr occupies 2·37 per cent. and is grown generally with jowár. There are no market towns in the táluka, Olpád being only an overgrown village. The B. R. & C. I. Railway passes through the táluka and has three stations located in the táluka. Cereals and cotton, especially the latter, are generally exported. In the matter of roads the táluka is well off, except in the south. Since the original settlement five new roads have been built, of which one road from Olpád to Rándér is metalled. The opening of the Tápti Bridge has also increased the trade facilities. Agricultural cattle show a decrease of 19 per cent., while milch cattle show an increase of 21 per cent. The number of wells has increased nearly 50 per cent. There are 101 cotton and 23 woollen looms in the táluka, but their annual outturn is small, being valued at Rs. 148 only. There are, besides, 8 steam ginning factories. The area of waste has steadily declined, and to recover the revenue it has rarely been necessary to resort to pressure of a serious form. The original measurement was found to be inaccurate in several respects and it was consequently necessary to revise it on the same lines as in Bárdoli. The classification was even more defective than in that táluka, and, moreover, there had been considerable changes in the character of the soil from natural causes (such as floods and inroads of the sea). In addition, therefore, to a re-classification on the same lines as in Bárdoli, 23 villages on the sea coast were wholly or partly re-examined. For purposes of the revision settlement the táluka was divided into 5 groups with maximum rates ranging from Rs. 4½ to Rs. 7 for soil and Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 for water and Rs. 11 and Rs. 12 for bháta lands. These rates resulted in a decrease of 8·95 per cent. in the present assessment of the táluka.

The settlement operations in the Deccan Survey comprised the submission of settlement proposals for 161 Government villages of the Pimpalner Táluka of the Khándesh District and for 18 isolated Government and 43 alienated villages. Revised rates were also introduced into 15 villages of the Gudgeri Táluka of the Miráj Mala Jághir, resulting in a decrease of 26 per cent. below the past revenue.

Deccan Settlement.

The settlement operations in the Konkan Survey consisted of the submission of proposals relating to the Phalni settlement of 11 tálukas of the Thána and Kolába Districts.

Konkan Settlement.

The settlements introduced during the financial year resulted in an annual increase of Rs. 2,63,128 or 23·1 per cent. in British villages and of Rs. 282 or 0·5 per cent. in alienated villages. The total approximate cost of the revision settlement up to 31st March 1900 was Rs. 76,55,094. This expenditure has resulted in an increase in the annual revenue demand of Rs. 46,67,040 or 30 per cent. over the former revenue, the result being equal to a return of 61·0 per cent. on the capital expended.

Financial Results.

#### SIND.

The sanction of Government to the proposals for the revised irrigation settlement of the tálukas of Mirpur Batoro, Sujáwal, Játi and Shahbandar did not arrive in time to admit of the new rates being introduced in them with effect from the revenue year 1899-1900. The introduction was therefore deferred till 1st August 1900.

During the year the settlement report of the Tatta Táluka was taken in hand and forwarded to the Collector for his opinion. The unfavourable nature of the season prevented the preparation of several proposals.

#### ALIENATION SETTLEMENTS.

In the Northern Division 85 new sanads were granted in Kaira, completing the alienation settlement of the district. In Thána 5 sanads were issued, leaving only 2 for disposal. In the Central Division considerable progress was made in the Sátára District, where 215 sanads were issued during the year, reducing the number of those under enquiry to 510. The only other district in which there were large arrears was Poona, where only 2 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of over 300. In Khándesh, Násik, Sholápur and Ahmednagar, 1, 30, 10 and 5 sanads, respectively, were issued. In the Southern Division the work has been completed in the Bijápur and Belgaum Districts, but in the latter the registers of inám lands under Section 53, Land Revenue Code, were being examined, and 62 sanads were issued to village servants, leaving a balance of 36 on hand. In Kolába 2 sanads were granted during the year. In Ratnágiri the preparation of sanads, inám and kowli registers remained to be done. In the Dhárwár District the issue of summary settlement sanads was nearly completed and 14 were issued during the year, leaving a balance of only 9.

### Collection of Land Revenue.

Information respecting the amount of land revenue collected in the Presidency during the year 1899-1900 will be found in Chapter V of this report. The following table, compiled from the Collectors' Administration Reports, exhibits the number of occupancies in each district and the number of distrains used for the collection of the year's revenue :—

Divisions.	Districts.	Number of Occupancies.		Number of Distrains.	
		1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Sind	Thar and Parkar ...	40,693	37,158	1	.....
	Shikarpur ...	60,919	57,985	3	1
	Hyderabad... ..	31,799	31,680	10	40
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	4,006	4,254	70	22
	Karachi ... ..	19,731	18,524	1	1
	Total ...	157,148	150,601	85	64
Northern Division	Broach ... ..	48,824	49,025	599	643
	Ahmedabad ... ..	61,234	59,628	243	167
	Panch Mahals ... ..	29,069	27,734	13	4
	Kaira ... ..	111,087	110,627	56	1,767
	Surat ... ..	77,555	77,790	61	49
	Thana ... ..	69,132	68,527	165	629
Total ...	396,851	393,331	1,156	3,259	
Central Division	Khândesh ... ..	141,414	141,490	193	2,099
	Násik ... ..	76,647	76,792	29	.....
	Sholapur ... ..	47,919	48,071	62	69
	Poona ... ..	70,755	71,014	46	58
	Sátara ... ..	80,948	72,957	16	2,460
	Ahmednagar ... ..	72,997	73,310	831	15
Total ...	490,680	483,584	1,176	4,701	
Southern Division	Belgaum ... ..	51,755	51,544	6	3
	Dhárwár ... ..	82,331	82,331	10	10
	Ratnágiri ... ..	139,724	137,981	261	636
	Kánara ... ..	35,788	36,096	42	87
	Kolaba ... ..	59,799	60,073	4	308
	Bijápur ... ..	82,169	81,715	416	463
Total ...	424,566	440,740	739	1,507	
Grand Total ...		1,487,245	1,377,206	3,156	9,531

From the above table it will be seen that there was on the whole a fall in the total number of occupancies extending to 12 districts out of 23. It was again marked in the Shikarpur District and also in Thar and Parkar, and Sátara. There were slight increases in 10 districts. Of a total increase in the number of distrains amounting to 6,375, the districts of Kaira, Khândesh and Sátara were together responsible for over 6,000. In each case the increase is attributed to a belief having gained ground that all compulsory measures for the collection of land revenue would be suspended whatever the financial position of the occupant might be, and to the necessity of dispelling this idea by distrains upon the property of persons of ascertained resources. These distrains resulted in almost all cases in recovery of the arrears before recourse was had to actual sale of the property.

### Waste Lands.

The following tables show the state and extension of cultivation in the years 1898-99 and 1899-1900 in all the districts of the Presidency :—

1898-99.

Districts.	Total culturable area.	Occupied.	Balance culturable waste.	Area newly taken up during the year.	Area relinquished during the year.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
<i>Northern Division.</i>					
Ahmedabad ... ..	1,528,029	1,406,366	119,864	16,441	10,044
Kaira ... ..	528,588	443,097	85,491	4,959	4,597
Panch Mahals ... ..	555,671	450,259	105,415	6,165	1,124
Broach... ..	490,480	468,969	30,491	179	974
Surat ... ..	717,528	658,041	59,486	1,202	300
Thana... ..	948,990	849,966	99,024	279	65
Total ...	4,776,286	4,276,715	499,571	29,225	17,104

Districts.	Total culturable area.	Occupied.	Balance culturable waste.	Area newly taken up during the year.	Area relinquished during the year.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
<i>Central Division.</i>					
Ahmednagar ... ..	2,604,228	2,559,028	45,200	402	758
Khândesh ... ..	3,717,819	2,893,667	824,152	2,847	2,477
Nâsik ... ..	2,194,388	2,011,338	183,050	3,424	2,232
Poona ... ..	1,915,649	1,889,043	26,606	404	12,702
Sâtara... ..	1,438,613	1,402,072	36,541	172	99
Sholâpur ... ..	2,097,651	2,085,637	12,014	122	203
Total ... ..	13,968,348	12,840,785	1,127,563	7,371	18,471
<i>Southern Division.</i>					
Belgaum ... ..	1,239,081	1,169,005	70,076	1,451	334
Bijâpur ... ..	2,199,849	2,138,148	61,200	506	286
Dharwâr ... ..	1,650,595	1,591,676	58,919	1,849	101
Kânara ... ..	386,793	333,115	53,679	1,640	824
... ..	724,540	691,849	32,692	254	12
Râjnâgiri ... ..	1,609,394	1,594,099	15,294	118	3
Total ... ..	7,800,752	7,517,892	291,860	5,818	1,660
<i>Sind Division.</i>					
Karâchi ... ..	2,129,480	944,610	1,184,870	11,030	55,584
Hyderabad ... ..	3,636,511	1,672,031	1,958,479	33,707	48,075
Shikârpur ... ..	2,774,169	1,860,475	1,413,694	26,556	72,486
Thar and Pârkar ... ..	2,965,517	1,783,817	1,181,700	23,362	30,315
Upper Sind Frontier ... ..	1,181,297	799,201	382,096	10,089	27,699
Total ... ..	12,680,974	6,560,134	6,120,839	109,744	234,159

## 1899-1900.

Districts.	Total culturable area.	Occupied.	Balance culturable waste.	Area newly taken up during the year.	Area relinquished during the year.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
<i>Northern Division.</i>					
Ahmedabad ... ..	1,529,478	1,400,450	129,028	1,623	9,680
Kaira ... ..	523,786	438,988	89,798	1,298	5,143
Panch Mahâls ... ..	554,447	450,825	103,622	1,634	988
Broach... ..	499,677	465,534	34,143	264	3,625
Surat ... ..	717,453	656,955	60,497	398	1,401
Thâns ... ..	971,930	857,070	114,861	34	105
Total ... ..	4,801,771	4,269,822	531,949	5,296	20,942
<i>Central Division.</i>					
Ahmednagar ... ..	2,603,969	2,557,537	46,432	656	156
Khândesh ... ..	3,657,198	2,893,514	763,684	5,526	1,709
Nâsik ... ..	2,190,132	2,041,588	148,544	5,199	1,863
Poona ... ..	1,923,362	1,914,028	9,334	12,113	425
Sâtara... ..	1,438,509	1,401,476	37,033	42	464
Sholâpur ... ..	2,101,089	2,085,851	15,238	274	Nil.
Total ... ..	13,914,249	12,893,994	1,020,255	23,810	4,617
<i>Southern Division.</i>					
Belgaum ... ..	1,239,761	1,169,933	69,828	910	670
Bijapur ... ..	2,199,252	2,137,447	61,806	879	141
Dharwâr ... ..	1,650,508	1,592,542	57,966	1,378	345
Kânara ... ..	387,153	333,964	53,189	1,824	628
Kolâba ... ..	728,371	691,900	36,471	246	6
Râjnâgiri ... ..	1,609,222	1,594,166	15,056	49	2
Total ... ..	7,814,267	7,519,952	294,315	5,286	1,792
<i>Sind Division.</i>					
Karâchi ... ..	2,127,163	925,492	1,201,671	14,896	14,788
Hyderabad ... ..	3,691,797	1,632,139	2,059,658	42,765	58,181
Shikârpur ... ..	2,824,585	1,375,431	1,449,154	29,321	7,598
Thar and Pârkar ... ..	2,971,899	1,698,185	1,273,714	25,423	110,934
Upper Sind Frontier ... ..	1,180,758	805,674	375,079	14,867	2,572
Total ... ..	12,796,697	6,436,921	6,358,776	127,262	194,073

From the above figures it will be seen that in the Northern Division the area of land newly taken up for cultivation decreased considerably and was less than the area relinquished in all districts except the Panch Mahals. The increase in the area relinquished occurred principally in Broach and Surat. The figures for the Southern Division do not differ largely from those of the previous year. Dhárwár and Kánara again showed the greatest areas of land taken up for cultivation. It should be noted that as regards Sind the areas shown above as newly taken up and relinquished during the year include areas temporarily occupied and afterwards thrown up which aggregated 68,412 acres and 116,740 acres, respectively.

### Government Estates.

There is nothing to record under this head.

### Wards' and Other Estates under the Management of Government.

In the Northern Division most of the estates of the above description were under the management of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, Gujarát. These, as also the encumbered estates in Sind, are separately dealt with below. The remaining estates, which were under the management of the Collectors of the respective districts, were 14 in Broach, 7 in Sátára, 5 in Surat, 3 in the Panch Mahals, 2 each in Kaira, Dhárwár and Kolába, and 1 each in Sholápur, Belgaum and Kánara. During the year 5 estates in Sátára, 2 in Broach and 1 each in Násik and Surat were released from management.

#### ESTATES IN CHARGE OF THE TÁLUKDÁRI SETTLEMENT OFFICER.

Famine.

During the revenue year 1899-1900 little or no revenue was realized in the estates under management on account of the famine, and much of the statistical information usually supplied is awaiting adjustment. The Tálukdárs of Gujarát were among the worst affected and would have fared very badly but for the timely and liberal help given by Government. In the Ahmedabad District alone Rs. 3,54,480 of Government dues for 1899-1900 were suspended while liberal suspensions were also granted in the Kaira and Broach districts. Rs. 70,000 in all were sanctioned for the management and maintenance expenses of Tálukdárs. The Thákor of Sánand was given a loan of Rs. 10,000 under the Land Improvement Act. In the Ahmedabad District Rs. 96,824 were paid as takávi to the tenants up to 31st March 1900, and the subsequent allotments and expenditure for that purpose amounted to Rs. 2,82,500 in addition to Rs. 30,000 for maintenance. Besides, Rs. 1,53,086 were placed at the disposal of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer out of the Famine Relief Fund. In Broach Rs. 15,000 were distributed as takávi among the tenants, and in Kaira Rs. 30,000 were advanced for a similar purpose. In Kaira, in addition to the above, Rs. 1,000 was advanced to the Thákor of Kherda and an allotment of Rs. 30,000 was sanctioned for loans to the Tálukdárs. In all 2,500 bullocks were purchased and distributed among the tenants which will bring nearly 30,000 acres under the plough.

Encumbered Estates:  
Ahmedabad.

The number of estates under management under Act VI of 1862 was 36. There was besides one estate which remained under management owing to debts due to Government although released from management under the Act. On account of the famine nothing was paid during the year in reduction of the Government advance, the balance of which at the end of the year was Rs. 1,34,885.

Kaira.

In Kaira there were 20 estates under management. No payments were made to Government and the balance of the Government advance remained at Rs. 79,812.

Broach.

Of the two estates under management in Broach the balance of debt remained at Rs. 11,569.

Minors' estates

There were 49 minors holding 37 estates under the charge of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, of whom 41 were in Ahmedabad, 2 in Broach and 6 in Kaira. Twenty-two of the minors' estates are in debt. Little or no revenue was realized during the year, which closed with a total cash balance of Rs. 42,169.

Estates under Section  
320 of the Civil  
Procedure Code.

The number of estates under management under Section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code at the beginning of the year was 282, to which 27 new estates were added while four were released from management. There were also six estates under attachment under Section 504 of the Civil Procedure Code. Nothing was paid to creditors, and the total amount of decretal debts was Rs. 5,58,049.

Miscellaneous.

A large number of estates came under management under Act VI of 1888 owing to the famine, as the Tálukdárs availed themselves largely of the benefit of Section 28 in order to receive takávi. Of these estates 103 are in Ahmedabad, 51 in Kaira and 13 in Broach.

Decrees.

The total number of decrees for execution during the year was 740, of which 90 were newly received. Of the whole number 599 were kept over for departmental management of the estates, 131 kept over for enquiry and ten returned to the Civil Courts. No amount was remitted to the Civil Courts and no estate was sold in execution of decrees against specific property.

The working of the Gujarat Talukdars' Act VI of 1888 continued to be satisfactory. Section 28 was most effective in enabling Talukdars to receive takavi by placing their estates under management. There were 17 applications to borrow money, and permission under Section 31 was given to the extent of Rs. 1,10,660. Of the 13 partition cases pending during the year 2 were disposed of, the others being kept-over owing to the absence of the parties on account of the famine. The Moti Bom and Cambay and the Manipur Palodiya boundary disputes were decided during the year.

## ENCUMBERED ESTATES, SIND.

There were two estates under the management of the Collector of Karachi during the year, one of which was taken up in April last. The aggregate receipts amounted to Rs. 46,410 and the balance of the previous year was Rs. 2,900. A sum of Rs. 45,483 was spent and a balance of Rs. 3,827 was in hand at the close of the year. There were no estates under the management of the other District Officers.

Karachi.

The number of estates admitted under Act XX of 1896 during the year was 55. This added to the number at the close of the previous year, makes a total of 536 under protection. Of these, 36 were relinquished, leaving 500 at the close of the year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 11,86,877; Rs. 10,59,615 was spent as under, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,27,262 at the close of the year.

Act XX of 1896.

	Rs.
Amount paid in liquidation of loans ... ..	71,957
Do. do. private debts ... ..	2,10,563
Management expenses for 1898-99 paid in 1899-1900 ... ..	68,777
Maintenance ... ..	1,24,364
Government revenue ... ..	4,39,881
Takavi ... ..	48,917
Canal clearance ... ..	21,776
Cultivation expenses ... ..	6,974
Other items ... ..	66,406
Total ... ..	<u>10,59,615</u>

The amount due to Government at the close of the year was Rs. 73,108, and Rs. 80,700 were due on account of private loans.

## CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

### Course of Legislation.

Acts passed.

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

- (1) Act No. I of 1899 (an Act further to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879).
- (2) Act No. II of 1899 (an Act to make better provision in the City of Bombay and elsewhere for preventing the adulteration of ghee and other articles of human food).
- (3) Act No. III of 1899 (an Act to provide for the grant of special occupancies in certain Government lands in Sind).

The reasons for introducing and passing Act No. I of 1899 were set forth at pages 47 and 48 of the Bombay General Administration Report for 1897-98.

The reasons for introducing and passing Act No. II of 1899 were set forth at pages 50 and 51 of the Bombay General Administration Report for 1898-99.

The reasons for introducing and passing Act No. III of 1899 were described as follows:—

To enable Government to grant in the waste lands which will be brought under irrigation by the Jámráo Canal occupancies under special conditions, so as to facilitate the work of colonisation, and enable Government to require from the settlers agreements that will ensure the proper distribution of the water, and bind them to conform to the regulations of the colony.

Bills.

The Bills still pending at the close of the year were—

- (1) Bill No. IV of 1898 (a Bill to amend the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880).
- (2) Bill No. II of 1899 (a Bill for the better management of Municipal affairs in Mofussil Towns and Cities).
- (3) Bill No. I of 1900 (a Bill to amend the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869).
- (4) Bill No. II of 1900 (a Bill to amend the Bombay City Land Revenue Act, 1876).
- (5) Bill No. III of 1900 (a Bill to amend the Karáchi Port Trust Act, 1886).

The reasons for introducing Bill No. IV of 1898 were set forth at pages 51 and 52 of the Bombay General Administration Report for 1898-99.

The reasons for introducing Bill No. II of 1899 were as follows:—

To enlarge the power of Municipalities under proper safeguards and at the same time to consolidate the existing law now contained in the two Acts VI of 1873 and II of 1884.

The principal changes proposed are:—

(a) The revival of the distinction between town and city Municipalities and in the case of the latter to empower the Governor in Council to call upon the Municipality to appoint a Chief Executive Officer (and if necessary a Health Officer and an Engineer) upon sufficient pay, who shall not be removeable without the sanction of Government.

(b) Additional powers of recovery from defaulting tax-payers, and of control over the construction of new buildings have been provided.

(c) The legalisation of the levy of rates in places not suitable for Municipal institutions the proceeds of which will be devoted to the same objects as those for which Municipal taxation is raised.

The reasons for introducing Bill No. I of 1900 were as follows:—

(a) To empower District Judges to refer applications and references under special Acts to Assistant Judges for disposal.

(b) To empower the Governor in Council to close temporarily any Subordinate Court or to order the Judge thereof to hold his Court at a place outside the local limits of his jurisdiction.

(c) To enlarge the powers of a Joint Subordinate Judge in the disposal of "civil business" generally.

(d) To empower Government to confer appellate powers on Judges of Small Cause Courts established under Act IX of 1887.

(e) To raise the pecuniary limits of the Small Cause Court jurisdiction with which Subordinate Judges may be invested from Rs. 500 and Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 200, respectively, according as they are Subordinate Judges of the First or Second Class.



(f) To enable Government to transfer Shirastedárs or other ministerial officers of a Court from one district to another, and to vest the power of appointment of Clerk of the Court in the District Judge.

(g) To legalise and extend a system of licensed petition-writers.

The reasons for introducing Bill No. II of 1900 were as follows :—

(a) To make a small fee chargeable on all notices issued to revenue defaulters with the object of rendering the notices more effective and reducing their number.

(b) To enable the Collector to recover expenses incurred in removing encroachments on Government land from the encroaching parties.

(c) To require submission of accurate plans with notices to the Collector of transfer of title to land subject to payment of revenue to Government.

The reasons for introducing Bill No. III of 1900 were :—

(a) To improve the efficiency of the Board by increasing the number of trustees from 9 to 11; by extending the powers of appointment of "acting trustees," and by removing some of the present disqualifications for the office of trustee.

(b) To enable the Board to grant pensions, gratuities or compassionate allowances to such of its servants as may be injured or to the surviving relatives of such as may be killed in the execution of their duty.

(c) To define the relative positions of the Board and the Karáchi Municipality in regard to taxes payable by the former and to empower the Commissioner in Sind to decide disputes.

(d) To extend the powers of the Board beyond the limit of three miles from the Port.

(e) To raise the maximum charge leviable by the Board on vessels which unnecessarily lie along the wharves to the prejudice of traffic from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500 per diem.

(f) To authorize Government to require the Board to contribute towards the maintenance of police and medical establishments.

(g) To extend the powers of investment of funds held by the Board.

### Police.

#### MOFUSSIL POLICE.

The total strength of the police force stationed in the Bombay Presidency, excluding the Province of Sind, was 15,604 as against 15,579 in the previous year, the increase being chiefly due to an addition to the police force of the Ahmedabad District. The above force was maintained at a cost of Rs. 28,68,914 as against Rs. 28,48,034 in the previous year; this gives an increase of Rs. 20,880. In addition to this force, extra police were employed for plague and famine duty, the number of which varied between 303 and 1,281. The force was distributed as follows :—

Engaged in prevention and detection of crime	...	...	...	2,829
Jail guards	...	...	...	201
Treasury and miscellaneous guards	...	...	...	2,898
Town duties	...	...	...	340
Cantonment duties	...	...	...	191
Employed in Courts	...	...	...	185
Reserve	...	...	...	1,913
Inspector-General of Police, Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police, including Police Probationers	...	...	...	29
Total				15,536

Note.—The discrepancy of 19 is due to the Superintendents' office establishments in the Southern Division not being included.

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

District.	Sanctioned strength.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Proportion of Police engaged on prevention and detection of crime.		District.	Sanctioned strength.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Proportion of Police engaged on prevention and detection of crime.	
				Area.	Population.					Area.	Population.
<i>Northern Division.</i>				<i>Southern Division.</i>							
Ahmedabad	1,232	3,940	921,712	4.28	999.68	Belgaum	714	4,657	1,013,261	18.4	4,004.9
Brosch	406	1,463	841,490	4.76	1,115.34	Bijápur	698	5,695	796,339	13.3	1,800.6
Kaira	723	1,600	871,589	3.53	1,907.19	Dbárwár	875	4,535	1,051,314	8.40	1,968.7
Panch Maháls	691	1,598	813,417	3.47	685.81	Kánara	705	3,910	446,351	9.7	1,115.9
Surat	901	1,682	646,989	2.68	1,039.78	Kolába	553	2,137	594,873	6.43	1,791.
Thana	850	3,935	619,580	6.32	1,317.65	Ratnágiri	773	3,022	1,106,926	11.2	3,169.
<i>Central Division.</i>											
Ahmednagar	799	6,645	888,755	12.19	1,630.74						
Khándesh	1,755	10,907	1,480,851	9.33	1,250.72						
Násik	853	5,940	848,582	11.51	1,634.7						
Poona	1,149	5,369.4	1,067,806	6.30	1,254.7						
Sátara	1,023	4,998	1,245,989	8.01	1,971.04						
Sholápur	630	4,542	750,699	10.29	1,702.						
Total							15,413	77,453.4	15,163,506	7.98	1,542.73

Maráthas and Mahomedans continue to form a large proportion of the force, while there is a slight increase of Brahmíns among the men.

Education.

Education shows an improvement, there being during the year 2,406 educated officers and 5,806 educated men in the force as compared with 2,330 and 5,314, respectively, in the previous year. The percentage of education among officers was 71.52 and among men 46.64 as against 71.05 and 44.29, respectively, in the previous year. The percentage of education among officers and men together was 52.03 as against 50.15 in the previous year. Taking the percentage in regard to districts, the highest, *viz.*, 86.85, was obtained in the Ahmednagar District among officers and 61.71 in the Ratnágiri District among men, and the lowest, *viz.*, 47, in the Panch Maháls District among officers and 30 among men.

Drill and Ball Practice.

267 men qualified as marksmen in the year 1899 as compared with 273 in the previous year. Except Panch Maháls, which was exempted, all districts competed. Among the foot police competition was held with breach-loading smooth-bore carbines. The first two prizes were won by the Khándesh Police. Among the mounted police two competitions were held—one with breach-loading carbines and the other with revolvers. In the former Násik and in the latter Ahmedabad carried off the first prize.

Punishments.

The total number of punishments inflicted during the year under report was 2,370 as against 2,418 in the previous year, while the average number of punishments for the three years preceding the year under report is 2,379 as compared with 2,285, the average of three years preceding 1898. The number of judicial punishments was 107 as against 143 in 1898. Other departmental punishments, including dismissals, numbered 2,263 as against 2,275 in the previous year. The percentage of punishments to total strength was 15.25 as against 15.72 in the preceding year.

Rewards.

The number of rewards by promotion has decreased from 180 to 144 in the year under report. The number of money rewards, including good service tickets, was 3,581 as compared with 3,719 in the preceding year. Good conduct tickets numbered 2,813 as against 2,845 in the previous year. Of this number 293 were granted by Magistrates and 2,520 by the District Superintendents of Police. The district police obtained 314 rewards as against 273 in the previous year, in cases under Salt, Opium, Customs and A'bkári Acts.

Cognizable Crime.

The following table gives the comparative amount of real cognizable crime in the years 1897, 1898 and 1899 for each division and for the Presidency as a whole:—

Offences.	Northern Division.			Central Division.			Southern Division.			Total.		
	1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Indian Penal Code ... ..	3,882	3,751	4,466	7,504	7,826	8,830	3,728	3,783	4,174	15,114	15,300	17,470
Class VI ... ..	1,665	2,438	3,131	1,039	2,857	3,156	930	1,454	1,784	3,634	6,744	8,071
Total ... ..	5,547	6,189	7,597	8,543	10,683	11,986	4,658	5,237	5,958	18,748	22,104	25,541

Note.—Figures for 1897 are taken from the Supplementary Statement No. 1 and those for 1898 and 1899 from Statement A, Parts I and III.

Murders, including attempts at murder and culpable homicides, increased from 394 to 442, and dacoities from 617 to 1,135 in the year 1899. Robberies increased from 542 to 606, cases of house-breaking with intent to commit thefts from 2,949 to 3,612, thefts from 6,104 to 6,621 and cases of receiving stolen property from 481 to 510.

Success of the Police in dealing with offences.

The number of cases for disposal by the police, including offences under the Indian Penal Code and Class VI and cases pending from the previous year, was 27,939 as compared with 24,623 in the year 1898, the number of cases under the Indian Penal Code being 22,283 as compared with 20,104 in the year 1898. 8,589 cases were classed as excluded, 4,206 were classed as undetected; 14,379 cases were brought to trial during the year under report and 774 cases were pending before Courts at the beginning of the year. Of the total number of 15,153 cases for trial, 11,151 cases ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 81.16 as compared with 77.31 in the year before. Under the Indian Penal Code 8,130 cases were excluded and 4,171 cases were classed as undetected. 9,038 cases were brought to trial and 548 cases were pending before Courts at the beginning of the year. Of the total number of 9,586 cases for trial, 6,479 cases ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 76.61 as compared with 73.64 in the year before. The corresponding percentage under class VI was 88.45 in 1899 as compared with 84.10 in 1898. The total number of persons arrested by the police during the year was 28,242 as against 22,327 in the year 1898. This number comprises 27,647 persons arrested by the police *suo motu* and 595 under Magistrates' orders as compared with 21,681 and 646, respectively, in the preceding year. 617 persons were released after arrest, giving a percentage of 2.2 as compared with 2.3 in the previous year. 1,159 persons appeared under orders of Magistrates. Including this number and the number of persons pending from the previous year, the total number of persons for disposal was 31,509 as against 25,330 in the year before. Of this number, 27,195 were tried, of which 18,482 were convicted and 8,043 discharged or acquitted. The percentage of persons convicted to tried was 69.66 as against 66 in the previous year. Of the total number of 8,599 excluded cases, 7,561 were adjudged as false owing to mistake of fact or law and 561 as maliciously false.

Stolen property.

The total amount of the property stolen in cognizable cases during the year was Re. 12,17,094 as compared with Re. 12,14,661; of this amount, Re. 4,98,452 was recovered as

against Rs. 5,80,718, giving a percentage of 40 as compared with 47 in the previous year. Property was stolen in 10,805 cases and recovered in 7,848 cases, giving a percentage of 72.63 as against 72.82 in the previous year. Rs. 12,670 worth of property was stolen in non-cognizable cases and Rs. 5,523 recovered.

The number of non-cognizable offences has still further increased from 179,696 to 187,255 in the year under report. The increase has taken place chiefly in the Southern Division, while the Northern Division shows a decrease from 90,665 to 81,996. In 589 cases the police were employed in making enquiries as against 837 in the previous year. 302,255 persons appeared before Courts as against 282,497 in the previous year. Of these, 43,849 were discharged without trial, 31,880 discharged or acquitted after trial and 52,818 convicted. The corresponding figures for 1898 were 27,722, 26,599 and 45,706, respectively. The percentage of convictions to persons appearing before Courts was 17.47 as against 16.17 in the preceding year. The highest percentage is in the Northern Division, *viz.*, 18.49, as against 13.44 in the previous year. The Central Division shows a percentage of 17.03 and the Southern Division 14.34 as against 19.77 and 20.89, respectively, in the preceding year.

Non-cognizable  
Crime.

## SIND POLICE.

The total strength of the police force in the Province of Sind at the end of the year 1899 was 4,194 or one more than it was at the end of 1898, the total cost of maintenance being Rs. 9,72,819 as against Rs. 9,83,043 in the preceding year.

Strength and Cost.

The distribution of the police force was as follows:—

Distribution.

General duties	...	...	...	...	2,108
Jail guards	...	...	...	...	38
Reserve	...	...	...	...	435
Escorts and treasury guards	...	...	...	...	734
Town, municipal and harbour duties	...	...	...	...	802
Cantonments	...	...	...	...	38
Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents	...	...	...	...	9
					4,194

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

District.	Sanctioned strength.	Police engaged in prevention and detection of crime.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Proportion of Police engaged in prevention and detection of crime	
					To Area.	To Population.
Karachi	1,309	979	14,272	571,951	14.58	584.22
Hyderabad	1,061	669	8,230	876,535	12.38	1,310.22
Shikarpur	1,000	654	8,075	908,426	12.35	1,389.03
Thar and Parkar	518	400	13,439	340,324	33.60	850.81
Upper Sind Frontier	256	208	2,626	174,548	12.62	839.17
Total	4,147	2,910	46,692	2,871,784	16.05	986.87

Of the 787 officers and 3,360 men, 508 officers and 655 men were able to read and write or 64.55 and 19.50 per cent., respectively. Taking officers and men together the percentage of educated men was 28.04 as against 27.01 in the preceding year. Upper Sind Frontier still shows the highest percentage, 37.90.

Education.

All the districts entered for the shooting competition, the Hyderabad foot police carrying off four out of five prizes and Shikarpur taking the fifth. Of the prizes for mounted police the first went to Shikarpur and the other two to Karachi. 359 men qualified as marksmen as against 292 in 1898. Of these 147 came from Shikarpur.

Drill and Ball  
Practice.

743 officers and men were punished as compared with 886 in the preceding year or 17.95 against 21.17 per cent. The decrease occurred chiefly in the districts of Hyderabad, Shikarpur and Thar and Parkar.

Punishments.

Of the force 19 or 5 per cent. were rewarded with promotion and 428 or 10.34 per cent. with money, &c., against 32 and 465 in the preceding year.

Rewards.

The following table shows the comparative amount of real cognizable crime in 1897, 1898 and 1899:—

Cognizable Crime  
dealt with by the  
police.

	1897.	1898.	1899.
Indian Penal Code	4,433	4,393	4,550
Cases VI	1,101	876	1,038
Total	5,534	5,269	5,588

The number of murders increased from 97 to 99 and dacoities from 14 to 27. Robberies also increased from 59 to 66, cases of house-breaking from 1,069 to 1,210 and thefts from 2,135 to 2,510. Attempts at murder and culpable homicide on the other hand declined from 39 to 28 and cases of receiving stolen property from 220 to 211. 8,837 cases were reported to or taken up by the police during the year, which, added to 1,074 pending cases, aggregated 9,911 cases for disposal. Of these 2,884 were excluded, 1,425 were disposed of without being brought to trial, 4,317 were decided by trial, of which 3,906 ended in conviction, 19 cases terminated in death, lunacy or escape of accused persons, and 1,266 were pending at the close of the year. There were 724 persons in custody or on bail at the beginning of the year. The number arrested during the year was 7,991. Of the total number including 100 persons sent for by Magistrates, i.e., 8,815 in all, 5 died before being sent up for trial, 85 were released before trial, 7,841 were tried, of whom 5,273 were convicted, 2,192 were discharged or acquitted, 13 died or escaped or were adjudged lunatic, 363 were concerned in cases compounded, &c., and 384 were pending at the close of the year.

Stolen property.

The amount of property stolen during the year was Rs. 3,17,523 as against Rs. 2,82,277 in the year 1898, of which Rs. 1,17,714, or 37 per cent., were recovered as against 41.86 per cent. in the preceding year. There were Rs. 82,347 worth of property to be recovered in pending cases of 1898, out of which Rs. 17,237 or 21 per cent. were recovered. The amount of property in pending cases at the end of the year was Rs. 1,58,979, against Rs. 1,21,232 stated in last year's report; nearly half of this belonged to the Hyderabad District.

Non-cognizable Crime.

The following table shows the details of non-cognizable crime :—

Total number of cases.		Number of cases in which Police were employed.		Percentage of cases.		Persons.									
						Number of persons appearing before Courts.		Discharged after appearance without trial.		Convicted.		Acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of persons convicted to those appearing before the Courts.	
1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8	
1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
13,631	13,443	139	125	1.03	.93	25,693	24,064	786	3,771	4,755	5,515	5,760	5,742	18.67	23.34

The table shows a fall of 188 in the number of cases and of 1,009 in the number of persons dealt with during the year, as compared with the preceding year. Of the total number of persons shown in column 4, 9,763 were concerned in cases compounded, withdrawn, &c., 29 escaped, 1 died and 1 was transferred.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

Strength and Cost.

The strength of the ordinary police, including the Dockyard and Harbour Police, was 232 officers and 1,874 men, total 2,106, being a decrease of 2 officers and 10 men as compared with the preceding year. The proportion of the police actually employed in the prevention and detection of crime remained at 1 for every 389 of the population. A special force of 30 armed men was sanctioned towards the close of the year to escort treasure required up-country on account of famine. The total cost of the ordinary police was Rs. 7,58,977 as against Rs. 7,57,909.

Conduct.

Five officers and 752 men were punished departmentally and 7 men judicially, while 1 officer and 27 men were dismissed. Ninety officers and men received promotion for meritorious services and 89 received good conduct stripes and money rewards. The large increase in punishments is attributable rather to more detailed supervision than to a lower standard of efficiency.

Crime.

The following table compares the number of cases and persons dealt with in the years 1898 and 1899 :—

	Cases.		Persons.	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
Cognizable cases ...	26,693	34,669	31,655	40,034
Non-cognizable cases ...	8,002	8,418	10,039	10,260
Total ...	34,685	43,087	41,694	50,294

The large increase in cases is due almost entirely to the increase of 9,733 cases under the Land Conveyance and Police Acts, which included an increase of about 8,000 cases of street

obstruction. This result is directly owing to the increased activity of the police in dealing with street offences and is no indication of a general increase in crime. Offences under classes I to V increased only slightly from 4,077 to 4,313. The aggregate value of stolen property was Rs. 3,59,189, of which Rs. 1,40,232 was recovered, equivalent to a percentage of 39.04 as against 35.29 in 1898. The number of cases under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act was 2,517, to which must be added 842 cases of ill-treatment of animals brought under the Police Act, or a total of 3,359 against 1,562 in the previous year. Of the 34,669 cognizable cases 30,732 were taken up by the police, 3,937 by Magistrates. Of the former 30,690 were real cases and 28,495 ended in convictions, giving a percentage of 92.63. The average percentage of convictions for the last 3 years is 90.61. Of the 3,937 cases dealt with by Magistrates 3,554 were convicted, giving a percentage of 90.27 as against 81.58 in the previous year. The police arrested 36,065 persons, of whom 34,108 or 94.57 per cent. were convicted.

As for the 8,418 non-cognizable cases, 2,149 of them were under the Indian Penal Code and the remaining 6,269 under special and local laws. Of the whole number, 5,298 were dismissed without trial, a large proportion of them being municipal cases, and 2,243 ended in conviction. While 10,260 persons in all appeared before the Courts in connexion with these cases only 2,544 or 24.79 per cent. were convicted. Non-cognizable Cases.

The number of inquests held by the Coroner was 562 against 539 in 1898. In 96 cases, the deaths were attributed to suicide and in 320 to accidental causes. In 42 cases a verdict of "found dead" was returned against 31 in the previous year. Street accidents accounted for 514 persons injured and 28 deaths as compared with 517 and 21, respectively. Inquests.

The number of fire-arms imported during the year rose from 1,240 to 1,468, an increase of 228; the exports rising from 157 to 328 in the same period. The Commissioner of Police issued 6,928 licenses and permits, of which 237 were under the Explosives Act. Trade in Arms and Ammunition.

Owing to the prevalence of plague pilgrims were not allowed to embark at Bombay for the Hedjaz during the year; 842 pilgrims, however, returned *via* Bombay, and arrangements were made by the police to send them to their homes. The police further dealt with 173 Transvaal refugees, 3,754 Káthiáwári mendicants and 5 Arabs deported under the orders of Government. During the year of report 108 fires occurred in Bombay, causing a loss of Rs. 5,09,604 as against 119 fires and a loss of Rs. 35,34,968 in the previous year. Pilgrims.

**RAILWAY POLICE.**

The strength and cost of the three railway forces during the year 1899 was as follows:— Strength and Cost.

Name of the Railway Line.	Officers.	Men.	Total number of Officers and men.	Cost.
				Rs.
G. I. P. Railway ... ..	103	512	615	1,45,206
Southern Mahrátta Railway ... ..	52	296	348	63,738
B. B. & C. I. and Rájputána-Málwa Railways ...	208	1,067	1,275	2,38,508

There has been no alteration in the sanctioned strength of the G. I. P. and Southern Mahrátta Railways, but there has been an increase of 50 officers and men during the year in the strength of the B. B. & C. I. and Rájputána-Málwa Railways Police, which is accounted for by 47 officers and men being sanctioned for the Tápti Valley Railway and three additional men for the B. B. & C. I. Railway sections.

The total number of punishments on the G. I. P. Railway increased from 137 to 169 and on the B. B. & C. I. and Rájputána-Málwa Railways from 164 to 225. On the Southern Mahrátta Railway there was a decrease of 29 punishments. The percentage of punishments to total police force stands at 27 on the G. I. P. Railway, 15 on the Southern Mahrátta Railway and 17 on the B. B. & C. I. and Rájputána-Málwa Railways as against 22, 25 and 13 in the previous year. There is a slight falling off on the G. I. P. Railway in the percentage of education, while on the Southern Mahrátta Railway the percentage of education has remained stationary at 57.92. On the B. B. & C. I. and Rájputána-Málwa Railways it has improved from 54.13 to 58.61 during the year under report. Conduct and Education.

There is a decrease in total crime on the G. I. P. Railway from 940 to 862, while the Southern Mahrátta Railway and B. B. & C. I. and Rájputána-Málwa Railways show an increase from 166 and 1,174 to 187 and 1,621, respectively. Taking cognizable crime separately, there is an increase on the three Railways, the largest increase of 429 offences being noticeable on the B. B. & C. I. and Rájputána-Málwa Railways. The number of cognizable offences which occurred on the B. B. & C. I. and Rájputána-Málwa Railways was 1,454, on the G. I. P. Railway 731 and on the Southern Mahrátta Railway 165 as against 1,025, 553 and 155, respectively, in the previous year. Referring to non-cognizable crime, there was a decrease of 256 cases on the G. I. P. Railway which is chiefly noticeable on the portion of the line passing through the Town and Island of Bombay; the other two railways show a small increase. The increase in cognizable crime is chiefly attributable to famine. Crime.

Success of the  
Police in dealing  
with offences.

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

Names of the Railway Lines.	Of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.		Of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.		Of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.		Of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.		Of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
G. I. P. Railway ... ..	54	53	85	91	4.05	3.25	69	78	71	86
Southern Mahratta Railway ... ..	50	44	81	80	1.6	3.00	83	69	74	78
B. B. & C. I. and Rájputána-Málwa Railways ... ..	42	44	84	86	2.32	2.40	76	73	79	81

Police Cognizable  
Crime.

The total number of police cognizable cases reported on the G. I. P. Railway under "all classes" during the year was 710 as against 526 in the previous year, the increase being chiefly due to famine which was severely felt on parts of the line, especially in Poona, Sholápur, Nándgaon and Bhusával Districts. The number of cases reported under Indian Penal Code alone was 458 as against 365 in 1898. On the Southern Mahratta Railway crime has remained almost stationary, the number of cases being 158 under "all classes" and 111 under Indian Penal Code as against 155 and 106, respectively, in the previous year. On the B. B. & C. I. and Rájputána-Málwa Railways total crime under "all classes" increased from 996 cases in 1898 to 1,447 in the year under report, the number under Indian Penal Code being 1,144 in 1899 as against 829 in the year 1898. The increase is entirely due to famine. The percentage results obtained by the police on the railways in dealing with cases are on the whole satisfactory. Dealing with the results of each railway separately, the Southern Mahratta Railway has obtained the highest percentage, viz., 61 in real cognizable cases under Indian Penal Code ending in conviction to true cases disposed of; while in cases decided by trial, the highest percentage is obtained on the G. I. P. Railway, viz., 87. The percentages under these two heads show a small improvement on the B. B. & C. I. and Rájputána-Málwa Railways. Under class VI, the G. I. P. Railway shows the best percentage, viz., 94. Those of the Southern Mahratta Railway, viz., 86 and 88, though satisfactory, are somewhat lower than those of the previous year. Under "all classes," the percentage of real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of is 70 on the Southern Mahratta Railway as compared with 66 on the G. I. P. Railway and 51 on the B. B. & C. I. and Rájputána-Málwa Railways. In cases ending in conviction to cases decided by trial, the G. I. P. Railway has the highest percentage, viz., 91, as against 86 on the B. B. & C. I. and Rájputána-Málwa Railways and 80 on the Southern Mahratta Railway. As regards persons, 676 were arrested on the G. I. P. Railway, 133 on the Southern Mahratta Railway and 1,124 on the B. B. & C. I. and Rájputána-Málwa Railways as against 518, 119 and 689, respectively, in the preceding year. The percentage of persons convicted to persons for disposal under Indian Penal Code is 68 on the G. I. P. Railway and B. B. & C. I. and Rájputána-Málwa Railways. Under class VI, the Southern Mahratta Railway has the highest percentage, viz., 89, as compared with 88 on the G. I. P. and 82 on the B. B. & C. I. and Rájputána-Málwa Railways. On the other hand under "all classes," the highest percentage, viz. 76, is obtained on the G. I. P. Railway as against 72 on the B. B. & C. I. and Rájputána-Málwa Railways and 64 on the Southern Mahratta Railway. In persons convicted to persons disposed of by trial, the G. I. P. Railway shows the best percentages and which are considerable improvement over those of the previous year. The percentages obtained under this head on the other two railways also show an improvement as compared with the percentages of the preceding year. In the matter of property stolen and recovered, the B. B. & C. I. and Rájputána-Málwa Railways show the highest amount of property stolen, viz., Rs. 43,759 as against Rs. 28,238 in the previous year; the amount on the G. I. P. Railway being Rs. 9,098 and on the Southern Mahratta Rs. 6,349 as against Rs. 12,287 and Rs. 4,414 in the year 1898. The percentage of recoveries was 36 on the G. I. P. Railway, 32 on the Southern Mahratta Railway and 38 on the B. B. & C. I. and Rájputána-Málwa Railways, as against 28, 46 and 42, respectively in the previous year.

Non-cognizable  
Crime.

The total number of non-cognizable cases reported during the year on the G. I. P. Railway was 131, 22 on the Southern Mahratta Railway and 167 on the B. B. & C. I. and Rájputána-Málwa Railways as against 387, 11 and 149, respectively, in the previous year. Of these only 11 cases on the B. B. & C. I. and Rájputána-Málwa Railways were referred to the police for investigation.

#### ADEN POLICE.

Strength and Cost.

The strength and distribution of the Land Police remained unchanged, viz., 196 foot and 15 mounted police. The cost of maintenance fell from Rs. 64,013 to Rs. 56,409, the higher cost last year being due to construction of quarters. The Government share of the cost was Rs. 39,054, the rest being contributed by the Municipality. The Harbour Police was increased by 31 native rank and file during the year, making altogether 4 European and 61 Natives. The increase was due to heavy quarantine work owing to the outbreak of plague. The cost increased from Rs. 10,243 to Rs. 13,517, of which Rs. 9,767 was contributed by the Port Trust and the rest by Government.

The conduct of both the forces was satisfactory. The value of property reported stolen was Rs. 4,484 as against Rs. 4,298; the percentage of recoveries was 30·04 as against 32·68 in the previous year.

#### VAGRANTS.

The number of male vagrants dealt with during the year was 93 as compared with 95 in 1898. Of the 77 newly admitted, 59 were sent to the work-house by the Presidency Magistrates in Bombay, 15 were received from Poona, 2 from Khándesh and 1 from Surat. Of the 93 vagrants dealt with during the year, 13 were discharged to employment and 13 to the care of friends, 10 were shipped as sailors or firemen, 1 was sent to the Strangers' Home, 2 were discharged as being in possession of sufficient means and 2 were released under the orders of Government. Of the rest, 13 were sentenced to imprisonment, 17 deserted and were not re-arrested, and 5, who were released *ex-military* convicts, were deported, 12 being left in the work-house at the close of the year. The total cost to Government of carrying out the Vagrancy Act in this Presidency, excluding expenditure upon the Government Female work-house, was Rs. 7,701, being Rs. 616 more than in the previous year. The health of the inmates of the work-house has been good and there were no deaths. Their conduct has been reported as fair, and with the exception of desertions no serious offences were brought to light.

Government Male  
Work-house.

Only 2 female vagrants were dealt with during the year at a cost of Rs. 39.

Government Female  
Work-house.  
Aden.

From Aden 22 applicants for assistance were sent to their respective countries at a cost of Rs. 1,064.

#### DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS AND VENOMOUS SNAKES.

The total number of persons killed in the calendar year 1899 in the whole Presidency, including Sind, by wild animals and snakes decreased from 1,245 to 1,148. The deaths due to wild animals alone decreased from 30 to 26 and those to snake-bite from 1,215 to 1,122. Six deaths were caused by tigers, three by panthers and a like number by alligators and fourteen by other animals. Deaths from snake-bite were most numerous in Ratnágiri 226, Hyderabad (Sind) 204, Thána 113, Shikárpur 89, Sátára 77, and Kaira 73.

Loss of human life.

The number of cattle killed by wild animals was 2,025 and by snakes 41 or a total of 2,066 against 1,708 of the previous year. Over 800 were killed in Kánara and nearly 200 each in Karáchi and Hyderabad.

Loss of cattle.

The total number of wild animals destroyed was 1,371 against 1,523, of which 51 were tigers, 170 leopards or panthers and 261 wolves. The rewards, which were paid almost entirely from Provincial Revenues, amounted to Rs. 3,559 as compared with Rs. 3,438 in 1898-99. The total number of snakes reported to have been killed was 26,612 against 38,479 in 1898. In the Ratnágiri District the number was 20,999 against 33,256 in the previous year. It appears, however, that large numbers killed are not reported.

Destruction of wild  
animals and snakes.

During the year 567 licenses to carry arms for the destruction of wild animals and the protection of crops were granted as compared with 661 in the previous year, and the total number of licenses in force was 7,308 as compared with 8,495.

Gun licenses.

### Chemical Analysis.

The subjoined table compares the number of analyses made during the calendar years 1898 and 1899.

The year's work.

Class.	1898.	1899.
Medico-legal examinations	1,578	1,464
Potable water	407	354
Government Stores	308	314
Customs and A'bkári...	1,349	1,333
Miscellaneous	123	62
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,665</b>	<b>3,527</b>

Of the 207 cases of suspected human poisoning investigated, poison was detected in 91; 17 of these cases were from Native States or outside the Presidency. Arsenic was found in 46 cases, opium in 17, and mercury in 10; the remainder were dhatura 4 cases, copper and pounded glass 3 each, strychnia 2 cases, and cerbera thevetia, hydrastine, nux vomica and oxalic acid 1 each. There were 2 cases of unidentified alkaloids.

Cases of human  
poisoning.

Out of 105 cases of suspected animal poisoning, poison was detected in 56. In 34 cases arsenic was found, in 19 yellow oleander and in 3 mercury. Fifty cases were examined for suspected staining with blood or semen which were found in 16 and 8 cases, respectively.

Cattle poisoning.

Of the 354 samples of potable water tested, 148 were classed as bad.

Water analysis.

The large increase in the number of samples of Government stores examined is attributable to the despatch of the Indian contingent to South Africa. Of the 62 miscellaneous articles examined, 22 were samples of disinfectants.

Miscellaneous.

### Criminal Justice.

This section relates to the administration of justice by the Criminal Courts in the Regulation Provinces of the Presidency and in the Province of Sind as well as the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates, and represents the work done by those Courts.

The following table shows the area and population of the above-mentioned provinces according to the census (1891) :—

	Area in square miles.	Population.
Regulation Provinces ... ..	77,275	15,985,870
Sind ... ..	47,789	9,871,774
Total ... ..	125,064	18,857,044

The Courts, of which the work forms the subject of this report, are—

*Regulation Provinces.*

The High Court.	4 Presidency Magistrates.
15 Sessions Judges and Joint Sessions Judges.	158 First Class Magistrates.
4 Assistant Judges.	198 Magistrates of the Second Class.
18 District Magistrates.	216 do. Third Class.

15,018 Police Patels with criminal jurisdiction under Bombay Act VIII of 1867.

*Sind.*

3 Sessions Judges.	42 Magistrates of the First Class.
2 Assistant Judges.	63 do. Second Class.
5 District Magistrates.	45 do. Third Class.

The Judges mentioned in the above paragraph are all paid. During the year under report there were 131 Honorary Magistrates in the Presidency proper, of whom 80 formed 13 Benches of Magistrates. There were also in the Presidency proper 131 Sanitary Committees and Sanitary Boards invested with powers to try certain offences under Sections 14 and 24 of Bombay Act I of 1889. Of the Judges of the High Court, 5 were Europeans and 2 Natives. Of the Sessions Judges, Joint Sessions Judges and Assistant Sessions Judges, including those in Sind, 15 were Europeans and 10 were Natives, 3 of the latter being Statutory Civilians. Seventy-five of the First Class Magistrates were Europeans and 162 were Natives. Of the Second and Third Class Magistrates all were Natives, except 11 and 6, respectively, who were Europeans. These latter include 28 Special Magistrates in the Presidency proper and 5 in Sind.

The total number of offences reported during the year 1899 amounted to 311,947, of which 260,768 were returned as true. The corresponding numbers for the preceding year were 277,504 and 227,269, respectively. The number of offences under Chapter VIII of the Indian Penal Code has risen from 928 to 946, and those under Chapter IX of the Indian Penal Code have decreased from 112 to 67. The number of offences under Chapter X of the Indian Penal Code has fallen from 1,862 to 1,704. The number of offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals shows a decrease of 166. The number of cases of criminal force and assault has fallen from 4,256 in the year 1898 to 3,826 during the year under report. The number of cases of hurt and attempts at hurt has fallen from 22,945 and 230 to 21,275 and 11, respectively, while that of the cases of theft and robbery and dacoity has risen from 9,301 and 634 to 10,161 and 725 respectively. The cases of receiving stolen property have decreased from 947 in the year 1898 to 943 during the year under report. The cases of mischief have decreased by 580, while those of criminal trespass have increased by 172. Cases of criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance show a decrease of 557. Offences under special and local laws, which had fallen from 174,856 in the year 1897 to 166,242 in 1898, show an increase of 36,762 during the year under report.

Of the 661 cases affecting human life brought to trial during the year, 255 were murders as compared with 290 out of 586 in the preceding year. The following table shows the classification of such offences for the years 1898 and 1899 with regard to the motives for which they were committed :—

	Number of murders.	
	1898.	1899.
From motives connected with women ...	112	86
Of children for the sake of their ornaments ...	24	15
Other murders for the sake of gain ...	25	35
For other causes ... ..	129	119
Total ... ..	290	255



The following table shows the number of offences returned as true in each district, including those in Sind, with the ratio of the number of offences to the population for the year 1899 as compared with the year 1898:—

Name of District.	Population.	Offences.		Ratio of number of offences to population.	
		1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
Ahmedabad ... ..	921,712	25,653	41,865	1 to 36	1 to 22
Kaira ... ..	871,589	11,241	8,191	1 to 77	1 to 106
Panch Maháls ... ..	813,417	1,538	1,806	1 to 181	1 to 174
Broach ... ..	841,490	4,433	5,685	1 to 77	1 to 60
Surat ... ..	649,989	25,635	33,346	1 to 25	1 to 20
Thána ... ..	904,868	8,681	10,439	1 to 104	1 to 87
Kolába ... ..	509,584	5,163	5,112	1 to 100	1 to 100
Násik ... ..	848,582	7,251	10,651	1 to 116	1 to 79
Khándesh... ..	1,460,851	9,495	7,636	1 to 154	1 to 191
Ahmednagar ... ..	888,755	15,764	18,881	1 to 58	1 to 47
Poona ... ..	1,067,800	20,113	17,876	1 to 53	1 to 60
Sholápur ... ..	750,689	15,458	12,990	1 to 48	1 to 48
Sátára ... ..	1,225,989	10,144	11,148	1 to 121	1 to 110
Belgaum ... ..	1,313,261	2,932	2,529	1 to 346	1 to 400
Dhárwár ... ..	1,051,314	2,709	6,166	1 to 388	1 to 171
Bijápur ... ..	798,389	1,772	1,776	1 to 450	1 to 450
Kánara ... ..	448,351	2,407	2,226	1 to 188	1 to 185
Ratnágiri ... ..	1,105,926	2,386	2,531	1 to 464	1 to 423
Karáchi ... ..	564,880	4,738	5,237	1 to 119	1 to 103
Hyderabad... ..	918,646	5,249	5,641	1 to 175	1 to 163
Shikárpur ... ..	915,497	6,399	5,971	1 to 142	1 to 153
Upper Sind Frontier ... ..	174,548	1,068	875	1 to 163	1 to 199
Thar and Párkar ... ..	298,203	910	1,016	1 to 323	1 to 294
Bombay (City) ... ..	821,764	36,130	41,124	1 to 24	1 to 20
Total ... ..	18,857,044	227,269	260,768	1 to 83	1 to 72

The decrease is most marked in the district of Belgaum. There is also an appreciable decrease in the districts of Kaira, Khándesh, Poona, Sholápur and Upper Sind Frontier. The districts of Ahmedabad, Panch Maháls, Broach, Surat, Thána, Násik, Ahmednagar, Sátára, Dhárwár, Ratnágiri, Karáchi, Hyderabad, Thar and Párkar and the City of Bombay show a considerable increase, it being most marked in the district of Dhárwár. The City of Bombay continues to be the most criminal of all the districts, while the district of Bijápur appears to be the least criminal. In the districts of Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Násik and Ahmednagar the number of offences in proportion to population is high.

In connection with the 260,768 offences returned as true during the year 1899, 198,441 cases, including cases not disposed of during the previous year, were brought to trial before the Court. The total number of persons under trial during the year, including those involved in cases pending at the end of the previous year, was 399,347, being 26,981 more than in 1898. Of these 162,733 were acquitted or discharged, 134,148 were convicted, 1,845 died during trial, 1,476 escaped and 12 were transferred to other provinces, while cases against 99,059 remained pending at the close of the year. Besides these the cases of 68 persons were on dormant file, 3 and 2 persons were respectively made over to the Military and Naval authorities, and one was sent to the Strangers' Home.

During the previous year, the number of persons under trial was 372,366, of whom 166,938 were acquitted or discharged, 109,189 were convicted, 1,429 died during trial, 6,225 escaped and 6 were transferred to other provinces, 94,148 remaining under trial at the close of the year.

The following table exhibits the percentage for the year 1899 as compared with the two previous years:—

	1897.	1898.	1899.
Died, escaped or transferred ... ..	·18	·56	·83
Acquitted or discharged ... ..	45·43	44·84	40·75
Convicted ... ..	31·73	29·03	33·59
Remaining under trial ... ..	22·58	25·28	24·81

The proportion of acquittals and discharges to convictions has risen from 73·94 in 1898 to 79·29 during the year under report. It was most noticeable in the offences against the public tranquility, offences relating to religion, hurt, wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement, criminal force and assault, attempts at fraudulent deeds and disposition of property, offences relating to marriage, defamation and criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance. The number of convictions ranges highest in the cases of hurt, theft and offences under special and local laws.

During the year, 256 cases involving 302 European British subjects were brought to trial. The offences were principally hurt, criminal force and assault, theft, mischief, criminal trespass, defamation, criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, and offences under special and local

laws, the number of cases under the last-named heading being 185 or 72·26 per cent. of the whole number. Of the 302 persons tried, 223 were convicted, 79 were acquitted or discharged, none remaining under trial at the close of the year, the ratio of the number acquitted or discharged to the number convicted being 26·74 as compared with 18·82 in the year 1898.

There were 3,377 miscellaneous cases involving 4,997 persons before the Criminal Courts during the year 1899. Of the 4,997 persons, 1,434 were discharged, 3,451 were convicted, 2 died, 13 escaped and 97 persons were under trial at the close of the year. These cases include proceedings under Chapter VIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure for taking security for good behaviour and for keeping the peace, as also proceedings for forfeiture of bail or recognizance, maintenance and local nuisance cases, orders with regard to frivolous or vexatious accusations under Section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code and proceedings under Chapter XLVI, Section 563, against convicted offenders released under Section 562.

Of the 399,347 persons who were brought to trial during the year, 3,333 were placed before village officers, 27,403 before Special Magistrates, 80,522 before Honorary Magistrates sitting singly, 244,196 before Stipendiary Magistrates and 43,162 before Benches of Magistrates. There were 176 persons placed before Sanitary Boards and Sanitary Committees. The cases of 189 persons were referred to District and Divisional Magistrates under Sections 347 and 349 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and 336 came before them directly. There were 3,630 persons brought to trial before the Courts of Sessions and 158 before the High Court and Sadar Court in Sind, against 3,469 and 204, respectively, in the previous year. As persons committed or referred are reckoned twice over, *i.e.*, once for each Court before which they appear, it follows that the total of the several items shown above, *viz.*, 403,105, does not agree with the total number of persons actually brought to trial before the various Courts.

The High Court on its Original Side disposed of 41 cases, involving 52 persons, during the year 1899. Of these, 15 persons were acquitted or discharged, 34 were convicted and 3 persons remained under trial at the close of the year. In the year 1898 there were 35 cases, involving 67 persons, of whom 23 were acquitted or discharged, 43 were convicted and one person remained under trial at the close of the year.

On the Appellate Side of the High Court there were 26 cases, involving 35 persons, for confirmation of sentences of death; 18 cases, involving 43 persons, were referred to the High Court by Sessions Judges under Section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Of these, 12 persons were acquitted and 63 convicted, the sentence of death being confirmed on 27 persons, and the cases against 3 persons remained pending at the close of the year.

The Sadar Court in Sind, as a Court of reference, disposed of 22 cases, involving 28 persons referred to it. Of these, 6 were acquitted or discharged and 18 were convicted, the sentence of death being confirmed on 14 persons. Four persons remained under trial at the end of the year.

In the Courts of Sessions, 3,630 persons were under trial during the year 1899 as against 3,469 in 1898. Of these, 1,525 were acquitted or discharged, 1,711 were convicted, 10 died and 307 remained under trial at the end of the year, cases involving 77 persons having been referred to the High Court. The ratio of acquittals to convictions has fallen from 45·55 in 1898 to 42·58 during the year 1899.

Exclusive of 3,681 persons, who were committed or referred to superior Courts, the Magistrates of the various classes had before them during the year 1899, as compared with the two previous years, the numbers given in the table below.

	1897.	1898.	1899.
Persons under trial ... ..	318,065	364,999	392,127
Died, escaped or transferred ... ..	604	2,047	3,323
Acquitted or discharged ... ..	144,968	163,889	159,649
Convicted ... ..	98,917	106,118	130,360
Remaining under trial ... ..	73,562	93,914	98,721

The percentage of acquittals in the cases finally disposed of has fallen from 36·56 to 34·31 during the year under report.

The Police Patels had before them 3,383 persons as compared with 3,190 in the year 1898. Of these, 1,511 were discharged or acquitted and 1,801 were convicted, 21 persons remaining under trial at the close of the year. The Sanitary Committees and Sanitary Boards had before them 176 persons as compared with 607 in the year 1898. Of these, 15 were acquitted or discharged and 161 were convicted, none remaining under trial at the close of the year.

The following table gives the duration, in days, of trials before Special, Stipendiary, and District and Divisional Magistrates, as well as before the Courts of Sessions and the High Court and Sadar Court in Sind, as compared with the duration in the previous year:—

	1898.	1899.
	Days.	Days.
Special Magistrates ... ..	8.38	8.65
Stipendiary Magistrates ... ..	16.52	6.55
District and Divisional Magistrates ... ..	8.52	5.35
Chief Magistrates of Districts ... ..	9.44	22.704
Court of Sessions ... ..	34.54	41.24
High Court, Original Side ... ..	1.45	.92
Sadar Court in Sind ... ..	57.22	50.9

In the High Court, Original Side, the figures represent only the time actually occupied by the trial in the Court, while in the case of Sessions Courts the time from the date of commitment is included.

The High Court on its Original Side passed three sentences of death. The High Court on its Appellate Side and the Sadar Court in Sind confirmed the sentences of death on 27 and 14 persons, respectively, as compared with 45 and 11, respectively, in the previous year. Three persons were sentenced to be hanged by the High Court on its Original Side in the year 1899. There were 209 persons sentenced to transportation during the year under report as in the preceding year. No sentence of penal servitude was passed during the year under report, while 5 such sentences were passed in the year 1898. There were 21,602 persons sentenced to imprisonment against 17,728 so sentenced in 1898. In 10.64 per cent. of these cases simple imprisonment was awarded. One sentence of forfeiture of property was passed during the year under report as against none in the previous year. There were 106,366 persons sentenced to fines as compared with 85,719 persons so sentenced during the previous year. The following table shows the aggregate amount of fines imposed and realized as well as the total amount paid by way of compensation during the year 1899 as compared with the previous year:—

	1898.		1899.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Fines imposed ... ..	4,25,229	12 0	3,87,728	7 10
Fines realized ... ..	3,24,112	0 9	3,03,468	6 10½
Compensation paid ... ..	35,234	3 10	23,616	15 3

There has been a decrease under all the heads as compared with the year 1898. The percentage of fines realized has fallen from 76.22 to 71.36 during the year under report. During the year under report 1,317 persons were sentenced to whipping against 852 in 1898. Of the sentences of whipping above referred to, 1,127 were passed under Sections 2 and 3 of Act VI of 1864 in lieu of other punishments, 47 under Sections 3 and 4 of the Act in addition to other punishments, and 143 on juveniles under Section 5 of the Act for offences not punishable with whipping under Sections 2, 3 and 4. The total number of persons sentenced to whipping has increased by 465, the increase being most marked in the first of these classes, while the second class shows a decrease. The percentage of sentences of whipping to all other sentences was 10.99 as compared with 8.27 in the previous year.

The number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts during the year (exclusive of 250 persons whose cases were referred to the High Court for revision) amounted to 10,178; in addition to these, applications, involving 897 accused persons, were made by complainants for revision. Of these, 38 died, 4,440 had their appeals or applications rejected, 3,825 had their sentences or orders in their cases confirmed, on 13 the sentences were enhanced, of 735 the sentences were reduced or otherwise modified, and of 1,328 the sentences or orders were reversed. In the case of 63 persons proceedings were quashed, and in the case of 233 a new trial or further enquiry was ordered, and the cases of 401 persons remained pending at the close of the year.

As a Court of Appeal the High Court had to deal with appeals of 1,003 persons from convictions by the Courts of Sessions. Of these, 521 had their appeals rejected, in the case of 276 persons the sentences were confirmed, of 42 reduced or otherwise altered, and of 58 reversed. In the case of 2 persons a new trial or further enquiry was ordered, and the appeals of 104 persons remained undisposed of at the close of the year. In the preceding year there were appeals of 1,343 persons before the High Court.

The High Court had before it for revision the proceedings in the cases of 632 persons; of these, the cases of 206 were referred to it by Sessions Judges and District Magistrates under Section 438 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and those of 46 persons were sent up upon examination of the monthly Criminal Calendars, the remainder being taken up upon applications made to Court. The High Court rejected the applications of 227 persons, confirmed the sentences of 211, enhanced the sentences on 4, modified those of 39 and reversed those of 111. In the case of 19 persons proceedings were quashed, and in the case of 45 a new trial or further enquiry was ordered. The cases of 44 persons remained pending at the end of the year. In the year 1898 the number of persons whose cases the High Court had before it for revision amounted to 629. The following table shows the number of criminal cases of all kinds received from each district by the High Court during the year under report:—

Names of Districts.	Confirmation Cases.	Criminal Appeals.	Criminal Reviews.	Criminal References.	Total.
Nasik ...	1	26	13	3	43
Poona ...	3	49	22	10	84
Satara ...	3	52	21	8	84
Ahmednagar ...	1	33	10	10	54
Khandesh ...	...	28	32	8	68
Thana ...	3	31	14	17	65
Kolaba ...	...	2	12	...	14
Ratnagiri ...	...	3	5	5	13
Bombay (City of) ...	...	60	62	2	124
Sholapur ...	3	25	9	13	50
Bijapur ...	4	21	5	8	38
Belgaum ...	5	51	9	3	68
Dharwar ...	3	44	9	7	63
Kanara ...	...	18	9	11	38
Surat ...	...	13	5	3	26
Broach ...	...	10	9	...	19
Ahmedabad ...	1	58	31	18	108
Kaira ...	...	1	8	6	15
Panch Mahals ...	...	...	1	1	2
Karachi ...	...	2	...	...	2
Muscat ...	...	...	1	...	1
Zanzibar ...	...	...	1	...	1
Uganda ...	...	...	...	4	4
Total ...	27	527	288	144	986

During the year under report 11 appeals were made to the High Court by Government against acquittals involving 18 persons, as compared with 11 appeals involving 37 persons in the previous year, and appeals against acquittals involving 4 persons were pending at the commencement of the year 1899. Of the 22 persons, 1 died, in the case of 8 persons the orders of acquittal were confirmed, and in the case of 5 such orders were altered, and the appeals against acquittals of 8 persons remained pending at the close of the year.

The Sadar Court in Sind had before it the appeals of 166 persons against 182 during the year 1898. In the case of 82 persons the appeals were rejected, in those of 60 sentences were confirmed, of 5 modified, of 10 reversed, and the appeals of 9 persons remained pending at the end of the year. The same Court had before it for revision the proceedings in the case of 515 persons against 469 persons in the preceding year, while applications in which 35 accused persons were involved were made by complainants for revision. It did not interfere in the case of 348 persons, it enhanced the sentences of 6 persons, modified those of 48, and reversed those of 99. In the case of 3 persons, the proceedings were quashed, new trial or further inquiry was ordered in the case of 14, and the cases of 32 persons remained pending at the close of the year.

The Courts of Sessions had before them the appeals of 2,459 persons against convictions by Assistant Sessions Judges and First Class Magistrates, as compared with 2,633 persons in the year 1898. The appeals of 103 persons remained pending at the close of the year. The following table shows the result of appeals disposed of by the Sessions Judges:—

Names of Districts.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Appeal rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further inquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to High Court or Sadar Court.	Total disposed of.
Ahmedabad ...	...	130	27	17	30	...	...	...	204
Kaira ...	...	58	12	9	13	...	...	...	92
Panch Mahals ...	...	86	5	...	4	...	...	...	95
Surat ...	...	31	3	2	2	...	...	...	38
Broach ...	...	21	2	2	9	...	...	...	34
Thana ...	...	3	18	11	19	...	...	...	51
Kolaba ...	...	2	11	18	12	...	...	...	43
Nasik ...	...	12	56	13	23	...	...	...	104
Khandesh ...	...	210	36	21	21	...	...	...	288
Ahmednagar ...	...	25	19	15	30	...	...	...	89
Poona ...	...	77	*18	9	*11	...	3	...	117
Sholapur ...	...	27	21	7	11	...	2	...	68
Bijapur ...	...	27	32	1	14	...	11	...	85
Satara ...	...	76	11	16	6	...	2	...	111
Belgaum ...	...	35	15	1	8	...	...	...	69
Dharwar ...	...	101	32	2	4	...	1	...	140
Ratnagiri ...	...	...	10	17	2	...	...	...	29
Kanara ...	...	6	10	2	...	...	...	...	18
Karachi ...	...	62	41	45	35	...	...	...	193
Hyderabad ...	...	113	50	23	18	...	2	...	211
Shikarpur ...	...	77	55	26	25	...	...	...	183
Thar and Parkar ...	...	50	6	6	8	...	...	...	70
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	15	11	10	8	...	...	...	44
Total ...	...	1,249	* 601	273	* 313	...	21	...	2,356

\* One person was sentenced to two different sentences in one case by the trying Magistrate, but the Appellate Court confirmed one sentence and reversed the other: the accused is therefore shown in both the columns.

There are considerable fluctuations in several districts as compared with the preceding year, they being marked in the case of Kaira, Broach, Násik, Ahmednagar and Poona. The percentage of appeals rejected or sentences confirmed was 74.27 against 71.58. The Courts of Session had before them for revision the proceedings in cases involving 1,173 persons against 1,283 and 1,217 in 1898 and 1897. In regard to 885 persons the decisions were not interfered with; 27 were reversed or quashed; in 42 a new trial was ordered and 165 were referred to the High Court. Cases regarding 52 persons were pending at the close of the year.

The District and First Class Magistrates, with appellate powers, had before them appeals of 4,025 persons against 4,436 in 1898 and 3,870 in 1897. In regard to 2,888 persons the appeals were rejected or the decisions confirmed; 324 persons had their sentences modified and 715 had them reversed. The District Magistrates reviewed the proceedings in cases involving 1,227 persons against 909 in the previous year. In regard to 1,009 the decisions were not interfered with, while in regard to the rest the sentences were reversed (7), the proceedings were quashed (23), new trial was ordered (70), or the proceedings were referred to the High Court (85).

Trials by jury are held only in the High Court, the Courts of Sessions and in the Courts of Magistrates under Chapter X of the Criminal Procedure Code. In the High Court a jury consists of 9 persons. In the districts of Belgaum, Poona, Thána and Surat, Ahmedabad, and in Karáchi City, certain offences are tried by a jury of 5 persons. In the remaining districts trials in the Courts of Sessions are held with the aid of assessors. There were 41 persons tried by jury in the High Court and the Judge approved of the verdict of the jury in the case of 39 persons, and did not approve of the verdict of the jury in the case of 2 persons. In the Courts of Sessions there were 648 accused persons tried by jury during the year under report; of these, in the cases of 603 accused persons the Sessions Judge accepted the verdict. In the cases of 45 the Judge not having approved of the verdict, their cases were referred to the High Court and the Sadar Court. The High Court refused to interfere with the verdict in the cases of 10 persons and set aside the verdict in the cases of 32 persons, the case of one person remaining under trial at the close of the year. Besides these, the Sadar Court in Sind refused to interfere with the verdict in the case of one person referred to it under Section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the case of one person was remaining under trial at the close of the year. In the cases of 69 persons either no jurors were appointed or the opinion of the jurors was not asked. In the Magistrate's Courts under Chapter X of the Code of Criminal Procedure no person was tried by jury. In the Courts of Sessions 2,194 accused persons were tried with the aid of assessors. Of these, in the cases of 1,496 persons the Judge agreed with all the assessors, in the cases of 362 the Judge differed from one or more but not from all the assessors, and in the cases of 336 the Judge differed from all the assessors. There were 142 accused persons in whose cases the opinion of the assessors was not taken.

### Prisons.

During the year of report the lock-ups at taluka and mahál head-quarters were declared Third Class Subsidiary Jails. The number of Subordinate Jails has, therefore, risen from 29 to 204. The number of prisons remained 17 as before. The total number of convicts, under-trial and civil prisoners confined during the year was 109,922 as against 93,990 in 1898, the increase being due to famine. The daily average population rose from 10,167 to 10,949, and the number of admissions from 17,531 to 20,417. The increase in the latter is mostly under short term sentences not exceeding three months. There is a slight decrease in the number of sentences over three months; transportations rose from 177 to 225, and death sentences fell from 73 to 60.

The following statement shows the number and disposal of convicted persons in 1898 and 1899:—

	1898.			1899.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Transferred to other Prisons—						
To undergo sentence... ..	2,900	47	2,947	2,203	57	2,260
For transportation beyond seas, &c. ...	149	2	151	277	23	300
Released on appeal ... ..	973	29	1,002	769	32	801
Do. on expiry of sentence ... ..	13,712	925	14,637	15,804	1,019	16,823
Do. under Remission Rules ... ..	1,568	19	1,587	2,015	35	2,050
Do. by order of Government on account of sickness ... ..	3	1	4	6	...	6
Do. on other grounds ... ..	15	2	17	15	1	16
Transported beyond seas... ..	210	...	210	257	24	281
Transferred to Lunatic Asylums ... ..	4	...	4	6	...	6
Escaped ... ..	10	...	10	4	...	4
Executed ... ..	38	1	39	44	...	44
Died ... ..	189	4	193	232	5	237
Number remaining on 31st December ... ..	8,787	219	9,006	10,120	250	10,370
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>28,558</b>	<b>1,249</b>	<b>29,807</b>	<b>31,752</b>	<b>1,446</b>	<b>33,198</b>

The decrease in transfers is owing to the overcrowded state of the prisons throughout the Presidency. The Royal Indian Marine Steamer "Dalhousie" was placed at the disposal of the Jail Department in December to convey 250 prisoners to the coast prisons of Ratnágiri and Kárwár; a measure which considerably relieved the strain on the Thána and Yerrowda Jails.

The number of identifications of all kinds of old offenders rose from 2,463 to 2,586, of which 94 were effected by finger impressions. The number of juveniles convicted during the year was 96 males and 21 females as against 80 males and 21 females. The majority received sentences of under one month, while 13 males were sentenced to over six months.

The number of punishments fell from 10,830 to 9,202, but it is noteworthy that severe whippings of 25 stripes or more increased from 21 to 67, upon which Government has called for further report. Punishments awarded by Criminal Courts numbered 13 as against 41. The number of male convict officers was 878 or an increase of 58, while the female convict officers numbered 8. The punishments inflicted on these convicts fell from 1,183 to 1,038.

There were 13 escapes and 12 recaptures. Of these, only two were from inside prisons and both of them were from the Deccan Gang.

The gross expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,90,485 (including Rs. 25,214 for inspection), and the actual cash realizations to Rs. 1,04,297. The total net cost was, therefore, Rs. 5,60,974, being a decrease of Rs. 21,746. The average net cost per prisoner was Rs. 51-10 as against Rs. 57-12. The profits from the sale of packets of quinine almost disappeared owing to ready-made packets being received from the Cinchona Plantations which were sold at a loss during the greater part of the year.

The dieting charges per prisoner were Rs. 29-7-5 against Rs. 32-14-10. There were decreases also in the cost per head of establishment, clothing, transport and contingencies; while the principal increases were under sanitation and tools and plant. The gross cost per prisoner fell from Rs. 68-3-7 to Rs. 63-7-10.

The following table contrasts the sickness and mortality in prisons during the years 1898 and 1899:—

	1898.			1899.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Total population ... ..	28,697	1,066	29,763	81,572	1,238	82,810
Daily average strength ... ..	8,203	193	8,395	8,719	201	8,920
Number admitted into hospital... ..	6,349	78	6,427	5,485	77	5,562
Daily average sick ... ..	239.3	4.1	243.4	242.1	4.4	246.5
Number of deaths... ..	187	3	190	218	4	222
Ratio per mille of deaths to total population... ..	6.5	2.8	6.4	6.9	3.2	6.8
Do. do. to strength ... ..	22.8	15.5	22.6	25.0	19.9	24.9
Do. do. to admission into hospital.	29.5	38.5	29.6	40.1	51.9	40.8

In subordinate jails and lock-ups the death-rate has been 29.8 and 25.7 of average strength respectively, as against 20.6 and 10.9. The death-rate in prisons was lowest (2.4) in the Sind Gang, and highest in the Common Prison, Bombay (120). Dhárwár and Thána also exhibited high death-rates. There were 15 cases of plague during the year against 39 in 1898. The daily average strength in all prisons was 8,175, and at the end of the year had reached 9,667, whereas their capacity was only 6,736, in the face of which fact the general condition of the prisoners, as shown in the vital statistics, has been satisfactory.

#### YERROWDA REFORMATORY SCHOOL.

Population.

There were 118 boys on the rolls of the Reformatory at the beginning of the year 1899. Thirty boys were newly admitted against 46 in the previous year. Four of these had previous convictions. Of the total number of 148 confined during the year, 14 were released on expiry of sentence and 4 on attaining the age of 18 years, thus leaving 130 boys at the end of the year. The daily average number was 123.1 against 119.6.

Health and Conduct.

The admissions into hospital declined from 62 to 43, and the number of offences and punishments from 34 to 31. Under the mark system the cash earnings of the boys decreased from Rs. 231 to Rs. 225. References were made to the District authorities in the case of 8 of the juveniles discharged during the year; they were all reported upon favourably, but only one was following the trade taught in the school.

Financial Results.

The profits from the garden declined considerably owing to the failure of the monsoon, consequently the net profits of the factory and garden fell from Rs. 454 to Rs. 384. The net cost to Government per boy declined from Rs. 121 to Rs. 108. The total expenditure, which amounted to Rs. 13,347, showed a decrease of Rs. 1,229, of which Rs. 1,026 were under "rations" owing to more favourable contracts being obtained.

#### Civil Justice.

Scope.

The subject of this section is the administration of Civil Justice by all the Civil Courts in the Bombay Presidency, including the Province of Sind, but excluding the Courts of Aden.

Number and classification of Civil Courts.

In the Presidency proper there were besides the High Court 13 District Judges: 1 Joint Judge at Ahmedabad from 5th February to 29th April 1899; 1 Assistant Judge, F. P., at Bijápúr from 7th January to 31st December 1899; 1 Assistant Judge, F. P., at Broach from

1st to 25th January 1899; 1 Assistant Judge at Ratnágiri from 1st January to 3rd October and from 9th to 31st December 1899; 1 Assistant Judge at Sátára from 1st to 3rd January and from 18th February to 31st December 1899, and 1 Assistant Judge at Ahmedabad from 1st January to 30th April, from 5th July to 18th September and from 4th to 31st December 1899. There were 15 First Class and 103 Second Class Subordinate Judges. During the year 1899, as in the previous year, both the First Class Subordinate Judges under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act were appointed during the monsoon as Joint First Class Subordinate Judges at Poona and Sátára, with Appellate Powers, in addition to their own duties, in order to assist the District Judges in the disposal of appeals. The number of Jáhírdárs and Inámdárs exercising the powers of Subordinate Judges under Regulation XIII of 1830 was 7, *i.e.*, 2 more than in the year 1898. The Cantonment Magistrates of Belgaum and Ahmednagar are invested with the powers of Courts of Small Causes for the trial of suits up to the amount of Rs. 200, and the Cantonment Magistrate at Ahmedabad up to the amount of Rs. 50. The Mámlatdárs of the various talukas, numbering 240 (including Mahálkaris), disposed of possessory suits under Bombay-Act III of 1876. At the close of the year there were 92 Village Munsifs and 238 Conciliators appointed under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act as against 96 and 235, respectively, at the end of 1898. In the Province of Sind the constitution of the Civil Courts was the same as in the previous year. The Courts of Cantonment Magistrates and Mámlatdárs are not included in the following report, because, though they both, at times, perform the functions of Civil Courts, these are not their principal duties, and occupy but a very small proportion of their time.

The total receipts of all Courts in the Presidency (including the Province of Sind) amounted to Rs. 37,69,258 as compared with Rs. 39,29,149 in the year 1898, the expenditure being shown at Rs. 46,49,046 as compared with Rs. 46,30,334 in the preceding year. Receipts and Expenditure.

The following table shows the receipts and expenditure of the High Court as compared with the preceding two years:—

	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High Court (Original Side) ... ..	6,05,909	3,55,962	5,58,834	3,56,113	6,74,416	3,55,040
High Court (Appellate Side) ... ..	77,310	2,94,601	70,161	3,20,061	59,475	3,30,936

The total number of suits instituted in all the Courts during the year under report amounted to 183,301 as against 213,034 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 29,733 suits. The decrease is most marked in the Courts of Subordinate Judges, while the Unpaid Tribunals, District Courts and Superior Courts show a small increase. Original Jurisdiction: number of suit instituted.

The number of suits instituted in the High Court amounted to 1,328 as compared with 1,326 in the year 1898. In the Original Jurisdiction the number of suits instituted shows an increase of 65. The number of Insolvency suits was 449, being 65 less than in the year 1898. There were 7 Matrimonial suits as compared with 5 in the year 1898. High Court.

The number of Original suits in the District Courts rose from 525 to 634 during the year under report. The increase is most marked in the districts of Ahmedabad, Thána, Ahmednagar and in the Province of Sind. District and Subordinate Courts.

The following comparative table shows the number of suits instituted in the Courts of the Subordinate Judges and of the Jáhírdárs and Inámdárs exercising civil jurisdiction in each district during the year 1899 as compared with the five preceding years:—

Names of Districts.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Ahmedabad (including Kaira and Panch Maháls) ... ..	17,230	17,763	14,406	15,512	15,738	10,912
Surat ... ..	3,856	5,751	4,078	3,110	3,525	3,528
Broach ... ..	3,935	4,516	4,611	5,223	4,377	3,217
Thána ... ..	7,260	7,979	6,178	5,415	7,227	5,812
Koiába ... ..	3,729	4,338	2,804	2,926	3,527	2,693
Násik ... ..	10,531	12,193	12,002	9,639	14,196	9,952
Ratnágiri ... ..	6,480	6,775	6,635	6,365	7,004	6,815
Khándesh ... ..	24,164	24,247	19,564	17,392	26,667	16,193
Ahmednagar ... ..	5,960	5,980	5,472	3,686	5,917	5,046
Poona ... ..	4,200	4,100	3,503	2,548	3,794	3,549
Sholápur-Bijápur... ..	6,663	6,219	5,593	4,717	7,657	7,845
Belgaum ... ..	4,927	4,613	4,254	4,521	4,546	4,100
Sátára ... ..	3,269	3,379	2,965	2,660	3,272	3,063
Dhárwár ... ..	5,659	4,552	4,720	4,877	4,555	5,296
Kánara ... ..	2,473	2,737	2,349	2,582	2,874	2,506
Karáchi ... ..	4,743	6,150	5,483	4,862	4,492	4,978
Hyderabad ... ..	10,907	10,539	10,811	10,512	12,174	12,708
Shikárpur ... ..	10,346	11,553	11,975	12,977	15,241	16,034
Upper Sind Frontier Thar and Párkar ... ..	747	628	604	504	454	557
Total ... ..	137,079	144,016	128,012	119,428	147,237	124,604

There is a decrease of 22,633 as compared with the year 1898. The decrease is distributed among twelve districts, the largest being in that of Khândesh. There is an increase in seven districts, it being most marked in the districts of Shikárpur and Upper Sind Frontier.

Small Cause Courts.

The following table shows the number of suits instituted in the Small Cause Courts during the year 1899 as compared with the preceding four years :—

Names of Courts.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Ahmedabad ... ..	3,964	3,799	4,046	4,281	3,654
Nadiád ... ..	1,527	1,225	1,457	1,569	1,224
Surat ... ..	2,879	2,894	2,229	3,317	2,674
Broach... ..	1,151	1,135	1,368	1,260	1,214
Poona ... ..	7,257	5,553	3,377	4,737	3,917
Karachi (including Cantonment) ... ..	2,707	2,904	1,944	2,362	2,566
Bombay ... ..	31,475	27,848	22,503	24,227	23,749
Total ... ..	50,970	45,348	36,924	41,753	38,998

The number of suits filed before Village Munsifs fell from 8,790 in the year 1898 to 6,667 during the year 1899.

Classification of Suits.

The following table exhibits the classification according to the subject-matter of the suits instituted during the year under report, as compared with the preceding year :—

Class of Suits.	In the High Court.		In the other Courts.	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
Suits for money or moveable property ... ..	418	525	168,563	144,998
Suits for immovable property ... ..	36	50	14,869	12,792
Suits for specific relief ... ..	32	22	995	720
Suits to establish a right of pre-emption ... ..	.....	.....	89	101
Mortgage suits ... ..	51	34	9,517	8,359
Suits relating to religious and other endowments ... ..	.....	4	24	8
Matrimonial suits ... ..	4	3	136	123
Testamentary suits ... ..	39	42	193	220
Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads ... ..	224	192	9,054	8,440
Total ... ..	804	872	203,440	175,761

Value of Suits.

The aggregate value of the subject-matter of suits instituted during the year under report on the Original Side of the High Court amounted to Rs. 84,63,289 against Rs. 65,10,376 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs 19,52,913. The total value of claims in the Mofussil Courts was Rs. 1,97,29,608 against Rs. 2,26,74,514 in 1898, showing a decrease of Rs. 29,44,936. The total value of claims in the Presidency Small Cause Courts was Rs 34,67,063 against Rs. 33,65,336 in the year 1898, showing an increase of Rs. 1,01,732. The total value of claims in the Mofussil Small Cause Courts was Rs. 12,11,060 against Rs. 8,35,339 in the year 1898, showing an increase of Rs. 3,75,721.

In the 183,301 suits instituted during the year 1899 the value of the claims did not exceed—

Rs. 10 in 24,813.	Rs. 500 in 36,119.
" 50 in 70,138.	" 1,000 in 4,451.
" 100 in 34,649.	" 5,000 in 2,996.
Rs. 10,000 in 316.	

In 294 suits the value of claims exceeded Rs. 10,000. There were also 9,525 suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.

Disposal of Suits.

The total number of suits disposed of by the several classes of Civil Courts during the year under report was 189,411 as compared with 211,786 in the year 1898, showing a decrease of 22,375. The arrears at the commencement of the year were 38,457 and at the end of the year 34,071. The number of suits decided by the several classes of Civil Courts during the year under report, as compared with the two preceding years, is shown in the table below.

	1897.	1898.	1899.
High Court ... ..	1,207	1,333	1,475
Sadar Court in Sind ... ..	.....	.....	6
Courts of District and Assistant Judges... ..	528	518	624
Do. Subordinate Judges ... ..	118,319	146,699	128,936
Do. Cantonment Magistrates ... ..	350	226	244
Do. Jâghirdârs and Inâmdârs ... ..	58	52	67
Small Cause Courts... ..	36,650	40,675	40,055
Village Munsifs ... ..	5,633	8,719	6,099
Courts of Mâmlatdârs under Bombay Act III of 1876 ... ..	14,182	13,664	11,815
Total ... ..	176,927	211,786	189,411



The following table exhibits the details of suits disposed of by the High Court on its Original Side and by all the other Civil Courts during the years 1898 and 1899 :—

Details of Suits disposed of.

	In the High Court.		In the other Courts.	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
Disposed of without trial ... ..	318	304	19,151	17,516
Compromised ... ..	142	177	42,112	39,021
Decreed on confession ... ..	2	4	24,180	21,947
Decreed <i>ex parte</i> ... ..	393	493	61,860	51,256
Dismissed <i>ex parte</i> ... ..	234	210	1,997	1,760
On reference to arbitration { For plaintiff ... ..	1*	.....	1,599	1,880
{ „ defendant „ ... ..	.....	.....	119	149
With contest { For plaintiff ... ..	205	199	41,792	39,475
{ „ defendant ... ..	39	58	8,924	8,222
Total ... ..	1,333	1,475	201,734	181,226

\* This suit was regarded in the statement from the High Court, Original Side, as disposed of when it was referred to arbitration.

There were 1,252 suits pending in the High Court at the end of the year 1899 against 1,310 pending at the close of the year 1898, the number of suits pending in the other Civil Courts being 32,818 against 37,147.

The following table exhibits the average duration of suits in the various classes of Courts, as compared with the preceding year :—

Class of Courts.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS DURING WHICH SUITS LASTED.			
	1898.		1899.	
	Contested.	Uncontested.	Contested.	Uncontested.
Unpaid Tribunals—				
Jāghirdārs and Ināmdārs ... ..	118.32	69.33	90.55	74.38
Paid Sub-Divisional Courts—				
Subordinate Judges' Courts ... ..	144.1	103.1	156.95	112.81
Cantonment Magistrates' Courts ... ..	4.9	44.5	6.83	6.105
Māmlatdārs' Courts ... ..	81.6	91.8	46.65	50.78
Small Cause Courts ... ..	59.3	44.9	69.67	65.909
District Courts ... ..	341.9	201.3	257.26	141.202
High Court ... ..	272.9	306.8	248.35	189.01
Presidency Small Cause Courts ... ..	39.9	31.3	44.3	32.9

The average duration of suits has increased in the Courts of Subordinate Judges, Small Cause Courts, and in the Presidency Small Cause Courts, while it has decreased in the Māmlatdārs' Courts, District Courts and in the High Court. In the Courts of Jāghirdārs and Ināmdārs it has decreased in the case of contested suits, but increased in the case of uncontested ones. In the Courts of Cantonment Magistrates it has increased in the case of contested suits, while it has decreased in the case of uncontested ones. Of the 1,253 suits pending in the High Court and in the Sadar Court, Sind, at the end of the year, 933 had been filed for more than three months. Of the 32,818 suits pending in the Subordinate and Small Cause Courts at the close of the year, 14,333 had been instituted for more than three months.

Besides the regular suits disposed of by the Civil Courts, they also decided 20,087 miscellaneous cases out of 23,564 which came before them, leaving 3,477 pending at the close of the year.

Miscellaneous Suits.

The total number of appeals before all the Appellate Courts during the year under report amounted to 9,510, of which 6,282 were disposed of and 3,228 remained pending at the end of the year.

Appeals.

	1897.			1898.			1899.		
	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending.
<i>High Court.</i>									
Original Side ... ..	25	33	18	55	39	34	81	81	34
Appellate Side. { First appeals.	198	216	64	162	143	83	142	151	74
{ Second do.	1,305	1,374	471	711	853	306	822	804	324
Sadar Court in { First appeals.	30	52	9	18	18	9	28	19	18
{ Second do.	36	33	23	74	74	23	31	34	20

	1897.			1898.			1899.		
	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Instituted	Disposed of.	Pending.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending.
<i>District Courts.</i>									
Ahmedabad (including Kaira and Panch Mahals) ...	637	466	520	521	440	601	446	710	397
Surat ...	122	121	135	103	117	121	113	81	168
Broach ...	114	151	121	119	106	134	90	62	162
Khandesh ...	283	257	155	256	158	263	378	416	216
Thana (including Kolaba) ...	275	223	196	188	90	212	307	443	204
Nasik ...	337	220	431	212	136	507	181	586	102
Ahmednagar ...	224	306	88	109	137	160	163	160	163
Poona ...	229	361	203	213	276	140	180	169	151
Sholapur-Bijapur ...	321	242	587	253	331	509	243	406	346
Satara ...	309	436	245	280	322	203	249	299	153
Belgaum ...	297	481	110	259	220	149	193	216	126
Dharwar ...	385	542	329	314	330	313	160	379	84
Ratnagiri ...	543	658	629	677	669	507	587	714	350
Kanara ...	217	246	209	268	322	155	230	267	98
Karachi ...	15	21	5	26	21	10	21	23	8
Hyderabad ...	63	78	43	74	65	52	60	84	28
Shikarpur ...	157	291	191	219	371	39	179	171	47
Thar and Parkar ...	5	5	...	4	4	...	8	7	1

The number of appeals filed during the year on the Original Side of the High Court is 81 as compared with 55. On the Appellate Side of the High Court the number of first appeals has fallen from 162 to 142, and of second appeals has risen from 711 to 822. The Sadar Court in Sind shows an increase of 10 in first appeals and a decrease of 43 in second appeals. The number of appeals filed in District Courts (including those in Sind) has fallen from 3,905 in 1898 to 3,778 during the year 1899. The arrears in all the District Courts have decreased from 4,193 in 1898 to 2,758 at the end of the year under report. The average duration of appeals in the District Courts has decreased from 352.7 days in 1898 to 255.9 days in 1899.

In the High Court, there were 115 appeals from decrees of Judges sitting on the Original Side, including 16 references from the Bombay Court of Small Causes. Of these, 20 were dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted, while, in 30 cases, the decrees were confirmed, in 14 modified, in 15 reversed, and in 2 appeals, the cases were remanded, withdrawn, or dismissed. There were 34 such appeals and references pending at the end of the year 1899. From the Mofussil Courts, there were 225 first appeals, and 1,128 second appeals, which were disposed of as shown below.

	First appeals.	Second appeals.
Dismissed under Section 551, Civil Procedure Code ...	...	269
Do. for default, &c. ...	5	16
Decree confirmed ...	90	383
Do. modified ...	21	47
Do. reversed ...	21	56
Remanded ...	14	33
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>804</b>
<b>Pending ...</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>324</b>
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>1,128</b>

Out of 91 appeals before the Sadar Court in Sind, 53 were disposed, in which 2 orders were modified and 5 reversed. The total number of appeals from decrees before the District Courts was 7,951, including 1,469 decided by Subordinate Judges with Appellate Powers, as compared with 8,407 in the year 1898. They were disposed of as shown below.

	Number.
Dismissed under Section 551, Civil Procedure Code ...	400
Do. for default, &c. ...	255
Decree confirmed ...	2,688
Do. modified ...	815
Do. reversed ...	784
Remanded ...	249
Transferred to Courts in another province, &c. ...	2
<b>Total disposed of ...</b>	<b>5,193</b>
<b>Pending ...</b>	<b>2,758</b>
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>7,951</b>

There were 260 miscellaneous appeals before the Appellate Courts, of which 178 were disposed of. The High Court on its Appellate Side disposed of 244 applications under extraordinary jurisdiction, 10 references under the Civil Procedure Code, 1 under the Indian Stamp Act, 2 under the Indian Divorce Act, and 2 under the Guardians and Wards Act. There were left pending at the close of the year 26 such applications and references.

The total number of applications for execution of decrees before all the Civil Courts during the year under report amounted to 236,226, as compared with 276,404 in the year 1898. In 26,519, satisfaction was obtained in full, and in 38,143 in part; 131,162 applications were wholly infructuous, 580 applications were transferred to other provinces for disposal, and 35,781 remained pending at the close of the year. Judgment-debtors were arrested without being imprisoned in 3,200 cases, and were actually imprisoned in 1,048 cases. The corresponding numbers during the year 1898 were 3,259 and 1,157, respectively. The total amount recovered by all Courts in execution proceedings amounted to Rs. 46,25,735, as compared with Rs. 51,69,154 in the preceding year.

The number of applications under Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code in the Mofussil Insolvency, &c. amounted to 455, as compared with 449 in 1898, 386 in 1897, 528 in 1896 and 492 in 1895. The number of such applications in the four districts in which the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act is in force was 47, as against 37 in 1898. In the Insolvency Court in Bombay, there were 449 applications presented, as against 514 in 1898 and 482 in 1897.

Only 16 Subordinate Courts were inspected during the year by District and Assistant Inspections. Judges.

#### EXECUTION OF DECREES OF CIVIL COURTS BY THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The following statement shows the number of decrees of Civil Courts for execution and the number executed by the Collectors of Districts during the year 1899 :—

Divisions.	NUMBER OF DECREES FOR DISPOSAL.			Number of decrees disposed of.	Number returned to Civil Courts (included in column 5).	Balance.
	Balance.	Received during 1899.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Northern Division	1,789	1,039	2,828	1,435	394	1,393
Central "	4,089	3,589	7,678	3,390	945	4,288
Southern "	21	37	61	29	10	32
Sind "	677	1,065	1,742	795	100	947
Total	6,579	5,730	12,309	5,649	1,449	6,660

\* Revised.

† Including 441 cases under Section 323 (3) (d).

The total number of decrees for disposal in the Northern Division decreased by 272. Of Northern Division. the total, 1,435 or 50·7 per cent. were disposed of as against 1,752 or 56·5 per cent. in the previous year. There were 319 or 22·2 per cent. settled by mutual agreement against 547 or 31·2 per cent.; 255 against 376 by sale of property; 467 cases were settled by letting or mortgaging the property and 394 decrees against 327 were returned to the Courts.

The percentage of decrees settled by mutual agreement was again lowest in Ahmedabad, being 8·4, and highest in the Panch Maháls, where it reached 64. In regard to sales the percentage was again lowest in Ahmedabad (5·6) and highest in Broach (42·3). In Ahmedabad 467 cases or 32·5 per cent. of the total number disposed of in the division were dealt with under Section 323 (2) (d) of the Civil Procedure Code. These consisted of Talukdári estates under the management of the Talukdári Settlement Officer. The area of Government land sold was 926 acres at a rate varying from 28 times the assessment in the Panch Maháls to seven times the assessment in Broach. The area of alienated land sold was 219 acres, the price being 41 times the assessment in Ahmedabad and only just over the assessment itself in Broach.

The number of decrees for disposal increased by 599. Of the total, 3,390 or 65 per cent. Central Division. were disposed of as against 2,990 or 42 per cent. in the preceding year. The number of decrees settled by mutual consent was 1,105 as against 1,340, whereas the number of sales of property increased from 812 to 1,323. The area of Government land sold was 15,865 acres at prices varying from 46 times the assessment in Poona to 12 times the assessment in Ahmednagar. The area of alienated land sold was 244 acres at from 41 to 4 times the assessment.

In the Southern Division Bijápur was the only collectorate where the system was in force. Southern Division. The percentage of disposals to the total number of decrees rose from 15 in the preceding year to 47·5. The number of cases disposed of by mutual agreement was 7, and there were 12 sales of property. 206 acres of Government land was sold at 16 times the assessment, while 29 acres of alienated land fetched 12 times the assessment.

The number of cases for disposal increased by 337. Out of these, 795 or 45·6 per cent. Sind. were dealt with as against 707 or 51·42 per cent. in the preceding year. No less than 478 were disposed of by mutual agreement. The number of sales was 215. 3,373 acres of Government land and 79 acres of alienated land were sold at an average of 8 times the assessment as compared with 12 times the assessment obtained in the previous year. Two cases were dealt with under Section 323 (2) (d) of the Civil Procedure Code.

#### DEKKHAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT.

In the four districts to which the Act applies there were, during the year 1899, 33 Subordinate Courts presided over by 24 Subordinate Judges with three additional Subordinates Judges.

The following table gives the total number of suits of all kinds instituted during the year as compared with the two preceding years :—

	1897.	1898.	1899.
Suits in Courts...	11,528	17,012	15,740
Suits before Village Munsifs...	5,711	8,790	6,667
Applications to Conciliators ...	17,616	32,495	25,430
Total ...	34,855	58,297	47,837

The large decreases in all three classes are to be attributed to the general unfavourableness of the season.

The following statement shows how the decrease in the number of suits instituted is distributed over the four districts :—

	1898.	1899.
Poona ...	3,862	3,593
Satara ...	3,423	3,214
Ahmednagar ...	6,049	5,141
Sholapur ...	3,678	3,793
Total ...	17,012	15,740

Of the total number 10,491 suits fell under Chapter II, against 10,734 in the previous year. What may be regarded as purely agriculturists' cases numbered 3,327, to which must, however, be added the conciliation agreements filed in Courts numbering 5,437, which also relate to agriculturists. Agreements affected by the Conciliators were nearly twice the number of suits disposed of in Courts: thus the conciliation system tends to prevent any large increase in the institution of suits against agriculturists.

The consent of parties to extend the provisions of Chapter II to suits above Rs. 100 and below Rs. 500 was obtained in 375 cases out of a total of 1,352 such suits disposed of, while in 334 cases there was no occasion to ask for consent.

Adding the total arrears of all kinds of suits to the number instituted during the year, there were in all 22,113 suits for disposal, out of which 16,393 were disposed of. The balance at the end of the year was therefore 5,720 against 6,374. The total number of suits under Chapter II, for disposal with arrears, was 13,483, out of which 10,886 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 2,597 against 2,987. The following statement summarises the results of the suits under Chapter II for the years 1898 and 1899 :—

Classification of Disposals.	1898.	1899.
Plaint returned ...	10	16
Dismissed for default ...	579	623
Decided <i>ex parte</i> ...	466	688
Admitted ...	2,204	2,172
Contested ...	3,363	3,870
Awarded in whole ...	1,847	2,207
Awarded in part ...	1,155	1,313
Rejected ...	361	350
Abated or dismissed ...	29	19
Compromised... ..	3,146	3,368
Withdrawn ...	148	119
Disposed of by arbitration ...	3	6
By transfer ...	31	5
Total disposals ...	9,969	10,866

Defendants were examined in 6,640 cases. In 9,995 cases suits were fixed for final disposal at the first hearing and 40.1 per cent. of these were actually so disposed of.

Out of the latter number 832 were contested suits. Compulsory processes for the attendance of defendants were issued in 1,314 cases.

Contested suits.

Of the suits under Chapter II, 3,870 were contested and in 375 of them inquiry into the past history was made under Section 12, 13A, and 17A of the Act. In 2,207 cases or 57 per cent., plaintiffs' claims were allowed in full and in 1,313 cases or 34 per cent. in part, and rejected in 350 cases or 9 per cent.

Redemption suits.

There were 464 suits newly instituted and the total for disposal with arrears was 865, out of which 492 were disposed of. The claims were rejected in 58 cases and dismissed, withdrawn or otherwise disposed of in 137 cases. In all, the Subordinate Judges and Conciliators together settled a mortgage debt of Rs. 1,55,355 for Rs. 1,30,623. During the last 20 years the total mortgage debt thus settled exceeded 46 lakhs and the settlement was affected for 33½ lakhs.

Including arrears there were 9,392 applications for the execution of instalment decrees for a total sum of 8½ lakhs. In all 7,583 applications were disposed of, and the claims were satisfied in full or part in 2,346 cases or 30·9 per cent. as against 29·5 in the previous year. Out of the amount of Rs. 1,75,619 claimed in the satisfied applications, Rs. 74,097 or 42·2 per cent. were realised. Besides this amount Rs. 69,682 were directly paid into Courts under 2,754 decrees. These payments show that the indebted classes freely avail themselves of the facilities provided by the Act for the liquidation of their liabilities.

There were 147 applications for the attachment of standing crops. Including arrears 188 were disposed of, of which 92 were compromised, 12 were satisfied by payment in Court and sales were ordered in 20 cases.

There were in all, with arrears, 22,524 applications for disposal, of which 18,297 were disposed of, 2,497 applications being satisfied in full and 3,743 in part. The total sum recovered with and without the issue of process was Rs. 2,48,125 against Rs. 1,87,493 in the previous year, while the receipt of Rs. 2,43,660 was admitted by creditors as paid voluntarily or on previous applications. The total of recoveries in agriculturist cases was Rs. 1,99,597 and a further sum of Rs. 1,88,526 was admitted by the decree holders as received.

The average duration of suits falling under Chapter II, in all the Courts, further improved to 3 months 16 days against 4 months in the previous year.

The total costs in the suits amounted to Rs. 88,442, the aggregate value being Rs. 6,58,082. The proportion per Rs. 100 was Rs. 13-7-0 against Rs. 13-8-1.

An examination of the suits disposed of during the months of October, November and December 1899 shows that in the four districts to which the Act applies, interest on mortgage-bonds at a rate not exceeding 12 per cent. was granted in 80 per cent. of the total suits, whereas in the four districts of Ratnágiri, Násik, Bijápur and Kolába, this rate of interest was not exceeded in only 34 per cent. of the suits.

As regards simple bonds this rate of interest was not exceeded in 48 per cent. of the cases in the districts under the Act as against 28 per cent. in the four abovementioned districts.

The number of Village Munsifs was 92 as against 96 in the preceding year. Including arrears they had a file of 7,199 suits, being 2,052 less than in the previous year. All but 500 were disposed of with the following results:—

Classification of disposals.	1898.	1899.
Transferred to Courts	43	102
Compromised with decree	915	1,075
Dismissed for default	984	981
Admitted	3,904	2,205
Compromised without decree	746	684
<i>Ex-parte</i> decisions	870	591
Contested	1,155	1,049
Returned for want of jurisdiction	702	82
Awarded in whole or in part	915	795
Rejected	240	254
Total	8,719	6,699

The Village Munsifs also disposed of 4,036 applications for execution of decrees. Thirteen of the Village Munsifs did no work, 21 disposed of less than 10 suits each, while four had over 400 suits each.

Including 16 new appointments there remained at the end of the year 238 Conciliators. The number of applications disposed of was 27,464 as against 31,514. The total value of the new claims was nearly 29 lakhs as against 40. Agreements relating to claims of the value of 6½ lakhs were effected in 5,012 cases under Section 44, giving a percentage of 18·2 against 21·6. The settlement was effected at 5 lakhs, representing an abatement of 23 per cent. as against 19 in the previous year. There were only 2,267 cases in which the parties failed to agree after appearing before the Conciliators. Leaving out cases in which the parties did not attend, agreements were effected roughly in 2 out of 3 cases. Fifty-nine Conciliators exercised special powers under Section 40 to enforce the attendance of parties. The proportion of agreements affected by them was 17·7 per cent. as compared with 18·8 per cent. by the remaining Conciliators, and the powers appear to be ineffective. Including the cases in which the Courts of their own motion refused to file agreements, the total number disallowed was 199 out of 5,636. The Conciliators issued 11,793 certificates. The Court fees realized on the certificates and agreements amounted to Rs. 5,730 against Rs. 6,947 in 1898, and the institution fees to Rs. 3,685 against Rs. 4,736. The total charges for establishments including process services exceeded these receipts by Rs. 678.

The system of refunding half the Court fees in cases against agriculturists when settled amicably at the first hearing was in force in 7 talukas. In all 204 such certificates were issued against 226, the amount refunded being Rs. 259 against Rs. 331 in 1898.

Besides the inspection carried on by his two Assistants, the Special Judge examined during the year the work of all the Courts in the four districts and the records of most of the Conciliators and Village Munsifs. Altogether the records of 9,763 cases were examined.

Revision.

There were 476 regular applications for revision of the decisions passed by the Subordinate Judges against 355 in the previous year, besides 20 applications against the decisions of the Village Munsifs, and 44 cases taken up by the Special Judge in the course of inspection. In all 579 cases were disposed of, in 204 of which the decrees were confirmed, in 167 amended and in 206 reversed with or without demand, the rest being otherwise disposed of. The percentage of decrees confirmed and of applications dismissed rose from 31 in 1898 to 35 in the year of report.

The following table shows the number of sale and other deeds executed by agriculturists during the past two years :—

Year.	Number of Sale-deeds.	Value of Sale-deeds.	Number of Mortgages.	Value of Mortgages.	Number of Simple Bonds.	Value of Simple Bonds.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1898 .. .. .	24,204	89,49,194	53,631	55,31,687	16,629	9,56,158
1899 ... .. .	23,223	79,34,210	49,154	42,80,450	13,264	7,67,291

There was on the whole a decrease of 9.3 per cent. in all kinds of instruments and of 18.1 per cent. in their aggregate value. It further appears that out of 22,282 sale-deeds of the value of about 29 lakhs relating to immoveable property 13,202, or 59 per cent. of the value of 15½ lakhs were between agriculturists and agriculturists and the rest of the value of 13½ lakhs between agriculturists and sávkárs. Conditional sale-deeds numbered 3,111 of the value of Rs. 2,85,377.

### Registration.

#### REGISTRATION UNDER ACT III OF 1877.

Deeds registered.

During the year 1899-1900 there have been 177,523 registrations recorded against 182,785 in 1898-99, the decrease of 5,262 transactions being equivalent to 2.83 per cent. Compulsory registrations have declined from 160,081 in the earlier period to 153,718 in the past year, while optional registrations have risen from 22,704 to 23,805. The first-named class, therefore, shows a decline of 6,363 transactions or 3.97 per cent. and the last named class an increase of 1,101 or 4.84 per cent.

Wills and authorities to adopt.

1,867 wills have been registered against 1,256, an increase of 111 or 8.83 per cent., 60 wills have been deposited, 23 withdrawn from deposit, 10 opened, and 9 removed for record in Court; against 53 deposited, 18 withdrawn from deposit, 4 opened and 9 removed for record in Court during the year preceding. No authority to adopt has been registered.

Values and fees.

The aggregate value of property affected by instruments registered in 1899-1900 has amounted to Rs. 9,01,13,615 against Rs. 9,17,05,404 in 1898-99, showing a decrease of Rs. 15,91,789. Exclusive of wills, and 762 instruments in which no value or consideration was shown, the average value per transaction during 1899-1900 has been Rs. 514 against Rs. 508. Taking all classes together, the average registration fee has been Re. 1-12-1 against Re. 1-12-4 in 1898-99.

District increases and decreases.

There has been an increase in the number of registrations in each of the 13 districts of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Maháls, Sholápur, Belgaum, Bijápur, Dhárwár, Dcera, Karáchi, Hyderabad, Shikárpur and Upper Sind Frontier, and a decrease in each of the 13 districts of Broach, Surat, Kolába, Ratnágiri, Thána, Ahmednagar, Khándesh, Násik, Poona, Sátára, Kánara, Aden and Thar and Párkar.

Refusals to register.

There have been 600 refusals to register during the year under review against 643.

Impounded deeds.

The number of deeds impounded by registering officers on the ground of insufficiency of stamp has been 301 against 257 in 1898-99. In 66 of such cases the deeds so impounded were held to be sufficiently stamped; in 157 the action of the impounding officer was upheld by the Collector; and 78 deeds awaited disposal at the close of the year.

Offices.

Four new Sub-Registry offices—Bándra in the Thána District, Kharda in the Ahmednagar District, Mandrup in the Sholápur District, and Mirpur Mathelo in the Shikárpur District—have been opened during the year under report. There were, at the close of the year, 26 Registry and 230 Sub-Registry offices.

Inspections.

The Inspector-General examined 11 Registry and 19 Sub-Registry offices. The four Inspectors examined 99 Sub-Registry offices and five general indexes. The District Registrars have examined 163 Sub-Registry offices, and 102 have been examined by Assistant and Deputy Collectors.

One Sub-Registrar in the Panch Maháls District has been dismissed from his post for disobedience.

Prosecutions.

Four persons have been convicted of offences against the Registration law, one has been acquitted and one has absconded.

Receipts.

The gross receipts of the department for the year under review, Rs. 509,737, show a decrease of Rs. 15,252 on the receipts, Rs. 524,989, for 1898-99. This result is due to the diminution in the number of registrations caused by the prevalence of plague and famine in some districts.

The expenditure of the year, Rs. 2,74,306, has decreased by the sum of Rs. 1,046 compared with the expenditure, Rs. 2,75,351, of the previous year. The net profit was Rs. 2,35,431, and if the surplus, Rs. 15,420, derived from the operations under the Joint Stock Companies Act be added thereto, the total surplus for 1899-1900 amounts to Rs. 2,50,851 as against Rs. 2,85,132.

#### REGISTRATION UNDER ACT XVII OF 1879.

This Act is in operation in the four Deccan Districts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sátára and Sholápur.

There have been in all 136,946 registrations during the year 1899-1900 against 138,072, the decrease of 1,126 transactions representing a fall of .81 per cent. There has been an increase in Ahmednagar and Sátára and a decrease in Poona and Sholápur. The subjoined table shows the total number of all kinds of documents registered in each of the four districts during the year 1899-1900 as compared with the figures for the preceding year:—

Districts.	Number of documents in 1898-99.	Number of documents in 1899-1900.	Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio.
Ahmednagar ... ..	33,793	35,452	1,659	...	4.90
Poona... ..	50,296	44,860	...	5,436	10.30
Sátára ... ..	36,040	39,560	3,520	...	9.76
Sholápur ... ..	17,943	17,074	...	869	4.84
Total ... ..	138,072	136,946	5,179	6,305	...

In transactions relating to immoveable property there has been an increase of 1,725, the number having risen from 116,447 in 1898-99 to 118,172. Registrations under the head of moveables exhibit a decline of 2,851 transactions, the number having declined from 21,625 in 1898-99 to 18,774.

Out of the total number of instruments registered in 1899-1900, 4,324 deeds were executed to supplant old transactions against 4,133 deeds during the preceding year, showing an increase of 191.

In the immoveable class in the case of sales, mortgages, leases and other deeds relating to land alone there were registered in all in the past year 52,922 transactions between agriculturists and agriculturists and 53,382 between agriculturists and sávkárs against 51,180 and 54,281, respectively, during the year preceding.

The aggregate value of property affected by the documents registered amounted to Rs. 68,69,664 in the year under report against Rs. 68,11,913 in the previous year. The average value per transaction, taking the results as a whole, has amounted to Rs. 50-2-7 in the later against Rs. 49-5-4 in the earlier period.

The total amount of fee collections on account of the drawing up and registration of deeds and of copies granted, &c., during the past year has been Rs. 49,461 against Rs. 50,342 in 1898-99, showing a decrease of Rs. 881, while the expenditure during the year under the several heads of charge has amounted to Rs. 59,188 against Rs. 58,431. The net financial result is a deficit of Rs. 14,109 during the year under review against Rs. 13,887, an increase of Rs. 222.

Five Taluka Village Registry offices were examined by the Inspector-General. The Registrars of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sátára and Sholápur carried out the examinations of 27, 35, 20 and 12 offices, respectively. The Inspector of Registration and Stamps, 2nd Division, examined 4 offices. The Inspectors of Village Registry offices examined 51, 32, 49 and 29 offices, respectively. Revenue officers have collectively during the year under report carried out 48 examinations of Village Registry offices.

Taking the two systems of registration together, the following are some of the results for 1899-1900. In all, including 1,367 wills, 314,469 documents have been registered against 320,857. Of the former, excluding wills, 290,604 related to immoveable property of a stated value of Rs. 9,35,81,414 and 22,498 to moveable property of a stated value of Rs. 34,01,865, total Rs. 9,69,83,279, against Rs. 9,85,17,318 in 1898-99. The gross expenditure under both systems amounted to Rs. 3,37,876 and the gross receipts to Rs. 5,59,198 against Rs. 3,33,581 and Rs. 5,75,831, respectively. The surplus for the year under both Acts, therefore, amounts to Rs. 2,21,322 against Rs. 2,35,750, including a surplus of Rs. 15,420 under the Joint Stock Companies Act; the total surplus of the Registration Department stands at Rs. 2,36,742 against Rs. 2,71,245.

#### JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

The total number of documents of all descriptions, inclusive of 14 returns under Section 4 of Act XXI of 1860, registered during the year was 1,408 against 1,514 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 106 owing to the decreased number of companies. The number of balance sheets increased by 57, but memoranda and articles of association, notices of situation of offices, and special resolutions declined by 65, 37 and 31, respectively.

There were 44 new companies registered during the year against 129. These included 28 Banking Loan and Assurance Companies, of which three had a nominal capital of 11 lakhs, the remainder being without capital divided into shares. There were six trading companies with a

nominal capital of 56 lakhs, 4 mills and presses with 28 lakhs, and 6 others with 13 lakhs. Nineteen regular joint stock companies were registered against 25, but the number of new Provident Societies fell from 104 to 25.

Changes during the year.

Fifty-six companies went into liquidation, and 18, which were under liquidation, were finally dissolved during the year. Fifteen companies increased their nominal capital by 13½ lakhs, while 17 companies, limited by guarantee, increased the number of their members.

The following table shows the nature of business of the several existing companies with their nominal and paid-up capitals. Paid-up capital of only some of the newly registered companies has been shown, as the summaries of capital with list of shareholders were not received from the others by the 31st March 1900:—

Nature of Business.	Number of Companies.	Nominal Capital.	Paid-up Capital.
		Rs.	Rs.
Banking Loan and Insurance ... ..	172	1,07,94,945	11,19,520
Do. do. New...	28	11,20,000	88,087
Trading ... ..	68	3,58,25,400	2,23,58,174
Do. ... .. New .	6	56,10,000	7,800
Mills and Presses ... ..	217	13,59,79,005	11,01,23,133
Do. ... .. New...	4	28,00,000	1,81,250
Planting Companies... ..	2	6,00,000	.....
Mining and Quarrying ... ..	1	8,82,000	8,69,379
Do. ... .. New...	1	5,00,000	.....
Ice Manufacture ... ..	3	8,47,500	7,60,075
Others ... ..	17	1,38,73,400	1,13,89,665
Do. ... .. New...	3	2,41,920	10
Total ... ..	522	20,90,74,170	14,69,00,094

Financial results.

Registration fees of new companies amounted to Rs. 8,225 against Rs. 23,190. The total receipts and expenditure were Rs. 16,568 and Rs. 1,163 against Rs. 36,569 and Rs. 1,074, respectively. The net surplus, therefore, was Rs. 15,420 against Rs. 35,495, showing a decrease of Rs. 20,075.

Prosecutions.

Prosecutions were instituted against 18 Provident Societies at Umreth for not complying with the provisions of Section 69 of the Act, but on failure of the first case put up, the rest were withdrawn. There were no convictions for offences under the Act.

### Local Boards' Administration.

General.

The total number of District and Taluka Local Boards in the whole Presidency was 23 and 205, respectively: The members numbered 3,554 in all, of whom 1,605 were elected. These bodies controlled an aggregate income of Rs. 39,74,978, and the expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 46,35,592. The non-realization of the local fund one-anna cess owing to famine caused a decrease in revenue in the Northern and Central Division Boards amounting to Rs. 2,52,500 and Rs. 2,88,443, respectively.

Northern Division.

There are 6 District and 40 Taluka Local Boards; the former are presided over by the Collectors of the respective districts, and the latter by the Assistant or Deputy Collectors in charge of talukas. The Pauch Mahals is the only district to which the elective franchise has not been extended. The several Boards were composed of 730 members, the same number as in preceding years—11 being *ex-officio*, 391 nominated and 328 elected; of these, 174 were officials and 556 non-officials against 173 and 557, respectively, in the preceding year, the number of Europeans being 37 and of Natives 693. The triennial term of the Taluka Local Boards of the Broach District having expired on the 31st March 1900, fresh elections were held. The results were meagre, the highest percentage of voters who attended the poll to the total number of voters being 17.4 in the case of the Vagra Taluka; Broach, in spite of its material importance, stood last both in the number of its candidates and percentage at elections. The total number of meetings held was 202 against 218, and the average attendance at each meeting was 7.64 against 8.4 in the preceding year. The total income amounted to Rs. 9,86,500 against Rs. 12,39,000 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 2,52,500, which is due to the non-realization of the local fund cess payable on land revenue uncollected in consequence of the



famine. Adding the opening balance of Rs. 5,79,022, the aggregate amount available for expenditure during the year was Rs. 15,65,523 against Rs. 19,06,472 in the preceding year. The principal items of income are—

	Rs.
Local Fund Cess ... ..	4,57,806
Civil Works ... ..	1,48,292
Contributions ... ..	2,50,331

The incidence of taxation per head of population was Re. 0-1-10 and that of income was Re. 0-4-0 against Re. 0-3-2 and Re. 0-5-1, respectively, in the preceding year. The fall in the incidence is due to non-realization of the greater portion of the Local Fund Cess on account of famine. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 12,72,481 against Rs. 13,27,449 in the preceding year, showing a net decrease of Rs. 54,968. The chief items of expenditure are the following:—

	Rs.
Education ... ..	4,21,785
Medical ... ..	1,12,517
Famine Relief ... ..	96,615
Civil Works ... ..	5,33,961

Out of the total amount under "Famine Relief," Rs. 48,171 were on water-supply works and Rs. 44,004 were for the purchase of grass for poor cultivators. Of the total amount shown under the head of Civil Works, Rs. 2,52,975 were spent on works executed by civil agency and Rs. 2,80,986 on works carried out by the Public Works Department, as compared with Rs. 2,54,360 and Rs. 4,17,250, respectively, in the preceding year. A sum of Rs. 3,04,771 or 23.9 per cent. of the total expenditure was spent on the construction and maintenance of roads against Rs. 4,26,991 or 32.2 per cent. in the preceding year. The total expenditure on water-supply, including that under famine relief, came to Rs. 1,92,786, of which Rs. 42,708 were spent on the construction of 77 new tanks, Rs. 33,571 on 267 new wells, and the remaining sum of Rs. 1,16,507 on improvement of the existing sources of water-supply. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 2,93,042 against Rs. 5,79,022 in the preceding year.

There are 6 District and 66 Taluka Local Boards in the Central Division. The total number of members constituting the several Boards was 1,230 against 1,232 in the preceding year. The majority of the members are those nominated by Government, their number being 650 inclusive of 310 salaried servants of Government. Among the latter there were 71 Europeans and Eurasians. The total number of meetings held by the several Boards was 372 against 364 in the previous year. The average attendance at each meeting was 9, the previous year's average was 9.3. The income of the several Boards amounted to Rs. 10,90,513, showing a decrease of Rs. 2,88,443 as compared with that of the previous year. Inclusive of the opening balance of Rs. 5,28,007, the sum available for expenditure during the year was Rs. 16,18,520 as against Rs. 18,41,571. The following were the principal sources of revenue:—

	Rs.
Provincial rates (one-anna Local Fund Cess) ... ..	5,89,621
Police (receipts under Cattle Pounds Act) ... ..	50,395
Civil works ... ..	1,42,073
Contributions ... ..	2,30,432

The incidence of taxation per head of population was Re. 0-1-6 and that of income (excluding opening balance) was Re. 0-2-10 against Re. 0-2-2 and Re. 0-3-6, respectively, in the preceding year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 14,40,375 as compared with Rs. 13,13,564 incurred in the previous year. In the following table the expenditure of the years 1898-99 and 1899-1900 under the more important heads is contrasted:—

Important heads of Expenditure.	Expenditure during the year 1899-1900.	Expenditure during the year 1898-1899.
	Rs.	Rs.
Education ... ..	4,52,325	4,19,598
Medical (including Vaccination charges) ... ..	1,37,456	1,49,446
Famine Relief ... ..	1,49,902	20,000
Construction and repair of roads ... ..	3,59,133	4,03,074
Improvement of water-supply ... ..	64,632	47,946

There were 6 District and 50 Taluka Local Boards in the Southern Division. The number of members constituting the several Boards was 898 as against 896 in the preceding year. Of these 29 were Europeans and 869 Natives. The number of meetings held by the Boards during the year was 317 (including 26 adjourned for want of a quorum) as compared with 322 in 1898-99. The average attendance at each meeting was 7.1 against 7.4. The income of the several Boards during the year amounted to Rs. 10,73,617 as contrasted with Rs. 10,82,758 in the year preceding, showing a decrease of Rs. 9,141. Including the opening balance of Rs. 3,44,421, the total sum available for expenditure during the year was Rs. 14,18,037 against Rs. 14,54,711 in the last year. The chief items of revenue of the several Boards were: Provincial rates (one-anna cess) Rs. 6,07,865; Cattle-pound receipts Rs. 13,506; Educational

receipts Rs. 55,715; Civil Works Rs. 1,21,461 and Contribution Rs. 2,41,085. The incidence of the one-anna cess per head of population was Re. 0-2-0 against Re. 0-2-1 and that of income, excluding the opening balance, was Re. 0-3-7, i.e., the same as in the preceding year. The expenditure incurred by the several Boards amounted to Rs. 11,05,326 as compared with Rs. 11,10,290 in 1898-99. The following are the principal items of expenditure:—Administration (office establishment, contingencies, &c.) Rs. 34,526; Education Rs. 4,28,979; Medical (including vaccination establishment charges) Rs. 1,36,984 and Civil Works Rs. 4,12,797. Of the outlay incurred on civil works Rs. 2,95,264 as against Rs. 2,78,457 were spent on the construction and maintenance of roads. The amount expended on water supply was Rs. 43,246 as contrasted with Rs. 41,460 in 1898-99. Rs. 1,128 were spent on 4 new tanks, Rs. 16,354 on 80 new wells and Rs. 25,722 on the improvement of the existing sources of water-supply. The year closed with a divisional balance of Rs. 3,12,712.

Sind.

There was no change in the number of Local Boards during the year under report. The District Local Boards, which are 5 in number, are presided over by the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners of the respective districts, and the Taluka Boards by the Assistant or Deputy Collectors except in the case of Jacobabad and Shahdádpur in the Upper Sind Frontier District which are presided over by the Mukhtiárkars of the talukas concerned. The total number of members constituting the several Boards in Sind was 696 against 697 in the last year. Out of this number 8 were *ex-officio*, 388 nominated and 300 elected. The number of official as well as of non-official members during the year remained unchanged, *viz.*, 128 and 568, respectively. Of the total members 44 were Europeans and Eurasians and 652 Natives. The total number of meetings held by the several Boards during the year was 313 as compared with 357 in the preceding year and the average attendance at each meeting was 5.83 against 5.75 last year. The total income of the several Boards amounted to Rs. 8,24,348 against Rs. 8,65,800 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 41,452. Adding to this the opening balance of Rs. 2,83,026, the amount available for expenditure during the year was Rs. 11,07,375 against Rs. 12,08,239. The Local Fund Cess realized Rs. 4,84,399, while the other important items were Contributions Rs. 2,39,131 and Civil Works Rs. 49,943. The incidence of taxation and of income per head were Re. 0-3-1 and Re. 0-5-3 against Re. 0-3-5 and Re. 0-5-6, respectively. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,17,410 against Rs. 9,25,213, the principal heads being Education Rs. 2,29,705; Medical Rs. 99,188, and Civil Works Rs. 3,44,270. The expenditure on water-supply amounted to Rs. 19,992 against Rs. 25,117 during the preceding year. Rs. 666 were spent on improvement of village sites, &c., including removal of rank vegetation. A sum of Rs. 327 was spent on conservancy of towns and villages. Besides these, a sum of Rs. 548 was expended in the Hyderabad District for sanitary arrangements at the fairs held in that district. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 2,89,965 against Rs. 2,83,026 in the preceding year.

## Municipal Administration.

### BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

The Corporation.

The constitution of the Corporation and the Standing Committee remained unchanged during the year. The former consisted of 72 councillors, of whom 36 were elected by the rate-payers, 16 by the Bench of Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay, 2 by the Chamber of Commerce, 2 by the University of Bombay and 16 were nominated by Government. Fifty-two meetings of the Corporation and 105 meetings of committees of the Corporation were held and four others were convened but not held.

The Standing Committee.

The Standing Committee consisted of 12 councillors, of whom 8 were elected by the Corporation and 4 appointed by Government. There were 52 meetings of the Standing Committee and 23 meetings of sub-committees thereof. There were 115 attendances for cheque-signing and 46 for the audit of the weekly statements of accounts.

Financial.

The opening gross balance was Rs. 24,48,030. Against the original budget estimate of Rs. 83,15,000, the actual income realized during the year amounted to Rs. 88,29,817, showing an increase of Rs. 5,14,817, about  $\frac{1}{4}$ ths of which were obtained from an abnormal revenue from Town Duties. The actuals show an increase of Rs. 16,67,906 over those of the previous year, which occurred principally under the Property Taxes, Town and Tobacco Duties, Market Receipts and Interest and Profit on Investments. The expenditure of the year was Rs. 73,92,479, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 38,85,368. Deducting from this the lapsed grants for 1899-1900 and previous years proposed to be renewed in 1900-1901 (Rs. 9,51,911), the value of reserve stock (Rs. 8,33,634), and the minimum cash balance required by-law (Rs. 1,00,000), there remained a net cash balance of Rs. 19,99,823, which compares favourably with the previous year's net balance of Rs. 6,53,004. The expenditure was higher than that of the previous year by Rs. 53,454. The increase would have amounted to Rs. 3½ lakhs principally under Public Works, Ordinary, and Public Health Department, but for two non-recurring items which appeared in the accounts for 1898-99.

The main heads of revenue and expenditure for 1899-1900 as compared with the actuals for the preceding year are given in the following tables:—

Revenue.

Items.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	More.	Less.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>Property Taxes—</b>				
General Tax ... ..	At 9½ per cent.	At 12½ per cent.		
Water Tax and other Miscellaneous Water Works Revenue	22,24,214	29,94,516	7,70,303	.....
Halalkhor Tax, including receipts for special service ... ..	15,00,970	17,72,967	2,71,996	.....
Wheel Tax and Toll Fees ... ..	7,13,122	7,25,264	12,142	.....
Town Duties ... ..	3,39,197	3,02,748	.....	86,448
Receipts from Government for Liquor Licenses and Tobacco Duty	11,17,161	15,94,721	4,77,560	.....
Market Receipts ... ..	8,52,204	3,65,098	12,794	.....
Returns from other Property and Miscellaneous ... ..	3,60,386	4,18,077	57,691	.....
	5,54,567	6,56,436	1,01,869	.....
<b>Total</b> -	<b>71,61,911</b>	<b>88,29,817</b>	<b>17,04,354</b>	<b>86,448</b>
		Deduct—Less ...	36,448	
		Net Increase Rs.	16,67,906	

Expenditure.

Charges debitable to current revenue exclusive of advances and other adjustment items.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	More.	Less.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General Superintendence ... ..	2,10,380	1,97,643	.....	12,737
Assessment and Collection Department	2,57,182	2,72,850	15,668	.....
Fire Brigade ... ..	1,09,076	1,17,098	8,021	.....
Public Gardens ... ..	74,959	75,250	291	.....
Public Works, Ordinary ... ..	13,55,094	15,45,791	1,90,696	.....
Do. New ... ..	64,521	56,107	.....	8,414
Public Health Department ... ..	16,89,174	20,30,444	3,41,269	.....
Municipal Debt ... ..	24,81,138	23,40,269	.....	1,40,869
Police ... ..	5,01,013	5,00,000	.....	1,013
Education ... ..	1,14,776	1,11,991	.....	2,786
Hospitals and Dispensaries ... ..	55,201	54,997	.....	204
Pensions, Gratuities and Compassionate Allowances ... ..	56,866	66,034	9,168	.....
Miscellaneous ... ..	57,098	67,701	10,602	.....
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>70,26,479</b>	<b>74,36,174</b>	<b>5,75,717</b>	<b>1,66,022</b>
<i>Less</i> —Rebate on account of Plague expenses incurred in 1897-98 from current revenue and work done for private parties ... ..	5,00,000	.....	5,00,000	.....
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>65,26,479</b>	<b>74,36,174</b>	<b>10,75,717</b>	<b>1,66,022</b>
<i>Add</i> —Net amount advanced up to 1897-98 on account of the purchase of frontage lands in the Agripada, &c., estate—written off ... ..	8,12,546	.....	.....	8,12,546
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>73,39,026</b>	<b>74,36,174</b>	<b>10,75,717</b>	<b>9,78,569</b>
<i>Less</i> —Rebate of proportionate amount debitable to the Plague grant on account of Arthur Road Hospital expenses for 1896-97, 1897-98 and 1898-99 ... ..	.....	43,694	.....	43,694
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>73,39,026</b>	<b>73,92,479</b>	<b>10,75,717</b>	<b>10,22,263</b>
		Deduct ...	53,454	
Loan Works, including Plague expenditure ... ..	20,22,955	17,84,820		
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>93,61,981</b>	<b>91,77,299</b>		

*General Tax.*—The increase of Rs. 7,70,303 was due to the enhancement of the tax from 9½ per cent. to 12½ per cent. and to increased contributions received from Government and the Port Trust. *Water Tax and Other Miscellaneous Water Works Revenue.*—Of the total increase of Rs. 2,71,996, an increase of Rs. 2,27,140 was nominal as it was derived from inter-departmental charges. The balance of Rs. 44,857 was almost wholly obtained from water supplied by meter measurements. *Wheel Tax and Toll Fees.*—The large decrease is partly attributable to the tax on labour carts having been specially reduced by the Standing Com-



	Rs.
Cash balance, invested funds and deposits ... ..	78,51,623
Advances, Departmental, and to Contractors ... ..	1,28,666
Municipal Property (including water works, lands, buildings, roads and bridges) ... ..	5,11,23,115
Reserved Stock ... ..	8,33,634
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>5,99,37,037</b>

The assets were thus in excess of the liabilities by nearly a crore and a half of rupees. The Sinking Fund Investment increased from Rs. 22,62,415 to Rs. 26,33,659, which is roughly about 6½ per cent. of the total municipal debt excluding the Vohar Government Debt and Drainage Loan of 1878, which are being paid off in regular instalments. Of the loans of 50 lakhs floated during the year the whole 44 lakhs of the long term loan was taken up in one sum by the Bank of Bengal at 97 per cent. Of the plague loan of 6 lakhs half was taken up by the Municipality for investment of certain sinking fund and surplus moneys and the other half was sold to the Bank of Bombay at 97 per cent. The raising of these loans enabled the Municipality to pay off the two temporary loans amounting to 35 lakhs of rupees taken from the Bank of Bombay on which heavy interest charges were running. The following statement exhibits the financial position at the beginning and end of the year, respectively, with regard to the various loans raised from the public and Government :—

		Balance due on 1st April 1899.	Amount raised in 1899-1900.	Total.	Amount repaid in 1899-1900.	Balance due on 31st March 1900.	Interest paid in 1899-1900.	Total payments in 1899-1900.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Loans raised from Government.</i>								
Vohar Water Works Debt ... ..	4 per cent.	25,15,957	...	25,15,957	13,572	52,02,385	1,00,405	1,13,976
<i>Loans raised from the Public.</i>								
Drainage Loan of 1878 (Rs. 26,94,000) ... ..	5 per cent.	19,68,000	...	39,68,000	45,000	19,23,000	99,062	1,44,062
The Sanitary Works Loan of 1885-86 (44 lakhs) ... ..	5 "	37,39,000	...	37,39,000	...	37,39,000	1,88,462	1,88,462
The Sanitary Works Loan of 1888 (7 lakhs) ... ..	5 "	7,00,000	...	7,00,000	...	7,00,000	82,825	32,825
The Tansa Water Works Loan (47 lakhs) ... ..	5 "	1,47,90,000	...	1,47,00,000	...	1,47,00,000	7,08,537	7,08,537
The Drainage and Water Works Loan of 1893 (12 lakhs) ... ..	5 "	12,00,000	...	12,00,000	...	12,00,000	45,962	45,962
The Miscellaneous Works Loan of 1898-99 (Drainage and Water Works, Markets and Roads) of Rs. 10,08,500 ... ..	5 "	10,08,500	...	10,08,500	...	10,08,000	53,700	53,700
Agripada House Sullage Water Connections Loan of Rs. 2,48,000 of 1899-00 ... ..	5 "	2,48,000	...	2,48,000	...	2,48,000	12,400	12,400
35 lakhs various Sanitary Works Loan of 1890-91 ... ..	5 "	35,00,000	...	35,00,000	...	35,00,000	1,77,875	1,77,875
Municipal Building Loan of 1891 (8 Lakhs) ... ..	5 "	8,00,000	...	8,00,000	...	8,00,000	40,000	40,400
Loan of 4½ lakhs for Fire Brigade Quarters and Stations ... ..	4 "	4,50,000	...	4,50,000	...	4,50,000	17,220	17,220
Loan of 42 lakhs for repayment of the Balance of the 4½ per cent. Government Consolidated Loan ... ..	4 "	42,00,000	...	42,00,000	...	42,00,000	1,65,370	1,65,370
Loan of Rs. 23½ lakhs for Drainage and other Works ... ..	4 "	23,25,000	...	23,25,000	...	23,25,000	88,050	88,050
Loan of Rs. 15½ lakhs for Sewerage, Warf, Bandar, &c., Roads, Burial Ground and certain Water Works—1st instalment of Rs. 10 lakhs ... ..	3½ "	10,00,000	...	15,75,000	...	15,75,000	45,588	45,588
Do. do. (2nd instalment of Rs. 5½ lakhs) ... ..	4 "	5,75,000	...	15,75,000	...	15,75,000	45,588	45,588
Temporary loan of Rs. 15 Lakhs (part of 25 lakhs Loan) ... ..	One per cent. below the Bank of Bombay's ruling rates subject to a minimum of 4 p.c. ...	15,00,000	...	15,00,000	15,00,000	.....	40,806	15,40,806
20 lakhs Temporary Loan for Plague expenses ... ..	4 per cent.	20,00,000	...	20,00,000	20,00,000	.....	54,411	20,54,411
25 lakhs Loan for Sewerage Water and other Sanitary Works ... ..	4 per cent.	.....	25,00,000	25,00,000	...	25,00,000	29,283	29,283
30 lakhs Permanent Loan for Plague purposes (1st instalment) ... ..	4 "	.....	6,00,000	6,00,000	...	6,00,000	1,272	1,272
19½ lakhs Loan for Sewerage, Road, and other Sanitary Works (1st instalment) ... ..	4 "	.....	18,25,000	18,25,000	...	18,25,000	19,684	19,684
<b>Total of Loans Raised from the Public ...</b>	.....	<b>3,93,38,500</b>	<b>50,00,000</b>	<b>4,43,38,500</b>	<b>35,45,000</b>	<b>4,07,93,500</b>	<b>18,20,509</b>	<b>53,65,509</b>
<b>Grand Total ...</b>	.....	<b>4,18,54,457</b>	<b>50,00,000</b>	<b>4,68,54,457</b>	<b>35,53,572</b>	<b>4,32,95,985</b>	<b>10,20,913</b>	<b>54,79,485</b>

With an increase from 9½ to 12½ per cent. in the General Tax, the realizations rose from Rs. 23,15,589 to Rs. 31,20,157 exclusive of outstandings for previous years collected during the year. The amounts paid by Government and the Port Trust in lieu of the General Tax were Rs. 1,44,667 and Rs. 2,24,237, respectively, against Rs. 1,09,947 and Rs. 1,70,420 in 1898-99. The *Water Tax* realizations rose from Rs. 14,76,817 to Rs. 17,84,769 (increase over 3 lakhs). From *Halalkhor Tax* Rs. 7,41,218 were received against Rs. 7,16,783 in the previous year (increase Rs. 24,435). The total demand on account of *Property Taxes* amounted to Rs. 56,46,145, adding to which Rs. 16,346 on account of previous years and Rs. 8,750 paid by Government in lieu of general tax for past years on account of additions and alterations to Government buildings since the last award, the grand total comes to

Assessment and Collection of Revenues.

Rs. 56,66,241 against Rs. 45,34,976 in the previous year. The total number of vehicles taxed at the end of 1899 was 4,543 against 4,555 in the previous year. Of bicycles and tricycles, which are not classed as "vehicles," 910 were brought under taxation against 661 in the previous year. 5,161 horses were taxed against 3,696 in the previous year (including horses for sale in commission stables). The amount of taxation was Rs. 1,65,876 against Rs. 1,62,961 for 1898. The tax on licensed public land conveyances, with license fees and fees for badges, realized only Rs. 1,39,899 against Rs. 1,76,666 in the previous year, and the toll fees at Mahim and Sion Causeways only Rs. 11,928 against Rs. 13,765; there having been during the year a falling off in numbers of all descriptions of public conveyances in the city, evidently due to the prevalence of high prices of grain and fodder. The number of properties on the Assessor's books decreased from 34,805 to 34,692 in the year of report. The total gross assessment on these aggregated Rs. 3,05,17,091 and the rateable assessments Rs. 2,74,76,402, or an increase of nearly six lakhs.

## Town Duties.

The gross revenue from Town Duties during the year was Rs. 26,88,002 which was about 4½ lakhs more than in the previous year. The refunds aggregated Rs. 12,04,976; leaving a net revenue of Rs. 14,83,027 against Rs. 9,92,953 in 1898-99. Owing to an adverse decision of the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes about 5,000 claims for refunds, amounting to about 3 lakhs of rupees, mostly in respect of grain, which were held back during the latter half of the year of report, will have to be paid in the current year. The duty on grain was increased from annas 4 to annas 6 per khandi. Such large quantities of grain were imported into Bombay for despatch up-country to famine-stricken places that the total import was registered at 3,177,858 khandis (against 2,545,068 khandis in the previous year), the town duty collected on which was nearly 12 lakhs of rupees, or about 5½ lakhs more than in the previous year. About half the quantity of grain imported was afterwards exported, so that nearly half the amount collected had to be refunded. The import of sugar fell from 1,795,502 cwts. to 1,487,824, of which 1,033,887 cwts. were re-exported. The collection on this article was, therefore, less by about a lakh and-a-half than in the previous year. Other increases and decreases were small and insignificant.

## New Works.

The most important work completed during the year of report was the Kurla-Deonar Railway for the conveyance of town sweepings. Out of the sanctioned grant of Rs. 8,44,000, the expenditure up to the end of March 1900 was Rs. 7,18,209. The only work remaining to be executed is a "bund" about three miles long round the boundary of the Khajan of Deonar to shut out sea water. All the works in connection with the extension of the Sewri Cemetery were completed during the year under review, except some trifling portions. No progress was made in regard to the proposed Nasarwanji Maneckji Petit Public Hall beyond preparing the draft lease of land to be taken from Government, as a difficulty has arisen with the executrix of the donor in regard to one of the conditions on which the Hall was to be maintained by the Corporation.

## Buildings and Streets.

The applications for permission to build or rebuild houses numbered 2,022. These were \$51 more than in the previous year. 1,978 of these were passed and the rest disapproved. Rs. 60,984 were paid during the year for street improvement, and a large liability on that account remains over. The total area of ground added to streets in the year was 3,792 square yards, valued at Rs. 1,08,877.

## Roads.

An area of 1,02,97,172 square feet of road was metalled during the year under review at a cost of Rs. 2,79,949, which gives a rate of 5-22 pies per square foot. The road watering grant of Rs. 67,900 was found insufficient. A portion of the tram lines along Mint Road was renewed, and the renewal of a portion along Parel Road was in progress.

## Public lighting.

About 3,792 gas street lamps and 1,776 kerosine oil lamps were maintained at a cost of Rs. 2,26,959 and Rs. 31,681, respectively. The cost of lighting the Arthur Crawford Markets and the Municipal Office with electricity was Rs. 12,557.

## Plague Operations.

The improvement or demolition of insanitary buildings under the Epidemic Diseases Act was proceeded with. Of 2,023 houses inspected, 1,783 were found to be in need of improvement and 226 incapable of improvement. 271 houses and sheds were demolished; 1,041 houses were taken in hand for improvement; 629 houses were declared unfit for human habitation.

## Water Works.

*Tansa Lake.*—The rainfall was only 40-07 inches, so that only 12,714 millions of gallons of water was received into the lake against the annual average of about 40,000 millions of gallons. During the dry months about 39 million gallons per diem were drawn from the lake. Of this only about 2½ million gallons are stated to have been delivered in the aqueduct and the remaining 15 million gallons to have been lost by evaporation, the leakage being *nil*. Again the delivery at Ghat Cooper was only 21½ million gallons, about 2½ million gallons being lost between Ghat Cooper and the aqueduct by leakage at overflows and by evaporation. About 23,000 gallons of water per diem were supplied on payment to the Thana Municipality from 1st December 1899, its own water-supply having failed owing to deficient rainfall. *Vehar Lake.*—Here the rainfall was only 35-25 inches, and only 1,160 millions of gallons of water were received into the lake against more than five times that quantity in the previous year. 14-3 million gallons per diem were drawn from the lake, including evaporation and leakage. *Tulsi Lake.*—The rainfall was 43-80 inches, which replenished the lake to the extent of 856 millions of gallons only against some 2,670 million gallons in the previous year. The average

daily draw-off was 5.35 million gallons, including leakage and evaporation. Not only the quantity of water but also its quality was affected by the failure of the monsoon. The number of connections is annually increasing, the year's increase being the difference between 441 new connections and 227 connections cut off. A worn-out water mains renewal fund has been formed from the general revenues; at the end of the year it stood at Rs. 3,28,792. The expenditure of the department for the year of report was Rs. 15,69,308 and the income Rs. 17,92,036, the difference representing a profit made up chiefly of charges for supply of water for departmental or public purposes. The consumption of water sold by meter during the year 1899-1900 was 1,533,074,634 gallons.

The Love Grove Pumping Station worked satisfactorily and without any serious break-down in the engines and pumps. A valuable improvement to the station was effected by the putting up of a shred lifter chamber. The construction of the shred lifters and guides and the fixing of the new steam winches was satisfactorily executed at the Municipal Workshops. Four new pair of gates for the Love Grove Pumping Station have been made, two pairs of which were fixed in position during the year. The street portions of 1,086 house-connections in various parts of the town were carried out at a total cost of Rs. 41,706. A large number of manholes was constructed on various sewers. The installation for providing electrolized sea-water was worked from 1st March to 30th April 1899 at a cost of Rs. 1,166 and closed afterwards, the conclusion arrived at being that its usefulness was not in proportion to its bulk and cost. The gravitation portion of the Mázagon sewerage works was finished on 31st July 1899 and the works were taken over in November. The surface drainage works in the Kámátipura District were completed at a total cost of Rs. 64,643. The contract period for completion of the machinery and other works for the Parel, &c., sectional sewerage districts expired on 31st March 1900, but the whole of the machinery had not been supplied, and the other work not wholly completed. A large amount of work in voiding and constructing masonry side drains in different localities was done. Several other important drainage works were at various stages of progress. The machinery at the Colába air compressor station and the several ejector stations worked satisfactorily during the year.

The establishment, engines and appliances were maintained in a state of thorough efficiency throughout the year. There were 100 calls to fires, but only 82 involved the turning out of engines and men. Of the latter 9 were false alarms. Twenty-five were extinguished before the arrival of the Brigade, and 48 were put out by the Brigade. It is estimated that in these 48 fires Rs. 57,69,926 worth of property was in imminent risk of becoming involved, but was saved with a damage of only Rs. 3,81,881.

The rainfall of 35.90 inches was less than half the normal, and more than half of this scanty fall (20.81 inches) was in the month of June, the remainder being distributed over the three remaining monsoon months. As a consequence the water-supply was insufficient and impure, and atmospheric conditions were favourable to disease. The total number of deaths in 1899 was 56,434. It exceeded the total of 1898 by 4,473, and the average of the previous five years, three of which were years of abnormally high mortality, by the alarmingly large figure of 17,785. The most unhealthy month was March, in which plague raged furiously, and 10,183 deaths occurred. The fewest deaths (2,279) were in June, when plague had abated. Thereafter there was a steady rise month by month up to the end of the year, and in the last month of the year 5,942 deaths were registered. Plague claimed the largest number of victims, 15,796, or more than a fourth of the total mortality. Nearly another fourth is registered against diseases of the respiratory system (3,650) and phthisis (6,029): 5,063 deaths were from various kinds of fevers; 4,286 from diarrhoea and dysentery. Cholera and small-pox claimed only 111 and 440 victims, respectively. From measles the mortality was 1,868. The year's death-rate per mille was 68.67 on a population taken at 8,21,764. 16,522 of those who died in the year were persons born in Bombay, and the place of birth of 37,797 was outside Bombay. As usual the highest mortality (131.12) was among low caste Hindus (not taking account of the very small communities of Negro-Africans and Lingáyets, numbering between them scarcely a thousand persons). The Pársi death-rate of 34.89 was the lowest among all the Indian communities and considerably lower than in the previous year. The highest general mortality was in Máhím, the highest from fevers in Parel, from respiratory diseases and phthisis in second Nágpáda, from plague in Colába, from small-pox and measles in Warli, and from cholera in Tárdeo. The lowest death-rate, 2.02, was for Fort (South), which has a very small resident population. The next lowest was 23.86 for Wálkeshvar. The 15,796 deaths registered as from plague give a death-rate of 19.22 per mille. In the previous year the deaths from plague numbered 18,185, with a death-rate of 22.12. The highest death-rate from plague (23.83) is among Hindus, the lowest (1.06) among Europeans, Pársis coming next with 5.64. The worst epidemic was in the month of March, with 5,723 cases and 4,758 deaths. The greatest abatement was in June, with 254 cases and 228 deaths. 10,624 living and 1,955 still-born births were registered, being 160 less than in the year previous. Of these, 5,661 were males and 4,963 females. The birth-rate per mille was 12.92. To deal with the extensive scavenging work of the department, on an average 5,775 men and women, 1,124 scavenging and drain carts, and 205 nightsoil and cesspool carts had to be at work each day. The work done in the year was the collection, removal, and disposal of 344,268 tons of garbage, 170,506 tons of nightsoil and cesspool matter, and the opening and cleaning of 167 miles of drains.



## Markets.

The total revenue from markets and slaughter-houses was Rs. 4,20,155 against Rs. 3,86,633 in the preceding year, the increase being chiefly under market fees and fees for butchers' licenses and slaughtering. The blood of the animals slaughtered is collected and manufactured into a valuable manure by a contractor. Over 82 tons of unwholesome food were destroyed during the year.

## Education.

The subject of education is dealt with in Chapter VII of this report. It may be mentioned here that the Government contribution towards primary education to the city was Rs. 42,606 as in the previous year while the municipal expenditure again rose to Rs. 80,000. The fee-receipts improved from Rs. 12,424 to Rs. 13,416.

## DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES.

## General.

The number of municipalities in the whole Presidency including Sind is 165, with an aggregate number of 2,299 members. Detailed information regarding Vital Statistics, Medical Services, Sanitation and Public Instruction will be given in Chapters VI and VII.

## Northern Division.

There are 59 municipalities in the division, all of which held the full number of quarterly general meetings prescribed by law, with the exception of Kaira and Bassein. Kaira held only three meetings. The Municipal Board of Bassein held one quarterly meeting before it was superseded by Government. In Kurla and Anand half the number of members failed to attend two-thirds of the total number of meetings of the general body, while in Bándra, Thána, Kapadvanj and Borsad the number of like offenders exceeded even that limit.

## Income.

The total income of the municipalities amounted to Rs. 17,42,877 against Rs. 18,32,737 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 89,860. The elimination of the Extraordinary and Debt Account, however, leaves an actual increase of Rs. 69,537. The chief items of increase are taxes on houses and lands, water-rate, contributions from Government for general purposes, contributions from Government for educational purposes, contributions from other sources for general purposes, and other items. Receipts from taxes on houses and lands increased, namely, through the collection of arrears, in Surat, Broach, Bándra, Kaira, Viramgám, Bulsár, Rándar, Borsad and Kurla. Larger recoveries of past and current dues explain the increase under water-rate in Ahmedabad and Surat, while the increase in Thána and Bándra is due in the former to increased rate at which house connection water is supplied and in the latter to water extension to Santa Cruz. A plague grant from Government to the Bulsár Municipality caused the increase under Government contributions for general purposes. The increase in Government grants for educational purposes appears in Kurla and Viramgám, owing to grants for the erection of school-buildings. The items of income exhibiting a decrease are (1) Octroi, due to a falling off in the importation of dutiable articles; (2) Conservancy due to the non-recovery of halálkhor cess in Surat; (3) Sale-proceeds of lands; (4) Fines under Municipal and other Acts; (5) Contributions from Local Funds for general and educational purposes.

## Taxation.

Of the total income Rs. 10,70,975 were derived from taxation against Rs. 10,90,103 in the preceding year, indirect taxation yielding Rs. 3,84,238, or 35·8 per cent., and direct taxation Rs. 6,86,737, or 64·2 per cent., as compared with 40·2 and 59·8, respectively, in the preceding year. Out of the 59 municipalities of the division, 23 derive their entire income from direct taxation. On account of famine there was a fall in the demand for articles yielding octroi revenue, except grain. The revenue from direct taxation rose partly on account of larger realization of arrears in the more important municipalities, such as Surat, and to the full scope given to the revised schemes of taxation, which were introduced into Rándar and Bulsár too late last year to cause any appreciable increase. The rise in indirect taxation at Nadiád is due to the large importation of grain on account of the prevailing scarcity. Similarly in Gogha the percentage rose owing to the enhanced rate from 1 to 2 pies per seer on ghee imported by land, and to a new rate of one rupee on Rs. 100 *ad valorem* on oil-cakes. In Mándvi the house-tax schedule was revised, and in Dákor a halálkhor cess has been lately introduced. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Re. 1-8-4, and of the total income Rs. 2-7-8 against Re. 1-9-10 and Rs. 2-9-8, respectively, in the year before. Refunds on octroi amounted to Rs. 31,652 or 8·4 per cent., against Rs. 32,072 or 7·3 per cent. of the total collections from octroi, showing a decrease of Rs. 419. The percentage of refunds rose in Broach, Thána, Kalyán and Gogha, while it fell in Rámpur. The standards fixed by Government of the average consumption of the principal dutiable articles per head of population was exceeded in Broach, Viramgám and Bassein. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 17,53,908 against Rs. 17,66,766 in the preceding year, showing a net decrease of Rs. 12,858; excluding Rs. 3,86,397 on account of extraordinary and debt account, the ordinary expenditure comes to Rs. 13,67,511 against Rs. 14,09,517 in the year previous, showing a decrease of Rs. 42,005. The principal decreases were under water-supply (Rs. 36,804) owing to less expenditure on head water works in Ahmedabad and epidemic charges (Rs. 38,349) owing to the general abatement of plague. On the other hand there was a large increase under loans owing to the repayment of plague loans having commenced. The liabilities of some of the principal municipalities on account of loans at the end of the years 1898-99 and 1899-1900 were as follows:—



	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ... ..	12,00,364	11,74,692
Surat ... ..	6,46,000	6,10,500
Bandra ... ..	67,054	76,218
Bulsar ... ..	33,984	21,896
Other Municipalities ... ..	20,170	23,468

The total amount of outstanding balances at the close of the year was Rs. 1,51,259 against Rs. 1,56,023 in the preceding year.

The total number of municipalities in the Central Division during the year remained unchanged at 62. The number of Commissioners was 912 against 905 in the previous year. The aggregate gross income of the municipalities, excluding opening balances, amounted to Rs. 13,98,333, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,81,275 over the previous year's total. But if the extraordinary and debt account were excluded, there would be a net increase of Rs. 12,914. The principal items under which an increase in receipts is observed are (1) Pilgrim Tax; (2) Rents of lands, houses, serais and dāk bungalows; (3) Fees and revenue from markets and slaughter-houses; (4) Interest on investments, &c.; (5) Grants and contributions, &c.; (6) Miscellaneous (other items). Under the first head the increase occurred in Jejuri, Alandi and Pandharpur, owing to an increase in the number of pilgrims. The improvement under (2) was due to the rent of Government land and in Mahábaleshvar having been adjusted for two years in the accounts of 1899-1900. The rise in (3) was due to the imposition of higher rates as well as to the recovery of arrears in Ahmednagar and Dhulia. The latter municipality shows an increase under (4) brought about by the accumulated interest on invested funds for two years having been brought to account during the year of report. The increase under (5) occurred in the Jalgaon, Dhulia, Baramati and Poona Suburban Municipalities. It was the result in Jalgaon of the plague grants received by the municipality from Government and the District Local Board, Khándesh; in Dhulia, of the contribution received from Local Funds on account of the Technical school in the town; in Baramati, of a private benefaction for the construction of a building for the local dispensary; and in Poona, of the transfer of certain educational endowments from Government to the Suburban Municipality. The increase in miscellaneous receipts occurred in Násik and Poona. The items which show a decrease in receipts are (1) Octroi; (2) Tax on houses and lands; (3) Tax on animals and vehicles; (4) Additional Police rates, and (5) Conservancy. The decrease under (1) is noticeable in the Dhulia, Násik, Poona City and Poona Suburban Municipalities, caused by the dislocation of trade consequent on famine and plague. The decrease under (2) was due to non-realizations from rate-payers who left their houses on account of plague. The decrease under (3) principally occurred in Poona City owing to the extensive exodus of the population. The withdrawal of the additional police post from Sinnar accounts for the decrease under (4). The decrease under the last head is observable in the Poona City and Poona Suburban Municipalities and in Sholápur. It is ascribed to the absence of any demand for manure owing to failure of rain. Of the total income amounting to Rs. 12,36,920, exclusive of items under "Extraordinary and Debt," a sum of Rs. 4,04,794 was realized from indirect taxation; Rs. 4,67,017 from direct taxation and Rs. 3,65,109 from miscellaneous sources. The corresponding totals for the preceding year were Rs. 4,12,381, Rs. 4,77,784 and Rs. 3,33,140, respectively. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Re. 1-10-4 as against Re. 1-10-1 in the preceding year. Octroi is levied by 32 out of 62 municipalities in the division. The total amount of refunds of octroi duty granted during the year was Rs. 26,511, against Rs. 42,746, showing a decrease of Rs. 16,235. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 13,67,739 as compared with Rs. 15,47,553 in the previous year. There was thus a net decrease of Rs. 1,79,815, which occurred under the following items:—(1) General Administration; (2) Refunds; (3) Police; (4) Public Health, water-supply; (5) Hospitals and Dispensaries; (6) Markets and Slaughter-houses; (7) Investments; (8) Advances (other) and (9) Deposits. The decrease under (1) occurred in Poona City and Sholápur and that under (2) in Dhulia and Poona City as the result of the depression in trade caused by plague and famine. The abolition of the additional police post from Sinnar led to the decrease under (3). The decrease under (4) is attributed to the stoppage of the water-works in progress in Yeola and Sholápur. The decrease under (5) was due to reduced expenditure on plague in the Bári, Sátára City and Suburban Municipalities and to the closure of four out of the five dispensaries in Poona City for want of funds. The decrease under (6) was mainly noticeable in Poona City and in the municipalities of Ahmednagar, Sháháda and Sátára. The decrease under (7) was the result (a) of the adjustment effected last year in the accounts of the Jalgaon, Dhulia and Baramati Municipalities by which certain sums which used to be shown as cash balances were treated as investments and (b) of the absence of investments. The decrease under (8) is accounted for by the fact that no advances were made by municipalities to contractors as in the previous year. The decrease under the last head occurred in the Poona City and Poona Suburban Municipalities and in Sholápur. There is on the other hand an increase under (1) Collection of Taxes; (2) Public Safety-Fire; (3) Lighting; (4) Drainage; (5) Conservancy; (6) Public Works Buildings; (7) Roads; (8) Public Instruction; (9) Miscellaneous and (10) Repayment of Loans. The increases under (1) and (2) were due to the payment of grain compensation. The increase under 'Lighting' was due partly to the purchase of additional street lamps and partly to the high price paid for kerosine oil. The

increase under (4) occurred in Dhulia, Chopda and Pandharpur owing to the construction of new drains or the repair of old ones. The increase under (5) is noticeable in Dhulia, Jalgaon, Násik, Yeola, Lonávla, Sholápur and Pandharpur. The increase under (6) mainly occurred in Bárámáti, Sholápur and Pandharpur. The increase under (7) took place in Násik and Poona City and represents a larger outlay on repairs. The increase under (8) occurred chiefly in Sholápur owing to the payment of contribution to the new High school and to the purchase of dead-stock and scientific apparatus. The increase under (9) principally occurred in Ahmednagar and Sholápur and was due to the payment of the arrears of interest on account of the water-works loans. The increase under the last head was caused by the payment of instalments of loans raised by the municipalities of Dhulia, Poona City, Sátára and Sholápur for water works and for plague purposes; and in Málegaon, Sinnar and Trimbak by the liquidation of the advances drawn by the Boards from Government for plague purposes. The uncollected balance of taxes amounted to Rs. 1,34,907 against Rs. 1,19,080. The heaviest arrears were on account of house-tax (Rs. 51,656); conservancy (Rs. 43,181) and water-tax (Rs. 21,779). The collections were most backward in Ahmednagar, Násik, Poona City, Karád and Sholápur. The opening balances of the several municipalities in the division amounted to Rs. 3,11,696 and the closing balances to Rs. 3,42,290. The corresponding items for the preceding year were Rs. 2,73,541 and Rs. 3,05,596, respectively.

**Southern Division.**

The total number of municipalities in the Southern Division—85 permanent and 4 temporary—remained unchanged during the year. But the income, expenditure and other matters relating to the Honávar Municipality have not been incorporated in the report owing to loss and destruction of the records of that body. The Alibág Municipality, which was under suspension, was, for the last 10 months of the year, managed by a committee of three persons under the Collector of Kolába. The total number of Municipal Commissioners decreased by 24 owing to the omission of the 13 members of the Honávar Municipality, the reduction by 9 in the number (18) of members of the Alibág Board and of 2 in that of Ulvi, where 2 vacancies continued unfilled throughout the year.

**Receipts.**

The total income of the municipalities (exclusive of Honávar) in the division amounted to Rs. 7,09,070 against Rs. 6,76,487 in the preceding year, showing a net increase of Rs. 32,582, which occurred chiefly under the following heads:—

	Rs.
Octroi	12,292
House-tax	14,618
Tolls	10,339
Grants from Government	40,866

The increase under the first head, which occurred markedly at Belgaum, Athni, Hubli, Gadag-Bettigeri, Bijápur, Ilkal, Guledgud and Vengurla, is attributable to increased imports of grain owing to famine, the tendency of trade on the slackening of plague restrictions to resume its normal condition, and stricter supervision over octroi collections. Under the second head it was due mostly to the recovery of arrears by Athni, Gokák, Saundatti, Yellamma, Yamkanmardi, Dhárwár, Hubli, Nargund, Ilkal, Ratnágiri, Alibág, Pen and Panvel, and also to the prompt collection of the year's demands. In Ránebennur and Ratnágiri the increase was the result of a revision of the house-tax scale. The increase under the third head was contributed almost solely by Gadag-Bettigeri and Nargund, where tolls began to be levied during the year for the first time. The increase under grants from Government was due to the grant-in-aid of their plague expenditure made to the municipalities of Hubli and Gadag-Bettigeri of Rs. 34,000 and Rs. 7,500, respectively. There were slight decreases under Conservancy, Fees, and Local Fund and other grants and a large decrease of Rs. 54,950 under Loans from Government, which amounted only to Rs. 20,830 in the year of report.

**Expenditure.**

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,92,269 against Rs. 6,51,767 in the preceding year, showing a net increase of Rs. 40,502, noticeable chiefly under the following heads, *viz.*, Lighting, Police, Plague charges, Markets and Slaughter-houses, Roads, Interest and Repayment of Loans and Advances—other. The increase under Lighting was contributed chiefly by the Dhárwár Municipality, where arrears due to the lighting contractor was disbursed during the year. The increase under Police was due to the construction of a new police chowkey at Bijápur and to the continuance of the additional police at Guledgud. The increase of Rs. 1,36,280 under "Plague charges" is more apparent than real, and is due to these charges being shown under a separate head for the first time. Compared with the plague charges of the preceding year there was a decrease of Rs. 12,102, which occurred at Dhárwár, Hubli and Gadag-Bettigeri. The increased outlay under Markets was caused by the additions to the market and slaughter-house at Bijápur. A large amount was also spent on the cotton-market and slaughter house at Gadag. The increased expenditure on roads occurred principally at Hubli and Gadag. Under "Repayment of Loans" the increase was the result of the payment during the year by Hubli, Panvel and Rájápur of the instalments of their water-works loans, which they could not pay in 1898-99, and was also due to the fact that Gadag-Bettigeri and Navalgund repaid the temporary advances received from Government for plague purposes. Nipáni also paid back Rs. 2,000 out of the loan, without interest, of Rs. 3,000 raised locally during the year. The increase under the last head, "Advances—other," was due to the return of a temporary advance of Rs. 5,000

granted to the Hubli Municipality by Government as also to the advances of Rs. 1,100 made by Bigalkot for plague expenses. The items of expenditure under which a decrease is observable are Refunds, Water-supply, Conservancy, Schools and Colleges, and other items. Refunds underwent a decrease in the districts of Belgaum, Dhárwár, Bijápúr and Kánara. The decrease under Water-supply occurred at Rájápúr and Ratnágiri, due to absence of special repairs as in the previous year. The large decrease of Rs. 83,348 under Conservancy was only nominal, for the preceding year's figure included plague expenditure. The decrease under Schools and Colleges was due to the omission of the Honávar figures and to the payment of arrears to the Alibág teachers of their salaries for 1897-98. The decrease under Miscellaneous—other items was due to the transfer, from this head to a separate sub-column, of plague charges which in some cases had been shown under this head. The outstanding balances on account of direct taxes amounted to Rs. 41,567 against Rs. 59,798. Dhárwár is the only municipality where the house-tax arrears are still abnormally large. The opening balances of the several municipalities aggregated Rs. 1,34,229 and the closing balances Rs. 1,51,029.

The number of municipalities in Sind was the same as in the preceding year, *viz.*, 25. The total number of Commissioners was 353, or two more than in the year 1898-99; of these, 280 were nominated and 73 elective members. Government grants of Rs. 26,000 and Rs. 33,000 to Hyderabad and Sukkur for plague expenditure were received after the close of 1898-99, which bring up last year's gross income to Rs. 27,69,091. The gross income for 1899-1900 was Rs. 30,44,725, or an increase of Rs. 2,75,634, which, after deducting receipts under Extraordinary and Debt, is reduced to Rs. 60,853. The increase is due to larger receipts from octroi Rs. 17,814, house-tax Rs. 62,119, water-rate Rs. 43,553 and market fees Rs. 11,865. The Karáchi terminal charges produced Rs. 35,226, which was just sufficient to set off the octroi losses in Hyderabad owing to plague. The net increase in octroi was principally due to larger importations in Karáchi. Of the increase in house-tax Rs. 41,447 came from the plague house-tax at Karáchi, the rest being due to recovery of arrears. The increase in water-rate is due to the Karáchi plague water-tax. The increase in market fees came from Karáchi, Sukkur and new market at Jacobabad. There were corresponding decreases on account of the Government and Local Fund grants made in the preceding year for plague. The bandar fees at Sukkur fell off by Rs. 5,894 owing to the bad harvest. Of the total income, Rs. 18,52,250 were obtained from taxation as against Rs. 17,35,034 in the preceding year. The incidence of taxation and income per head of population were Rs. 3-1-3 and Rs. 6-7-8, respectively, against Rs. 2-11-3 and Rs. 5-9-10 in the previous year. The amount of octroi refunds granted were Rs. 31,574 more than in the preceding year. The standards of consumption have been exceeded in 18 municipalities out of the 25 in Sind. Karáchi, Kotri, Mánjhand, Hyderabad, Nasarpur, Rohri and Mithi are the only municipalities which show no excesses. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 29,31,888 against Rs. 26,38,301 in 1898-99, or an increase of Rs. 2,93,587, which, however, is converted into a decrease of Rs. 1,46,225, if the Extraordinary and Debt items are omitted. The decreases occur under Water-supply Rs. 59,859, Markets Rs. 21,420, Plague Rs. 1,40,036 and other items Rs. 26,285. The first two items are owing to original works having been constructed in the preceding year. The decrease in other items is owing to the lesser municipalities having transferred their plague expenditure from under this head, and the decrease in plague occurred principally in Karáchi. On the other hand there were increases of expenditure under Refunds (Rs. 31,698), Hospital (Rs. 11,684), Roads (Rs. 13,363) and Interest on Loans (Rs. 29,343). The increase in refunds amounted to Rs. 69,276 in Karáchi. There were decreases in Hyderabad (Rs. 9,012), Sukkur (Rs. 8,313) and Jacobabad (Rs. 15,561). The increase under Hospitals occurred in Shikárpur (Rs. 4,308) and Karáchi (Rs. 7,701), Rs. 5,000 of the latter sum being owing to a refund of a donation which was withdrawn. The increase under Roads occurred in Shikárpur (Rs. 10,455) and Sukkur (Rs. 6,962). The increase in interest on loans is due principally to the payment by the Karáchi Municipality of Rs. 15,816 on account of loans from Government and Rs. 10,055 to the Bank of Bombay on account of one half-year's interest on a loan of 4 lákhs. Under the head of "Extraordinary and Debt" there was an increase of Rs. 2,14,781 in receipts and Rs. 4,39,811 in expenditure. The transactions were principally confined to the Karáchi and Hyderabad Municipalities. The Karáchi Municipality borrowed 4 lákhs from the Bank of Bombay to pay off loans and advances received from Government for plague purposes and transferred Rs. 25,000 to the Plague Fund Account. On the expenditure side there is an increase of Rs. 82,528 in payments to the Sinking Fund of the municipality, Rs. 3,24,840 on account of repayments of loans and Rs. 16,412 in refunds of the deposits of contractors and others. The repayments made on account of loans were Rs. 4,000 on account of a loan taken in 1894, Rs. 8,826 on account of the Government plague loan of 1896-97 and Rs. 3,25,000 on account of loans and advances received from Government to meet plague expenditure. The Hyderabad Municipality raised two loans, one of Rs. 1,26,000 and the other of Rs. 24,000, to pay off advances received from Government towards the cost of erecting new engines at Gidu and for plague expenditure. Under the head of "Other advances" this Municipality received Rs. 61,000, being the balance of an advance of Rs. 76,000 made by Government towards the cost of erecting the Gidu engines. On the other hand the municipality paid off a temporary loan of Rs. 50,000, and the advances made by Government for plague expenditure and for the erection of Gidu engines were also paid off. A debenture of Rs. 500 was also redeemed. The opening and closing balances of all the municipalities in Sind were Rs. 8,68,590 and Rs. 4,81,427, respectively.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Programme

In addition to the four schemes described in last year's report, the two following have been notified by the Trust :—

Schemes notified

*Scheme No. F.—The Dadar-Mátunga Street Scheme.*—This scheme contemplates laying out for building purposes a large area on the north of the city at present vacant. The track is traversed from end to end by both the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways, and there are suburban stations at convenient intervals. It is, moreover, within easy reach of an extension of the existing tramway system. The area, which is now chiefly rice fields, is to be filled in and laid out with a complete net-work of roads to be gradually undertaken a little in advance of the demand for building sites. Two extensive recreation grounds, with areas of 48 and 32 acres, are proposed. The land being at present purely agricultural can be purchased at a low rate. The approximate cost of the project is Rs. 74,61,400.

*Scheme No. FI.—The Mátunga-Sion Street Scheme.*—This is similar to the preceding scheme and deals with a vacant area to the north of that scheme and east of the G. I. P. Railway, which forms its western boundary. There has been a considerable amount of building in the last few years in this area, a number of suburban residences having been erected without any system, which is also the case in the area comprised in Scheme No. V. The area is to be filled in and laid out by a series of east and west parallel roads connected by a main road running north and south. The cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 40,98,040. In connexion with these two schemes the Board have undertaken an entire re-survey of the north of the island on a scale of 40 feet to an inch.

Schemes not yet notified

Two reclamation schemes have also engaged the attention of the Board during the year, but have not yet been notified. The first relates to the western foreshore from the Hindu burial-ground at Walkeshvar to the Warden Road at the foot of the Gowalia Tank Road. The object is to encourage private enterprise in reclamation work conditionally on the work being in conformity with the general scheme. The second project relates to the Colába foreshore from the foot of the south approach of the Wodehouse Bridge to the Panday Sanitarium. The area of the reclamation is 16.8 acres and the project is to cost Rs. 4,36,007, which is equivalent to Rs. 5½ per square yard. Schemes for police accommodation in the First Nágpada District and at Chaupáti are under consideration.

Work done

Scheme No. I was completed and submitted to Government in July 1899. The estimated cost is Rs. 25,52,797, including Rs. 5,43,100 for 17 ranges of chawls. Sanction was received early in September, upon which the Board issued notices inviting owners to treat for the sale of their properties by private agreement. The foundation-stone of the first block of dwellings was laid at Agripada, on the 9th November 1899, by His Excellency Lord Sandhurst in the presence of His Excellency the Viceroy. At the close of the year fairly satisfactory progress had been made with four of the blocks. Schemes Nos. II and III are still under consideration. Scheme No. IV was submitted to Government in December 1899, but sanction is not yet received. The estimated cost is Rs. 21,04,685. The construction of roads at Chaupáti in connexion with Schedule C lands was practically completed by Government on behalf of the Board. The work of filling in the Schedule D land of the Agripada Estate was begun in October 1899 and was nearly finished at the close of the year. This land is to accommodate the poorer classes who will be displaced by the First Nágpada Scheme. The right to building leases of eight sites on the Wellington Lines plot was disposed of for Rs. 19,800.

Finance

In August 1899 Government sanctioned the issue of a loan of 50 lakhs, repayable in 60 years, with interest not exceeding 4 per cent. Tenders were invited, but owing to the unfavourable prospects of the season the loan was not subscribed for. Negotiations were then opened with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, which subscribed for the whole loan, with a view to its subsequent re-issue in London as a rupee loan. The price paid was 96 per cent.

Accounts

The following table shows the financial results of the year :—

<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Credit balance from Revenue Operations during the year 1899-1900 ...	1,07,555	Cost of management ... ..	1,75,763
Credit balance from Revenue Operations during the year 1898-99 ...	1,38,118	Preliminary expenses ... ..	38,019
Amount raised by loan drawn upon to the extent of ... ..	1,69,926	Improvement of lands—	
Total ..	4,15,599	Schedule C ... ..	77,938
		Schedule D ... ..	97,319
		Scheme No. I ... ..	21,480
		Schemes Nos. V & VI ... ..	5,000
		Total ... ..	4,15,599

The actual original work done, which cost Rs. 2,01,797, was effected by drawing upon capital to the extent of Rs. 1,69,926 only. The balance of the loan is invested at favourable rates, which more than cover the amount of interest due on the whole loan. The debt due as per Schedules C and D, which were included in last year's report, amounts to Rs. 91,01,551.

**Military.**

The Bombay Army having ceased to have a separate existence, no information concerning it is included in this report.

The grants made to Volunteer Corps during 1899-1900 on account of Camps of Exercise and Field Days were as follows :—

Field Day Grant, 1899-1900—		Rs.
Nagpore Volunteer Rifles ... ..	...	1,471
G. I. P. Railway Volunteers ... ..	...	135
Bombay Volunteer Rifles ... ..	...	1,081
Sind Volunteer Rifles ... ..	...	1,376
Baluchistan Volunteer Rifles ... ..	...	239
Bengal-Nagpore Railway Volunteers ... ..	...	1,033
	Total ...	<u>5,275</u>
Camps of Exercise grants, 1899-1900—		
Bombay Light Horse ... ..	...	270
Bombay Volunteer Artillery ... ..	...	900
Karachi Artillery Volunteers ... ..	...	600
G. I. P. Railway Volunteers ... ..	...	2,700
1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers ... ..	...	2,700
2nd do. do. do. do. do. ... ..	...	3,000
	Total ...	<u>10,170</u>

**Marine.****BOMBAY SHIPPING OFFICE.**

The following table shows the main transactions of the Shipping Office during the year under report as compared with the two previous years :—

	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	No.	No.	No.
<i>European Seamen.</i>			
Number shipped and discharged ... ..	4,971	5,051	5,287
Do. admitted into and left in Hospital ... ..	28	42	28
Do. left in Jail ... ..	10	13	4
Do. subsisted at Sailors' Home ... ..	17	39	11
Do. sent to the United Kingdom ... ..	6	16	3
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amount of wages deposited on discharge ... ..	3,452	3,134	1,364
Do. remitted to the United Kingdom through Seamen's Money Order Office ... ..	2,463	849	1,637
Do. deposited by seamen left in Hospital and Jail ... ..	6,913	5,765	2,768
Do. of deceased seamen ... ..	41	339	267
Expenditure on account of distressed seamen ... ..	324	755	210
<i>Native Seamen.</i>			
Number shipped and discharged ... ..	49,755	55,065	59,963
Wages of seamen left in Hospital, Jail or on shore ... ..	5,743	3,335	3,538
Wages of deceased seamen ... ..	12,663	9,234	4,612

The increase in the numbers shipped and discharged is due to vessels being taken up as transports for South Africa. Two Europeans and 101 natives died as against 2 and 161, respectively. The number of seamen engaged under Foreign Flags fell from 2,624 to 2,430. The number sent to outports increased from 578 to 860. There were 38 fraudulent discharge certificates, an increase of 3; fines for offences afloat fell from Rs. 1,313 to Rs. 1,255.

The gross revenue rose from Rs. 57,452 to Rs. 59,955 and the net revenue from Rs. 38,243 to Rs. 42,094, a sum which has never been reached before.

**ADEN.**

Twenty-one European and 591 Native seamen were engaged and 39 European and 456 Native seamen were discharged during the year. The estates of 4 Native seamen were adjusted and 31 protests noted. The amount of fees realized fell from Rs. 1,677 to Rs. 1,352.

The lights, light-ship and light-houses at Aden and Perim were inspected and found in good order.

The number of square-rigged vessels which visited the port of Aden was 1,347 against 1,492 in 1898-99; of these 1,224 were merchant steamers against 1,395 in the year previous. The number of British merchant steamers fell from 945 to 785. The net registered tonnage of the merchant vessels fell from tons 2,636,294 to 2,467,665. The number of country craft rose from 1,527 to 1,687, and the tonnage from 47,325 to 52,906 tons.

The number of square-rigged vessels which entered Perim Harbour fell from 701 to 507: 438 called for coal: 325 were British against 485 in 1898-99.

No enquiry under the Indian Merchant Shipping Act V of 1883 was held during the year. Shipping Casualties.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The income and expenditure of the Trust for the five years ending 1899-1900 were as under.

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Income ... ..	49,15,588	47,97,617	46,42,409	52,87,056	53,02,382
Expenditure... ..	48,52,744	50,51,417	48,47,049	51,97,750	51,39,151
	Surplus 62,844	Deficit 2,53,800	Deficit 1,98,640	Surplus 1,49,306	Surplus 2,53,231

The chief reasons of the increased receipts were large importations of grain for the famine districts and the despatch of the Indian Contingent to South Africa.

Rents.

The income under ground rents increased by Rs. 70,936, and it is noted that almost all the available building sites on the Apollo reclamation are taken up and the buildings are approaching completion. There was a decrease of Rs. 12,465 under warehouse rents owing to lesser accumulations of stock. At the Prince's and Victoria Docks the revenue, which was the largest that has ever been collected, amounted to Rs. 26,99,682. At the Merewether Dry Dock the revenue fell from Rs. 1,37,669 in 1898-99 to Rs. 1,33,935. The fluctuations in receipts under the headings Port Department and Pilotage were slight and call for no comment.

Capital and Debt.

During the year the Trustees floated a debenture loan of 35 lakhs at 4 per cent. The loan, which was taken up at an average rate of Rs. 97<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, was required principally to replace two ten-year loans amounting to Rs. 23,33,000 bearing interest at 5 per cent. which had matured. The balance was needed for capital works. The Trustees also opened a General Sinking Fund to extinguish all their capital debt in 60 years. The expenditure during the year on capital account was Rs. 7,32,512.

Railway Scheme.

A commission appointed by the Government of India assembled in Bombay and took evidence on the subject of the Dock Railway Scheme. The commission found that the necessity for the railway line was established and their report was accepted by the Government of India and the Secretary of State. The Trustees are now awaiting the settlement of a working arrangement with the G. I. P. Railway Company.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

The receipts for the year were Rs. 11,90,860 as compared with Rs. 13,71,616 in the preceding year and the expenditure, excluding that on works and the liquidation of capital, was Rs. 9,72,533 as compared with Rs. 9,67,532. The surplus, therefore, was Rs. 2,18,322, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,85,762, which must be put down to the general falling off in trade owing to the famine. The surplus together with Rs. 92,000 from the surplus of previous years was expended to the extent of Rs. 2,66,231 on capital works, the remainder being devoted to the reduction of the capital debt. The quantity of dredging done during the year was 6,59,956 tons against 3,23,097 tons in 1898-99. The new Hopper Dredger, which worked satisfactorily throughout the year, is responsible for the outturn of work being doubled. The number of vessels other than native craft which entered the port during the year was 492 against 577, and the total tonnage including native craft was 8,20,000 as against about 9 lakhs in 1898-99. The following works of importance were in progress during the year:—Keamari village site, water works at Keamari, reclamation, staff-quarters at Keamari and Gate Lodge and Shelters near the Merewether Clock Tower.

ADEN PORT TRUST.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure of the Trust for the past five (financial) years are given below and compare as follows:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Income ... ..	2,63,240	2,76,660	2,48,975	2,96,569	3,00,401
Expenditure .. ..	2,67,112	2,36,014	2,70,511	2,75,987	2,67,017
Increase or decrease ... ..	-3,872	+40,646	-21,536	+20,282	+32,574

The chief items of revenue were port dues Rs. 1,03,097, toll dues Rs. 99,819, pilotage fees Rs. 37,834, and wharfage Rs. 26,124. The fluctuations during the year were unimportant. The decrease in expenditure occurred principally under Dredging, which showed a decrease of Rs. 27,808. On the other hand the expenses of the Port Department rose by Rs. 10,412.

The quantity of spoil lifted by the dredger during the year was 501,000 tons. Dredging was carried on at the entrance to the channel and on the north side of the channel throughout the year except about a fortnight in November, which was spent in the mooring basin. The total cost of the department was Rs. 75,457.

The expenditure on original works carried out during the year was Rs. 6,873, the chief work being improvements on Maala Pier. The expenditure on repairs amounted to Rs. 5,331.

#### INDUS CONSERVANCY AND SEA PILOT DEPARTMENT.

The constitution of the Indus Conservancy Department remained unchanged during the year. The Conservator and his assistants were invested with magisterial powers during the year. The steamer "Sukkur" was hired from the District Local Board, Shikárpur, for conservancy purposes. The operations were carried on throughout the whole course of the Indus in Sind. The most noticeable change in the bed of the river occurred at the bifurcation where the Indus discharges itself into the Haideri and Ochito mouths, the latter channel being still closed for laden boats going down stream.

The number and maundage of boats registered were, respectively, 3,432, 635,312 maunds against 3,326, 6,85,590 maunds in 1898-99. The river-borne traffic between Sind and the Punjab was 13,39,486 maunds against 17,59,575 maunds in the previous year. The total receipts, excluding the percentage from Sea Pilotage, amounted to Rs. 19,615 and the expenditure to Rs. 23,628, the corresponding figures of the previous year being Rs. 19,602 and Rs. 27,708.

The receipts from Sea Pilotage were Rs. 2,625 against Rs. 5,292. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,644 as compared with Rs. 3,136. The decrease in receipts is due to slackness of trade owing to famine and plague.

# CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

## Agriculture.

### LAND RECORD STAFF.

Organization.

THE Land Record Staff was introduced into the Surat District in February 1900 and is now at work in all the districts of the Presidency Proper, with the exception of Broach, Panch Mahals and Thana.

Famine Duty.

During the year the Circle Inspectors were exclusively employed on famine duty in all the districts of the Northern and Central Divisions and to a large extent in the Districts of the Southern Division.

Crop, waste and boundary mark inspection.

The following table shows the average inspection work performed by Circle Inspectors in the Southern Division:—

District.	AVERAGE BY EACH INSPECTOR.						Average area of occupied numbers in acres.		Average area of inspected numbers in acres.	
	Average of days of actual inspection.		Number of villages inspected.		Number of Survey numbers (occupied and waste) inspected per cent.		1899-1900.	1903-09.	1899-1900.	1903-09.
	1899-1900.	1903-09.	1899-1900.	1903-09.	1899-1900.	1903-09.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dhárwár ... ..	...	17	...	10	...	8	...	11	...	10.9
Bijápur ... ..	29	27	19	15	6.8	7	16.6	17	16.8	16
Belgaum ... ..	23	45	26	30	8	9	9	10	10	10
Kánara ... ..	46	45	37	29	9.6	10	2	2	2	1.8
Ratnágiri ... ..	25	57	9	9	5	4	8	8	6.4	7
Kolába ... ..	19	65	21	68	7	7	4	4	4	4

Except in Kánara and Bijápur, the average number of days actually devoted to inspection as compared with last year fell off considerably owing to the employment of Circle Inspectors on famine and plague duty. The daily tale of work deteriorated in none of the districts except Belgaum and showed a slight improvement in Ratnágiri. The figures in columns 8 to 11 indicate that the tendency of selecting small sized numbers for inspection was checked during the year. In the Central Division the regular inspection work was commenced in three circles in Sholápur, 36 in Khándesh, and 13 in Poona, but was soon stopped. The special crop inspection extended to all the villages, but was performed hurriedly. The inspection of waste lands and boundary marks was dispensed with. The appended table exhibits the extent of the Circle Inspectors' inspection work.

District.	Villages Inspected.		CROP INSPECTION.		WASTE INSPECTION.		BOUNDARY-MARK INSPECTION.	
			Occupied Lands.		Unoccupied Lands.		Percentage of Survey numbers of which marks examined on total number of Survey numbers.	
	Percentage inspected on Survey numbers.		Percentage inspected on Survey numbers.					
	1899-1900.	1903-09.	1899-1900.	1903-09.	1899-1900.	1903-09.	1899-1900.	1903-09.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dhárwár ... ..	...	8	...	9	...	31	...	10.4
Bijápur ... ..	45	28	4.7	5.5	28.9	24	5.2	6
Belgaum ... ..	54	80	3.9	6	17	24	4.3	6.6
Kánara ... ..	49	24	7.3	9	13	18	7.9	9.7
Ratnágiri ... ..	100	100	5	10	30	43	5.8	10.4
Kolába ... ..	23	77	5	6	26	30	6.2	7.4



Under standing orders in a normal year all the villages are required to be inspected. The reasons given above account for the decrease. The number of encroachment cases detected during the year as shown in the marginal table diminished in all the divisions. The village officers' crop inspection, as tested to a small extent, was found to be generally fair. The boundary mark inspection showed no improvement. The omission on the part of village officers to commence the boundary-mark inspection punctually was marked specially in Kánara, Belgaum and Kolába. In some districts the boundary-mark inspection was dispensed with under the orders of the Collectors.

The result of the District Inspectors' tests in the Southern Division is indicated in the subjoined table. Tests by District Inspectors.

District.	Number of Circles visited, per cent.	Percentage on villages inspected by Circle Inspectors.	CROP INSPECTION.		WASTE INSPECTION.		BOUNDARY-MARK INSPECTION.	
			Percentage on Circle Inspector's work.	Quality of work found.	Percentage on Circle Inspector's work.	Quality of work found.	Percentage on Circle Inspector's work.	Quality of work found.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dhárwár ... ..	39.3	1.7	...	...	...	...	1.7	93
Bijápur ... ..	41.6	3.5	2.2	85	1.4	100	1.9	97
Belgaum ... ..	50	2.8	2.9	62	1.2	80	1.1	72
Kánara ... ..	82.6	33.2	1.3	72	0.5	71	1.3	93
Ratnágiri ... ..	100	38.8	13	94	...	...	13	94
Kolába ... ..	40	2.6	3.2	87	.04	100	2	92

As compared with last year, the number of circles visited showed a decrease in Dhárwár, Bijápur and Kolába. The extent of test was generally insufficient except in Ratnágiri, where it was as usual confined to two talukas only.

The check census is usually confined to the agricultural stock, and except in districts of heavy rainfall where the registers are examined concurrently with the crop inspection it is taken in July. The number of villages visited for this test was larger in all the districts except in the three Konkan districts and in Sholápur. In the Central Division the test was taken concurrently with the famine duties and the increase was marked in Khándesh, Násik and Ahmednagar. The Circle Inspectors' work was found satisfactory except in Ratnágiri. Check Census.

The examination including the repair of boundary marks was carried on during the year in the months of March to May in four districts of the Southern Division. The inspection elsewhere was wholly suspended on account of famine. Complete Boundary-mark inspection.

The following table indicates the extent of work performed by Circle Inspectors during the year:— Measuring and classing.

Division.	Year.	CASES.			
		Arrears at the beginning of the year.	New cases received.	Disposed of.	Balance at the end of the year.
Southern	1899-1900 ... ..	1,583	2,274	2,093	1,764
	1898-99 ... ..	1,799	1,792	2,008	1,583
Central	1899-1900 ... ..	1,618	2,468	2,283	1,803
	1898-99 ... ..	1,893	3,702	3,977	1,618
Northern (Kaira)	1899-1900 ... ..	240	541	574	207
	1898-99 ... ..	207	763	730	240

The new work received during the year was more than last year in Kánara, Dhárwár and Ratnágiri, while it decreased elsewhere owing to famine. The fee-receipts for the work done for private individuals were nearly the same as last year in the Southern Division and fell 13 per cent. in the Central Division.

The work in the several District Survey offices, which principally consists of correcting akarbands, village maps and other survey papers and supplying extracts from field books and copies of village maps, was less than last year except in Kánara and Poona. The progress of disposal was generally satisfactory. The receipts of fees on account of supply of extracts from measurers' field books and of copies of village maps fell off during the year. District Survey Offices.

CROP AREAS.

Cultivated and  
uncultivated area.

The details of cultivated and uncultivated areas are given in Appendix IV-A. The following table gives the percentage represented by the figures therein shown:—

No.	District.	Percentage on gross area of areas for which statistics are not available.	Percentage on net area for which statistics are available—of area.				Forest.	
			Cultivated, i.e., occupied,		Uncultivated, i.e., unoccupied.			
			Net cropped.		Current fallow.	Available for cultivation.		Not available for cultivation.
			Sown.	Matured.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
<b>A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.</b>								
<b>I.—Gujarat.</b>								
1	Ahmedabad ... ..	11.1	12.8	3.7	59.9	5.8	20.9	0.6
2	Kaira ... ..	8.1	27.9	(a)	58.1	9.5	12.5	...
3	Panch Mahals ... ..	...	20.8	(a)	40.0	9.9	8.7	20.6
4	Broach ... ..	1.9	11.3	4.3	59.2	2.9	26.6	...
5	Surat ... ..	2.4	35.3	13.8	37.6	4.8	17.6	4.7
	Average ... { 1899-1900	6.1	20.0	6.4	51.1	6.5	17.9	4.5
	{ 1898-99	6.1	54.3	54.3	17.2	6.2	17.8	4.5
<b>II.—Dakhan.</b>								
6	Khandesh ... ..	25.7	53.2	10.2	13.9	7.0	11.3	14.7
7	Nasik ... ..	2.8	32.6	14.9	32.4	3.9	9.6	21.5
8	Ahmednagar ... ..	2.2	54.0	13.2	21.5	1.3	10.0	13.2
9	Poona ... ..	1.7	47.4	13.3	26.6	0.4	12.1	13.5
10	Kholapur ... ..	...	66.5	12.3	18.3	0.5	8.6	6.1
11	Satara ... ..	6.8	49.8	17.9	24.3	0.8	9.5	15.6
	Average ... { 1899-1900	8.9	50.3	13.2	22.4	2.7	10.3	14.3
	{ 1898-99	9.2	59.5	59.5	13.2	3.0	10.4	13.9
<b>III.—Karnatak.</b>								
12	Belgaum ... ..	5.5	59.1	28.9	16.5	2.4	6.6	15.4
13	Bijapur ... ..	0.3	68.6	25.2	18.8	1.8	5.6	5.2
14	Dharwar ... ..	2.6	67.1	47.2	14.6	2.4	7.6	8.3
	Average ... { 1899-1900	2.6	65.3	33.1	16.8	2.2	6.5	9.2
	{ 1898-99	2.6	71.0	71.0	11.1	2.2	6.5	9.2
<b>IV.—Konkan.</b>								
15	Thana ... ..	3.2	16.9	13.3	25.4	5.1	23.2	29.4
16	Kolaba ... ..	3.5	27.7	24.3	26.9	2.5	21.2	21.7
17	Ratnagiri ... ..	82.7	25.6	24.2	37.4	1.8	33.5	1.7
18	Kanara ... ..	...	9.0	7.4	4.3	2.1	5.7	78.9
	Average ... { 1899-1900	25.6	16.6	14.0	18.3	3.2	16.7	45.2
	{ 1898-99	25.6	18.7	18.7	16.0	2.9	16.7	45.7
	Average A ... { 1899-1900	10.3	44.3	...	24.6	3.2	11.5	16.4
	{ 1898-99	10.4	55.1	55.1	13.7	3.2	11.6	16.4
<b>B.—SIND.</b>								
19	Karachi ... ..	...	4.2	2.3	7.9	13.2	73.2	1.5
20	Hyderabad ... ..	...	15.1	10.7	23.9	38.9	19.5	2.6
21	Shikarpur ... ..	...	15.9	13.6	20.9	27.7	29.7	5.8
22	Upper Sind Frontier ... ..	0.7	23.7	20.1	26.7	22.5	24.4	2.7
23	Thar and Parkar ... ..	...	4.3	3.8	16.0	14.8	63.2	1.6
	Average B ... { 1899-1900	0.04	9.3	7.2	16.4	21.2	50.5	2.6
	{ 1898-99	...	10.2	10.2	15.9	20.4	50.9	2.6
	Average for the { 1899-1900	6.4	30.0	...	21.3	10.5	27.4	10.8
	{ 1898-99	6.5	36.8	36.8	14.6	10.3	27.6	10.7

\* Exclusive of Kaira and Panch Mahals.

(a) = not available.

In the Presidency proper the area for which statistics are not available decreased by 0.3 per cent. in the Deccan owing to introduction of survey settlement in some of the villages of the Nasik and Poona districts. The net area cropped decreased remarkably in all parts of the Presidency, owing to failure of the rains. This gave a corresponding increase in the area of current fallow,

in addition to which the area which came to maturity was much less than the area brought under cultivation. The extent of the failure is indicated in column 4, in which it will be seen that in Gujarát, exclusive of the Panch Maháls and Kaira, for which information is not yet available, 20 per cent. out of 71 per cent. of cultivated area was sown and of this only 6·4 per cent. came to maturity. In the Deccan out of about 73 per cent. 50·3 per cent. was sown and 13·2 per cent. came to maturity. In the Karnátak only half the area sown was harvested. In the Konkan 16·6 per cent. was sown and 14 per cent. reaped out of 35 per cent. of cultivated area. Absence of rain caused a reduction also in the cropped area in Sind.

The main features of the season and harvest of the year are described elsewhere in this report. The following table shows effect of season on area sown and matured :—

Crops and area under cultivation.

(Area in acres 000 omitted.)

Crops.	Presidency Proper.					Sind.		
	1898-99.	1899-1900.		Increase (+) or decrease (-) of area.		1898-99.	1899-1900.	Increase (+) or decrease (-).
		Sown.	Matured.*	Sown.	Matured.			
Jowári ... ..	7,542	8,313	2,208	+10·2	-70·4	515	627	+21·7
Bájrí ... ..	4,189	2,722	929	-35·0	-76·6	770	388	-49·6
Paddy ... ..	1,726	1,251	799	-27·5	-47·7	898	899	+0·1
Wheat ... ..	1,850	812	475	-56·1	-73·7	351	347	-1·1
Others ... ..	1,628	1,409	748	-13·4	-40·1	19	14	-26·3
Total Cereals ...	16,935	14,507	5,159	-14·3	-69·5	2,553	2,275	-10·8
Tur ... ..	616	300	117	-51·3	-79·9	...	...	...
Gram ... ..	759	342	158	-54·9	-76·7	53	50	-5·6
Others ... ..	1,503	815	276	-45·7	-80·8	184	163	-11·4
Total, Pulses ...	2,878	1,457	551	-49·3	-79·6	287	213	-10·1
Tobacco... ..	94	85	23	-62·7	-68·5	9	7	-22·2
Sugarcane ... ..	58	71	62	+23·4	+8·8	3	3	...
Oilseeds ... ..	1,590	1,115	350	-29·8	-77·1	293	322	+9·9
Cotton ... ..	2,645	2,050	969	-22·4	-63·2	92	91	-1·0
Food Crops, Total ...	20,089	16,209	5,919	-19·1	-68·7	2,832	2,534	-10·5
Non-food Crops, Total.	4,650	3,389	1,479	-27·1	-67·5	453	462	+1·9
Total Crops ... ..	24,689	19,598	7,398	-20·6	-68·5	3,285	2,996	-9·8

\* Exclusive of matured area for Kaira and the Panch Maháls for which information has not been received.

There is a general and marked decrease under all crops in the Presidency proper as well as in Sind. In the Presidency proper the area sown with jowári was large, but like all other crops most of it did not mature. Sugarcane is the only crop which shows an increase of area. This crop is put in early in the year, long before the rainy season sets in. The total area which came to maturity shows in comparison with the previous year, a shrinkage of 63 to 80 per cent. under jowári, bájrí, wheat, tur, gram, other pulses, tobacco, oilseeds and cotton. Paddy was reduced by 48 per cent. and other cereals by 40 per cent. The details given in the subjoined table show variations under kharíf and rabi, cereals and pulses of the Presidency proper and give the main features of this season.

Year.	Area in acres (000 omitted).			
	Kharíf.		Rabi.	
	Cereals.	Pulses.	Cereals.	Pulses.
1898-99 ... ..	10,160	1,922	6,775	957
1899-1900. { Sown ... ..	7,076	1,043	7,431	414
{ Matured ... ..	3,170	345	2,050	206
Variation . { Sown ... ..	-3,084	-879	+656	-543
{ Matured ... ..	-6,650	-1,551	-4,702	-386

These variations are exclusive of the area of the Panch Maháls for which information of matured area is not available.

The following two tables show the percentages of food and other crops sown and matured on the gross area cropped in each district :—

(Percentages of food and non-food crops which were sown.)

Distribution  
of crops—Percentage  
on district areas.

No.	District.	Food Crops.									Non-food crops.			Total.			
		Cereals.							Pulses.	Others.	Cotton.	Oilseeds.	Others.	Food Crops.	Non-food Crops.		
		Jowari.	Bajrl.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse grains.	Others.	Total.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
<b>A.—PRESIDENCY PROVINCE.</b>																	
<b>I.—Gujarat.</b>																	
1	Ahmedabad	33	23	1	10	5	13	85	2	5	3	...	...	98	8		
2	Kaira	13	41	4	5	24	2	88	4	3	2	...	3	95	5		
3	Panch Mahals	1	8	17	...	11	87	94	3	...	...	2	1	97	3		
4	Broach	23	2	2	...	1	...	33	3	3	60	1	...	39	61		
5	Surat	40	2	10	...	12	...	64	12	2	17	4	1	78	22		
	Average	1899-1900		24	17	7	4	12	13	77	5	3	12	2	1	85	15
		1898-99		16	11	12	9	10	6	63	13	1	17	4	2	77	23
<b>II.—Dakhn.</b>																	
6	Khandesh	18	26	1	1	...	...	46	9	1	40	3	1	86	14		
7	Nasik	9	41	4	6	11	1	72	12	2	3	10	1	68	14		
8	Ahmednagar	23	23	...	2	2	...	80	7	1	3	8	1	88	12		
9	Poona	53	23	4	2	4	...	86	4	2	...	7	1	92	8		
10	Sholapur	84	2	...	1	...	1	89	3	1	...	7	1	92	8		
11	Satara	53	11	3	3	8	1	79	11	2	...	6	2	92	8		
	Average	1899-1900		46	20	2	2	3	1	74	7	1	10	7	1	83	18
		1898-99		31	25	2	7	3	...	68	13	1	9	8	1	82	18
<b>III.—Karnatak.</b>																	
12	Belgaum	45	6	7	7	9	1	78	11	1	6	4	3	87	13		
13	Bijapur	67	6	...	5	1	...	79	5	...	10	6	1	84	10		
14	Dharwar	25	1	8	15	11	...	61	10	1	21	5	2	73	27		
	Average	1899-1900		48	5	4	9	6	...	72	8	1	13	5	2	81	19
		1898-99		43	7	4	9	5	...	68	11	...	13	6	2	79	21
<b>IV.—Konkan.</b>																	
15	Thana	...	...	64	...	22	...	86	7	2	...	3	2	95	5		
16	Kolaba	...	...	65	...	29	...	94	4	1	...	1	...	99	1		
17	Batnagiri	...	...	40	...	37	...	77	10	6	...	5	3	92	8		
18	Kanara	1	...	78	...	2	...	81	3	9	...	...	7	93	7		
	Average	1899-1900		65	...	22	...	87	5	4	...	2	2	96	4		
		1898-99		64	...	23	...	86	6	4	...	2	2	96	4		
	Average A	1900-1900		42	14	7	4	6	1	74	8	1	10	6	1	83	17
		1898-99		30	17	7	7	6	1	68	12	1	11	6	2	81	19
<b>B.—Says.</b>																	
19	Karachi	15	5	55	10	...	1	86	6	2	...	4	2	94	6		
20	Hyderabad	15	22	26	8	...	...	78	2	2	7	7	4	82	18		
21	Shikarpur	30	1	30	17	...	...	78	12	2	...	7	1	92	8		
22	Upper Sind Frontier	36	9	6	7	...	...	57	12	...	...	39	1	69	31		
23	Thar and Parkar	4	16	39	17	...	...	76	4	1	7	11	1	81	19		
	Average B	1900-1900		21	13	30	12	...	76	7	2	3	11	1	85	15	
		1898-99		16	24	27	11	...	78	7	1	3	9	2	86	14	
	Average for the Presi- dency.	1899-1900		40	14	9	5	5	1	74	8	1	10	6	1	83	17
		1898-99		29	18	9	8	5	1	70	11	1	9	7	2	82	18

(Percentages of food and non-food crops which came to maturity.)

No.	District.	Food Crops.							Non-food Crops.			Total.			
		Cereals.							Pulses.	Others.	Cotton.	Oil-seeds.	Others.	Food Crops.	Non-food Crops.
		Jowári.	Bajri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse grains.	Others.	Total.							
<b>A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.</b>															
<b>I.—Gujarát.</b>															
1	Ahmedabad .. .. .	23	5	..	28	4	29	86	..	18	..	..	1	89	1
2	Kaira .. .. .	Information not available.							..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Panch Mahals .. .. .	22	2	..	..	..	..	24	3	6	68	..	1	83	67
4	Broach .. .. .	27	2	3	..	1	..	43	12	5	31	..	7	60	40
5	Surat .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Average .. { 1899-1900 .. .. .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. { 1898-99 .. .. .		16	11	13	9	10	5	63	13	1	17	4	2	77	23
<b>II.—Deccan.</b>															
6	Khándesh .. .. .	1	23	..	5	1	..	30	2	5	57	4	2	37	63
7	Násik .. .. .	1	39	5	7	18	2	73	12	4	1	10	1	88	12
8	Ahmednagar .. .. .	29	41	1	3	2	1	77	7	3	6	6	1	87	13
9	Poona .. .. .	24	41	7	8	7	2	84	5	5	..	5	1	94	6
10	Sholápur .. .. .	78	2	..	5	..	3	88	4	2	..	4	2	94	6
11	Bátára .. .. .	43	16	4	3	11	2	79	9	4	..	5	3	93	8
Average .. { 1899-1900 .. .. .		27	28	3	4	7	2	71	7	4	11	5	2	82	18
.. { 1898-99 .. .. .		31	25	2	7	3	..	68	13	1	9	3	1	82	19
<b>III.—Karnátak.</b>															
12	Bolganm .. .. .	37	4	9	8	9	1	65	10	2	10	5	5	80	20
13	Bijápur .. .. .	66	3	..	5	..	..	74	5	1	18	4	..	80	20
14	Dhárwár .. .. .	29	1	3	15	10	..	68	10	1	24	5	2	69	31
Average .. { 1899-1900 .. .. .		42	2	4	10	7	..	66	9	1	16	4	3	75	25
.. { 1898-99 .. .. .		43	7	4	9	5	..	63	11	..	13	6	2	79	21
<b>IV.—Konkan.</b>															
15	Thána .. .. .	..	..	63	..	22	..	85	8	2	..	3	2	95	5
16	Kolába .. .. .	..	..	65	..	28	..	83	4	1	..	2	..	88	2
17	Ratnágiri .. .. .	..	..	40	..	36	..	76	11	5	..	5	3	82	8
18	Kánara .. .. .	1	..	74	..	2	..	77	3	12	..	..	8	92	8
Average .. { 1899-1900 .. .. .		..	..	63	..	22	..	85	6	4	..	2	3	95	5
.. { 1898-99 .. .. .		..	..	64	..	22	..	86	6	4	..	2	2	96	4
Average A .. { 1899-1900 .. .. .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. { 1898-99 .. .. .		30	17	7	7	6	1	63	12	1	11	6	2	81	19
<b>B.—SIND.</b>															
19	Karachi .. .. .	11	4	54	14	..	1	84	6	3	..	5	2	93	7
20	Hyderabad .. .. .	14	25	31	7	..	..	80	2	3	4	8	4	84	16
21	Shikápur .. .. .	27	1	39	19	..	2	78	12	2	..	7	1	92	8
22	Upper Sind Frontier .. .. .	36	7	6	9	..	..	58	12	1	..	28	1	71	29
23	Thar and Párkar .. .. .	4	14	42	19	..	..	78	4	1	6	10	1	83	17
Average B .. { 1899-1900 .. .. .		21	11	30	14	..	..	76	8	1	2	11	2	85	15
.. { 1898-99 .. .. .		16	24	27	11	..	..	73	7	1	3	9	2	86	14
Average for the Presi- { 1899-1900 .. .. .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. { 1898-99 .. .. .		29	19	9	8	5	1	70	11	1	9	7	2	82	18

The total area irrigated in the Presidency proper declined by 63,000 acres, or 6.7 per cent., as compared with last year owing to the drought. A decrease appears under all sources of water-supply except wells, which record an increase of about one lakh of acres, or 17.3 per cent., which is distributed all over the Presidency. In parts of the Deccan and Karnátak and in Southern Gujarát the water in the wells sank so low in the fair season that irrigation was often interrupted. In the deep alluvial soils of Northern Gujarát numerous temporary wells were sunk at small cost, and wherever the conditions were favourable the cultivators helped by takávi advances constructed new wells and repaired and deepened old ones which had fallen into disuse. Government and private canals together showed a decrease of 19 per cent., or 24,000 acres. The decrease is most conspicuous in Ahmedabad and Kaira, Khándesh, Násik, Ahmednagar, Poona and Dhárwár. In the two Gujarát districts there was practically no canal irrigation. In Poona it declined by one-third and in Dhárwár to one-half of the previous year. Sholápur alone shows a large increase under canal irrigation and the last year's area was doubled. Irrigation from 'other sources' exhibited a fall of 53,000 acres, or 40.4 per cent. The fall is general except in Khándesh, where about 4,000 acres were irrigated from streams. The irrigated rice area declined by about 104,000 acres and the irrigated wheat area by 89,000 acres, but the shrinkage is, in a measure, compensated for by extension of irrigation of other food-grain and fodder crops and of sugarcane. The food-grain and fodder crops were largely grown on garden land. The irrigated wheat shows some increase in Gujarát, where this winter crop was sown under wells both for food and fodder. In the Deccan and the Karnátak, on the other hand, it decreased for want of water. Sugarcane showed an increase. This crop was put in early in 1899, and having been planted at considerable cost, was, where possible, brought to maturity by irrigation from all available sources. In Sind the irrigated area increased by 159,000 acres, or 6.4 per cent., and the irrigated crops by 146,000 acres, or 5.4 per cent.

Irrigation.

Deficiency of rainfall led to a general increase in irrigation in all districts except Hyderabad, where the decrease is attributed partly to transfer of land and partly to insufficient water in the canals.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.

Poona Farm.

The season was bad, and the farm crops were only saved by irrigation. Owing to the failure of later rains there was practically no rabi harvest. Of the 120 varieties of jowári which were under examination, the Sundhia variety of Gujarát deserves special mention as it is probably the best fodder variety in cultivation. Owing to the favourable reports of its successful cultivation at Government farms, it is now extensively cultivated in many parts of India. Sorghum halepense is found to be unable to resist the inroad of indigenous grasses; it is, therefore, inadvisable to sow it either as a permanent pasture or temporarily. During the year the land sown with Mauritius water-grass produced 24,500 lbs. of green fodder per acre. Guinea grass is found to be hardy and almost exempt from disease, while its outturn is large and certain. Owing to scanty and intermittent supply of canal water during the year, the yield was only 13,550 lbs. of green fodder per acre, or about two-thirds of the average. Two varieties of Egyptian cotton and one of Brazil cotton were tried on the farm. The plants from the latter were small and only produced a few bolls. The Egyptian variety had an unhealthy appearance throughout, and many of the bolls dropped before they were ripe. The season being unfavourable, the crop was irrigated, and yielded about 401 lbs. of seed cotton per acre, a poor result for an irrigated crop. It may now be accepted as proved that except perhaps in Dhárwár the conditions in the Presidency are entirely unsuited to exotic varieties of cotton. Rhea has been under trial at the farm for three years. It keeps quite healthy, but needs irrigation throughout the fair season. Thus the cost of cultivation is high and it is not likely that the plant can be profitably introduced into the Deccan. The indigenous Deccan variety of bajri was best able to put up with inferior soil and deficient rainfall. As usual a series of small plots were sown with the numerous cereals, pulses, oilseeds, &c., which are known in this Presidency to provide object-lessons for agricultural students and others. A few of the crops such as lang, guvar, the dye variety of safflower, &c., which are not commonly grown in the Deccan, failed to thrive satisfactorily. Soy bean, a pulse well known and extensively cultivated in Japan, thrived well in sandy soil and seed has been sent to Nadiád as the pulse appears likely to suit the garden (sandy loam) soils of Gujarát. *Sugarcane experiments.*—In 1899-1900 experiments were started at Mánjri to determine the most economical dressing of various manures for sugarcane. These experiments include trials of effluents from the Poona Sewage Farm in connexion with which a septic tank, Dibden's filter beds and a macerating tank were constructed. The necessary quantity of crude sewage is carted daily from Poona and mixed with water. The effluent from each system of purification is applied separately to crops which in each case promise good results and so far there is little to choose between them. The sugarcane experiments were conducted at a profit of Rs. 220. The price of gul was higher than usual. *The dairy and dairy herd.*—In 1899-1900 the herd was maintained at a loss of Rs. 2,190. There was an outbreak of foot and mouth disease and a consequent serious diminution of the milk yield, and though the reserve stock of fodder proved sufficient, very high prices had to be paid for concentrated food owing to famine. During the year under report a number of soldiers received instructions in dairy work. The Poona Farm was worked at a loss of Rs. 4,156 against Rs. 2,405 in the previous year. The exceptionally trying season is mainly accountable for the extra cost.

Surat Farm.

The manure rotation experiments were continued, but the failure of the monsoon prevented any reliable results from being attained. Other experiments which were commenced early in the year were equally profitless for the same reason. In 1899-1900 irrigation by well water was extremely expensive and unprofitable. In 1899 it was made very evident that artificial irrigation during the monsoon season had by no means the same invigorating effect upon growing crops as natural rainfall. The Surat Farm was worked during the year at a net cost of Rs. 5,772, including Rs. 1,345 for the dairy and the dairy herd. The opportunity was taken when the Gujarát famine cattle camps were dispersed, to retain a few of the best of the cows, and these were sent to the Surat Farm, the object being to preserve a small herd of first class cattle of the pure Gujarát breed and to breed bulls for distribution as required in Northern Gujarát in future years. There were nine camps in all—5 in Ahmedabad, 2 in Kaira, one each in Broach and the Panch Maháls. These were started in October 1899. It was observed very early that some of the fodder supplied did not suit the Gujarát cattle. This difficulty was overcome by giving a daily allowance of oilcake varying from  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. The oil added nutriment to the daily ration and exercised a softening effect during digestion on the dry grass. Without cake a big Gujarát bullock could not be induced to eat more than 12 lbs. of dry grass per day. With cake he ate about 15 lbs. of it. The Thána grass was found by analysis to contain more than  $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of its weight of crude fibre and sand and 12 per cent. moisture, having no nutritive value. The Central Provinces grass from Sangor and Jabalpur was generally of fair quality and this is borne out by analysis. The Navápur-Tápti Valley Railway grass looked good, but Gujarát cattle would not eat it.

Nadiád Farm.

The results of the year's operation of the Nadiád Farm were unsuccessful partly owing to the drought and partly to the inability of the local Committee to engage a capable agriculturist.

Miscellaneous experiments.

The Dápoli plantation of arrowroot yielded less than one-fourth the usual outturn owing to failure of rain last year. The coffee plantations in Kánara and Dápoli were not in a flourishing condition from want of supervision and water, respectively. No crop experiments were made by revenue officers during the year.

## ADVANCES TO CULTIVATORS.

The following table (the figures in which are taken from the Collectors' Administration Reports) shows the amounts advanced by Government under Acts XII of 1884 and XIX of 1883 to cultivators in the various parts of the Presidency during the past two years :—

Districts.	1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	For purchase of seed and cattle.	For permanent improvements.	For purchase of seed and cattle.	For permanent improvements.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ... ..	6,592	3,330	4,14,884	1,37,686
Kaira ... ..	.....	100	1,43,592	1,64,799
Pauch Maháls ... ..	2,305	.....	40,847	15,532
Broach ... ..	32,103	.....	3,23,903	1,39,677
Surat ... ..	7,680	10,949	89,166	1,35,397
Thána ... ..	800	2,650	1,805	29,500
Násik ... ..	350	3,425	13,747	1,34,241
Khándesh ... ..	13,228	13,000	15,566	2,17,843
Ahmednagar ... ..	35,273	94,708	1,32,703	2,77,203
Poona ... ..	16,084	72,363	43,491	2,36,570
Fholápur ... ..	16,814	40,225	13,141	59,295
Sátára ... ..	32	41,165	37,818	2,23,744
Belgaum ... ..	653	64,058	251	2,86,090
Dharwár ... ..	450	40,292	9,050	1,77,450
Bijápur ... ..	27,430	41,697	83,235	11,575
Ratnágiri ... ..	2,780	2,800	4,489	10,756
Kánara ... ..	933	7,275	15,732	9,000
Kolába ... ..	2,535	6,450	5,670	21,830
Karáchi ... ..	61,032	80,684	48,591	1,39,824
Hyderabad ... ..	50,455	6,023	24,729	78,044
Shikárpur ... ..	13,913	8,058	12,161	1,24,638
Thar and Párkar ... ..	3,934	3,279	16,579	4,000
Upper Sind Frontier ... ..	45,444	.....	2,050	5,019
Total ... ..	3,39,323	4,92,436	14,48,190	26,39,713

The extent and severity of the famine of 1899-1900 necessitated grants on a scale which has not been approached in magnitude since the introduction of the Loan Acts. The loans for the year exceed 40 lakhs of rupees as compared with 8½ lakhs in 1898-99 and 23 lakhs in 1897-98. Considerable amounts were allotted under the 'Agriculturists' Loans Acts free of interest and repayable by easier instalments than has hitherto been the rule. Many of these loans, moreover, will eventually be remitted on receipt of recommendations which have been called for from the district officers. The extent to which loans granted for permanent improvements have been applied to other objects cannot be thoroughly ascertained until sufficient time has elapsed for the works to reach a stage at which their prospects of completion can be estimated. Payments for grass supplied from the Government depôts were in the majority of instances adjusted against grants under the 'Agriculturists' Loans Acts or from the Charitable Relief Fund, and in the former case are included in the above figures.

## AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

The following table shows the result of the enumeration of the principal heads of agricultural resources in the Presidency :—

Details.	Presidency Proper.				Sind.
	Number (000 omitted).		Increase (+) per cent.	Decrease (-) per cent.	Number (000 omitted).
	1898-99.	1899-1900.			
Plough cattle ... ..	2,947	2,399	..	18.6	509
Breeding bulls ... ..	16	11	...	31.2	10
Cattle for other purposes ... ..	116	83	...	28.4	15
Milch cattle ... ..	2,531	1,809	...	28.5	706
Young stock ... ..	2,067	1,551	...	25.0	353
Total Cattle ... ..	7,677	5,853	...	23.7	1,593
Horses and Ponies ... ..	124	90	...	27.4	77
Sheep ... ..	1,561	1,439	...	14.2	320
Goats ... ..	1,832	1,070	...	8.3	832
Ploughs ... ..	1,037	892	...	14.0	243
Carts ... ..	514	469	...	8.7	35

Agricultural  
Stocks.

The total number of cattle of all kinds decreased by 1,824,000, or 23·7 per cent. The decrease is general and took place under all heads. Bijápur and Kánara are the only two districts which report some increase. In the former it occurred chiefly under milch cattle and young stock and is attributed to purchases from the adjoining districts and Native States more

(000 omitted)

Name of district.	Total loss of cattle.	Percentage on last year's figures.
	No.	P. c.
Panch Maháls ...	224	69
Ahmedabad ...	238	66
Kaira ...	234	56
Khandesh ...	385	47
Brosch... ..	59	44
Ahmednagar ...	158	29
Násik ...	148	28
Poona ...	92	17
Sátára ...	91	16
Sholápur ...	35	11
Belgaum ...	58	10
Surat ...	30	9
Dhárwár ...	26	4
Thána ...	14	8

seriously affected with famine. The facilities for grazing in Kánara attracted a large number of heads from other districts. In all other districts the general decrease is mostly due to deaths from starvation or to sales to butchers owing to want of means of maintenance. In many districts the prices fetched were merely nominal. The cattle of the plains were driven to the hills and forests for grazing, but they died there in large numbers. The coarse fodder and the change of climate were the chief causes of loss. The different districts are arranged in the margin according to the extent of loss of cattle.

Sheep and Goats.

Surat, Sholápur, Bijápur, Dhárwár and most of the Konkan districts show an increase of sheep. It is principally attributed to immigration of shepherds from the neighbouring affected districts in search of pasture for their flocks. Goats decreased everywhere except in Kaira, Dhárwár and the Konkan districts.

Horses and Ponies.

The decrease of horses and ponies occurred principally in the Deccan.

The figures for Sind are supplied for the first time, and no comparison with the previous year is therefore possible.

#### HORSE AND MULE BREEDING.

Government horse and pony stallions.

There were 45 stallions on the register at the commencement of the year. Of these 5 were removed from the register, 2 being destroyed, 2 having died, and 1 being sold. Six stallions (2 thorough-bred English and 4 Arab) were added during the year. Thus the number of stallions at the close of the year was 46, of which 10 were thorough-bred English, 2 Norfolk Trotter, 1 Australian, 32 Arab and 1 country-bred. Ten of the stallions were located in Gujarát and the rest in the Deccan.

Horse-breeding.

The number of mares covered was 1,162 against 1,466 in the preceding year. Out of the latter 461 foaled, 818 did not hold, and the results of 187 coverings were not known. The percentage of foals to coverings has fallen from 34·93 to 31·45. The number of country-bred remounts purchased was 242 against 152 in the previous year. Of these 50 only were bought in the Presidency. Fifty per cent. of the purchases were the produce of Government sires. The number of mares branded was 183 against 613, the decrease being attributable to the fodder famine, which prevented owners from presenting their stock. The number of mares removed from the register was 256, leaving 5,929 standing at the close of the year.

Castration.

The number of castrations declined from 53 to 39.

Mule-breeding.

Mule-breeding has been discontinued in the Presidency proper, but the results of 18 coverings during 1898-99 are four foals born in the year of report. The remaining 14 did not hold.

Expenditure.

The total cost of the department amounted to Rs. 45,403, showing a saving of Ra. 1,853 as compared with the previous year. The decrease is attributable to no prizes at shows being given during the year.

Shows.

No horse, cattle or agricultural shows were held during the year owing to the famine and general want of fodder.

#### Weather and Crops.

##### METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN INDIA.

Observatories.

A second class observatory maintained by the State has been opened at Jámnagar; this is the only addition to the list given in last year's report, so that there are now 12 second and 17 third class observatories—a total of 29 observatories. The second class observatories sent their 10 and 16-hour observations to the Bombay office for reduction, tabulation, correction and the working out of the monthly means. All the third class observatories sent their 8 A.M. observations direct to Simla office. The 8 A.M. observations at Jámnagar were reduced and corrected in Bombay, and despatched along with the 12 register books of the second class observatories or 3 days before the end of each month, to the Calcutta office.



The Málegaon Observatory was removed from the Camp to the combined Post and Telegraph Office Buildings.

The 10 and 16-hour observations supplied by observers were for the most part satisfactory, but were in some cases not continuous, and a few of them were rejected as being of doubtful character.

Statistical information was supplied to Government officers as usual. Monthly abstracts of meteorological observations have also been published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*. Extracts from the logs of vessels which arrived at this port have been, as usual, regularly taken and the instruments on board compared. The number of days' logs thus examined was 975 against 1,055 in 1898-99. The observations copied from ships' logs were those made between latitude 17° south and 27° north and longitude 43° and 101° east. The positions of ships at 8 A.M., each day, were calculated and the barometric observations were corrected and reduced to sea-level and gravity. The completed extracts were then posted to Simla as early after collection as possible. Barograph cards were regularly put in, and the tracings sent to Calcutta on the 1st or 2nd each month. The anemographs from Belgaum and Deesa were sent direct to the Calcutta office for tabulation and reduction.

The work of preparing and publishing the report for the financial year 1899-1900 has been continued in the same manner as in past years.

#### BRIEF SKETCH OF THE METEOROLOGY OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY IN 1899-1900.

The almost unprecedented failure of the south-west monsoon rains of 1899 throughout a large portion of the region dominated by the Arabian Sea branch of the monsoon current, and the consequent partial or total failure of crops and water-supply, has invested the meteorology of the year with more than usual interest.

The monsoon set in on the 9th June at Bombay and the rainfall was heavy up to 23rd June, but from that date the usual monsoon season brought little or no rain to a great portion of the area which is chiefly dependent upon the Bombay current for rainfall, and the effect of this drought was the more serious as the country had not entirely recovered from the effects of the scarcity due to the scanty rainfall of 1896.

The areas affected by drought in the years 1896 and 1899 were greater than in any previous droughts, and that the drought of 1899 and famine of 1899-1900 extended over an area nearly twice as large as that of 1897 and nearly three times as large as that of 1876-77.

Weather during June was unusually settled over the Bay and there was no appearance of the cyclonic disturbance which usually ushers in the monsoon season. This remarkable feature of the weather in June continued during July, and in fact to the end of the monsoon season. Though no cyclonic storms affected the Bay as a whole, depressions over the land and a few in the north of the Bay were not altogether wanting, but most of them did not pass to the westwards of Longitude 80°, and all showed a decided tendency to move either to the north or north-eastwards before reaching that longitude.

The rainfall from the commencement of the monsoon was during most of the period largely in excess in the area including Burma, Behár, Chota Nágpur and the North-West Provinces, which are usually dependent on the Bay current.

Besides the failure of the monsoon rains from July to October or December, there were several features of unusual character, chief among them may be mentioned the general weakness of the monsoon in the centre of the Arabian Sea, an abnormal steady high pressure at all the five stations, unusual general heavy rain in the month of April over nearly the whole of Deccan due probably to the formation of a small storm in the south-east angle of the Arabian Sea, the prevalence of abnormally high temperatures, an excessive dryness at the inland stations, an abnormal defect in the cloud proportion, and almost a total absence of the atmospheric disturbances over the land as well as in the Arabian Sea.

Figures I to XXXV exhibit all the deviations from the normal conditions of the season in a graphic form. The excessive or defective rainfall in each of the seven districts is represented by figures XXXVI to XLIII.

The variations of the monthly means of barometric pressure at the five representative stations in the Bombay Presidency are shown in figures I to V. The curves of this year are very much alike, just as the curves of last year were alike; but this year's curves are very different from last year's.

The most striking feature is that at Bombay, Poona and Belgaum, in every month of the year 1899, the barometric pressure was higher than the average, and in July and September it was excessively high; indeed the only case on record in which the barometric pressure was so abnormally high for the whole of a month as it was in July 1899, is to be found in 1877. At the two northerly stations, Deesa and Karáchi, a large abnormal excess is perceptible in September only. The rise in the month of July was sudden at all the three southerly stations, and the more northerly the station the more pronounced was the rise.

The other remarkable feature noticeable in the curves is that while in the months of April, May and June pressure was about normal or in slight excess at Bombay, Poona and Belgaum, it was from about 0.20 to 0.50 in defect at Deesa and Karáchi. The pressure movements from October 1899 to March 1900 were in no case large.

Buildings.  
Character of the  
work of observers.

Office work.

Daily weather  
report and charts.

General Remarks.

Absence of cyclonic  
storms in the Bay.

Bay current.

Diagrams.

Abnormals.  
Barometric  
pressure.

The variations of the wind frequency are represented by figures VI to XV. Figures VI to X, showing the excess of north or south winds at Karachi and Deesa respectively, are on the whole very similar and show an excess of north winds during April, May, June, July, August, September and October, and a considerable defect of south winds in October. At Deesa winds were northerly in January and February and they were southerly at Karachi in the same months. At Bombay southerly winds were more frequent in April, October, December 1899 and January 1900, and easterly winds in September. The diagram for Poona from July to February shows but little departure from the zero line, thereby indicating that the south and north winds at this station were, on the whole, of normal frequency during these months. In April, May, June and February, however, southerly winds were more frequent than usual. At Belgaum, in June, November, December and January, the departures from normal were large and show that in the first three months southerly winds were unusually frequent and northerly winds in the month of January.

In figures XI and XII are shown abnormal excess or defect of the east and west winds at Deesa and Karachi. The diagrams show that at these stations westerly winds were most frequent almost throughout the year as they were also at Poona (see figure XIV). At Belgaum easterly winds were more prevalent than usual in May, June, September, October and December and westerly in the remaining months of the year. The curves differ considerably from each other much more so than is the case with the pressure curves, and this indicates that winds are more considerably affected by purely local circumstances.

Temperature.

The variations of this element are shown by figures XVI to XX. Unlike the barometric curves they are very dissimilar at the northern and southern stations, although the curves for the two northern stations, Karachi and Deesa, bear some resemblance to each other from November 1899 to March 1900. The curve figures XIX and XX, in which the variations of temperature at Poona and Belgaum are shown, bear a striking resemblance to each other, and indeed the variations at three stations Bombay, Poona and Belgaum were nearly identical in character from August 1899 to February 1900. The other important points noticeable in the curves are sudden drop of temperature at Deesa and Karachi in January 1900 and the unusually low temperatures in the months of April and May 1900 at Poona and Belgaum. The sudden drop in the curve at Deesa and Karachi in the month of January was due to the unusual cool weather that prevailed in Sind, Cutch, Kathiawar and the whole of Gujarat from about the 15th to 25th of January 1900, and the low temperature at the southerly stations Poona and Belgaum was probably due to the usual wet weather in those months over the Peninsula.

At the three stations Deesa, Poona and Belgaum the temperature remained in considerable to large excess of normal in the months of July, August, September, October and November, and the variations increase almost proportionately from south to north. The variations closely correspond with the rainfall, a heavy fall of rain being accompanied by a fall in the thermometer readings; and absence of rain by a high thermometer, as might be expected.

At Bombay the curve takes an intermediate course, and the variations from the normal, as is usual there, are small. During the months of July, August and September the weather was very dry, the total rainfall of the whole of July, usually the wettest month, being 4.72 inches, or as much as 19.40 below the normal fall, and month after month passed with scanty rain, as will be seen from the following statement, and yet the temperature was only from 1° to 2½° in excess of normal in those months. In June the rainfall was slightly in excess of normal, and the temperature in that month was a little less than a degree cooler than usual.

The immediate cause for the small temperature variations is that at Bombay they are largely dependent on the wind direction; with winds blowing from the sea, rain or no rain, variations of temperature will not be large.

Vapour pressure  
and dryness.

The variations of vapour pressure are shown in figures XXI to XXV. The noticeable feature in the vapour pressure curve figure XXI for Karachi is the excess during a considerable part of the year. At Bombay the variations were small. At Deesa, Poona and Belgaum the vapour pressure was generally in excess in April and May, and more or less in defect during the remaining months of the year.

In figures XXVI to XXX are shown the variations of dryness of the air. These show that the atmosphere was very dry in October and January at Karachi and excessively so at Deesa throughout the greater part of the year except in May, when it was unusually moist. At Poona and Belgaum the air was abnormally moist in April and May, and was exceptionally dry in all the other months of the year.

Cloud proportion.

The abnormal clouded sky is shown by figures XXXI to XXXV. At all the five stations the skies appear to have been less clouded than usual throughout the greater part of the year, more specially in the monsoon months, when they appear to have been only partially clouded at the more southerly stations and were almost clear at the northerly ones.

Rain.

Local variations of the rainfall are so great that the registration of this element at only five meteorological stations cannot be taken as fairly representing the distribution of the rainfall of the whole Presidency. The Presidency has, therefore, been divided into districts over which the rainfall is less variable than over the Presidency as a whole, and the average monthly rainfall of a group of stations in each of these districts has been calculated. The results of the actual and normal rainfall are given in Tables A and B.

TABLE A.

*Showing the monthly and annual rainfall in each division in 1899.*

Division.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
Sind ... ..	0·00	0·02	0·28	0·00	0·32	0·03	0·00	0·01	0·00	0·00	0·02	0·00	0·63
Gujarát ... ..	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·44	6·03	0·46	0·17	0·64	0·04	0·00	0·00	7·84
Konkan ... ..	0·00	0·00	0·00	2·56	2·32	23·00	7·72	11·33	5·62	2·03	0·04	0·00	60·43
Sahyádrí Range ... ..	0·00	0·00	0·00	6·11	0·75	35·75	30·40	21·32	6·21	0·46	0·00	0·00	100·99
North Deccan... ..	0·00	0·00	0·09	0·83	0·77	4·93	0·95	0·95	2·52	0·24	0·00	0·00	11·19
South Deccan... ..	0·00	0·01	0·24	2·39	1·23	4·74	1·75	1·37	6·53	1·37	0·00	0·00	19·62
East Deccan ... ..	0·00	0·01	0·29	2·12	1·44	3·68	0·69	1·15	6·35	1·31	0·00	0·00	17·04
West Deccan... ..	0·00	0·00	0·02	1·75	0·76	6·18	2·38	1·26	4·37	0·73	0·00	0·00	17·46

TABLE B.

*Showing the average monthly and annual rainfall in each division.*

Division.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
Sind... ..	0·37	0·23	0·27	0·10	0·14	0·60	2·73	2·82	0·72	0·12	0·12	0·15	8·42
Gujarát ... ..	0·02	0·21	0·03	0·02	0·38	4·55	11·32	10·14	5·46	0·56	0·15	0·05	32·88
Konkan ... ..	0·56	0·00	0·08	0·21	1·23	31·77	35·72	20·64	11·77	2·90	0·62	0·09	105·59
Sahyádrí Range ... ..	0·25	0·02	0·23	0·44	1·09	39·98	71·01	54·74	16·29	4·43	0·70	0·14	183·31
North Deccan ... ..	0·45	0·05	0·08	0·28	0·54	4·97	4·15	4·26	4·46	2·67	0·65	0·24	22·80
South Deccan ... ..	0·16	0·02	0·25	1·00	1·76	5·49	6·64	4·99	3·42	4·15	0·60	0·77	29·25
East Deccan ... ..	0·21	0·04	0·27	0·71	1·60	4·03	2·78	3·50	3·87	3·97	0·44	0·90	22·33
West Deccan ... ..	0·24	0·03	0·14	0·98	1·32	7·12	9·91	6·51	3·82	3·70	0·87	0·32	34·96

The deviations from the normal are represented by figures XXXVI to XLIII in plate I, which show at a glance, by the direction and length of the black vertical lines, whether and to what extent the monthly rainfall of each district was in excess or defect of the average, the lines being drawn upwards to represent an excess, and downwards to show a defect.

The rainfall percentages for the year show deficiencies increasing from south to north. The total fall of the year was below the normal in all districts, being full 92 per cent. in defect in Sind, 76 per cent. in Gujarát, 50 per cent. in the North Deccan and West Deccan Districts, 45 per cent. on the Sahyádrí Range, 43 per cent. in the Konkan, and 33 and 23 per cent. in the South and East Deccan Districts, respectively.

As regards total rainfall, the year has some resemblance to 1824, when only 33 inches of rain was registered at Bombay (measured at the J. J. Hospital). It is, however, to be noted that the rainfall of June 1824 was only 3·89, while in 1899 the rainfall of the same month was 20·00 inches. In 1824 the total rainfall from July to October was 29·98, but in 1899 it was only 11·00 inches during the same months. In both the years the monsoon current was very weak, or failed to bring rains. The rainfall of each month in 1824 shows that there was failure of the Arabian Sea monsoon current in all months except in August, when it appears to have been unusually strong. In 1899 it only blew strong for a week or ten days in June, and from about the 24th of June to the close of the year it failed almost entirely. Another point worth noting is that the rainfall at Mahábaleshvar during 1899 was 139·60 inches, the lowest on record since 1829. At Mátherán it was only 98·59 inches, which is the minimum recorded throughout the period from 1871.

From the 20th March to the 22nd of May 1899 hail storms were frequently reported from Dhárwár and Kánara. They were often accompanied by thunder, but apparently did not cause damage severe enough to be reported. On the 4th May there was a hail storm of moderate severity at Karáchi. In 1900 hail appeared on the 10th March at Ratnágiri

Hail storms.

and there was a severe storm there on the 12th March which did some damage to house roofs. Storms took place at short intervals during the remainder of the month and in April in Dhárwár and Kánara, and were usually accompanied by thunder. There were storms at Shikárpur on the 19th March and 2nd April 1900.

Storms

The weather of the month of April was most remarkable in character. Rain was falling almost every day in Ceylon, on the Malabár Coast, and at the most southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency during the period from the 1st to the 11th of April 1899. The isobars instead of running parallel to the East and West Coasts of Southern India, as they generally do before the burst of the monsoon, ran from east to west or across the coast lines and nearly parallel to the lines of latitude from about the 5th to the 10th of April. On the morning of the 15th the weather was feebly unsettled over a large part of the monsoon area. It will be seen from the weather charts of the Indian monsoon area that an area of high pressure extended from the west of the equatorial belt into the Arabian Sea, a feature usually associated with the commencement of the monsoon and very unusual at this time of year. The rainfall in the south was pretty general and heavy along the coast from Calicut to Kárwár. The wind shifted to west-south-west at Cochin, and sea was rough. The abnormal chart showed that the weather to the westwards of Ceylon and to the south-westwards of the Malabár Coast was squally and more or less disturbed, and an area of abnormally low pressure existed there. The weather in Ceylon, on the Malabár Coast, at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency and at a few stations in the Madras Presidency was now very favourable for more general rain. The following morning's chart showed that the low pressure area was advancing northwards and the weather was really such as generally obtains with the advance of the monsoon current from the Indian Ocean towards the equatorial regions. The weather in the Bombay Presidency was now becoming moist and more cloudy and slightly unsettled all over the country to the south of latitude 16°. The chart of the 17th showed that the low pressure area still lay off the Malabár Coast and appeared to be slowly extending northwards. The winds were southerly on the Malabár Coast, and rain in light or heavy showers accompanied by thunder and lightning was unusually general in Ceylon, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and on the Malabár Coast. On the 18th a shallow depression had developed over the east of the Arabian Sea and probably lay to the west-south-west of Mangalore out at sea. The wind at Colombo shifted to west-south-west and was increasing moderately in force. The winds in Ceylon and over nearly the whole country lying to the south of Latitude 20° were distinctly cyclonic, and pretty general rain, accompanied by thunder, again fell at most stations in the disturbed area. Next morning's chart (April 19th) showed that the depression had grown deeper and was now a well-marked disturbance. Its centre on this day was in about Latitude 12° or 11° N., longitude 67° or 68° E. It was of moderate intensity, but was occasioning very unsettled weather over the south-east of the Arabian Sea. The winds at Colombo and at stations along the coast from Cochin to Bombay were cyclonic, and rain in thunder-storms fell in numerous places to the south of latitude 20°. By the morning of the 20th the depression had disappeared, but the weather in Berár, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and on the Malabár Coast remained slightly unsettled, and general rain in thunder-storms continued to fall there. At this time the weather on and off the West Coast to the south of Bombay was squally and very unsettled, and strong cyclonic winds with heavy squalls of wind and rain prevailed.

These conditions were very unusual for the time of the year, and rain fell almost daily from the 5th to the 23rd in the affected area, but more particularly from the 14th to the 23rd, when it was unusually general in character in the Konkan, Karnáta, South Deccan and North Deccan Districts, and was accompanied by a series of thunder-storms.

What the causes of such widespread meteorological changes are, is still the subject of investigation, but it is certain from the observations of many years that general abnormal high pressure is attended by a general decrease in the rainfall and *vice versa*. To take the years 1876, 1896, 1899, the most recent years of drought, pressure averages during the monsoon months were .015, .012, .054, respectively, above the normal. Other facts that have been observed in famine years are:—(i) that when the rains, directly dependent on the S. W. monsoon current, are deficient, the failure has most effect in those districts where the normal rainfall, due to this particular current, is least and that it does not affect in the same proportion those regions where the rainfall is heavy; (ii) that famines which may be due to actual drought or to floods are caused not so much by the deficiency or excess of the total fall, as by the unequal distribution of the fall in relation to the sowing and maturing time of crops.

#### NOTES ON THE WEATHER AT BOMBAY IN THE YEAR 1899-1900.

Rainfall

The climatic conditions, which were about normal in the beginning of the year, became quite abnormal as the year progressed. The S.-W. monsoon rains began on 9th June, four days later than the average date of the break of the monsoon in Bombay, and ended on 25th September, giving an aggregate fall of 31.25 inches only, with a defect of 29.27 inches for the period—a record defect as during the last 52 years the least fall recorded was in 1871-72 when 38.36 inches were registered. The total fall of the year 1899-1900 was 35.30 inches, the extra fall of 1.65 inches being made up of 1.57 inches registered from 19th to 22nd April and 1 cent and 7 cents on 5th and 27th May, respectively. The irregularity in the distribution of rain was as marked a feature of the monsoon as the defect in its aggregate fall. The period between June 9 and 24 shows an excess of 5.50 inches, while the period from June 25 to September 25

showed the large defect of 34·77 inches. The falls for July, August and September amounted to 4·72, 5·23 and 3·49 inches, respectively, the normal falls for the same months being 24·12, 12·83 and 9·65. Thus July, the wettest month of the year when the monsoon current usually acquires its maximum force, showed the greatest defect in rainfall. It will appear from the following table that the *distribution* of rain was abnormally irregular, and the season was not, as usual in a normal year, divided into *alternate* periods of heavy and light rainfall. All periods of excess, excepting the first from 9th to 24th June, show markedly short durations with small excesses, while those showing deficiency are unusually prolonged, exhibiting large defects in the fall :—

Period.	Number of days.	RAINFALL IN PERIOD.		Excess above average for the period.	Defect below average for the period.
		Total.	Average per day.		
1899, June 9th to 24th...	16	19·74	1·23	5·50	.....
„ June 25th to July 8th	14	2·57	0·18	.....	6·32
„ July 9th	1	0·95	0·95	0·30	.....
„ July 10th to August 6th	27	2·45	0·09	.....	18·48
„ August 6th to 10th	5	2·65	0·53	0·80	.....
„ August 11th to September 8th	29	2·50	0·09	.....	8·79
„ September 9th to 11th	3	1·74	0·58	0·50	.....
„ September 12th to 20th	9	0·33	0·04	.....	3·01
„ September 21st to 25th	5	1·32	0·26	0·23	.....

The number of rainy days in the year was 87, fifteen days less than the normal number. Of these, 70 registered a fall of half an inch or less, 10 from half to one inch, 4 from one to two inches, 1 from two to three inches, 1 from three to four inches, and one 6·58 inches, which was registered on 15th June, the wettest day of the year.

The mean temperature of the year was 80°·0, about 1° above the normal and about the same as that of the preceding year, but the fluctuations in temperature were abnormally great. The period during which the temperature rose above or fell below the normal by 2°, as also the duration and range of these excursions above and below the normal will be found in the following table :—

Period.	Excess (+) or Defect (-).	Period.	Excess (+) or Defect (-).
1899, April 5th	+2°	1899, October 8th to 15th	+2½°
„ April 9th to 12th	+2½°	„ October 18th to 30th	+3°
„ April 16th to 19th	+4°	„ November 30th	+2½°
„ May 15th to 17th	+2°	„ December 14th	+2°
„ June 11th to 14th	-3½°	„ December 20th	+3°
„ June 15th	-6½°	„ December 29th to 1900, January 1st	+2½°
„ June 16th to 18th	-3°	„ January 11th to 13th	+3°
„ July 18th	+2°	1900, January 16th to 18th	-3½°
„ July 15th	+2°	„ January 23rd and 24th	-5°
„ July 18th to August 5th	+2½°	„ January 25th to 29th	-2½°
„ August 8th and 9th	+2½°	„ February 9th and 10th	+2°
„ August 19th to September 7th	+2½°	„ February 12th	-2°
„ September 16th	+2°	„ March 10th	+2½°
„ September 23th to 30th	+2½°	„ March 11th to 13th	+5°
„ October 3rd to 5th	+2°	„ March 14th to 16th	+2½°

Winds.

It will be seen from the table that the usual cold weather period wave during the year under report extended from 16th to 29th January only, February 12th alone after that exhibiting low temperature. The other period from 11th to 18th June was due to heavy fall of rain. During the rest of the year the temperature remained invariably higher than the normal. It will be noticed also that the maximum range which in the report for 1897-98 was shown to fluctuate between  $-3\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  and  $+3\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ , extended to  $-5^{\circ}$  to  $+4\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  last year, while this year it has further extended to  $-6\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  to  $+5^{\circ}$ . The greatest mean daily temperature recorded was  $86^{\circ}\cdot 3$  on the 8th June 1899, while the least daily mean registered on 24th January 1900 was  $68^{\circ}\cdot 4$ . The average temperature of 244 days against 214 days in the preceding year was within  $2^{\circ}$  of the normal of the season, 102 days registering above and 19 days below this normal range. No storm passed Bombay during the year under report as is usual in an extremely weak monsoon current. The highest hourly velocity recorded was 30 miles on 18th June 1899 between midnight and 1 A.M. and 6 and 7 P.M. The average velocity of wind, which on account of the monsoon current acquires its maximum value ( $20\cdot 2$  miles per hour) in July, was this year only  $15\cdot 7$  miles per hour and the actual yearly velocity was  $9\cdot 7$  as against the normal velocity of  $12\cdot 4$  miles per hour. In the year under report there were only 19 days on which the velocity of the resultant abnormal wind lay between 10 and 15 miles per hour, leaving 346 days on which the mean velocity was within 10 miles an hour of the normal.

#### COLÁBA OBSERVATORY.

The appliances and powers of the Observatory are directed, *firstly*, to the prosecution of inquiry in the sciences of terrestrial Magnetism, Meteorology and Seismology; *secondly*, to the publication of recorded facts and observations, their reduction and discussion, and to the distribution of these publications amongst the learned societies and men of science in all parts of the world; and *thirdly*, to astronomical observations for the purposes of time-keeping, to the signalling of time for the purposes of navigation, and to the rendering available of that part of the information acquired which is generally adapted to such uses.

The grounds and buildings appear generally to be in a satisfactory condition. The autographic instruments, which are maintained in continuous action, are the following:—

- Declination Magnetograph.
- Horizontal Force Magnetograph.
- Vertical Force Magnetograph No. 1.
- Vertical Force Magnetograph No. 2.
- Barograph.
- Thermograph, dry-bulb and wet-bulb.
- Pluviograph.
- Milne's Seismograph.
- Colába Seismograph.
- Anemograph, direction and velocity.
- Dines' anemometer, velocity.

Of these the first eight register photographically and the last three mechanically. All are in good condition and worked well during the year.

Terrestrial  
 Magnetism.

The magnetographs have been in constant action throughout the year. Deflection experiments of the usual kind for the determination of the scale coefficient were made during the year. The magnetic disturbances are classified at the Observatory under five heads. No disturbance of the class "Very great" occurred during the year and only one in the class denominated "Great" which took place on 13th March 1900. Grubb's Declination and Horizontal Force Magnetometers are in good order and under regular observation. As the instrument has yielded a valuable series of observations extending over a period of over half a century, to secure continuity of record it was found expedient to order out a new instrument to run concurrently with the old instrument for some time. The new instrument is expected shortly. The Observatory Standard Unifilar is in good order and in regular use for the determination of absolute values of declination and horizontal force. The magnetometer for periodical deflection experiments for the determination of scale coefficients of magnetographs has been in regular use, and is also under comparison with the Standard Magnetometer. A small, compact, and reliable magnetometer has been ordered out for comparison and survey work. The new instrument is expected shortly.

Meteorology.

The Barograph, Thermographs, Pluviograph and Anemographs have been in regular action and have worked well during the period under report. The Dines' Anemograph gives very satisfactory results. The Dines' Anemograph was cleaned and re-adjusted in October 1899.

Milne's Seismograph has been in regular action throughout the year without any interruption. The method of suppressing the tremors alluded to in last year's report was discontinued as it interfered with the investigation of the question of diurnal seismic wave, if any. The investigation in regard to the nature of these tremors is in progress and continues to confirm the results anticipated in the last year's report. To render these and other investigations in hand more complete and effective, a horizontal-pendulum seismograph, *wholly conceived and designed locally*, has been mounted as a supplementary instrument in an adjoining building. The new instrument records mechanically and shows a sensibility about three times as great as that of Milne's. Encouraged with the success of the seismograph, another exactly similar instrument is being mounted on the same pillar, but oriented W-E. The three seismographs, and the tromometer which has been already ordered out from England, will equip the Observatory with the full complement of instruments necessary for the purpose of a complete inquiry. A delicate seismoscope, also improvised locally, is put up in the Electrometer Tower and rings an alarm bell when a disturbance takes place.

The seismograph registered 27 earthquakes during the year under report, besides 1,398 small and local movements. No earthquake of importance occurred in the Presidency of Bombay or in its neighbourhood except the earthquake of 8th February 1900, which so seriously affected Southern India with damage to life and property. The exact time of occurrence of the maximum shock on the day as given by Milne's Seismograph was 2 hours, 42 minutes, 33 seconds (Bombay mean time). The magnetographs were also affected, the declination magnetograph showing 10 distinct waves. From the nature and magnitude of the movements, both in the seismograph and magnetographs, it would appear that the magnetic circulation was decidedly affected during the disturbance as was noticed during the great Assam earthquake. It was also noticed that the level of water in the observation well, which showed a steady fall from September last, registered a sudden rise after the earthquake, the readings being 7.7, 7.6, 7.4, 8.4, 12.8, 13.0, 14.6, 14.4 and 14.4 inches from 5th to 14th February 1900.

The large transit instrument, its collimator, the standard sidereal clock, and the chronograph remain in good order, as they have been throughout the year. A new small transit was received lately and is under observation along with the old instrument. The electrical clock is in good order and has gone well. The aggregate period during which the harbour clock was under correct control of the electric clock was 361 days, 19 hours, 50 minutes. On three occasions the clock stopped. The first stoppage was due to the breaking of the fan of the governor, and the other two were found to be due to defect in one of the levers of the second hand. The Castle time-ball was correctly released on every week day in the year—311 times automatically and twice by hand. The chronometer used as the local standard time-keeper gives steady rate and is in good order. The Docks time-ball was dropped correctly at noon on every week day of the year. The Docks clock has gone fairly well.

Astronomy.

The number of chronometers deposited at the Observatory by captains of merchant vessels and others for the purpose of being rated was 28. Of chronometers belonging to the Admiralty, sixteen have, during the year, been received from, and sixteen issued to, ships of the Royal Navy, and twelve have been received from, and thirteen sent to, the Astronomer Royal at Greenwich; and at the end of the year the number in store was four; also two deck watches have been received from, and two issued to, ships of the Royal Navy, and three have been sent to, and two received from, the Astronomer Royal; and at the end of the year the number in store was five.

Chronometers.

Routine operations were carried on as usual; magnetical and meteorological were reduced and the reductions checked.

The observations of vibration and deflection made with the Kew unifilar magnetometer in the year 1899 have been reduced and checked. Tables of results of the "Bombay Magnetical and Meteorological Observations, 1899" are ready for publication along with the results for 1898, the publication of which had to be deferred on account of pressure of work. The library has received additions, during the year, of 76 volumes of books and 255 pamphlets, the latter and 52 of the former by presentation and the remainder by purchase.

#### THE MAHARAJA TAKHATSINGJI OBSERVATORY, POONA.

The principal instruments at present in the Maharaja Takhatsingji Observatory are:—

Instruments.

(a) A 20" Reflector with two portrait lenses; (b) an 8" lens fed by a 12" Siderostat with a grating spectroscopy attached; (c) a 6" Refractor; and (d) a 3" transit instrument.

The first three instruments are kept in continuous work. Instrument (a) is devoted to the photographing of nebulae and clusters; (b) is exclusively employed for observing the lines widened in sun-spots, the observations being sent regularly to Sir Norman Lockyer, while photographs of stellar spectra are taken with (c). The transit instrument (d) has been temporarily dismantled. The figuring of the 20" mirror has been found to be far from perfect, and a number of test plates has been forwarded to the maker who has undertaken to refigure the mirror, if necessary, free of cost. About one hundred photographs of stellar spectra were

Events of the year.

obtained with instrument (c) during the last working season. One of them was forwarded to Sir William Huggins, who has expressed a very favourable opinion on it. Besides the above instruments a 9" Reflector with spectroscope attached has been given on a three years' loan to the observatory by Mr. J. N. Tata. This will be specially devoted to the daily eye observation of solar prominences. Preparations have also been completed for taking *ultra violet* spectra of stars, and the instrument will be mounted alongside the 6" Spectrograph on the same stand. A complete Seismograph has been lately presented to the observatory by the University of Tokyo, but it awaits installation.

Results of the  
 Eclipse observations  
 of 1898.

The results of the records secured by the Poona Eclipse Expedition at Jeur in January 1898 were made known during the year. Among them the most successful were—photographs of the extension of the corona which have been excelled only by one other party; the discovery of certain hitherto unrecorded ultra violet radiations of coronium rivalling in photographic intensity the well-known "1474 K" radiation; and the securing of the Flash-spectrum.

SEASONS, CROPS AND PRICES.

The following table shows the distribution of the rainfall at the various head-quarter stations in the Presidency proper :—

District Head-quarter.	YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER.				
	Average of eleven years ending 1897.	1898.		1899.	
		Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	Inches.	Inches.	Nos.	Inches.	Nos.
<i>I.—Gujarát.</i>					
Ahmedabad ... ..	32.29	36.53	29	4.72	8
Kaira ... ..	37.48	34.63	36	6.05	9
Godhra (Panch Maháls) ... ..	40.85	43.49	42	8.67	12
Broach ... ..	42.78	47.51	41	9.61	13
Surat ... ..	46.02	32.52	42	18.40	23
<i>II.—Dakhan.</i>					
Dhulia (Khándesh) ... ..	26.22	21.03	36	8.54	17
Nasik ... ..	30.06	27.59	51	11.57	26
Ahmednagar ... ..	23.68	14.78	31	12.32	23
Poona ... ..	35.10	22.92	52	12.37	30
Éholápur ... ..	28.58	34.85	40	12.81	21
Sátára ... ..	44.63	35.97	78	20.34	53
<i>III.—Karnátak.</i>					
Belgaum ... ..	51.36	52.79	101	28.63	69
Bijápur ... ..	25.63	26.08	47	19.07	26
Dhárwár ... ..	33.74	41.95	81	23.26	53
<i>IV.—Konkan.</i>					
Alibág (Kolába) ... ..	94.49	101.48	86	44.45	57
Ratnágiri ... ..	101.97	118.97	93	59.21	60
Kárwár (Kánara) ... ..	122.57	133.75	113	72.33	83
Thána ... ..	105.93	108.30	96	81.87	69

Outturn of crops.

The following table gives the reported anna valuation of the outturn of the principal crops in each district. The valuation purports to conform to the standard prescribed by Government by which a normal crop is designated as a 12-anna crop. During the year under report the crops failed on a large scale in many districts and yielded no outturn. This table, therefore, is intended to represent the outturn of area on which the crops came to maturity, but the estimate given, must be taken as an approximate valuation only :—



No.	Districts	AVERAGE ANNA VALUATION.									
		Jowári.	Bájrí.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Kodra.	Rágl.	Vari.	Tur.	Gram.	Cotton.
<i>I.—Gujardt.</i>											
1	Ahmedabad ... ..	4	8	1	8	2	2	3	2	2	1
2	Kaira ... ..	5	4	2	7	1	1	5	1	...	2
3	Panch Maháls ... ..	4*	8	1	4	2	2	5	4	4	3
4	Broach ... ..	4	3	6	4	...	...	...	2	...	4
5	Surat ... ..	2	2	1	3	3	4	...	2	...	5
<i>II.—Deccan.</i>											
6	Khándesh ... ..	1	3	2	6	2	2	6	1	5	3
7	Násik ... ..	5	5	6	6	...	9	5	6	9	3
8	Ahmednagar ... ..	2	3	2	3	1	3	2	1	2	...
9	Poona ... ..	6	4	5	4	1	5	4	2	4	8
10	Sholápur ... ..	5	2	3	5	...	1	1	1	3	...
11	Sátára ... ..	6	5	5	5	4	6	6	4	4	3
<i>III.—Karnátak.</i>											
12	Bolgaum ... ..	5	3	3	4	4	4	3	4	3	3
13	Bijápur ... ..	4	2	5	...	1	2	1	2	...	...
14	Dhárwár ... ..	6	3	3	5	6	4	3	4	4	6
<i>IV.—Konkan.</i>											
15	Thána ... ..	...	...	6	...	4	6	4	4	5	...
16	Kolába ... ..	...	...	7	...	4	7	4	10	10	...
17	Batnágiri ... ..	...	...	5	...	5	5	3	5	6	...
18	Kánara ... ..	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
<i>Sind.</i>											
19	Karáchi ... ..	7	7	8	8	...	8	7	...	6	6
20	Hyderabad ... ..	7	6	7	8	...	...	...	...	7	4
21	Shikárpur ... ..	8	7	7	9	...	...	...	...	8	9
22	Upper Sind Frontier ... ..	8	9	9	9	...	...	...	...	9	9
23	Thar and Párkar ... ..	7	6	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	5

\* Maize.

In the Northern Division almost the whole of the season's rain fell in the month of June and the kharif sowings were normal. The absence of later rain caused the seedlings to wither and generally prevented any attempt being made to raise a rabi crop. The total yield was insignificant over the Ahmedabad and Broach districts except where small areas of wheat and fodder crops were cultivated by well irrigation. In the Kaira District the only crops which matured were jowári and wheat, but the yield was only one-quarter the normal. In the Surat District the cotton crop did best and reached half the average in places. Bádoli was the best táluka and produced rice and jowári crops which must be considered fair in comparison with the rest of the district. In Thána, rice and nágli were rather under the average, but the garden crop of the coast tálukas was satisfactory.

Northern Division.

In the Central Division the season was unfavourable throughout with the exception of the western portions of the Poona and Sátára districts, where both kharif and rabi crops were fair. In Ahmednagar and Násik the yield of the earliest crop, known as Tasar, was insignificant. In the former there was sufficient rain for the rabi sowings but none for development, while in the latter, sowing was not even attempted except in irrigated land. In Khándesh considerable areas that had been sown with cotton were ploughed up and bájrí was put in. Almost the whole of the dry crop failed to mature and was only useful as fodder. The area under sweet potatoes was nearly double the average, and fair crops were produced under irrigation. In Sholápur the rainfall was unfavourable for the kharif sowing and again insufficient in October, so that about three-quarters of the rabi crop withered.

Central Division.

The rainfall was generally sufficient over the Southern Division in June and September, but the deficiency in July and August seriously impeded the later kharif sowings and injured the earlier. The want of rain in October and November had also unfavourably affected the rabi crop. In Bijápur the long break in the early rains caused the prices of food-grains to rise considerably, and exportations into the worse affected districts of the Central Division prevented them falling. Fodder was barely sufficient, but the condition of the cattle did not seriously deteriorate. The rice crop was about half and other crops about a quarter the normal. In Belgaum and Dhárwár the jowári crop was fair and irrigated crops did well. The rabi sowings were, however, less extensive than usual and the outturn of rice was very poor. In the three Konkan districts the yield of rice and jowári was half the average, and good crops of betelnut and cardamoms were reported from Kánara.

Sind.

In Sind the inundation was even worse than that of the previous year. Coupled with this there was an extraordinary and almost total failure of the rainfall which did not reach one inch in any part of the province. The river reached its maximum height in July, and sowings made in anticipation of a further rise rapidly withered. In the Karáchi, Hyderabad and Shikárpur districts the crop was damaged by cold, and large numbers of mango trees perished. In the desert portion of the Thar and Párkar District not an acre was cultivated, and the fodder crop failed. On the other hand irrigation was stimulated by the conditions of the year in the Nára Valley, and a largely increased area of irrigated rice land yielded a full crop.

#### WAGES.

A statement of wages during the year 1899-1900 will be found in Part III, Appendix IV B. (3).

Northern Division.

In the Northern Division the rates of wages for skilled and unskilled labour in Thána and for skilled labour in Surat were the same as in the previous year; elsewhere they fell by amounts varying from 1 to 2 annas per diem. On the other hand the rates for cart-hire rose in all districts except Thána and Surat, where it remained unchanged. The failure of the cotton crop and consequent closing of ginning and pressing factories limited the demand for labour, and the want of ordinary employment on railway and engineering works compelled many of the labouring classes to seek their living on famine relief works. The dearth of fodder caused the rise in cart-hire.

Central Division.

Excluding Sátára, the districts of the Central Division show similar variations in the prices of labour and cart-hire to those of the Northern Division. The fall in prices of labour is more marked in Poona and Násik than in Khándesh and Ahmednagar; but everywhere it is attributable to the same causes. In the Sátára District a directly contrary influence appears to have been at work, resulting in a rise in the price of all except the highest skilled labour and a noticeable fall in the rate of cart-hire.

Southern Division.

There is practically no change to be recorded in the labour or cart-hire rates in the Southern Division, which is no doubt due to the division having suffered less than the others from famine.

Sind.

In Sind the rates for skilled labour were maintained in all districts except Thar and Párkar; those for unskilled labour declined on the other hand in all districts except Shikárpur. The influx of a large number of destitute people from Rájputána, especially into the Thar and Párkar District, induced all the features usually attributed to famine into the condition of the labour market. The lowest unskilled labour rate fell from 4 to 1 anna, and the cart-hire rate, which was constant in the other districts, rose by 12 annas.

### Horticulture.

#### PUBLIC GARDENS, BOMBAY.

The following were the public gardens maintained during the year by the Bombay Municipality with the expenditure on each :—

	Rs.
Victoria Gardens...	53,717
Elphinstone Circle Garden ...	2,038
Falkland Road Garden ...	600
Northbrook Garden ...	1,928
Sir Cowasji Jehangir Garden ...	706
Bázár Gate Garden ...	730
Garden on the Flats ...	428
Dick's Tank Garden ...	381
Malabár Hill Garden ...	1,556
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>62,084</b>

The garden on the Flats was broken up in June 1899, as the ground on which it was situated was taken over by the City Improvement Trust. The total number of visitors to the Victoria Gardens was 1,093,868 against 788,890 in the previous year. The services of all the police watchmen except two were dispensed with during the year and a new force was recruited from discharged military pensioners in their place.

The gardens have been managed by the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India. During the year under report the receipts of the gardens were Rs. 9,148, and the expenditure Rs. 10,446, the deficit being met from the Government contribution of Rs. 3,000. The items of income which show the largest increase are sales of plants, cut flowers, fruits and vegetables. The expenditure shows a decrease of Rs. 518. The principal items were—a new bullock shed Rs. 600; 64 new benches Rs. 674; and a water lift Rs. 240. The gardens were throughout the year maintained in excellent order. The propagation of fruits, roadside and other useful trees, and of foliage and flowering plants, was sufficiently extensive to provide a full stock for the gardens and a surplus for sale.

The Surat Municipality maintains two gardens of the total area of 15½ acres. The gardens are both used extensively for recreation, and their object is ornamental rather than scientific or profitable. The larger of the two gardens, which is called the People's Park, contains seven fountains and the Winchester Museum. The cost of maintenance amounted to Rs. 2,666 during the year, and Rs. 890 were received from the sale of flowers, fruits, plants, &c.

The Empress  
Gardens, Poona.Municipal Gardens,  
Surat.

### Forests.

The total forest area in the Bombay Presidency as it stood on 30th June 1900 was 14,946 square miles, of which 13,695 were classed as reserved and the rest as protected. The revenue, which aggregated nearly 24½ lakhs, showed an increase in all but the Northern Circle, where the famine was most severe. The total expenditure amounted to 22 lakhs and left a surplus in all circles, except the Central, which showed a loss of Rs. 3,30,459, principally owing to the cost of famine grass operations.

General.

The areas of reserved and protected forests of the Northern Circle at the beginning and at the end of the year, together with additions and exclusions, are shown in the following statement:—

Northern Circle:  
Area.

Name of District.	AREA ON THE 1ST JULY 1899.				ADDED DURING THE YEAR.				EXCLUDED OR DISFORMED OR TRANSFERRED TO OTHER HEADS.				AREA ON THE 30TH JUNE 1900.			
	Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.	
	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.
Northern Thána ...	333	132	58	456	6	303	...	...	11	419	...	265	327	636	58	191
Central Thána ...	361	405	38	279	...	394	...	...	...	...	...	...	362	159	38	279
South Thána ...	816	466	117	516	2	50	...	...	...	250	...	62	318	266	117	464
Surat ...	69	511	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	511	...	...
Panch Maháls ...	332	78	...	...	...	262	...	...	...	77	...	...	332	263	...	...
Ahmedabad ...	20	316	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	316	...	...
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>1,433</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>859</b>	...	...	<b>12</b>	<b>106</b>	...	<b>327</b>	<b>1,431</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>284</b>
Surat Dánga Leased Forest ...	678	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	678	320	...	...
<b>Grand Total</b> ...	<b>2,112</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>859</b>	...	...	<b>12</b>	<b>106</b>	...	<b>327</b>	<b>2,109</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>284</b>

The work of defining exterior boundaries of forests was continued in the North Thána Division, where 125 miles of boundary were cleared and 178 miles defined by cairns. In Central Thána 47 miles, in South Thána 61 miles, in Mándvi 7 miles, and in the Panch Maháls 89 miles of boundary were defined by cairns. In the Panch Maháls also 55 miles of boundary were cleared. The total cost of these operations was Rs. 8,029.

Boundaries.

During the year coupes measuring 13,209 acres were marked out and defined by cairns in the Thána District for exploitation, in 1900-1901, at a cost of Rs. 680. 3,669 coupes were marked out for future exploitation and the demarcation of coupes in the Bassein and Sálsette ranges was completed.

Working Plans.

The work of the Bombay Forest Survey has been described in Chapter II of this report.

Forest Survey.

Forest offences for which prosecutions were instituted during the year, including pending cases from the previous year, numbered 561 as compared with 448 in 1898-99. 474 cases were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 87. Convictions were obtained in 411 cases, giving a percentage of 86.70 as against 81.89; 776 cases were compounded under Section 67 of the Indian Forest Act compared with 485 of the previous year. The amount of compensation realized was Rs. 1,433 compared with Rs. 1,276 of the past year. The number of cattle impounded was 11,641 compared with 16,542 in the year 1898-99. Owing to the general distress prevailing in this circle the closed forests of the three Thána divisions were opened to free grazing.

Forest offences.

The total forest area over which fire protection was attempted amounted to 1,026,373 acres and the cost of the work was Rs. 9,531.

Forest fires.

The nurseries in the Surat, Panch Mahals, and Central Thána divisions showed good results in spite of the scanty rainfall. Natural reproduction was bad owing to the general drought. The cost incurred for these operations amounted to Rs. 3,286.

Communications  
and Buildings.

Several cart-tracks and other works were constructed during the year, some of which were works purposely started for the employment of famine labour. The total cost of these works amounted to Rs. 4,170.

Free grants.

The value of free grants of timber made during the year was Rs. 6,376 compared with Rs. 1,968 of the previous year.

Financial results.

The following comparative statement shows the financial results of the year :—

Year.	Receipts.	EXPENDITURE.			Surplus.
		Conservancy and Works.	Establishments.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1898-99 ... ..	5,12,076	1,14,438	1,86,103	3,00,540	2,11,536
1899-1900 ... ..	3,83,060	1,00,121	1,97,079	2,97,200	85,860

Central Circle:  
Area.

The areas of reserved and protected forests of the Central Circle are as under—

Division.	AREA OF 1ST JULY 1899.				ADDED.				EXCLUDED.				AREA OF 30TH JUNE 1900.			
	Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.	
	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.
East Khándesh ... ..	811	353	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Khándesh ... ..	1,636	637	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Násik ... ..	1,279	176	...	...	568	...	...	4	522	...	...	1,276	221	...	...	
Ahmednagar ... ..	837	36	11	100	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	837	33	11	100	
Poona ... ..	711	535	...	...	266	...	...	4	...	...	...	712	157	...	...	
Satara ... ..	697	78	...	602	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	697	78	...	602	
Sholápur ... ..	277	470	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	277	467	...	...	
Total ... ..	6,251	364	12	63	1	194	...	...	4	532	...	...	6,243	26	12	62

and 11 square miles and 301 acres previously notified under Section 4 of the Forest Act were undergoing settlement enquiries.

Boundaries.

Special boundary marks were erected along 470 linear miles at a cost of Rs. 8,183 against 692 miles costing Rs. 7,446 of the previous year. In addition to this, 172 miles of forest boundary was defined either with a stone wall or a continuous ditch and bank at a cost of Rs. 14,310 out of the famine relief funds plus Rs. 980 from the forest budget.

Privileges conceded  
to villagers.

As a temporary and special measure the areas in Násik and Khándesh containing anjan (*Hardwickia binata*) were made available for the collection of fodder for which the leaves of that tree are greatly valued.

Working Plans.

The Working Plans Party laid out on the ground 308 compartments with a total area of 30,679 acres. The total cost was Rs. 1,675. A working plan for the forest of Shirpur and Sháháda East was submitted during the year to Government for sanction, and the revision of the Chopda-Yával plan was commenced.

Forest Offences.

There were 1,085 prosecutions including arrears (154). The percentage of convictions was 82.9 against 71.4 of the previous year. The number of cases compounded amounted to 3,923 against 3,172 of the year before, and the sums accepted in composition aggregated Rs. 11,191 against Rs. 8,512. Cattle of different kinds impounded during the year amounted to 141,413 against 147,011 of the year before, and of these sheep and goats numbered, respectively, 39,408 and 70,727.

Forest fires.

During the year 57,457 acres or 1.4 per cent. were traversed by forest fires against 266,107 or 6.5 per cent. The decrease is reported from every division. 3,949,031 acres were successfully protected from fire against 3,746,970 acres of the previous year.

Plantations.

The year was a bad one for both natural and artificial reproduction. Planting operations under the usual systems were carried on during the year. 41,785 acres were added to and 6,031 acres were excluded from the total area under plantations, including both regular and cultural at commencement of the year. The total expenditure upon these operations amounted to Rs. 11,926.

Communications and  
Buildings.

The Sholápur Divisional Forest Office building that was under construction during the previous year was completed, the total expenditure being Rs. 2,736 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 2,780. The Forest Department spent Rs. 4,005 in repairing forest roads, constructing kárkuús' quarters to the rest-house at Langra Amba, building and repairing forest guards' huts, &c., as compared with Rs. 4,936 of the previous year.

Timber of the value of Rs. 2,589 was given in free grants as compared with Rs. 2,290 of the previous year.

The financial results of the two years are as under.

Free grants of  
Timber.  
Financial results.

Year.	Receipts.	EXPENDITURE.			Loss.
		A. Conservancy and Works.	B. Establishments.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1898-99 ...	4,87,060	1,79,740	3,57,619	5,37,359	50,299
1899-1900 ...	5,67,215	5,65,051	3,72,922	9,37,973	3,80,758
Increase ...	70,155	3,85,311	15,303	4,00,614	3,30,459

The revenue from timber amounted to Rs. 18,660 against Rs. 1,08,531 and that from firewood to Rs. 42,847 against Rs. 53,735 of the previous year. Grazing and fodder grass fetched Rs. 2,07,373 against Rs. 2,46,262 of the year before and all other sources produced Rs. 2,88,335 against Rs. 78,532. The collections from timber, firewood and grazing and fodder grass, owing to the unfavourable circumstances of the year, are below those of 1898-99, while those from other sources have increased in consequence of the revenue from the sale of famine fodder having been credited to Forests.

The subjoined table exhibits the forest area of the Southern Circle for 1899-1900,

Southern Circle:  
Area.

Divisions.	AREA ON 1st JULY 1899.				ADDED DURING THE YEAR.				EXCLUDED OR TRANSFERRED TO OTHER HEADS DURING THE YEAR.				AREA ON THE 30th JUNE 1900.				Total Forest Area.		
	Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.				
	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.			
Northern	Kā	916	303	1	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	916	303	1	112	917	415
Southern	Kā	510	73	993	239	256	176	..	43	..	..	256	97	766	249	727	165	1,493	404
Western	Kā	903	406	230	140	8	468	..	43	..	1	..	3	812	325	230	179	1,092	504
Belgaum	..	668	386	11	57	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	668	382	11	57	677	489
Dhārwar	..	369	478	..	..	..	75	..	..	..	10	..	..	369	541	..	..	369	641
Bijapur	..	274	99	..	..	..	104	..	..	..	2	..	..	274	192	..	..	274	192
Kolāba	..	445	599	8	483	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	445	598	3	483	449	439
Ratnāgiri	..	22	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	116	..	..	22	116
Total	..	4,008	631	1,279	361	265	183	..	85	..	20	256	100	4,274	144	1,023	346	5,297	400

The forest area at the commencement of the year was 5,288 square miles and 342 acres and at the close of the year it was raised to 5,297 square miles and 490 acres; the increase is mainly due to the addition of 8 square miles and 468 acres in the coast villages of Ankola and Kumta Ranges, the settlement of which has long been pending.

The following table shows the work done by the Working Plans Party:—

Working Plans.

Division.	Lines cleared.	Surveyed.	Test trees felled.	Compartments formed.	Maps prepared.	Area organized.	Cost incurred		Rate per Acre			
							During the working season.	During the whole year.	For working season.		For whole year.	
									Rs.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Western Kānara	86.74	86.74	114	43	13	100,029.275	7,721	10,238	1	2.68	1	7.47

Besides the above, revised lists of the fellings for the Gund and Supa Working Circles were prepared and the Golihalli-Godoli Teak Working Plan (Khānāpur Range, Belgaum Division) was submitted during the year to Government. The average expenditure per square mile dealt with, for the working season, was Rs. 49.9 and for the whole year Rs. 64.9.

Exterior lines:—In Belgaum, Dhārwar and Bijapur 164 miles of boundary was demarcated by cairns and cut stones at a cost of Rs. 2,153. Interior lines:—139 mile of boundary was surveyed and marked by zinc plates in the Kārwar and Ankola ranges at a cost of Rs. 1,334. Demarcation lines were cut in Southern Division, Kānara, measuring 36 miles and in Western Division, Kānara, measuring 13 miles at a cost of Rs. 1,060 and Rs. 397 respectively.

Boundaries.

Nothing was settled under this head during the year of report.

Triple Classification.

Assignments amounting to 1,302 acres of forest land assessed at 4 annas per acre were made in 49 villages of the Supa Range. The settlement of the Panvel Taluka, Kolāba District, was

Assignment of Forest lands for cultivation.

completed during the year, the total area assigned being 7,908 acres in 53 villages including 4,171 acres previously allotted.

Offences.

The number of new cases taken into Court was 388 against 310 in the previous year. The percentage of failures fell from 27.9 to 21.7. There was a decrease of 21 in the number of cases compounded in 1899-1900 (1,178 against 1,199), but the amount of compensation recovered rose to Rs. 3,829 from Rs. 2,984 in the previous year. The number of cattle impounded was 24,162 compared with 22,578 given in the last year's report. The increase is mainly due to the seizures of cattle (2,576) found trespassing in the forests of the Rānebennur Range, closed for a term of one month under the orders of the Collector of Dhārwar in order to husband the grazing resources of the country.

Fire Protection.

Though on the whole the area attempted was less by nearly 19 square miles than in the previous year, the percentage of failures was abnormally high and it is attributed to the scanty rainfall which caused the forests to be in an unusually inflammable condition in the hot weather. The amount spent on this work was Rs. 23,390 against Rs. 26,109 in the previous year.

Free grants of timber.

Free grants of timber amounting to Rs. 11,053 were made during the year as against Rs. 11,813.

Owing to the failure of rain, no artificial regeneration of importance was undertaken during the year.

About 106 miles of wire fencing materials were received from England during the year, the incidental charges upon which amounted to Rs. 8,425.

Financial results.

A comparison of the financial results of the past two years is given in the subjoined statement:—

Year.	Receipts.	EXPENDITURE.			Surplus.
		A. Conservancy and Works.	B. Establishments.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1898-99 ... ..	10,22,781	6,01,979	2,89,101	8,91,080	1,31,701
1899-1900 ... ..	11,97,837	5,38,479	2,88,184	8,26,663	3,71,174
Increase ... ..	1,75,056	.....	.....	.....	2,39,473
Decrease ... ..	.....	63,500	917	64,417	.....

The increase in revenue is due to larger sales of timber and firewood in consequence of the abatement of plague in the Belgaum and Dhārwar districts during 1899-1900. The decrease under Conservancy and Works is attributed to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company having reduced its demand for sleepers, and partly to the failure on the part of a timber contractor to bring in the stipulated quantity, and to the small collection of myrabolams, the crop of which was very poor.

Sind Circle:  
 Area.

The distribution of the forest area in the Sind Circle is exhibited in the following statement:—

Division.	AREA AS IT STOOD ON 1st JULY 1899.				ADDED DURING THE YEAR.				EXCLUDED DURING THE YEAR.				AREA AS IT STOOD ON 30th JUNE 1900.				
	Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.		
	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	
Sukkur .. ..	449	536	..	585	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	449	536	..	585
Naushahro .. ..	241	605	..	..	..	435	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	242	400	..	..
Hyderabad .. ..	185	577	..	..	..	570	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	186	507	..	..
Jerruck .. ..	183	453	..	..	..	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	183	578	..	..
Total .. ..	1,061	250	..	585	1	490	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,063	100	..	585

Action of the river.

The following statement shows the area lost and that gained by the action of the river:—

Division.		Area lost.	Area gained.	Remarks.
		Acres.	Acres.	
Sukkur ... ..	..	6,095	1,955	
Naushahro ... ..	..	6,660	5,491	
Hyderabad ... ..	..	10,783	15,348	
Jerruck ... ..	..	3,047	8,977	
Total ... ..		26,585	26,771	Net gain 186 acres.

In connection with the organization of the forests of the Naushahro Division, the work done is as follows:—

Area organized.	Miles surveyed	Number of coupes marked.	Area of coupes marked.	Compartment numbers branded.	Maps traced.	Test trees observed.	Forests inspected.	Working Circles described.
Acres.			Acres.					
154,845	118	25	4,478	883	284	222	38	52

The following statement gives the outturn of the work of cutting up forests into half-mile squares:—

Division.	Number of Miles cut,	Total Expenditure.	Average cost per Mile.
	Miles.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sukkur ...	51	457 0 5	8 15 5
Naushahro ...	27	86 0 0	3 3 0
Hyderabad ...	8	75 0 0	9 6 0
Jerruck ...	25	380 4 6	15 3 5
Total ...	111	998 4 11	8 15 11

The expenditure incurred on new buildings and on repairs to existing ones was Rs. 90 and Rs. 650, respectively.

Including 41 arrears there were 137 forest offences for disposal, of which 86 were convicted and 23 acquitted. The percentage of failures fell from 30 to 21. Compounded cases rose from 443 to 660 and the compensation accepted from Rs. 1,013 to Rs. 1,653. Besides this, Rs. 1,236 were recovered in 1,458 cases of illicit grazing.

The number of forest fires fell from 96 to 75 in the year of report, and the area burnt from 9,230 acres to 4,189 acres.

Low inundation and failure of rainfall followed by severe frost retarded both natural and artificial reproduction.

Free grants of timber amounted to Rs. 1,090 as against Rs. 3,296.

The financial results of the forest year under report are as follows:—

Financial results.

Year.	Receipts.	EXPENDITURE.			Surplus.
		A. Conservancy and Works.	B. Establishments.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1898-99 ...	2,89,964	30,184	1,19,595	1,49,779	1,40,185
1899-1900 ...	3,09,222	25,311	1,19,467	1,44,768	1,64,454
Difference ...	+ 19,258	- 4,873	- 138	- 5,011	+ 24,269

### Mines and Quarries.

There are no mines or quarries of importance in the Bombay Presidency.

### Manufactures and Industries.

The chief industries other than agriculture in the Bombay Presidency, namely, the cotton mill industry, the manufacture of salt and the distillation of liquor, are dealt with elsewhere. The remaining industries are of local importance only, and the majority of them declined considerably in the unfavourable circumstances of the year. The cream and butter industry in Ahmedabad and Kaira suffered severely owing to the great mortality among cattle in consequence of the fodder famine. From the latter place the output of cream was less than half that of the previous year. The iron and brass foundry at Nadiad was closed throughout the year. Broach cotton is reported to be losing its reputation by adulteration with inferior local products, and the Surat cotton industry declined owing to the closure of the South African Market.

Surat is, however, noted for the manufactures of gold and silver thread work and of shoes, of which the latter is one of the very few industries in the Presidency that advanced in the year of report. A factory for the preparation of agave fibre commenced work in the Thána District, but the business is still in its infancy. The Thána silk industry has finally succumbed to the machine made goods of Bombay. The brewery, paper mill and silk mill at Poona continued to do large business, but the sugar refinery was not so successful and only worked spasmodically during the year. The evacuation of the town of Sholápúr owing to plague, together with the influence of famine, reduced the weavers of that place to such a condition that relief was administered by Government in the form of work suitable to their craft. Similar assistance was granted also to weavers in Khándesh. Beyond the industrial schools under the charge of missionaries which continue to turn out good work, the industries of Ahmednagar are of little account. The silver-ware industry is languishing and exists principally by occasional European patronage. The hand weaving industry of Bijápúr, which suffered in the outbreak of plague in the previous year, made no recovery during the year of report. In Belgaum the Gokák water mills were stopped for want of water. Dhárwár had a bone mill, a distillery and two oil mills working during the year, but the carpet industry showed a further decline. The cloth embroidery done by the desert women of Thár and Párkar which is becoming known to Europeans, commands a ready sale and is beginning to be exported. Elsewhere in Sind the manufactures were confined to cloths, carpets and the ordinary metal and earthen ware. A considerable business in the adulteration of ghi and the manufacture of imitation ghi is reported from Shikárpúr, the ingredients used being kópia oil, turmeric and lime. Efforts are, however, being made by the introduction of the Adulteration Act and the co-operation of local bodies to put down the industry which had been stimulated by the high prices of the year.

#### THE FACTORIES ACT.

- General.** Excepting the embodiment in the rules under the Act of a set of instructions for the fencing of ring frames, no amendment of the Act or rules has to be recorded, nor any change in the administration during the financial year 1899-1900.
- Factories.** The number of factories subject to the Act rose from 365 to 385. Of the 361 factories which were at work during the year, 208 were perennial and 153 seasonal. Twenty-three factories remained closed during the year and one mill went into liquidation in November, 1898. The majority of the 385 factories were distributed thus:—Bombay 141, Khándesh 89, Ahmedabad 36 and Hyderabad (Sind) 38. There were 163,898 operatives employed, 103,110 being employed in Bombay Town and Island. Of the grand total, 131,216 were engaged in the cotton industry.
- Inspections.** In Bombay Town and Island 842 inspections were carried out in 141 factories. Outside the Presidency Town the 244 remaining factories received 1,146 visits from inspectors.
- Sanitation.** The general health of the operatives both in Bombay and up-country districts was satisfactory. Plague appeared in some places and doubtless affected attendance to some degree, but the condition of the operatives was in no wise abnormal and benefited probably by the attention which mill managers pay to the orders and suggestions of Medical Inspectors. In Bombay, the great and continued depression in the cotton industry prevented the introduction of any drastic improvements in the ventilation, &c., of mills and presses.
- Women and children.** The number of women employed was 31,794, and of children 7,629, against 27,659 and 7,293, respectively, in the previous year.
- Fencing machinery.** The guarding of machinery in Mofussil factories was reported on favourably and there were no fatal accidents from ring frames and similar machinery in Bombay.
- Accidents.** Of accidents 1,473 were reported against 1,185 in 1898. Thirty-four accidents ended fatally.
- Prosecutions.** In the Mofussil one prosecution was instituted in the Hyderabad District, but was unsuccessful. There were 2 prosecutions in Bombay, one of which resulted in a conviction.

#### STEAM BOILER INSPECTION ACT.

- Act and Rules.** The rules for settling the duties of Inspectors were revised and brought up to date with the Board of Trade Rules by the Bombay Boiler Commission. The Bombay Engineers' Examination Rules of 1895 were amended, reducing the number of examinations held annually from six to four, providing for the levy of fees for the issue of duplicates of engineers' certificates, binding down candidates for examination more strictly in the matter of their testimonials of past service, declaring one year's practical training essential for students of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and College of Science, Poona, before they can be allowed to appear for the Second Class Examination, and placing the students of the Kala Bhuvan at Baroda upon an equal footing with students of the two institutions noted above.
- Operations of the Department.** The total number of boilers on the register during the financial year 1899-1900 was 2,184 in the Bombay Presidency including Sind and 31 at Aden. 671 boilers were offered for inspection in Bombay, 677 in the Mofussil and 27 in Aden. The total number of inspections made



(including re-inspections) was 1,417 in the Bombay Presidency including Sind, and 29 in Aden. Besides these regular inspections 958 casual visits were paid to boilers under steam. Eight casual visits were paid in Aden. Regular inspection of economisers was continued and 11 new economisers were registered and inspected up to 5th August 1899, on which date Government ordered that the inspection of economisers should be discontinued and only the safety valves should be examined.

Of the 332 candidates for engineers' certificates 322 applied for certificates of competency under Section 21, and 10 for certificates under Section 23 of the Act, while 26 certificates were granted under section 22. Examination.

The total receipts of the year were Rs. 49,932 against an expenditure of Rs. 43,168, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,764 to be added to the opening balance of Rs. 1,02,310, standing to the credit of the fund on the 31st March 1899, in addition to Rs. 30,014 representing the purchase value of Government promissory notes of the nominal value of Rs. 27,600. Financial results.

The Bombay Boiler Commission met eight times during the year, twice to consider whether economisers are dangerous and whether their inspection is therefore necessary, twice to consider the revision of the rules settling the duties of Inspectors under the Act, once to consider an appeal against the pressure granted by an Inspector, and again to consider a representation made by the Senior Inspector on the same subject, once to consider whether the certificate granted for a boiler should not be cancelled under Section 14, sub-section 1, clause c of the Act, and once to consider whether an arrangement of steam pipes was in accordance with the provisions of the Act. Meetings of the Boiler Commission.

Twenty-three offences were detected during the year—2 for working boilers without certificates; 2 for continuing to use the boilers after the expiry of their working certificates; 2 for working boilers at a higher pressure than was permissible; 16 for working boilers without a duly certificated engineer; and one for not reporting the repairs done to the apparatus of a boiler. Eight prosecutions were successful; in one the party concerned was acquitted; in 8 cases warnings were given by the District Collectors; in 5 cases irregularities were reported to the District Collectors, and in one case the prosecution was time-barred. Prosecutions.

#### BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

From the report of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, it appears that on June 30th 1900, there were 136 mills in the Bombay Presidency or two more than in the previous year. Of the whole number 82 were in Bombay, and 54 in the Mofussil. The number of spindles was 3,417,371 against 3,314,909 in 1899, while the number of looms rose from 30,647 to 30,913. The average number of hands employed fell, however, from 110,636 to 106,401. The approximate quantity of cotton consumed was 3,396,715 cwts. Three mills in Bombay and four in the Mofussil were in the course of erection. Progress of the Mill industry.

In response to the representation addressed by the Association to Government on the subject of the inspection of economisers, it has been decided that only the safety valves of these appliances should be periodically inspected. The Association addressed representations to the principal steam ship companies on the height of the freightage rates and the deficiency of tonnage with respect to shipments for China; and they addressed Government on the subject of the relaxation of the Cotton Duties Act in the present depressed state of the industry. The latter reference was disposed of by Government pointing out that the Cotton Duties Act must be in force so long as the import duties on cotton are maintained. The tariff valuations under the Tariff Act and Cotton Duties Act were revised during the year. The work of the Association.

#### Trade.

Though the total sea-borne trade of the Port of Bombay increased during the year from Rs. 100½ crores to Rs. 103½ crores, an examination of the items which contribute to this increase shows that it is attributable to the immediate demands caused by famine and not indicative of increased prosperity. There is a decrease of over 2 crores in the trade with foreign external ports, while the increase of 4½ crores in the trade with Indian ports is principally due to importations of food stuffs into the famine-stricken districts. The foreign trade, exclusive of Government transactions, showed an improvement of nearly 4 per cent. The items under which the largest increase was recorded were pearls, owing to the anticipated demand created by the Paris Exhibition, and raw cotton, cotton goods and grain and pulse which were an indication of the failure of the crops. The principal decreases were in machinery, metals, oils and refined sugar. Exchange with the United Kingdom averaged 16*d.* against 15·9*d.* The exchange with China and Japan was fairly steady. Although the share of the United Kingdom in the total trade of the year improved from 32·3 per cent. to 34·2 per cent., the actual volume of trade fell ¼ crore. There was an increase in imports principally under raw cotton which was partially counteracted by a decrease in the imports of copper and machinery. The most noticeable fluctuations in the imports from other European countries were a large decline in shipments of kerosine oil from Russia and a new trade in maize from Turkey. The former is due to overstocking and the latter to the famine. The total volume of the trade with Belgium

continued to decrease and is now only half what it was in 1895-96. The Chinese and Japanese trade rose from 16·97 and 6·24 to 19·44 and 8·18 per cent., respectively, of the total trade of the port. Imports of silk declined owing to the brisk demand from Europe on account of the Paris Exhibition. The exports of opium to China were less in quantity, but fetched a higher price than in the preceding years. The exports of raw cotton, which form the bulk of the trade with Japan, increased. Raw cotton was imported in larger quantities during the year from Egypt. The Egyptian cotton is more suitable for the finer counts of yarn than the indigenous article and those mills which were capable of turning out the better class cloths did so to the exclusion of the coarser kind, the market for which declined with the advent of famine. The bulk of the American trade is in kerosine oil which fell off during the year. There was, however, an increase in imports under iron and railway plant. The increase in the imports from Persia were in horses and pearls. The principal heads of imports from Australia, viz., horses, coal and tallow, decreased, but a large quantity of wheat imported from Victoria increased the total trade. The imports of gold show an increase of Rs. 91 lakhs and the excess of imports over exports amounted to Rs. 526 lakhs, of which Rs. 392 lakhs went to the Mint. Rs. 158 lakhs of Japanese yens were imported by the banks and sold to Government. The imports of silver amounted to Rs. 737 lakhs, showing a decrease of Rs. 2½ lakhs. The exports of silver exceeded those of 1898-99 by Rs. 140 lakhs. The excess of imports over exports was nearly Rs. 200 lakhs. The total coasting trade of the port excluding Government stores and treasure, amounted to Rs. 24½ crores, an increase of nearly Rs. 5 crores. Of this increase 3½ crores was in imports, principally from Burma and Goa. The imports of grain from Káthiáwár declined 1½ crore. The shipping, foreign and coasting, rose from 82,064 to 86,166 vessels, the tonnage increasing by 1,62,013.

Sind.

The trade of Karáchi showed a falling off during the year of nearly 1½ crores, the total being under 16½ crores. The decrease was chiefly in exports to foreign countries which fell 2½ crores or 29 per cent., while on the other hand exports to coast ports more than doubled itself. A rise in imports from foreign countries is found in wool and cotton goods and in kerosine oil, the most noticeable decreases being in metals and refined sugar. The heavy drop in exports is due to lesser shipment of wheat which was largely drawn off by famine districts in India. The imports from the United Kingdom improved 7 per cent. The trade with Belgium and Germany fell to half the value of the previous year, Russia and Turkey on the other hand showing large increases. The rise in the coasting trade is owing to heavy shipments of grain and fodder to the ports of Káthiáwár. The number of steamers which cleared to foreign ports with cargoes was 188 with a tonnage of 343,094 as against 274 with a tonnage of 493,709.

Aden.

The total value of the trade of Aden, both sea-borne and inland, amounted to Rs. 8 crores or nearly half a crore less than in the previous year. Of this decrease, Rs. 36 lakhs occurred in the trade with India: foreign and inland trade also fell considerably. The imports from the United States showed further important increase of Rs. 12½ lakhs, principally in cotton piece-goods, but were counterbalanced by a fall of Rs. 12 lakhs in exports. Trade with the United Kingdom showed a slight improvement.

(1) PRESIDENCY PROPER.

PORT OF BOMBAY.

Total Trade.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Port of Bombay for the year 1899-1900 amounted to Rs. 1,03,30,27,391 against Rs. 1,00,55,61,906 in 1898-99, showing an improvement of Rs. nearly 2½ crores or 2·7 per cent. The increase is on the whole satisfactory, as it is a continuation of the improvement of the former year, notwithstanding the continued presence of the plague and the commencement of the severe famine still existing. The figures for the last ten years are stated below.

Year.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Value Rs.	1,04,82,46,290	97,63,12,016	1,06,42,72,466	1,10,60,98,298	99,76,10,022	1,06,36,54,410	94,17,54,775	94,39,33,446	1,00,55,61,906	1,03,30,27,391

There are four divisions of the trade, the value of each of which and its percentage to the aggregate trade was for the two years, 1898-99 and 1899-1900, as follows:—

Division. *	1898-99.	Percentage of Total Trade.	1899-1900.	Percentage of Total Trade.	Increase or Decrease in 1899-1900.
	Rs.		Rs.		
Foreign External Ports ... ..	80,70,12,862	80·26	78,55,24,658	76·04	—2,14,88,204
Foreign Indian Ports ... ..	6,29,78,410	6·26	6,86,52,479	6·65	+ 56,74,069
British Ports in other Presidencies ..	11,13,63,706	11·07	15,02,52,788	14·54	+ 3,88,89,082
British Ports within the Presidency ...	2,42,06,928	2·41	2,85,97,466	2·77	+ 43,90,538

The trade with Foreign External Ports, *i.e.*, with countries beyond the Continent of India, is classed as Foreign Trade and that with Foreign Indian Ports and with British Ports in other Presidencies, as well as within the Presidency, as Coasting Trade.

The diminution of over 2 crores of rupees in the trade with Foreign External Ports is due to the famine which has adversely affected the area not only of the Bombay Presidency but of the greater part of India.

The following table shows the value of the trade for each year during the past ten years. Foreign Trade. Government transactions are shown in this statement, but they will not be referred to in the subsequent remarks or tables :—

		1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS.	Merchandise ... ..	27,51,21,600	25,71,63,800	25,22,43,422	29,28,24,135	28,78,67,245	27,86,67,112	28,85,50,633	24,60,51,631	25,64,03,516	26,26,41,553
	Treasure ... ..	17,58,17,241	11,01,59,503	14,47,37,397	15,79,85,980	7,97,64,503	11,52,25,639	10,47,26,368	16,34,75,590	13,75,45,908	14,63,92,785
	Total ... ..	45,09,38,841	36,73,23,303	39,69,80,819	45,07,10,115	36,76,31,748	39,38,92,751	37,32,77,201	40,95,27,221	39,39,49,424	40,90,34,337
Government Stores ... ..	Do. Treasure...	65,87,169	75,19,354	92,37,446	68,43,388	85,08,859	67,69,133	61,93,297	62,23,255	83,31,421	67,07,417
	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,60,000	.....	.....	92,107	7,105	38,360	1,51,719
Total Imports, including Government Transactions ... ..		45,75,26,010	37,48,42,657	40,62,18,265	45,69,13,501	37,61,40,407	40,06,61,884	37,95,62,605	41,77,57,581	40,23,19,205	41,58,93,473
EXPORTS.	Merchandise ... ..	37,86,94,693	40,63,56,706	40,45,03,321	38,73,66,800	34,37,19,837	37,93,30,149	33,16,22,842	27,45,78,987	34,93,79,871	30,20,46,728
	Treasure ... ..	1,68,28,788	2,67,11,697	6,12,93,358	3,62,59,131	7,13,68,611	3,54,94,841	4,46,47,880	5,80,41,367	6,30,53,567	7,44,43,593
	Total ... ..	39,55,22,879	43,30,68,403	46,57,96,679	42,36,25,931	41,50,88,448	41,48,24,990	37,61,70,522	33,26,20,354	41,30,63,438	37,64,90,321
Government Stores ... ..	Do. Treasure...	2,95,524	8,85,230	2,82,053	3,28,388	4,78,392	3,00,551	3,33,595	1,48,553	3,27,325	2,97,928
	.....	4,70,000	14,00,000	2,05,000	7,25,000	6,00,000	2,00,000	99,875	.....	.....	.....
Total Exports, including Government Transactions ... ..		39,61,88,403	43,53,53,693	46,62,84,332	42,36,77,817	41,61,66,840	41,53,25,541	37,66,03,992	33,27,66,907	41,33,90,763	37,67,88,249
TOTAL OF PRIVATE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.	Merchandise ... ..	65,37,15,693	68,35,20,566	65,67,46,743	67,99,00,935	63,15,87,082	65,79,97,261	60,01,73,676	52,06,30,618	60,57,63,387	56,46,88,280
	Treasure ... ..	19,28,46,027	13,68,71,200	20,60,30,755	19,23,45,111	15,11,33,114	15,07,20,480	14,92,74,048	22,15,16,957	20,12,29,475	23,08,36,378
	Total ... ..	84,63,61,720	80,03,91,766	86,27,77,498	87,23,36,046	78,27,20,196	80,87,17,741	74,94,47,723	74,21,47,575	80,70,12,962	78,55,24,658
Total Government Stores and Treasure (Imports and Exports) ... ..		73,62,093	88,04,564	97,25,099	82,54,772	95,87,051	72,69,684	67,18,674	68,78,913	86,97,106	71,57,064
GRAND TOTAL ... ..		85,37,14,413	81,01,96,350	87,25,02,597	88,05,90,818	79,23,07,247	81,59,87,425	75,61,66,597	75,95,28,488	81,57,09,968	79,20,81,722

The aggregate value of the private trade of the Port of Bombay (imports and exports) shows a falling off of Rs. 4,10,95,107 or nearly 7 per cent. The total is, moreover, below the average of the preceding five years by more than 4 per cent., the diminution being caused entirely by the falling off of exports, as the imports show an improvement.

The value of merchandise imported amounted to Rs. 26,26,41,552 against Rs. 25,64,03,516 Imports. in 1898-99, which is 3.91 per cent. better than last year, and is likewise an improvement over the average of the preceding five years. The items under which the largest increase is recorded are raw cotton (35 lakhs), cotton goods (73 lakhs), grain and pulse (61 lakhs) and jewellery (55 lakhs). The heavy imports in grain and pulse and in raw cotton are an indication of the complete failure of the crops, and the total increase does not, of course, indicate any condition of prosperity. The following articles show large decreases: dyeing and tanning materials (15 lakhs), ivory, unmanufactured (10 lakhs), machinery and mill-work (45 lakhs), metals (55 lakhs), oils (31 lakhs), silk, raw (15 lakhs), and sugar, refined (43 lakhs). These decreases generally reflect the depression caused by famine, though other causes also affected the import of mill machinery.

Exchange with the United Kingdom averaged 16*d.* against 15.9*d.* in 1898-99, the variation Exchange. during the year being less than one farthing. Exchange with Hongkong and Shanghai fluctuated throughout the year, but closed at almost the same figure at the end as at the beginning. The fluctuations were not great, Rs. 140 per 100 dollars and Rs. 191 per 100 taels being the lowest points touched and Rs. 147 and Rs. 201 the highest, the average rate being about Rs. 144½ and Rs. 196, respectively. Exchange with Japan was also fairly steady, Rs. 147 and Rs. 151½ per 100 yen being the two limits of variation and the average rate Rs. 149¾ per 100 yen.

Exports are divided into two classes:—(1) Exports of Foreign Merchandise, and (2) Exports. Exports of Indian Produce and Manufactures.

*Foreign Merchandise.*—The value of the exports of foreign merchandise amounted to Rs. 2,46,92,594 against Rs. 2,53,35,785 in 1898-99, showing a decrease of Rs. 6,43,191 or 2½ per cent. This trade has been gradually declining for some years and the diminution was intensified in the present year by famine.

*Indian Produce.*—The value of Indian produce exported amounted to Rs. 27,73,54,134 against Rs. 32,40,44,086, showing a decline of Rs. 4,66,89,952 or more than 14 per cent., mainly attributable to decreased shipments of raw cotton and grain and pulse (chiefly wheat) due to causes already referred to.

The fluctuations under most of the leading articles of import and export will be explained more fully further on.

The imports of treasure were valued at Rs. 14,63,92,785 against Rs. 13,75,45,908 and the exports at Rs. 7,44,43,593 against Rs. 6,36,83,567 in 1898-99. The fluctuations in the value of gold and silver imported and exported during the two years 1898-99 and 1899-1900 are shown below.

	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.
1898-99 ...	6,35,68,986	7,39,56,972	2,33,55,960	4,03,27,607
1899-1900 ...	7,26,90,708	7,37,02,077	2,00,77,462	5,43,66,131

The causes of increase and decrease in respect to treasure are separately dealt with further on.

The values of the trade in the two years 1898-99 and 1899-1900 are stated below for each of the classes under which the items are grouped in the trade returns.

Articles.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Animals, Living ...	14,50,501	13,11,876	.....	—1,38,625
II.—Articles of Food and Drink ...	3,61,96,844	3,66,83,634	+24,86,790	.....
III.—Metals and Manufactures of—				
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	48,87,667	53,48,982	+9,61,315	.....
B.—Metals ...	1,89,60,896	1,34,54,240	.....	—55,06,656
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	1,60,76,521	1,15,41,912	.....	—45,34,609
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling Stock ...	1,62,40,184	1,54,11,981	.....	—8,28,203
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Chemicals ...	13,95,080	13,90,516	.....	—4,514
Drugs, and Medicines and Narcotics ...	27,09,661	26,41,810	.....	—67,845
Dyeing and Tanning Materials... ..	61,69,143	46,49,175	.....	—15,19,968
V.—Oils ...	1,18,02,365	86,54,578	.....	—31,47,787
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles ...	2,18,04,187	2,95,24,494	+77,20,307	.....
VII.—Articles Manufactured and partly Manufac- tured—				
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics ...	8,70,97,019	9,53,49,322	+82,52,303	.....
B.—Apparel ...	49,04,678	53,46,621	+4,40,946	.....
C.—Other Articles ...	2,67,08,820	2,63,33,402	+21,24,582	.....
Total ...	25,64,03,516	26,26,41,552	+62,38,036	.....

The principal features of the trade of the year under review are noticed below.

*Animals living, Horses.*—Though 398 more horses were imported, their value was nearly 1½ lakhs less than in the previous year. About two-thirds, or Rs. 90,000 of the decrease, was in the value of English horses, showing the effect of plague and famine on the purses of Indian Princes and others. The number of horses imported from Persia increased by 774, showing a revival after the dislocation caused by plague; but the imports from Arabia fell off by one-third. There was also a slight increase in the number of Australian horses brought in, but there were few highly valuable animals among them, and the Queensland horses were of a lower average value than those from New South Wales, which they replaced to some extent.

*Apparel.*—The rise of nearly 3½ lakhs (excluding boots and shoes) indicates that the great decrease in 1896-97 is being steadily made up. The imports from the United Kingdom show an increase of a little over a lakh; Austria-Hungary and Germany between them a rise of four lakhs, chiefly owing to a large increase in the importation of Turkish caps caused by the expectation of a rise of prices owing to a combination among the manufacturers in Austria-Hungary, which monopolizes the trade. There was a decrease of about Rs. 39,000 from Russia and of over 2 lakhs from Japan. The heavy drop in Japanese goods was partly due to direct shipments to places previously supplied through India and partly to a rise in prices owing to a large exportation of Japanese goods being sent to the Paris Exhibition, which also affected the exports from France to the extent of about half a lakh.

*Boots and Shoes* show an increase of about a lakh. The bulk of this trade is with Great Britain, and shows a rise of Rs. 91,000. The preference for cheap English boots and shoes over the native-made article is increasing in all parts of the Presidency.

*Candles.*—There has been an increase of Rs. 62,559, mainly due to the recovery (of Rs. 44,630) in the imports from Belgium. A large portion of the candles received in Bombay are exported to the Persian Gulf ports.

*Carriages.*—The trade in these shows an advance of Rs. 67,453 in spite of a drop of about a lakh divided between the United States and Belgium. The trade from the United States, which showed such a rapid increase in the previous year, has fallen by nearly 50 per cent.—a decrease due to the over-importation of bicycles and the check in the demand for them. The increase of over 1½ lakhs in the imports from Great Britain is to a great extent due to the importation of second-hand English carriages which find a ready sale in this country. The total value, viz., Rs. 12,26,987, is the largest during the last five years.

*Chemicals.*—The imports under the principal sub-heads were as follows:—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Increase of decrease in 1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Alum ... ..	1,51,444	1,26,366	—25,078
Sal-ammoniac ... ..	81,960	49,518	—32,442
Sulphuric Acid ... ..	83,700	1,63,273	+79,573
Others ... ..	10,77,926	10,51,359	—26,567
Total ..	13,95,030	13,90,516	—4,514

There has been a further drop of Rs. 4,514, and this shows that the heavy stocks held have not yet been exhausted. The imports of disinfectants, which were very large in the earlier years of the plague, have almost ceased. Sulphuric acid, however, has doubled itself, the increase this year being Rs. 79,573. The monopoly which one firm had in this article ceased last year, with the result that competition introduced a quantity in excess of requirements.

*Clocks and Watches.*—The imports for the last five years were—

	1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
France and Italy... ..	63,039	5,83,740	63,550	5,57,872	56,158	4,31,217	65,111	5,64,537	99,668	6,15,397
United Kingdom... ..	32,381	69,017	7,123	97,671	5,385	63,911	8,372	74,882	6,459	72,429
Germany... ..	10,008	26,103	10,369	23,241	6,980	11,298	7,826	13,246	5,300	10,807
United States... ..	14,759	94,453	14,534	89,523	18,426	77,640	19,274	67,966	22,852	1,11,892
Austria Hungary... ..	7,134	97,046	8,184	74,527	15,023	58,220	11,179	31,994	19,137	45,150
Other Countries... ..	2,246	19,868	1,060	7,132	978	6,469	1,764	17,121	2,271	31,531

The imports show an increase of about 1 lakh. They were larger than any of the previous four years, and show the demand for cheap and often worthless watches, mostly of swiss manufacture. The state of the trade, in which an increase would not be expected in a year of famine, depends largely on the stocks held at the places of manufacture.

*Coal.*—The following were the foreign imports for five years, contrasted with those from Calcutta:—

Countries.	1896-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom... ..	532,076	97,25,479	289,108	60,59,648	151,949	31,68,305	209,210	40,72,194	237,024	47,42,523
Japan... ..	10,206	1,55,694	53,776	8,35,028	14,213	2,03,347	31,409	4,85,565	70,921	11,07,900
Australia... ..	4,152	74,001	14,356	2,65,957	8,404	1,20,745	10,303	2,02,591	6,295	1,01,602
Total... ..	546,433	99,55,174	360,240	71,60,633	174,566	34,92,398	250,922	47,60,340	314,240	59,51,930
Calcutta (Indian Produce)... ..	121,596	18,17,874	255,617	34,99,117	463,823	62,34,612	407,312	62,62,318	344,075	51,61,956

There has been an advance of about 11½ lakhs, made up of about 6½ lakhs of English and 6¼ lakhs of Japanese coal, while the imports of the Australian coal decreased by a lakh. There is a steady demand for English coal, notwithstanding its price, while Japanese coal is chiefly imported owing to facilities of freight and its cheapness. It is principally used in cotton mills the agents of which are interested in the Japanese shipping companies. The decrease of 11 lakhs in the value of Indian coal imported was due to want of transport facilities and not to any diminution of the output of Indian mines, which continues to increase, and would be larger if more rolling stock was available. The B. B. & C. I. Railway has to a large extent adopted the use of Indian coal, following the example of the G. I. P. Railway, and this coal is now used in most of the Indian mills.

The following returns of the production of Indian coal are taken from the Railway Administration Report:—

Year	Tons.
1895	3,587,820
1896	3,848,013
1897	4,063,127
1898	4,568,880
1899	4,943,084

*Coffee.*—The figures for five years are—

Year	Cwt.	Rs.
1895-96	8,039	4,90,557
1896-97	6,555	3,89,394
1897-98	8,432	3,71,742
1898-99	16,782	5,06,395
1899-1900	7,349	2,16,001

The drop of 57 per cent. is explained by the heavy stocks of last year and to the fall in prices.

*Cotton, Raw.*—The quantities imported during the past five years from various sources were as under.

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
United Kingdom ...	19,931	8,369	3,024	23,356	97,645
Zanzibar ...	4,084	260	53	...	80
Egypt ...	40,391	23,550	23,243	8,956	87,177
Mekran ...	40,356	13,187	6,503	95	11,814
Persia ...	8,350	6,600	8,908	909	13,452

The exceptional rise of 140,753 cwts., of the value of Rs. 34,55,222, in imports of cotton indicates how severe the failure of the Indian crop was and to what extent, in spite of the high prices ruling in Europe, the Indian mills were forced to purchase foreign cotton in order to continue working and to meet contracts. The imports from the United Kingdom have enormously increased, the total being 97,645 cwts., or more than the combined total of the four previous years. The gradual expansion in the imports of American cotton from England is due, in addition to the exceptional character of this year, to the facilities of transport and financing which the English trade enjoys. One special feature of the import was the large quantity of Egyptian cotton taken—to the value of Rs. 10,17,329—an advance of about 8½ lakhs over last year. This preference for the long-stapled article seems to be due, firstly, to the high prices of English cotton piece-goods of the *medium* and *high* qualities which made the prices of similar goods locally produced more remunerative; and secondly, as the famine reduced the capacity of the Indian rayat to buy the coarse cloths generally produced here, such of the mills as could produce finer yarn and a better quality of cloth, occupied themselves in so doing.

*Cotton Twist and Yarn:*—

	Lbs.	Rs. —		Lbs.	Rs.
1890-91 ...	14,949,598	1,08,13,456	1895-96 ...	10,497,370	68,01,691
1891-92 ...	13,821,544	89,01,847	1896-97 ...	9,677,674	64,18,694
1892-93 ...	10,468,384	66,62,222	1897-98 ...	11,945,040	69,81,872
1893-94 ...	10,694,449	72,25,674	1898-99 ...	9,737,323	52,05,957
1894-95 ...	10,436,715	64,30,061	1899-1900 ...	9,954,355	53,35,578

The increase of over a lakh and quarter, in a year like the present, shows the efforts made by some of the local mills to weave from the finer English yarns and to thus compete with English piece-goods. Stocks were also particularly low at the end of the previous year.

*Cotton Manufactures.*—The following table shows the figures under the several sub-heads for the two years 1898-99 and 1899-1900:—

	1898-99.		1899-1900.		Increase or decrease in 1899-1900.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
<b>Cotton—</b>						
<b>Manufactures—</b>						
<b>Piece-goods—</b>						
Grey ... .. Yds.	225,722,421	2,28,65,116	223,256,802	2,37,45,792	—2,465,619	+ 8,80,676
White ... .. "	164,322,683	1,87,45,087	175,876,285	2,01,48,304	+11,553,602	+14,03,217
Coloured ... .. "	158,703,807	2,39,58,830	191,773,205	2,80,86,793	+33,069,998	+41,27,963
Canvas ... .. "	54,069	9,617	10,296	3,495	—43,773	—6,122
Handkerchiefs ... .. No.	8,297,700	5,64,472	12,356,476	8,26,676	+ 4,558,776	+ 2,62,204
Hosiery, pure and mixed ...	.....	6,22,807	.....	10,93,158	.....	+4,70,351
Lace and Patent Net ... Yds.	1,259,017	3,59,038	1,344,027	4,67,364	+ 1,085,010	+ 1,08,326
Rope ... .. Lbs.	210,961	1,12,780	138,934	75,198	—72,027	—37,583
Thread, sewing ... .. "	198,870	3,62,095	197,827	3,53,742	—1,043	—8,353
Other sorts ... .. "	715,610	4,04,469	910,608	4,69,375	+ 194,998	+ 64,906
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>6,80,04,311</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>7,52,69,897</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>+ 72,65,586</b>

There was an increase of over 72 lakhs under this head, which is satisfactory, as the prices of cotton piece-goods have been firm in England throughout the year under report.

The imports of *grey*, *white* and *coloured* goods for the last ten years are contrasted below.

	Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
1890-91 ...	326,289,691	3,98,65,109	145,074,531	1,95,92,722	160,109,727	2,41,18,353
1891-92 ...	275,104,284	3,21,23,625	150,124,145	1,89,08,629	146,548,587	2,37,86,684
1892-93 ...	244,441,632	2,61,19,243	143,206,309	1,70,61,691	159,143,034	2,46,68,941
1893-94 ...	297,047,154	3,44,40,705	148,462,681	1,92,82,625	1,95,643,724	3,18,86,837
1894-95 ...	344,544,605	3,84,65,144	184,230,959	2,41,09,377	175,207,470	2,79,91,376
1895-96 ...	197,853,292	2,25,87,944	126,711,851	1,64,74,749	180,470,485	2,10,48,808
1896-97 ...	215,307,566	2,51,56,419	163,256,258	2,13,90,677	140,968,965	2,38,50,290
1897-98 ...	231,894,529	2,52,33,396	160,873,811	1,85,98,561	103,020,511	1,57,79,720
1898-99 ...	225,722,421	2,28,65,116	164,322,683	1,87,45,087	158,703,807	2,39,58,830
1899-1900 ...	223,256,802	2,37,45,792	175,876,285	2,01,48,304	191,773,205	2,80,86,793

The *greys* show a decrease of 2,465,619 yards in quantity, though the value has increased over last year by about 8½ lakhs. This is partly due to high prices ruling at home and partly

to India preferring to take better classes of goods. There is a drop of about 2 lakhs, or about 30 per cent., in grey T cloths, which is accounted for by direct shipments to the Persian ports. Jaconets and madapollams were overdone last year, and therefore show a small decline. All other descriptions show an increase in values.

The whites show a satisfactory increase of a little over 14 lakhs. During the year there was a good demand for low and medium white goods, especially for nainsooks, which alone show a rise of over 5½ lakhs.

*Coloured Goods.*—The increase of nearly 44 lakhs, including printed handkerchiefs, makes the year one of the best during the last decade. The only year which showed larger imports was 1893-94. Printers and dyers in England and on the Continent have been cheapening processes of manufacture and instead of using the old rich Turkey red colour are using cheap alizarine and other dyes. The result has been that they have been and are ousting native-dyed and printed goods. Of the total imports of cotton piece-goods, which amount to a little over 7½ crores, the imports from the United Kingdom are about 7 crores or 96 per cent., and of the increase of 66½ lakhs for this year nearly 61½ lakhs are from Great Britain. It will thus be seen that only 4 per cent. of the total imports are left to be distributed over the other exporting countries.

The stocks of cotton piece-goods in the present year are a little over double of those of last year, but they are not heavy compared with the years 1897 and 1898.

*Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics :—*

	1898-99.		1899-1900.		Increase or Decrease in 1899-1900.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Aloes... .. Cwt.	330	7,249	640	18,941	+310	+11,692
Assafetida ... .. "	8,196	3,09,889	5,804	2,09,221	-2,392	-1,00,668
Camphor, Bhimsaini or Baras ... .. Lbs.	891	35,119	453	29,227	-438	-5,892
Camphor—						
Other kinds ... .. "	254,499	2,21,643	2,75,803	3,05,294	+21,304	+83,651
Cassia Lignea ... .. Cwt.	16,560	4,67,317	14,959	4,00,157	-1,601	-67,160
Galangal ... .. "	2,295	16,123	493	3,809	-1,802	-12,314
Quinine ... .. Lbs.	9,148	1,24,489	8,122	1,23,475	-1,026	-1,014
Storax, including Liquid Storax (Rose-melloes) ... .. "	22,032	9,406	95,009	38,110	+72,977	+28,704
Other sorts of Drugs, &c ... .. "	.....	10,01,409	.....	9,07,011	.....	-94,398
Opium ... .. Lbs.	10	159	13½	140	+3½	-19
Tobacco—						
Unmanufactured... .. Lbs.	48,839	33,233	101,283	55,489	+52,444	+22,255
Manufactured—						
Cigars ... .. Lbs.	91,936	2,55,738	89,197	2,34,185	-2,739	-21,553
Cigarettes ... .. "	.....	.....	28,593	63,801	+28,593	+63,801
Other sorts ... .. "	242,120	2,27,887	296,806	2,52,956	+54,686	+25,069

*Assafetida* again fell off by a lakh of rupees owing to unremunerative prices. *Crude camphor* and *Japanese cake* have recovered to the extent of Rs. 85,923. *Cassia lignea* shows a heavy drop of Rs. 67,160 owing to high prices. *Other sorts* have fallen off to the extent of Rs. 94,398.

*Dyeing and Tanning Materials :—*

	1898-99.		1899-1900.		Increase or Decrease in 1899-1900.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—						
Alizarine Dyes ... .. Lbs.	5,047,273	24,68,911	3,681,004	15,25,239	-1,366,269	-9,43,672
Aniline Dyes ... .. "	2,855,663	27,60,822	2,098,533	21,64,665	-257,130	-5,96,157
Cochineal ... .. Cwt.	1,650	2,00,462	1,327	1,31,937	-323	-68,525
Gambier ... .. "	431	5,033	971	14,254	+540	+9,221
Madder or Manjit ... .. "	737	7,150	682	7,022	-55	-128
Saffron ... .. Lbs.	30,756	5,10,041	29,954	5,42,338	-802	+32,297
Other sorts ... .. Cwt.	15,383	2,16,724	25,493	2,63,720	+10,110	+46,996
Total ... ..	.....	61,69,143	.....	46,49,175	.....	-15,19,968

There is a very heavy decrease of nearly 15½ lakhs under this heading. The drop in the *alizerine and aniline* dyes is about Rs. 15,40,000 or 30 per cent. This is due partly to the heavy imports of last year, but mainly to famine affecting the whole country and entirely stop-

ping the dyeing of yarn for the hand-loom weavers as well as the dyeing of cloth in the local mills. Two large importers of lump alizarine have had to stop their shipments since November last owing to their goods not coming up to the standard strength. *Cochineal* has also dropped to the extent of Rs. 68,525. *Saffron*, though it has decreased in quantity, shows an improvement in value to the extent of Rs. 32,297. This is explained partly by high prices and partly by the absence of imports of what is called "*Grass Saffron*", the lowest quality that is used in dyeing. The increase is mainly due to imports from France, through which country the Spanish production is chiefly exported.

*Earthen-ware and Porcelain.*—This article shows an increase of over Rs. 90,000. Hong-kong and Japan are again showing an improvement, the latter to the extent of Rs. 23,878, while Belgium has declined by Rs. 28,437 for reasons explained under glass-ware.

*Glass and Glass-ware :—*

	1898-99.		1899-1900.		Increase or Decrease in 1899-1900.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Beads and False Pearls ... Cwt.	4,974	4,87,653	5,275	5,70,644	+ 301	+ 82,991
Bottles, Common ... ..	11,198	1,05,878	12,568	1,11,613	+ 1,370	+ 5,735
Sheet and Plate... ..Supl. ft.	2,637,314	2,78,660	2,550,249	3,05,158	—57,065	+ 26,498
Other Ware ... ..	.....	22,54,892	.....	24,46,089	.....	+ 1,91,197
Total ... ..	.....	31,27,083	.....	34,33,504	.....	+ 3,06,421

The total increase is Rs. 3,06,421, which is spread over all classes, nearly two-thirds or Rs. 1,91,197 being due to "*Other Ware*."

The prices of *sheet and plate* still continue to be high, and though the total imports were smaller in quantity, the value was, therefore, higher than in the preceding year.

*Other Ware.*—An increase of Rs. 1,15,891, which is about 60 per cent. of the total increase under this head, comes from Japan. Several Indian merchants have established themselves in Japan and are actively pushing the trade in glass-ware and earthen-ware with that country to the prejudice of both the Chinese and Belgian manufacturers. The latter are said to have been particularly dilatory in executing Indian orders, and importers have gladly taken advantage of the increased facilities from Japan, the imports from which also threaten to affect the large share which Austria now possesses of the trade.

*Grain and Pulse.*—To the large sum of about 61 lakhs of rupees, which is the increase over last year's imports of grain and pulse, has to be added the sum of about Rs. 2,63,00,000, the value of the increased imports of rice from Burma, which gives the phenomenal total of about Rs. 3,24,00,000 as the value of the increased imports of food-grains into Bombay in the year under review. The great quantity of food-grains imported testifies to the severity and widespread nature of the famine.

*Gums and Resins.*—These show an advance of Rs. 1,32,372 or about 19 per cent., which appears to point to an active resumption of the old trade in these articles.

*Hardware and Cutlery.*—The value of the trade under this head, including sewing machines, with the chief sources of supply during the last 4 years, was as follows:—

	United Kingdom.	Austria-Hungary.	Belgium.	Germany.	United States.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1896-97 ... ..	42,65,248	6,13,600	3,10,680	9,11,777	66,521
1897-98 ... ..	32,80,606	4,05,448	3,74,154	4,80,198	50,349
1898-99 ... ..	35,90,331	2,85,727	3,27,484	5,04,361	92,212
1899-1900 ... ..	39,07,754	6,34,551	3,44,584	6,80,067	1,04,070

There was a rise in imports from every country from which these goods are received. The increase from the United Kingdom was about 3½ lakhs and from Austria-Hungary about 3¼ lakhs, the imports from the latter country having been exceptionally low in the previous year. A marked feature of the imports during the year was the exceptionally large quantity of tools and other implements such as hoes and pick-axes imported for the requirements of the extensive relief works opened throughout the country. The imports of sewing machines improved with an increase of 1,049 in number and Rs. 42,537 in value.

*Hides and Skins.*—There is a drop of Rs. 1,90,133 made up of Rs. 1,61,049 in the *raw* and Rs. 61,548 in the *tanned* skins, the former due to the large number of raw hides locally available owing to the famine and the latter to the condition of the mill industry in which they are used.



*Ivory.*—The value of the imports of unmanufactured ivory during the last five years was as follows:—

1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
30,52,249	21,06,596	21,41,618	20,83,507	10,43,022

There was a heavy drop of Rs. 10,35,485, which reduces the imports for the year to about one-third the figure for 1895-96. This was almost entirely due to the famine and the consequent cessation of marriages and other festivities among people who wear ivory ornaments. The largest decreases are from the United Kingdom, Rs. 5,32,153, and from Zanzibar, Rs. 2,27,761. Next comes Austria-Hungary with a drop of Rs. 1,11,067.

*Jewellery.*—Of the extraordinary increase of Rs. 55,30,511, unset pearls alone account for a trifle less than Rs. 54,00,000, the remainder, Rs. 1,30,511, being in gold and silver plate, &c. A very great impetus was given to the demand for pearls by the anticipation of large realizations at the Paris Exhibition, and in addition to the imports of Rs. 91,97,000 received during the year, a much larger quantity of fine pearl jewellery left India before the end of 1899.

*Leather and Leather Manufactures.*—There has been a moderate increase of about half a lakh in leather "*unwrought*" and *saddlery and harness*, but a very heavy drop of about Rs. 1,39,428 in *leather—other sorts*. This latter chiefly includes belting used in driving machinery, and the fall in imports is explained by the present condition of the mill industry as well as by the necessity of working off old stocks.

*Liquors:*—

	1898-99.		1899-1900.		Increase or Decrease in 1899-1900.	
	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
Ale, Beer, Porter and other Fermented Liquors...	1,054,542	12,60,381	1,219,158	13,72,943	+164,616	+1,12,562
Spirits ...	393,814	23,79,394	369,233	28,21,271	-24,581	-58,123
Wines ...	111,507	9,49,723	108,463	9,26,482	-3,044	-23,241
Total ...	1,559,863	50,89,498	1,696,854	51,20,696	+136,991	+31,198

There has been a further large advance in the receipts of *ale, beer and porter*, amounting to Rs. 1,12,562. Of this increase 94 per cent. is due to imports from Great Britain. The English brewers seem to be cutting their German rivals altogether out of the trade, especially in meeting the wants of the soldiers. There was a drop of Rs. 58,123 in *spirits*. The drop in *brandy* was Rs. 1,35,029, in *whisky* Rs. 49,102 (in spite of a rise in German whisky of Rs. 24,144), and in other descriptions Rs. 49,440. Thus the total decrease under this head would have been Rs. 2,33,571 if it had not been counteracted by a rise of Rs. 6,490 in *gin*, Rs. 40,808 in *spirits used in drugs and medicines in a proportion of 20 per cent. and upwards*, and Rs. 1,28,150 in *perfumed spirits*. This result is chiefly ascribable to large stocks held over from previous years. Brandy has particularly suffered, and this is said to be due largely to the adulterations practised on it. It has now been passed by its chief rival whisky, but it is unsatisfactory to find that the increase in the latter is confined to the cheap German spirit. *Champagne* held its own, and *claret* increased considerably, but *port* fell off slightly, and *sherry* considerably, while "*other sorts*" decreased by Rs. 26,760, the imports of the latter depending largely on stocks held. Altogether there was a decrease of Rs. 23,241 in *wines*. The rise in *perfumed spirits* is mainly due to large imports of Eau-de-Cologne, the shipments of which were delayed in consequence of litigation in the High Court between the largest importing firm and other persons over the monopoly of the goods.

*Machinery and Millwork.*—There was a decrease of over 45 lakhs this year; but in considering this fact, it must be remembered that the imports last year were the heaviest on record, while the mill industry, already in difficulties, was further distressed by the failure of the cotton crops. Even so, the imports exceeded the average of the previous ten years, and unless there is a speedy settlement of the difficulties in China, and a general recovery of the yarn trade, further decrease in the import of machinery must be anticipated. Except for the comparatively trifling amount of Rs. 1,25,000, the whole imports came from the United Kingdom.

*Matches.*—The distribution of the sources of supply during the last five years has been as follows:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	63,733	18,768	7,846	4,981	7,046
Germany	12,527	54,612	50,120	71,783	93,096
Norway	8,61,087	2,84,238	2,67,787	1,08,566	1,08,346
Sweden	68,775	1,27,122	2,32,743	2,59,405	1,98,508
Japan	7,26,800	5,31,175	9,98,271	7,36,828	7,41,044

There was thus very little fluctuation in the supply from the various countries, and the small total decrease of Rs. 32,077 was due to the large stocks still held.

*Metals.*—The values and quantities of the trade under this head during each of the last two years were as follows:—

	1898-99.		1899-1900.		Increase or Decrease in 1899-1900.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
<b>Metals—</b>						
Brass ... ..	2,723	1,75,575	2,795	1,74,606	+72	-969
Copper ... ..	154,707	67,34,380	40,659	23,36,314	-114,048	-43,98,066
Iron ... ..	904,578	60,31,815	688,728	54,13,487	-215,850	-6,18,328
Lead ... ..	14,805	1,93,272	15,721	2,29,716	+916	+36,444
Quicksilver ... ..	939	1,69,068	672	1,35,525	-267	-33,541
Steel ... ..	647,327	39,20,454	492,673	34,96,044	-154,654	-4,24,410
Tin ... ..	7,240	4,33,499	5,914	5,90,610	-1,326	+1,47,111
Zinc or Spelter ... ..	28,693	4,49,979	24,981	4,56,943	-3,712	+6,964
Metals, Unenumerated ... ..	9,391	8,53,856	6,006	6,31,995	-3,385	-2,21,861
<b>Total, Metals ...</b>	<b>1,770,403</b>	<b>1,89,60,896</b>	<b>1,278,149</b>	<b>1,34,54,240</b>	<b>-492,254</b>	<b>-55,06,656</b>

The decline of 55 lakhs of rupees in the whole trade was a very heavy one, and though to a great extent the high prices prevailing in Europe were responsible for it, yet the decline would not have been so great but for the widespread distress throughout the Presidency.

*Copper* alone has suffered to the extent of about 44 lakhs. The imports from Japan— which of late years had been assuming the lead in *unwrought copper-tiles, ingots, cakes and bricks*—fell by 98 per cent. this year. It is, of course, well known that one of the first results of a severe famine is the inability of the poorer classes to buy new copper pots, and the necessity they are under to sell their old ones. The high prices of copper are, however, leading the people at all times to buy brass and other mixed metals in place of it. A very heavy drop occurred in the imports from the United Kingdom, amounting to about 38½ lakhs or 86 per cent.

*Iron and Steel.*—The volume of the trade with the chief sources of supply during the last ten years is summarised below:—

	UNITED KINGDOM.		BELGIUM.		GERMANY.		NORWAY.		SWEDEN.		UNITED STATES.		OTHER COUNTRIES.	
	Iron.	Steel.	Iron.	Steel.	Iron.	Steel.	Iron.	Steel.	Iron.	Steel.	Iron.	Steel.	Iron.	Steel.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1890-91	1,059,025	246,253	268,469	51,783	1,878	27,935	4,588	...	350	5	162	...	4,275	325
1891-92	874,332	177,230	250,366	103,998	9,990	44,930	1,310	...	2,988	200	...	...	695	...
1892-93	633,118	104,274	477,875	102,158	12,734	21,607	1,471	...	1,456	240	...	...	734	14
1893-94	714,729	163,460	405,512	124,671	57,346	24,055	1,133	...	2,143	72	...	...	2,594	34
1894-95	616,173	150,727	446,129	185,566	42,293	24,306	940	...	7,575	2,371	...	...	10,120	346
1895-96	693,457	214,907	501,254	351,614	16,850	24,532	23,180	...	23,215	1,021	35	29	5,933	356
1896-97	468,960	225,062	413,344	319,534	10,832	11,537	21,141	...	29,281	3,361	...	2	9,613	1,630
1897-98	600,797	288,970	301,920	436,729	11,150	13,125	23,494	...	24,750	8,013	2,324	1,004	9,360	324
1898-99	468,362	295,516	332,963	301,042	10,706	14,920	22,113	...	32,175	8,933	2,015	23,918	16,344	...
1899-1900	445,267	263,685	141,660	135,391	1,143	9,543	9,932	...	12,150	5,396	11,165	79,597	67,371	71

The imports of *iron* and *steel* have experienced a further decline of over 10 lakhs, chiefly due to the continued high prices. Every country of export shows a diminution except the United States. The slight improvement in *iron angle, bolt and rod and iron bar* last year has been followed by a heavy decline of Rs. 9,38,655, of which Rs. 9,03,982 or 96 per cent. has occurred in the share of Belgium. The United Kingdom showed improvement in these two descriptions to the extent of Rs. 2,12,266. *Pipes and tubes* show an improvement of over 2 lakhs, of which about 60 per cent. is due to imports from Great Britain. *Steel bar* shows a heavy drop in imports from Belgium, which are about 6 lakhs below last year's. There is an improvement of over 8½ lakhs in imports from the United Kingdom, and the United States follows with an increase of Rs. 63,291. The latter country has also improved in *bridge-work* to the extent of Rs. 1,63,318. There has been a drop of about 3 lakhs in *hoop steel*, the whole of which has occurred in the imports from Great Britain. It is due to the cotton famine and the stagnation in the mill trade, as this article is principally used in the baling of cotton.

*Oils.*—The trade under this head is shown in detail below.

	1898-99.		1899-1900.		Increase or Decrease in 1899-1900.	
	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
<b>Oils—</b>						
Animal .. .. .	11,680	14,879	15,020	18,272	+3,390	+3,393
Essential .. .. .	2,400	66,394	2,560	60,463	+160	-5,931
<b>Mineral—</b>						
Kerosine.. { In bulk .. .. .	4,576,558	17,16,207	4,463,045	19,28,416	-113,513	+2,12,209
{ „ cases .. .. .	21,461,215	87,72,228	10,240,401	52,31,604	-11,220,814	-35,40,624
Other sorts .. .. .	1,092,369	7,84,570	1,314,932	8,75,612	+282,563	+91,042
<b>Vegetable, not Essential—</b>						
Coccanut .. .. .	205,013	2,53,671	229,475	2,96,528	+24,462	+42,857
Linseed .. .. .	121,123	1,93,248	137,138	2,41,295	+16,015	+48,047
Other sorts .. .. .	466	1,168	733	2,388	+267	+1,220
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>27,410,774</b>	<b>1,18,02,865</b>	<b>16,403,304</b>	<b>86,54,578</b>	<b>-11,007,470</b>	<b>-31,47,787</b>

*Oils, mineral, other sorts, and vegetable oils* between them show an increase of about 2 lakhs, but there has been a serious decrease of over 33½ lakhs in *kerosine* oil. The loss in value would have been still greater but for the rise in prices, both of Russian and American oil, which ruled throughout the year from 20 to 30 per cent. higher than in the previous year. The primary cause for the diminution has been the scarcity which instantly affected the demand from all parts of the country. The imports from Sumatra have ceased altogether.

*Paper and Pasteboard.*—There has been an advance of about Rs. 89,000 under this head. The improvement in the imports of *writing paper* and *paper—other kinds* from Great Britain, which was noticed last year, continued, though there was a larger increase in the Austrian imports of the same descriptions. *Printing paper* has declined to the extent of Rs. 43,236.

*Provisions.*—There was a satisfactory increase of Rs 12,28,473, or about 21 per cent., over the total imports of the last year. *Fish-maws, and shark-fins* improved by over Rs. 10,000, the imports from Muscat and Persia being heavy. Muscat and Persia have sent dry salted fish to the extent of Rs. 2,10,023, an advance of over Rs. 1,04,000, and the largest import during the last five years. The imports of *dates* have been the largest during the last five years, except 1895-96, an exceptionally full year. There was a very plentiful crop in Asiatic Turkey, and the imports from Bassorah show a phenomenal advance of Rs. 7,89,854. Persia contributed to the extent of Rs. 66,495. The imports from Muscat, however, fell heavily, the decline being Rs. 2,34,223. In *fruits and vegetables, dried or preserved, other sorts*, Persia takes the lead in *almonds with and without shell*, contributing 3½ lakhs of each kind. France comes next with Rs. 2,00,000, mostly in *almonds with shell*. In *provisions—other sorts* there has been a rise of Rs. 2,41,579, shared by every exporting country, about 40 per cent. of the total increase being from Great Britain.

*Railway Materials.*—There has been a drop of a little over 8½ lakhs, the decrease being heaviest in the *materials for construction*. This is due to the completion of the branch lines and extensions lately in progress. There has however, been a rise of about 6½ lakhs in *carriages and trucks* and of about 8½ lakhs in *locomotives*. This has been caused by the increasing demand for rolling stock which the famine with its heavy movements of grain and fodder has stimulated instead of checking and to the replacement of locomotives which is now general.

*Silk—Raw.*—There has been a smart drop of about 15 lakhs or a little over 24 per cent. under this head. This drop is almost entirely due to reduced shipments from Hongkong and the Treaty Ports. The price of raw silk went up during the year by about 40 to 50 per cent. owing to a short crop and the large demand from Europe caused particularly by the Paris Exhibition.

*Silk—Manufactures* were imported in the two years as follows:—

	1898-99.		1899-1900.		Increase or Decrease in 1899-1900.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
<b>Silk—</b>						
<b>Manufactures—</b>						
Piece-goods .. .. . Yds.	6,981,782	55,70,011	4,825,936	43,02,279	-2,155,846	-12,67,732
Goods of Silk mixed with other materials. „	2,048,373	15,82,810	1,849,093	15,96,749	-199,220	+13,939
Thread for sewing, &c. Lbs.	818	6,130	688	5,992	-130	-138
Other sorts .. .. . „	291,979	11,24,396	386,384	18,69,792	+94,405	+7,35,396
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>82,83,347</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>77,64,812</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>-5,18,535</b>

The imports from Hongkong, Treaty Ports, Japan, France and other European countries during the last five years were as follows:—

	China— Hongkong.	Treaty Ports.	Japan.	France, Italy, and other European Countries.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96 ... ..	36,47,553	25,84,190	6,31,650	8,87,436
1896-97 ... ..	25,52,330	16,14,911	14,01,067	9,30,743
1897-98 ... ..	25,51,377	10,97,501	16,86,339	6,25,908
1898-99 ... ..	20,52,718	14,10,564	9,33,710	8,36,758
1899-1900 ... ..	15,37,518	12,17,146	6,03,625	40,71,606

*Silk piece-goods* have declined to the extent of Rs. 12,67,732 or about 23 per cent. Of the total decline the share of China is Rs. 7,36,718 or 21 per cent. This is due to the high prices ruling consequent on the direct European demand. The Paris Exhibition has caused a decline in the shipments from France amounting to over 1½ lakhs. The decline in Japanese goods to the extent of over 3½ lakhs is partly due to the high prices and partly to the diversion of the trade to Rangoon, which port was formerly supplied from Bombay. The war in South Africa has stopped the demand from that quarter and has thus diminished the imports. In *mixed goods* such as satins, velvets, &c., there has been a small advance of Rs. 13,939. There was a decline, as already explained, of Rs. 1,20,000 from France, but an advance of Rs. 1,23,587 in the cheap German products.

*Other sorts* show an advance of Rs. 7,35,396. The warp trade with the United Kingdom shows a satisfactory advance of Rs. 5,58,357, and imports from Italy have also increased to the extent of Rs. 1,35,715. The beginning made last year in warp imports from Russia has been more than maintained and showed an advance of Rs. 82,328 over last year. The Russian warp is gradually taking the place of China and Japan raw silk in the manufacture of silk piece-goods in the Presidency whenever there is any difficulty due to high prices or short shipments in obtaining the latter.

*Spices.*—There was a very good crop of *betelnut* on the Malabár Coast, the imports from which alone came to 4½ lakhs. Other Indian ports supplied the article to the extent of 18½ lakhs, so that the enquiry for the inferior article produced in Zanzibar and the Straits Settlements fell off and a drop of Rs. 17,569 in foreign imports was thus caused. The drop of over a lakh in *cardamoms* is explained by a good Indian crop which sent to Bombay shipments worth about 6 lakhs and the imports from Ceylon were thus adversely affected. *Cloves* show an increase of about 1½ lakhs. The bulk of these imports comes from Zanzibar and a large portion is re-exported, the figure of re-exports this year being over 2½ lakhs. The imports of *ginger* have almost doubled, showing a rise of Rs. 34,291. It is exclusively imported from Japan.

*Stationery.*—This heading shows a rise of Rs. 71,599. 31 per cent. of the rise and 70 per cent. of the total imports belonged to the United Kingdom, which now competes successfully with the cheap products of Germany.

*Sugar, Refined.*—The receipts from the principal sources of supply in the past five years have been as follows:—

	1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Austria—Hungary—	2,400	31,569	88,134	7,93,714	875,418	78,08,654	373,256	38,46,198	173,067	19,11,388
Germany — —	276,936	34,38,635	146,896	18,16,908	149,903	17,46,575	21,649	2,38,232	121	2,383
Mauritius — —	1,095,006	1,31,74,059	1,211,740	1,38,59,716	1,120,545	1,23,50,635	1,480,117	1,50,46,716	1,154,857	1,23,82,636
Hongkong — —	132,633	17,34,518	67,969	11,62,690	140,604	17,03,124	66,609	10,17,064	119,191	14,47,827

The imports of *refined sugar* show a heavy decline of Rs. 43,31,404, but whereas the *beet* sugar of Austro-Hungary has declined by about 19½ lakhs, the *cane* sugar of Mauritius has suffered to the extent of about 26½ lakhs. The crop in Mauritius in the previous year was a very good one, and the shipments were in consequence unusually heavy. This partly accounts for the decrease. It yet remains to be seen how far Mauritius is benefitting or otherwise from the imposition of countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugar. The bounties in Austria are believed to have been reduced to the extent of about 15 per cent. in the past year. This indicates an unusually large outturn, and as facilities are now being given for the reduction of the countervailing duty with the reduction of the bounty, Austrian beet sugar may possibly recover to some extent from the heavy decline it has experienced. The only country which shows an improvement to any great extent in this year of diminishing imports is China, shipments

therefrom being better by over 4½ lakhs. The protection afforded to cane sugar by recent legislation has induced Java to compete in the Indian market. The shipments of Javanese sugar though heavy to Calcutta have been very trifling to Bombay, but it is not unlikely that, as the processes of manufacture in Java improve, Java sugar will prove a formidable rival to Mauritius.

*Tea.*—The trade in this article is steadily decreasing every year. *China green* and the greater part of *Ceylon tea* are imported to be re-exported to Russia and Persia through Asiatic Turkey. The Russian fiscal policy has diverted this trade into other channels, with the result that the imports to this port are dwindling year by year. The only advance to be noted this year is in imports from the Treaty Ports, which comes to about a lakh. Imports of Indian tea from Calcutta show a large falling off of Rs. 5,41,338. The greater part of these imports are re-exported to Persia and Asiatic Turkey and the export trade suffers in proportion to the diminution in imports.

*Umbrellas.*—There has been an advance of over 3½ lakhs in this branch of the trade, nearly the whole of which, *viz.*, Rs. 3,23,529, has been monopolized by the United Kingdom. English umbrellas, always first in quality, can now stand the competition of other countries in cheapness, and are gradually superseding them in the market. Japanese umbrellas have acquired a reputation for shoddiness, which is severely affecting their sale. It may be mentioned that, besides the large quantity of umbrellas imported from Great Britain, there is an annually increasing quantity of "umbrella cloth" imported for the repair of old umbrellas or for fitting on to new frame-works. There has been some improvement in Chinese cane umbrellas this year. One reason assigned for the increase of English imports this year is that Calcutta could not, owing to the plague in 1898-99, supply the up-country markets with its usual quantity and those markets had to draw upon Bombay for their supplies. The unusual demand exhausted the stocks in Bombay and large orders were placed for goods which have arrived during the current year.

*Wood.*—The imports from Siam have risen by Rs. 1,68,909, while shipments from Burma have fallen off to the extent of over 6 lakhs. The drop in Siamese imports experienced last year was to some extent recovered, and similarly there was a natural re-action from the very large imports from Burma in the past year. The cessation of railway extension, however, and the depression caused by scarcity, have limited the demand. There were no imports of timber from the Straits Settlements during the year. The drop in Burma timber is also partly due to the high rate of freight ruling which has materially affected the trade.

*Wool.*—There has been a drop in value of about Rs. 56,522, though the quantity has increased slightly by 2,109 lbs. The chief source from which wool is received at this port is Persia, and drought has there seriously affected the best breeds of sheep. The other wool received is of inferior quality to Persian wool. The exports this year show a further drop in spite of the high prices ruling in Europe.

*Woollen Goods.*—The steady progress towards recovery of the ground lost in 1897-98 in woollen manufactures is a satisfactory feature of this year. The trade in woollen goods shows a rise of over 13½ lakhs or over 27 per cent. on last year and 76 per cent. over the year 1897-98. All the sub-heads show a rise except *braids*. *Piece-goods* show an advance of nearly 10½ lakhs and *shawls* and *hosiery*, which is included in "*other sorts*," between them add to this year's improvement by about Rs. 1,40,000. Of the total increase of Rs. 13,54,535, the United Kingdom participates to the extent of Rs. 8,60,105 or 63 per cent. The rise is the more remarkable as prices have been steadily high throughout the year.

*Articles imported by the Post.*—The increase of Rs. 3,50,431 shows that the *parcel post* system continues to grow in popularity.

The following statement shows important articles of the export trade in foreign merchandize with the fluctuations thereof in 1899-1900 compared with 1898-99 :—

Exports of Foreign  
Merchandize.

Articles.	Quantities.		Increase or Decrease in 1899-1900.	Value.		Increase or Decrease in 1899-1900.
	1898-99.	1899-1900.		1898-99.	1899-1900.	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Apparel (including Drapery, Huberdashery, Millinery, Uniforms, Accoutrements, but excluding Hosiery) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	8,02,839	8,37,902	+ 35,063
Coffee ... .. Cwt.	11,497	7,253	— 4,244	3,56,704	2,11,245	— 1,45,459
Cotton—						
Twist and Yarn ... .. Lbs.	1,342,980	1,630,096	+ 287,116	7,30,665	9,01,175	+ 1,70,510
Manufactures ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,18,46,885	1,15,35,578	— 3,11,309
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics ... ..	.....	.....	.....	3,76,433	3,41,034	— 36,399
Dyeing and Tanning Materials ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,86,816	1,90,492	+ 3,676
Earthen-ware and Porcelain ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,48,271	1,70,023	+ 21,752
Glass and Glass-ware ... ..	.....	.....	.....	2,59,819	3,35,939	+ 76,120
Gums and Resins ... .. Cwt.	29,836	43,099	+ 13,213	4,81,366	7,17,734	+ 2,36,368
Hard-ware and Cutlery, including Plated-ware ... ..	.....	.....	.....	5,30,551	6,10,228	+ 79,377

Articles,	Quantities		Increase or Decrease in 1899-1900.	Value.		Increase or Decrease in 1899-1900.
	1898-99.	1899-1900.		1898-99.	1899-1900.	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ivory— Unmanufactured .. Lbs.	127,807	89,724	—38,183	6,16,703	4,20,353	— 1,96,350
Jewellery and Plate of Gold and Silver ... ..	.....	.....	.....	5,44,575	5,65,749	+ 21,174
Metals ... ..	.....	.....	.....	9,28,659	12,36,104	+ 3,07,245
Oils ... .. Gals.	298,555	262,301	— 36,554	1,36,702	1,61,399	+ 18,697
Provisions ... ..	.....	.....	.. ..	11,04,643	11,41,377	+ 36,734
Silk— Raw ... .. Lbs.	68,186	88,491	+ 20,205	1,72,587	1,66,553	— 6,034
Manufactures ... ..	.....	.....	.....	4,66,689	4,49,626	— 13,063
Spices ... .. Lbs.	770,636	1,311,519	+ 540,883	2,00,583	3,08,660	+ 1,08,077
Sugar— Refined ... .. Cwt.	158,418	93,644	— 64,774	17,44,930	10,70,657	— 6,74,273
Tea ... .. Lbs.	2,324,142	1,342,706	—981,436	14,58,610	8,45,001	— 6,13,609
Wool— Raw ... .. "	932,456	733,040	—199,416	2,66,659	2,34,930	— 31,729
Manufactures ... ..	.....	.....	.. ..	2,35,964	3,71,497	+ 1,35,533
Articles not enumerated ... ..	.....	.....	.....	17,48,632	18,82,340	+ 1,33,708
Total ... ..	.....	.....	.....	2,53,35,785	2,46,92,594	— 6,43,191

As has been observed in previous reports, this trade has been falling off since 1896. Bombay and Karachi were at one time the receivers and distributors of nearly the whole trade between Europe and the Persian, Arabian and East African coasts. Direct communication has, however, been established and is increasing between many of these places, with a consequent effect on the trade of Bombay. The plague in Bombay prevented the full use of the town as an intermediary port, while drought and scarcity along the Persian coast for the last two years caused a further diminution of shipments to those quarters. The year is, consequently, the worst in the decade; but it may be noted that the decline, 6½ lakhs or 2½ per cent., was proportionately much less than the decreases in the past four years.

The chief countries to which re-exports are made and the value of the total trade recorded in the case of each during the two years, 1898-99 and 1899-1900, were as follows:—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom ... ..	25,82,409	25,43,733
Mozambique... ..	9,45,026	10,38,397
Zanzibar ... ..	20,51,333	18,99,864
Aden ... ..	13,57,153	14,10,314
Arabia... ..	24,83,073	24,60,584
China ... ..	13,55,822	14,12,206
Persia... ..	83,79,151	72,89,428
Straits Settlements ... ..	23,17,746	22,07,994
Turkey in Asia ... ..	14,24,134	14,63,993

Re-exports to *United Kingdom* show a falling off of Rs. 38,676. The heavy drop in unmanufactured ivory of more than 1½ lakhs was to some extent counterbalanced by a rise of about a ¼ lakh in gums and resins and by small advances in other articles.

*Mozambique* shows a rise of nearly a lakh of rupees, chiefly made up of cotton piece-goods and refined sugar.

*Zanzibar* shows a heavy drop of Rs. 1,41,237 in cotton piece-goods and about Rs. 36,000 in sugar.

*Aden* shows better results by about half a lakh, the increase of Rs. 1,82,937 in English cotton twist and cotton piece-goods being satisfactory. The exports of refined sugar fell off, however, by about a lakh.

*China* shows a slight advance over last year. The increases were in cloves about 1 lakh, gums ¼ lakh, and dried fruit ¾ lakh, while there was a drop of more than 1½ lakhs in fish-maws and shark-fins.

*Persia* shows a heavy decline of 11 lakhs in all, 3 lakhs in cotton manufactures, about 5 lakhs in sugar and over 5½ lakhs in tea. This serious decline, though partially due to direct shipments, is also to be accounted for by the bad seasons and scarcity in Persia, which has reduced the demand for luxuries and comforts. The decline in cotton piece-goods and tea is, however, principally due to the competition of Russian printed goods in the Persian market, and to the quantity of tea carried direct from China and Ceylon in Russian subsidized ships.

*Straits Settlements*.—There is a fall of over a lakh of rupees here, which would have been much larger but for a rise in apparel, hardware, provisions, &c. The exports of cotton piece-goods alone fell by about Rs. 2,28,000.

Amongst the articles which show a considerable rise are cotton twist and yarn about 1½ lakhs, gums and resins 2½ lakhs, metals about 3 lakhs, spices over 1 lakh, woollen manufactures 1½ lakhs. The increase in gums and resins is spread over all the importing countries, Belgium taking the largest quantity, viz., Rs. 85,567, Germany coming next with Rs. 44,701. The advance in metals is entirely made up of old iron re-exported for re-manufacture. The bulk of it, Rs. 3,61,260, went to Italy.

Statement showing important articles of the export trade in Indian merchandize with the fluctuations thereof in 1899-1900 compared with 1898-99 :—

Exports of Indian Merchandize.

Articles.	Quantities.		Increase or Decrease in 1899-1900.	Value.		Increase or Decrease in 1899-1900.
	1898-99.	1899-1900.		1898-99.	1899-1900.	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Apparel (including Drapery, Haberdashery, Millinery, Uniforms, Accoutrements, but excluding Hosiery) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	8,20,430	8,17,284	- 12,146
Cabinet-ware and Furniture ... ..	.....	.....	.....	3,12,018	2,46,882	- 65,136
Coffee... .. Cwt.	2,566	2,020	- 546	1,00,571	64,710	- 35,861
Coir—						
Manufactures ... ..	20,193	9,439	- 10,759	1,68,338	64,188	- 84,150
Cotton—						
Raw ... ..	3,073,612	3,004,308	- 690,274	8,14,48,180	6,85,93,628	- 1,28,54,552
Twist and Yarn... .. Lbs.	197,904,008	219,461,492	+ 21,559,428	5,90,69,678	6,25,46,430	+ 34,76,751
Manufactures ... ..	.....	.....	.....	60,87,652	68,36,650	+ 7,49,098
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics—						
Opium ... .. { Cwt. 82,440 Or Chests. 25,359 }	31,154	24,923	- 1,295 1,036 }	2,80,78,608	3,04,83,593	+ 24,04,985
Tobacco—						
Unmanufactured ... .. Lbs.	7,231,681	4,126,263	- 3,105,398	8,87,065	5,04,100	- 3,82,965
Dyeing and Tanning Materials ... .. Cwt.	767,066	841,254	+ 74,188	41,83,843	45,16,102	+ 3,32,256
Fodder, Bran and Cattle-food, including						
Hay and Straw ... ..	194,119	141,060	- 53,059	5,22,674	4,32,307	- 90,367
Fruits and Vegetables ... ..	.....	.....	.....	3,06,092	3,13,541	+ 7,449
Grain and Pulse ... .. Cwt.	10,138,516	3,942,031	- 6,196,485	5,11,44,570	1,83,07,590	- 3,28,36,980
Gums and Resins ... ..	41,283	46,727	+ 5,444	6,98,776	7,55,936	+ 57,160
Hemp—						
Raw ... ..	167,961	205,182	+ 37,221	10,57,734	19,74,285	+ 9,16,551
Hides and Skins ... ..	49,897	123,850	+ 73,953	69,13,723	1,03,70,506	+ 34,57,783
Horns ... ..	34,247	44,905	+ 10,639	7,22,640	9,62,493	+ 2,39,853
Jewellery and Plate of Gold and Silver... ..	.....	.....	.....	2,91,986	2,62,202	- 29,784
Jute—						
Manufactures ... ..	.....	.....	.....	3,63,339	5,71,550	+ 2,08,211
Manures—						
Animal Bones ... .. Tons.	27,901	49,945	+ 20,044	16,00,964	29,10,645	+ 12,40,781
Metals ... .. Cwt.	11,006	17,727	+ 5,818	3,68,544	7,83,074	+ 4,13,530
Oils ... .. Gals.	320,250	290,192	- 30,117	8,16,825	6,09,459	- 2,07,366
Provisions ... ..	.....	.....	.....	22,52,914	19,85,549	- 2,67,365
Soaps ... .. Cwt.	8,208,432	6,927,334	- 2,281,098	5,96,48,675	4,63,25,598	- 1,23,23,077
Silk—						
Manufactures ... ..	.....	.....	.....	2,16,321	1,81,607	- 34,714
Spices... .. Lbs.	6,620,068	6,630,723	+ 990,245	14,06,439	12,52,886	- 2,13,553
Sugar—						
Refined and Unrefined... .. Cwt.	27,692	27,412	- 280	3,37,378	3,15,689	- 21,689
Tea ... .. Lbs.	3,701,455	2,039,864	- 1,661,591	19,25,244	10,29,653	- 8,95,591
Wood—						
Teak ... .. C. Tons.	1,460	1,039	- 441	1,76,131	1,21,745	- 54,386
Ornamental—						
Sandal ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,60,162	2,74,757	+ 1,14,595
Wool—						
Raw ... .. Lbs.	13,172,650	15,600,694	+ 2,428,034	67,26,033	72,44,335	+ 5,18,302
Manufactures ... ..	.....	.....	.....	10,37,643	11,28,076	+ 90,433
Articles (not specified) exported by						
Post... ..	.....	.....	.....	25,02,678	24,18,338	- 84,340
Articles not enumerated... ..	.....	.....	.....	10,55,338	20,69,030	+ 10,13,692
Total ... ..	.....	.....	.....	32,40,44,086	27,73,54,134	- 4,66,89,952

*Apparel.*—Clothing, properly so called, shows an advance of over Rs. 62,000, the rise being distributed over all the importing countries except Zanzibar. This increase is, however, counterbalanced by the drop in *boots and shoes*, which has caused a loss in the total exports under this heading. The exports to Egypt, the principal purchaser of this commodity, decreased by Rs. 1,90,000, but there is no doubt that a large portion of the exceptionally large quantity (over a lakh as compared with Rs. 17,000 last year) sent to Aden was intended ultimately for Egypt.

*Coffee.*—There has been a further drop of over Rs. 35,000 this year. This is partly due to drought, but chiefly to the cheapness of the berry produced elsewhere.

*Cotton—Raw.*—The distribution of this staple for the two financial years was as follows :—

	1898-1899.		1899-1900.		Increase or Decrease in 1899-1900.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
United Kingdom ... ..	110,184	18,34,144	82,285	10,49,897	- 27,899	- 7,84,247
Austria-Hungary ... ..	397,163	81,73,329	186,143	38,02,573	-211,020	- 43,70,756
Belgium ... ..	382,712	74,72,676	173,803	34,85,185	-208,910	- 39,87,491
France ... ..	811,292	65,00,524	187,674	27,69,829	-173,618	- 37,30,695
Germany ... ..	451,649	89,48,287	228,382	44,78,185	-223,267	- 44,70,102
Italy ... ..	545,140	1,10,14,793	292,611	62,66,178	-252,529	- 47,48,615
Spain—Other Ports ... ..	11,938	2,51,825	17,220	8,59,100	+ 5,282	+ 1,07,775
China—Hongkong ... ..	55,828	11,59,807	80,626	18,14,026	+ 24,798	+ 6,54,219
Treaty Ports ... ..	91,594	19,10,936	110,289	23,98,425	+ 18,695	+ 4,87,489
Japan ... ..	1,613,472	3,41,58,948	1,693,523	4,20,97,105	+ 70,051	+ 79,38,157
Other places ... ..	2,540	16,471	6,753	73,175	+ 4,213	+ 56,704
Total ... ..	3,973,512	8,14,48,160	3,004,308	6,85,93,628	-969,204	-1,28,54,552

The heavy decline of over a crore and a quarter is of course mainly due to the failure of the cotton crop. Much of the amount exported had remained over from the previous year's crop. Exports to European countries show a very heavy drop except in the case of the Spanish ports, which show an advance of over a lakh. Shipments to China have increased by Rs. 11,41,708 and to Japan by Rs. 79,38,157. The exports to Japan were the largest since 1890-91, and Japan and China between them monopolize 67 per cent. of the whole cotton export trade of the year.

*Cotton Twist and Yarn.*—There has been an increase of 21,559,426 lbs. and about 35 lakhs of rupees, that is to say, about 10 per cent. in quantity and 6 per cent. in value; a large portion of the increase consisted of speculative exports to China.

The only other ports which show an improvement over last year are Aden by over 2 lakhs and Japan by Rs. 27,500. The ports of all other countries show a diminution, believed to be due to the large stocks on hand.

*Cotton Manufactures.*—The total value of the trade this year is Rs. 68,86,650 against Rs. 60,87,552 last year, showing an advance of Rs. 7,49,098.

The advance of 12 per cent. is satisfactory, both because it breaks the continuity of decline since 1895-96 and because the rise is distributed over most of the centres which draw upon India for *grey piece-goods*. The advance of about 3½ lakhs in the trade to China, or 60 per cent. of the total increase, proves that that country can take grey piece-goods from India as she does from the United Kingdom if the goods are made from higher counts. It may be remarked that this year's imports of grey piece-goods from the United Kingdom to China were very heavy; but, notwithstanding this, China has taken 5 lakhs worth of goods from India. The other places which show large rises are Aden with about 1½ lakhs, Turkey in Asia with over a lakh, Mozambique with over Rs. 80,000, Arabia with about Rs. 44,000, Straits Settlements with about Rs. 42,000. The heavy drops are in Zanzibar Rs. 80,000, and Persia Rs. 41,000.

*Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics:—*

*Opium.*—Though there has been a drop of 1,295 cwts. or 1,036½ chests this year, the exports show a rise of over 24 lakhs in value. The native drug in China is said to have fallen into disrepute through adulteration, while the native crop is reported to have suffered to a considerable extent. The general prosperity in China also induced the Chinese to pay higher prices for the Indian opium which they much prefer when they can afford it. It is very probable that a larger quantity would have been exported, but the dealers in Malwa opium, in anticipation of the short crop of this year, have been reluctant to make larger shipments as they expected to get higher prices later.

*Tobacco.*—The only port which takes this article is Aden, which has not been able to exhaust its last year's stocks; hence the heavy decline of Rs. 3,82,956.

*Dyeing and Tanning Materials:—*

*Indigo* shows an advance of over ¾ lakh. The advance in shipments to the United Kingdom was about 2½ lakhs. The Japanese demand has been again resumed, and the exports to that country have gone up this year by over 2 lakhs. Persia, the export to which is always a fluctuating item, shows a very heavy drop of about Rs. 3,35,000.

*Myrabolams.*—There has been a rise of about 2½ lakhs in the exports of this article. There was a good demand for this article last year and high prices were paid. In consequence a larger quantity than was required by the demand was sent here, and when prices fell this year, a large amount was exported to Europe, and especially to the United Kingdom. When the price of myrabolams is down, they are largely used for tanning purposes in England. When these are dear, another article—valonia—is mixed with them to lessen their cost.

*Turmeric.*—Last year the price of *turmeric* rose from 25 to 30 per cent., and consequently large quantities were attracted to Bombay. This article is subject to mildew and cannot be kept in stock for a long period, and there was, therefore, an increase in exports.

*Grain and Pulse.*—The comparative details for two years are given below.

	1898-99.		1899-1900.		Increase or Decrease in 1899-1900.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Barley ... ..	28,990	94,816	12,063	48,112	—16,927	—46,704
Gram ... ..	54,719	2,30,240	12,200	51,839	—42,519	—1,78,401
Jowari and Bajri ... ..	1,564,356	54,04,361	444,130	15,58,875	—1,120,226	—38,45,486
Pulse ... ..	178,222	8,14,825	92,223	4,32,592	—85,999	—3,82,233
Rice not in the husk ... ..	1,162,594	61,17,609	612,358	33,93,425	—550,236	—27,24,184
"  Flour ... ..	1,532	11,510	1,106	8,718	—426	—2,792
Wheat ... ..	6,484,444	3,39,95,866	2,310,535	96,79,110	—4,173,909	—2,43,16,756
"  Flour ... ..	577,886	41,95,964	448,809	31,04,381	—129,077	—10,93,703
Other sorts .. ..	85,772	2,77,265	8,607	30,538	—77,165	—2,46,727
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>10,138,515</b>	<b>5,11,44,576</b>	<b>3,942,031</b>	<b>1,83,07,590</b>	<b>—6,196,434</b>	<b>—3,28,36,986</b>



As might have been expected from the acute distress that has overtaken the whole Presidency and those districts outside the Presidency which contribute towards the trade from Bombay, the exports this year show the heavy decline of Rs. 3,28,36,986, or 64 per cent. Nearly the whole of whatever exports took place were in the first half of the year, except rice, the exports of which have continued to the end of the year owing to a good crop in Bengal and Burma. The heaviest drops are *jowári and bájri* 38½ lákhs, *rice* 27½ lákhs, *wheat* a little over 2½ crores, *wheat-flour* about 11 lákhs. A large quantity of *wheat* comes to Bombay from beyond the Presidency—from the Central Provinces, the North-Western Provinces, and even from Sind and the Punjáb. The provinces which feed the Bombay trade have suffered so severely from failure of crops that the exports from Bombay have shown a decline of over 2½ crores, including *wheat-flour*. This is the most important article of export among cereals to Europe, the United Kingdom taking nearly half of the exports. The drop in millets (*jowári and bájri*) is heavy since the crops came to nothing after September. The drop in rice is not very heavy owing to the Bengal and Burma crops being good and the prices remained at a moderate figure.

*Gums and Resins.*—There has been an advance of Rs. 59,060, or nearly 8½ per cent., over last year's exports, the largest exports being to Germany, which shows a rise of over Rs. 92,000.

*Hemp.*—There has been a satisfactory increase of over 3½ lákhs. Prices have been kept up in Europe, and last year's good crops in Ratnágiri and Khándesh have helped to swell the exports. The largest quantity has been taken by Belgium, exports to that country showing an improvement of over 2 lákhs, or ⅓rds of the whole increase. Germany comes next with Rs. 52,892. The United Kingdom shows a rise of Rs. 43,538.

*Hides and Skins.*—The exports of these articles show a rise of 73,953 cwts., or 148 per cent., in quantity and Rs. 34,57,782, or 50 per cent., in value. The exceptionally high export of *hides, raw and dressed*, indicates the terrible mortality among the cattle due to famine in the greater part of the Presidency; nor do the exports give the full measure of the cattle mortality, very large quantities of hides having been retained for internal manufacture. The exports have gone exclusively to the United Kingdom, whence they will be distributed to other countries.

*Horns.*—Horns show an abnormal rise of 10,638 cwts. or Rs. 2,39,653, the increase in weight is 31 per cent. and in value 33 per cent. for the reasons stated in the case of *hides and skins*. The bulk of the increase in the exports goes to the United Kingdom, Belgium taking over ½ a lách and France about ¼ lách.

*Jute—Manufactures—Gunny-bags.*—Though this is not a product of the Presidency, a large quantity is exported from Bombay every year and the increase of over 2 lákhs is due to the larger quantities sent to Bombay during the present year. Mozambique and Turkey in Asia have between them taken up the whole increase.

*Manures (crushed bones and bone meal)* show an increase over 12½ lákhs in exports, about 8 lákhs being taken by the United Kingdom and over 2½ lákhs by Germany. The large mortality among the cattle this year has assisted this trade largely, but it is in any case increasing with the number of mills devoted to the industry, and with the continued high prices in Europe.

*Metals* show an advance of Rs. 4,13,530, or 111 per cent. This is an unusually large advance, but is explained by the export of *copper manufactures* to the extent of about 4 lákhs. The acute distress in the Presidency has forced the people to sell their copper vessels and the good price realized in England has made the export a paying one, although this represents only a portion of the large quantity thrown on the market.

*Oils.*—There has been a drop of about 1½ lákhs, or 18 per cent., in the exports of these. The largest drop is in the *essential oils*, which consist principally of sandal-wood oil, rosia oil, &c., owing to the demand having fallen, and the scarcity affecting the outturn. The decrease in the *vegetable oils* is due to scarcity of oil-seeds.

*Provisions.*—The exports of *fish-maws and shark-fins* have increased by about 2 lákhs, 1½ lákhs being taken by the United Kingdom and about Rs. 70,000 by China. The fishing season has been better this year. The total of the exports under this head, however, shows a fall of Rs. 2,67,365. There has been a drop of about 3½ lákhs in *ghi*, the principal item of export under provisions, due principally to the famine, which restricted the supply.

*Seeds.*—The exports of seeds show a heavy decline of Rs. 1,23,23,079, or 21 per cent. All the great staples such as *castor, linseed, raps, til or jinjili* show very heavy drops, especially considering the fact that the exports in these items last year were not very large. The only advance worth mentioning is *moua or moura*, which has improved by over 9½ lákhs and *poppy* about 4½ lákhs. Most of the centres which feed Bombay have been affected by famine and the exports were generally made in the earlier part of the year when stocks from last year were available.

*Spices.*—There has been a drop of over two lákhs in exports, or over 14 per cent. The three chief articles of export under this head are *cardamoms, pepper and ginger*. *Pepper* shows a heavy decline of 2½ lákhs. The crop was smaller, and as Europe does not take this article from India, the trade is confined to Persia, Turkey in Asia, and the Arabian ports besides Egypt and Aden. These could not work off the heavy supplies of last year, and consequently

the demand was slack. The *ginger* crop also was unsatisfactory, and this article, as an item of export, has been suffering from the rivalry of the cheap produce of Japan.

*Tea*.—The export trade in Indian tea is mostly with Persia and Turkey in Asia. The loss in exports with these two countries is about 8 lakhs with Persia and over a lakh with Turkey in Asia. Persian trade this year has declined both in exports and imports owing to the effects of the bad seasons from which she has been suffering for the last two years, while in the present year the exports have also been larger from Calcutta, which thus reduces the shipments from Bombay.

*Teakwood* shows a decline of over half a lakh, but sandal-wood shows an increase of over 1½ lakhs, most of which has gone to China.

*Wool, Raw*.—There has been an increase of over 5½ lakhs or 7½ per cent., which is entirely taken up by the United Kingdom. After the late depression in this trade, this advance is very satisfactory. It has been chiefly due to the high prices ruling in Europe; but the other causes which hampered the exports latterly, such as the want of labour in cleaning and sorting the wool in the local warehouses, and the plague regulations which made the export of this article difficult to European countries, have latterly disappeared. *Bikanir* wool, the finest in the country, now mostly goes to Karachi, and is exported from that port, but *Márwár* and *Joria* send most of their produce to Bombay. The exports this year show for the greater part clearances of old stocks since the receipts this year have not been very large and are being heavily drawn upon by the local mills.

*Woollen Manufactures*.—These consist entirely of *carpets and rugs*, and show an advance of about 2 lakhs, or 23 per cent. They chiefly go to the United States, which takes up 1½ lakhs of the increase, the United Kingdom coming next with Rs. 55,452.

Geographical analysis of the Trade.

The following statement shows the total trade of the Port of Bombay, combined imports and exports (in merchandize only), with the several divisions of the world during the years 1898-99 and 1899-1900:—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.
With Europe ... ..	36,69,29,237	31,40,66,817
With Africa and Adjacent Islands ... ..	3,77,66,523	3,03,92,524
With America ... ..	42,29,703	49,93,141
With Asia ... ..	19,57,58,203	21,36,88,163
With Australia ... ..	30,99,721	15,47,630
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>60,57,83,387</b>	<b>56,46,88,280</b>

The aggregate value of the trade with the several divisions of the world amounted to Rs. 56,46,88,280 against Rs. 60,57,83,387 in 1898-99, showing a falling off of Rs. 4,10,95,107. The total trade, however, was larger than that of the year 1897-98 by Rs. 4,40,57,662, or 8 per cent. In the trade with Europe, there has been a decline owing to a restriction in the exports of raw cotton, oil-seeds and wheat, sent to the principal countries, while the trade with Africa and the adjacent Islands has declined owing to a diminution in the imports of sugar from Mauritius and the curtailment in the exports of jowári and bájri, rice, wheat and wheat-flour to Abyssinia, Zanzibar, Egypt and Mauritius. In the trade with America, the increase is due to an expansion of the imports of iron and steel and of locomotive engines and tenders from the United States. In the trade with Asia, there has been an increase in the imports owing to the great activity in the pearl trade with Arabia and Persia and to an increase in jowári, bájri and rice received from Turkey in Asia, Straits Settlements and Cochin-China, and under exports owing to larger supplies of raw cotton, cotton twist and yarn and opium forwarded to China, and of raw cotton to Japan. In the trade with Australia, the increase is mainly due to the large quantity of wheat imported in the year under review.

The following table shows the value of merchandize interchanged in the last two years with the principal countries with which the Port of Bombay has commercial relations:—

Names of Countries.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.					
			1898-99.			1899-1900.		
	1 89-99.	1899-1900.	Foreign.	Indian.	Total.	Foreign.	Indian.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Europe—								
United Kingdom ... ..	15,50,24,710	15,72,09,599	25,82,409	3,90,27,006	4,06,70,315	25,43,733	3,33,22,902	3,59,08,595
Austria-Hungary ... ..	1,05,64,255	94,38,093	94,925	1,01,32,519	1,02,27,444	1,07,357	65,49,926	66,57,313
Belgium ... ..	93,94,007	68,72,635	52,193	2,44,60,681	2,46,13,074	1,41,616	1,52,66,554	1,54,07,200
Denmark ... ..	...	60	...	681	...	...	...	...
France ... ..	55,93,781	55,74,598	80,255	4,89,99,003	4,89,78,258	1,06,677	3,02,38,223	3,03,44,900
Germany ... ..	49,60,711	58,77,735	71,640	1,55,78,828	1,56,50,677	1,46,577	92,85,556	94,34,133
Greece ... ..	3,112	11,093	3,094	19,125	22,219	800	1,548	2,109
Holland ... ..	21,25,013	15,30,461	250	12,60,690	12,61,140	...	16,02,411	16,62,411
Italy ... ..	34,54,343	44,43,672	1,23,837	2,29,68,908	2,31,12,446	4,67,271	1,42,03,617	1,47,30,689
Malta ... ..	11,218	11,477	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway ... ..	4,05,329	2,49,365	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal ... ..	17,969	15,236	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia ... ..	93,99,997	67,59,700	53,017	3,73,852	4,28,969	9,105	2,29,501	2,35,606
Spain—Gibraltar ... ..	31,695	34,147	523	10,250	10,773	198	32,213	32,411
Do, excluding Gibraltar ... ..	11,477	21,009	...	2,51,325	2,51,325	...	7,15,245	7,15,245
Sweden ... ..	6,85,834	4,47,025	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey ... ..	18,821	13,95,698	4,038	11,807	15,845	1,324	27,799	29,123
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2 0,17,8,272</b>	<b>19,99,49,523</b>	<b>30,60,390</b>	<b>18,20,74,575</b>	<b>18,51,40,905</b>	<b>35,20,468</b>	<b>11,05,91,506</b>	<b>11,41,17,904</b>

Name of countries.	Imports.		Exports.					
			1899-00.			1898-99.		
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Foreign.	Indian.	Total.	Foreign.	Indian.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Africa and Adjacent Islands—								
Abyssinia ... ..	43,887	79,078	53,493	18,02,454	18,55,867	55,190	5,21,479	5,76,669
Cape Colony ... ..	8	.....	45,942	13,064	58,906	6,755	7,180	13,935
Eastern Coast of Africa—								
Mozambique ... ..	1,24,019	2,83,729	9,45,026	11,91,529	21,36,555	10,88,397	14,33,240	24,71,637
Zanzibar ... ..	22,71,376	22,75,593	20,51,333	74,13,820	94,64,863	18,99,854	41,44,719	60,44,573
Other Ports ... ..	1,55,208	1,22,085	1,09,186	5,43,167	6,52,353	1,06,851	5,61,158	7,27,609
Egypt ... ..	6,10,749	14,31,962	1,68,845	22,27,787	23,96,632	1,23,023	15,73,420	16,96,443
Madagascar ... ..	14,088	11,450	63,741	70,178	1,33,919	35,010	56,916	91,926
Mauritius ... ..	1,63,80,328	1,27,33,664	3,71,388	16,25,981	19,97,379	3,68,639	10,91,215	14,79,854
Natal ... ..	89,369	37,805	1,36,835	3,08,412	4,45,287	96,621	2,17,346	3,13,969
Other Countries in Africa ... ..	.....	.....	3,510	2,086	5,596	.....	259	259
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>1,86,19,080</b>	<b>1,69,75,450</b>	<b>39,49,149</b>	<b>1,51,93,278</b>	<b>1,91,47,427</b>	<b>88,10,140</b>	<b>96,08,934</b>	<b>1,34,17,074</b>
America—								
United States ... ..	37,13,787	41,47,880	6,326	5,01,280	5,09,606	27,373	8,14,584	8,41,957
Other Countries in America ... ..	6,310	3,304	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>37,20,097</b>	<b>41,51,184</b>	<b>6,326</b>	<b>5,01,280</b>	<b>5,09,606</b>	<b>27,373</b>	<b>8,14,584</b>	<b>8,41,957</b>
Asia—								
Aden ... ..	6,78,915	8,17,209	13,67,158	61,68,957	95,26,115	14,10,314	64,21,420	78,31,734
Arabia—Muskat ... ..	36,25,102	71,43,378	20,84,897	23,74,563	44,59,460	19,81,031	21,42,407	41,23,438
Do. Other States ... ..	88,054	71,625	3,98,176	24,09,197	28,07,373	4,19,553	11,62,042	15,82,466
Borneo ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon ... ..	6,57,782	3,77,859	7,25,002	14,47,327	21,72,339	8,87,598	13,21,641	22,08,439
China—Hongkong ... ..	82,75,770	75,17,311	12,80,131	4,41,86,077	4,54,66,208	12,92,063	4,08,75,112	4,21,87,175
Do. Treaty Ports ... ..	53,81,395	49,01,010	75,691	4,36,19,945	4,36,95,636	1,20,143	5,60,36,579	5,51,66,722
Cochin-China ... ..	311	5,55,303	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,545	32,545
Japan ... ..	29,10,036	32,76,824	2,31,862	3,47,18,355	3,49,38,017	1,95,233	4,26,95,416	4,28,90,649
Java ... ..	2,55,346	1,82,025	6,542	28,412	34,954	6,152	7,659	13,811
Mekran and Sonmiani ... ..	2,19,595	3,07,091	27,103	80,165	1,07,268	33,323	70,958	1,04,281
Persia ... ..	61,43,915	75,83,843	83,79,151	49,26,525	1,33,04,676	72,89,428	27,42,059	1,00,31,467
Philippines ... ..	8,900	59,992	1,850	7,904	9,654	5,740	8,729	14,469
Siam ... ..	5,75,798	9,42,441	10,228	6,250	16,478	3,890	7,318	11,294
Straits Settlements ... ..	22,08,154	80,07,660	23,17,746	23,57,939	46,75,685	22,07,994	20,36,705	42,44,699
Sumatra ... ..	62,992	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,250	1,250
Turkey ... ..	12,21,808	33,99,588	14,24,134	19,23,002	33,47,136	14,63,993	16,82,522	31,46,515
Other Countries ... ..	.....	.....	.....	39,500	39,500	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>3,12,57,423</b>	<b>4,01,26,161</b>	<b>1,83,09,631</b>	<b>14,61,91,249</b>	<b>16,45,00,780</b>	<b>1,73,16,545</b>	<b>15,62,46,462</b>	<b>17,36,62,007</b>
Australia ... ..	10,18,628	14,39,934	2,389	78,704	81,093	12,046	95,648	1,07,694
<b>Grand Total</b> ... ..	<b>25,64,03,518</b>	<b>26,26,41,552</b>	<b>2,53,35,785</b>	<b>32,40,44,086</b>	<b>34,93,79,671</b>	<b>3,46,92,594</b>	<b>27,73,54,134</b>	<b>30,20,46,729</b>

The subjoined table shows for each country the proportion per cent. which the trade with it bears to the whole trade of Bombay. The countries are placed in the order of importance of the trade of the year 1897-98.

	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
1. United Kingdom ... ..	31.67	32.3	34.2
2. China (Hongkong and Treaty Ports) ... ..	18.4	16.97	19.44
3. Japan ... ..	6.28	6.24	8.18
4. France ... ..	6.03	9.03	6.36
5. Belgium ... ..	5.61	5.6	3.95
6. Austria—Hungary ... ..	4.23	3.43	2.67
7. Italy ... ..	3.55	4.39	3.4
8. Persia ... ..	3.4	3.02	3.12
9. Germany ... ..	3.36	3.42	2.71
10. Mauritius ... ..	2.84	2.57	2.52
11. Zanzibar, Mozambique and other Ports on the East Coast of Africa ... ..	2.4	2.44	2.11
12. Russia ... ..	2.17	1.14	1.24
13. Arabia (Arabia—Muskat and Arabia—Other States) ... ..	2.06	1.79	2.29
14. Straits Settlements ... ..	1.77	1.14	1.28
15. Aden ... ..	1.67	1.68	1.53
16. United States ... ..	1.11	.69	.88
17. Turkey in Asia ... ..	.94	.76	1.16
18. Ceylon ... ..	.68	.46	.46
19. Egypt ... ..	.46	.5	.55
20. Holland ... ..	.36	.56	.57

The value of the imports in each of the last five years was as follows :—

	Rs.
1895-96 ... ..	15,73,01,850
1896-97 ... ..	15,64,45,074
1897-98 ... ..	13,87,10,150
1898-99 ... ..	15,50,24,710
1899-1900 ... ..	15,72,69,589

European Trade.  
United Kingdom.

The proportion of imports from the United Kingdom to the whole import trade of Bombay remained the same as in 1898-99, about 60 per cent., there being a slight increase of 1.5 per cent. in the trade.

Raw cotton (chiefly American cotton shipped at Liverpool and other ports) and cotton piece-goods show in the aggregate an increase of 77 lakhs in value, and silk and woollen goods

an increase of more than 14 lakhs, as compared with the preceding year. Coal, hardware and iron and steel have also increased considerably. On the other hand, machinery has declined by 45 lakhs, copper by 38 and railway plant and rolling stock by 10 lakhs. The fluctuations under these items have already been referred to and explained in discussing the features of the import trade generally under the several articles comprised therein.

The export trade for the last five years was as follows :—

					Rs.
1895-96	...	...	...	...	4,66,72,998
1896-97	...	...	...	...	3,64,34,844
1897-98	...	...	...	...	2,81,65,861
1898-99	...	...	...	...	4,06,70,315
1899-1900	...	...	...	...	3,58,66,595

The export trade was smaller than that of the preceding year owing to the restricted exportation of raw cotton, wheat and oil-seeds on account of the failure of the crops, though the decrease was to some extent counterbalanced by an increase under hides, skins and animal bones, the result of the high mortality among cattle. There was also a larger trade in raw wool, horns, fish-maws and shark-fins and carpets and rugs.

Austria-Hungary.

Exclusive of the trade in sugar, which has diminished by one-half, the total import trade showed an expansion, having risen from 67 lakhs in 1898-99 to 75 lakhs in the year under review, the principal increases being in apparel, glass and glass-ware, hardware and woollen piece-goods. Cotton manufactures, metals (unenumerated) and aniline dyes have, however, fallen off, the last item having steadily declined during the last four years. The export trade was little more than half of that of the preceding year, the decrease being chiefly attributable to diminished shipments of raw cotton, the value of which fell from 81 to 38 lakhs.

Belgium.

The value of the imports from Belgium has been gradually declining for the last four years, having fallen from 136 lakhs in 1895-96 to 68 lakhs in the year under review. The decrease in imports was mainly in alizarine and aniline dyes, copper, iron and steel, though candles, glass and glass-ware, hardware and paper have done better. The decrease in exports was due to the decreased trade in raw cotton, wheat and oil-seeds. The trade in myrabolams, raw hemp and animal bones has, however, increased.

France.

The value of imports from France was very slightly smaller than in the preceding year. There was a decline in brandy and in silk and woollen goods, but clocks and watches, saffron, copper and lead have increased. As with other European countries, the smaller value of exports was mainly due to the restricted trade in raw cotton, wheat and oil-seeds, France being one of India's largest customers for seeds.

Germany.

The expansion of the import trade with Germany may be attributed to direct steam communication between Hamburg and Bombay. Germany has also improved the steamship service between Hamburg and America and has thus been able to send to Bombay during the year under review large quantities of raw cotton brought from that continent. Leaving out raw cotton, the imports of cotton piece-goods (coloured), apparel, hosiery, hardware and woollen goods show a larger trade, while copper, iron, steel and aniline dyes have fallen off, and the imports of sugar have practically ceased. Raw cotton, wheat and oil-seeds are the staple articles of export. The trade in these was smaller, but myrabolams, animal bones and gums did better.

Greece.

This is a very small trade.

Holland.

The falling off of imports was due to a large diminution in the trade in alizarine and aniline dyes. Exports chiefly consist of linseed and rapeseed which were forwarded in larger quantities.

Italy.

The import trade with Italy continues to increase, cotton piece-goods and hosiery showing a marked improvement. Aniline dyes have, however, fallen off, while glass beads and silk goods have remained stationary. The decrease in exports was due to the reduction in the trade in raw cotton and wheat, though oil-seeds have slightly increased.

Malta.

This is a small trade confined to imports only, the value of which was practically the same as in the preceding year.

Norway.

The direct trade with Norway is confined to imports and is declining, but trade with this country is also conducted *via* Hull and Hamburg. Iron, wood-pulp and timber have declined, while the trade in matches was equal to that of the preceding year.

Portugal.

This is a small trade restricted to imports, and consists of port and other wines imported from Oporto and Lisbon.

Russia.

Kerosine oil received from Batoum constitutes the bulk of the import trade, the diminution in which has already been noticed. The trade in silk piece-goods and silk manufactures—other sorts (warps)—also received from Batoum, has increased, but that in apparel (gold thread), received from Odessa has fallen off. The decrease under exports is principally attributable to a large reduction of the trade in oil-seeds, chiefly castor. The re-exports of Chinese tea have practically ceased for reasons stated in the last report, while Indian tea has this year declined to half the value of 1898-99. The exports of myrabolams were larger, and those of indigo, which ceased in 1898-99, were resumed in the year under review.

Spain.

Hitherto, wines received from Gibraltar have been the only important article comprised in the import trade with this country, but a new trade in under-shirts (cotton hosiery) imported from Barcelona has sprung up since 1898-99, and has been considerably extended in the year under review. The export trade consists of raw cotton and wheat sent to Barcelona, the shipments of which were larger,

The direct trade with this country is limited to imports only. Matches, iron and steel have decreased, but wood—other timber—has increased as compared with the preceding year. This trade is also carried by way of Hull and Hamburg.

This is usually a small trade, but a large quantity of Danubian maize, valued at Rs. 13,59,535, received from Sulina, has raised it to a high figure in the year under review. Tobacco (unmanufactured), an article ordinarily imported, was also received in larger quantities. Oils, essential, constitute the only important article exported, the trade in which was larger.

The export trade with Mauritius and that with the East Coast ports in Africa being practically of the same character, they are grouped together for the purposes of this analysis. The exports represent for the most part the requirements of the Indian emigrants settled in these colonies, such as clothing, rice, provisions and articles of comfort, the desire for which has been brought by them from India.

The figures of the trade with each port are shown below.

	Mozambique.	Zanzibar.	Other East Coast Ports.	Mauritius.	Natal.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96 ...	27,52,490	70,78,296	4,90,821	36,57,561	7,24,399
1896-97 ...	28,17,572	73,07,325	6,16,962	29,62,293	12,97,573
1897-98 ...	22,96,260	73,71,565	9,53,556	21,52,076	7,83,313
1898-99 ...	21,36,555	94,64,953	6,52,353	19,97,379	4,45,267
1899-1900 ...	24,71,637	60,44,573	7,27,809	14,79,854	3,13,969

Under Mozambique the increase was almost entirely due to larger exports of cotton piece-goods. Under Zanzibar the exports of grain and pulse alone represent 25 per cent. of the trade, the restricted shipments of which account for most of the falling off. The trade in cotton piece-goods, ghi and teakwood was also smaller. Under "Other Ports," the improvement may be attributed to the development of the trade of the coast towns of the German possessions in East Africa. In the trade with Mauritius the decrease was due to the diminished exports of wheat-flour, which the colony takes to a large extent, while as regards Natal the trade was slightly smaller, the fluctuations being spread over several items, the same as last year.

The larger value of imports was mainly due to an increased trade in jowári and bájri, while ivory, a staple article of import, declined.

Cloves and ivory are the two important articles of import; the trade in cloves was larger, while that in ivory declined. This trade is of a fluctuating nature and is being diverted to more direct channels.

The value of the imports was only slightly smaller. Shells and cowries and gum-arabic and olibanum are the only important items of the trade, the imports of the former being larger and of the latter smaller.

This trade is practically confined to the importation of sugar, which was brought in smaller quantities in the year under review, being valued at nearly 12½ lakhs against 150 in 1898-99. Coccoanut oil, received from Seychelles, has, however, slightly increased.

Ivory is the only important article of import from this colony, and the trade in this practically ceased during the year under review, but the total value of imports was much the same as last year owing to the addition of cargo which was refused entry at Natal on account of quarantine regulations and was brought back to Bombay.

Ivory, precious stones, and pearls, unset, and shells are the principal articles of import. In the year under review there was an absence of any trade in ivory, while pearls, in which there was no trade in the preceding year, have represented a considerable amount. Shells and cowries (including tortoise shells) have, however, fallen off. In the export trade the falling off was almost entirely due to restricted shipments of jowári and bájri, the trade in which was large and perhaps overdone in the preceding year. Cotton piece-goods, another important item comprised in the trade, have not fluctuated to any great extent.

The trade with this colony is small and confined to exports only. It is fluctuating in its nature and hardly merits remark. Apparel, silk piece-goods and toys are the principal articles comprised in the trade recorded in the year under review.

Raw cotton from Egypt is taken by the Bombay mills for the manufacture of the medium and finer classes of yarns and goods. The imports of this article largely increased during the year for reasons already given. Under exports the decline is most noticeable in boots and shoes, jowári and bájri, wheat and til or jinjili seed. The boots and shoes represent for the most part Cawnpore leather goods sent for the Egyptian Army, which appear to have been booked this year to Aden instead of Suez as usual.

The imports are small and unimportant. Tortoise shells and *leva* wood (registered under wood—ornamental) are the two articles imported, and the trade in this is of a fluctuating nature. There was a considerable export trade with this island until 1896-97, but it has been declining during the last three years owing to the imposition of a protective tariff on all goods other than those of French origin since August 1897. Cotton piece-goods have suffered to a considerable extent in the year under review and account for the decrease.

Kerosine oil constitutes the great bulk of the import trade. This article declined considerably, but the falling off has been more than counterbalanced by marked increases in iron and

steel, cotton piece-goods (grey) and railway plant and rolling stock. In the last mentioned of these are included ten complete locomotives valued at Rs. 4,37,420 received by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company from the United States. In cigars and other manufactures of tobacco and clocks and watches the trade was larger, while the imports of railway material ceased. Under exports the increase is shared in by most of the articles of the trade, such as apparel, cotton piece-goods (coloured), gums and resins, gunny-cloth, spices—chillies, and carpets and rugs, the increase under the last being the most conspicuous.

Asia: Aden.

The most important items of import are gum-olibanum, ivory, pearls, and fish-maws and shark-fins, the trade in which has fluctuated, but a quantity of pig iron valued at more than a lakh and imported as ballast by the P. and O. Company helped to swell the imports in the year under review. Between Bombay and Aden there is a considerable export trade, chiefly in cotton yarns, cotton piece-goods, tobacco (unmanufactured), grain and pulse, ghi, seeds, spices and sugar, Aden being a depôt for the supply of these and other goods to the adjacent districts in Arabia and Africa. The decrease this year occurs chiefly in grain and pulse, tobacco and ghi, the trade in which was affected by the failure of crops.

Arabia.

The noticeable feature of the import trade with this country this year has been the large increase in pearls, which were imported into Bombay in connection with the Paris Exhibition. This item alone accounts for the large augmentation of the imports. Dried and salted fish, fish-maws and shark-fins, and gum-olibanum have increased, but dates show a falling off. The decrease in the export trade is attributable to diminished exports of grain and pulse. Ghi has also declined, but cotton piece-goods have increased.

Ceylon.

Tea and cardamoms are the only important articles imported. The deficit under cardamoms was made up for by increased imports from Malabar, while the tea trade has probably been diverted to other channels. The value of the export trade was much the same as in 1898-99. An increase under cotton, silk and woollen piece-goods and a decrease under grain and pulse are the only noticeable fluctuations.

China.

The largest item is raw silk, which has declined to a considerable extent. The crop of silk in China was hardly sufficient to meet the steady demand from Europe and America, caused in part by the approach of the Paris Exhibition. The diminution in the trade in silk piece-goods, which form the next most important item, is to be attributed to the same cause and the consequent rise in prices. The countervailing duties are probably the chief factor in the enlargement in the imports of sugar, while tea has fluctuated slightly and shows no real signs of recovery. Glass-ware has fallen off, as Japan is now a competitor with China in that trade, while the large increase in grain and pulse was due to the causes already referred to. The export trade has again increased and nearly approaches the level of the year 1896-97. The trade in raw cotton, yarn and piece-goods was larger, but in opium, although the value increased by 20 lakhs, the number of chests exported was smaller by 1,031.

Japan.

The largest items of import are coal, matches and silk piece-goods. Coal was this year imported in larger quantities, chiefly on account of facilities of transport and freight. It is chiefly used by the cotton mills whose agents are interested in Japanese shipping. Matches remained almost stationary, but silk piece-goods declined considerably, owing to the brisk demand from Europe on account of the Paris Exhibition. Among other articles, apparel has fallen off, but camphor and glass-ware have increased. The leading article of export and one that represents 98 per cent. of the total trade is raw cotton, the shipments of which were larger, Japan taking the inferior Indian growths. Besides raw cotton, indigo is the only important item of export, and in this also the trade was considerably larger. It has yet to be seen how the change of tariff inaugurated in January 1899 will affect the development of the foreign trade of Japan. The following statement shows both the fluctuations in the Japanese demand for Indian raw cotton and cotton yarn, and the development of the Japanese spinning industry for the last nine years:—

Year.	YARN EXPORTED.	COTTON EXPORTED.	COTTON IMPORTED INTO JAPAN FROM						JAPANESE MILLS.	
	Bombay to Japan.	Bombay to Japan.	India.	China.		United States of America.	Other Countries.		Number.	Number of Spindles.
				Raw Cotton.	Cotton in the seed.		Raw Cotton.	Cotton in the seed.		
	Lbs.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.		
1891	4,355,800	306,928	316,213	214,942	332,629	62,145	2,467	23,982	36	353,950
1892	8,336,368	373,429	431,109	389,542	808,346	109,348	6,280	14,756	39	356,314
1893	5,466,463	354,736	435,624	597,427	251,815	78,337	10,703	10,042	40	391,761
1894	4,245,060	376,351	504,217	616,470	123,293	143,583	26,440	18,799	45	630,074
1895	1,126,000	485,697	555,761	978,233	102,347	142,811	31,150	36,764	48	500,180
1896	664,400	1,015,991	1,231,442	519,943	70,790	222,666	24,417	32,475	64	630,464
1897	294,020	1,277,974	1,697,621	554,669	26,185	413,972	30,993	73,040	69	1,170,534
1898	19,000	1,574,573	1,655,995	323,310	22,419	906,629	52,137	32,173	74	1,632,502
1899	100,000	1,761,827	2,607,448	294,131	...	994,917	104,941	...	73	1,103,459

The imports of American cotton into Japan continue to increase.

The import trade is practically confined to tea, which has fallen off in the year under review. The tea is imported for re-export to Persia and Turkey in Asia. Under exports the principal item is cotton twist and yarn, the trade in which has been declining for the last two years, yarn being probably now imported from Japan owing to its proximity to Java.

Imports of raw cotton from this place had almost ceased in 1898-99, but they have revived this year and account for the improvement noticeable in the trade. Fish-maws and shark-fins, dried and salted fish and matting are the other important articles of import, and the trade in these has not fluctuated to any great extent. The export trade was much the same as in 1898-99. Cotton piece-goods, rice and silk (raw) are the principal articles exported.

The increase in the aggregate value of the import trade was chiefly due to the large importation of pearls owing to the speculative demand for that article in connection with the Paris Exhibition. Horses were imported in larger numbers, probably in the expectation of a larger demand by Government for remounts. Raw cotton and grain and pulse were brought in larger quantities on account of the failure of the Indian crops, while the larger trade in dates and other dried fruit is ascribed to plentiful harvests in Turkey in Asia and Persia. On the other hand, the imports of assafœtida, skins (raw) and wool (raw) were somewhat smaller, but those of Persian false gum were larger than in 1898-99. The most important items of the export trade are cotton twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods, indigo, grain and pulse, sugar and tea, all of which have declined except the first, which remained stationary. The falling off was due partly to the dislocation of the trade on account of the plague and famine and partly to its diversion to direct sources, especially under the items tea, sugar and cotton piece-goods. Russia, Germany and other European countries are all striving to obtain a share of the Persian market from the United Kingdom.

The import trade is practically confined to two articles—hemp and hemp manufactures (Manilla rope). Imports of hemp had ceased entirely in 1898-99, but they have revived, and amounted to Rs. 36,499 in the year under review. The export trade is insignificant.

The import trade is generally practically limited to teakwood, but a certain amount of silk (raw) and a large quantity of rice were received direct from Siam in the present year accounting for the increase, while the timber trade has also partially revived. The exports are small and unimportant.

The principal articles imported are canes and ratans, coffee, rice, gum—benjamin, tin, sago, silk, betelnut, nutmegs, pepper and timber. The improvement in the trade this year was chiefly due to increased imports of rice, tin, benjamin, sago and silk, the enlargement of the trade in rice being the most remarkable. Amongst other goods coffee shows a large falling off, while nutmegs and timber have slightly declined. Betelnuts were much the same as in the year before. Cotton twist and yarn and cotton piece-goods constitute the bulk of the export trade in which there was a large restriction this year. There was, however, an increase in the trade in apparel, hardware, dried fruit, cloves and vegetables (fresh), with a diminution in the exports of ghi and coriander and cummin seed.

The trade is small and insignificant, and the kerosine oil trade, from which much was expected, has ceased owing to the failure of the oil borings.

The imports which represent the largest values are horses, Persian gall-nuts (dyeing materials), grain and pulse (chiefly jowári and bájri) and dates. Grain was imported greatly in excess of the trade of previous years, the valuerising to over 16 lakhs against half a lakh only in 1898-99, while dates, which come next, have also considerably increased, the value being three times as large as that of the preceding year. The number of horses fell off, being 922, valued at Rs. 2,88,050, against 1,394, valued at Rs. 4,33,800, in 1898-99. Gall-nuts declined to a large extent. The principal articles comprised in the export trade are cotton twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods, hardware, gunny bags, metals, pepper, sugar and tea. The decline in the trade this year was chiefly due to restricted exports of cotton twist and yarn, tea and pepper, though the trade in gunny bags was larger. Cotton piece-goods were rather steady.

Horses, coal and tallow are the principal imports. The total trade under these was much smaller in the present year, but a large quantity of wheat sent from Victoria to Bombay increased the total trade. The number of horses imported rose by over 100, but their value decreased by 1½ lakhs. Coal fell one lakh or 50 per cent. The imports of wheat amounted to over six lakhs. The exports consist mainly of raw cotton, myrabolams, fish-maws and shark-fins and provisions—other sorts (Indian condiments), under all of which there was a larger trade, except in myrabolams, which showed a slight falling off.

The imports of gold show an increase of Rs. 91,01,772 as compared with those of 1898-99. They have been steadily increasing for the last three years, and it is worthy of remark that in the year under review imports of gold to the large extent of Rs. 1,58,04,187 consist of Japanese yens which the banks found it profitable to sell to Government. This is the first time that such exceptionally heavy shipments of gold from Japan have been made to Bombay. The imports from the United Kingdom and China were larger, but those from Egypt considerably declined. The receipts from Ceylon and Turkey in Asia also fell off to a smaller extent. The exports were made chiefly to the United Kingdom. The excess of imports over exports amounted to Rs. 5,26,13,246, of which Rs. 3,92,67,613 were received into the Mint on behalf of the Currency Department.

Java.

Mekran and  
Sonmiani.

Persia.

The Philippines.

Siam.

Straits Settlement

Sumatra.

Turkey in Asia.

Australia.

Treasure :  
Gold.



Under silver the imports amounted to Rs. 7,37,02,077 against Rs. 7,39,56,972 in 1898-99, showing a falling off of Rs. 2,54,895. There was an increase of Rs. 1,66,08,269 in the imports from the United Kingdom and of Rs. 1,91,687 in those from Austria-Hungary, but the imports from African and Asiatic countries were considerably less than in the previous year, the falling off of the imports from China being Rs. 55,18,108. The imports from Australia also declined to the extent of Rs. 37,98,843. The exports of silver exceeded those of 1898-99 by Rs. 1,40,38,524, owing chiefly to increased shipments to Ceylon and to the Straits Settlements. The exports to Arabia, Persia and Siam were also slightly larger. On the other hand the exports to Zanzibar and Mauritius fell off considerably. The whole quantity of silver exported consisted of coin, except a fraction of the value of Rs. 2,26,996 : 59 per cent. of the silver imported went to the Mint, free of duty, to be coined into British dollars. The following statement shows the descriptions of gold and silver imported and exported in the year 1899-1900 :—

	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Ozs.	Rs.	Ozs.	Rs.
<b>Gold—</b>				
Bullion (Bar, Ingots and other kinds of uncoined Gold) ... ..	342,979	2,19,63,369	351,024	1,99,50,797
Coin ... ..	877,285	5,07,27,339	2,124	1,28,665
<b>Total, Gold ...</b>	<b>1,220,264</b>	<b>7,26,90,708</b>	<b>353,148</b>	<b>2,00,77,462</b>
<b>Silver—</b>				
<b>Bullion—</b>				
Bar ... ..	97,469,055	6,95,40,427	118,431	2,26,996
Other kinds of uncoined Silver ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Coin—</b>				
Government of India Rupees ... ..	1,099,173	29,31,149	3,525,519	94,01,398
British Dollars ... ..	.....	.....	26,40,428	4,46,68,533
Other coin ... ..	765,653	12,30,501	40,331	69,206
<b>Total, Silver ...</b>	<b>99,333,881</b>	<b>7,37,02,077</b>	<b>30,088,563</b>	<b>5,43,66,131</b>
<b>Total Imports (Gold and Silver) ...</b>	<b>40,554,145</b>	<b>14,63,92,785</b>	<b>30,441,711</b>	<b>7,44,43,593</b>

Balance of Trade.

The following statement shows excess of exports over imports or of imports over exports including treasure, as well as merchandize and Government transactions for each of the last five years from 1895-96 to 1899-1900 :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Exports over Imports.	Excess of Imports over Exports.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96 ... ..	40,06,61,884	41,53,25,541	1,46,63,657	.....
1896-97 ... ..	37,95,62,605	37,66,03,992	.....	29,58,613
1897-98 ... ..	41,77,57,581	33,27,68,907	.....	8,49,88,674
1898-99 ... ..	40,23,19,205	41,33,90,763	1,10,71,558	.....
1899-1900 ... ..	41,58,93,473	37,67,88,249	.....	3,91,05,224

Excluding Government transactions, the above figures will be as follows :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Exports over Imports.	Excess of Imports over Exports.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96 ... ..	39,38,92,751	41,48,24,990	2,09,32,239	.....
1896-97 ... ..	37,32,77,201	37,61,70,522	28,93,321	.....
1897-98 ... ..	40,55,27,221	33,26,20,354	.....	7,69,06,867
1898-99 ... ..	39,39,49,424	41,30,63,438	1,91,14,014	.....
1899-1900 ... ..	40,90,34,337	37,64,90,321	.....	3,26,44,016

Shipping engaged in the Foreign Trade.

The following statement shows the total number and tonnage of vessels (steam and sailing) which entered and cleared with cargoes from and to Foreign External Ports :—

	1898-99.		1899-1900.		Increase or Decrease in 1899-1900.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered ... ..	832	1,212,601	776	1,190,769	—56	—21,835
Cleared ... ..	780	1,096,314	674	978,462	—106	—117,852
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,612</b>	<b>2,308,915</b>	<b>1,450</b>	<b>2,169,228</b>	<b>—162</b>	<b>—139,637</b>

Nationality of Vessels.

Compared with 1898-99, the number of vessels entered in the year under report was smaller by 56 with a diminution in the registered tonnage of 21,835 tons, and the number of vessels cleared was also smaller by 106 and the tonnage by 117,852 tons.



The nationality of the vessels was as follows :—

Nationality.	Number of vessels entered.	Number of vessels cleared.
British ...	396	292
Austro-Hungarian ...	34	35
Belgian ...	1	1
Danish ...	3	2
French ...	56	61
German ...	39	21
Italian ...	26	26
Norwegian ...	4	3
Portuguese ...	3	1
Spanish ...	1	2
Swedish ...	1	.....
Arab ...	130	125
Japanese ...	14	11
Native Craft ...	68	94
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>674</b>

The number of vessels in ballast entered is less than that of the preceding year by forty-six and the tonnage smaller by 90,359 tons, while the number of vessels in ballast cleared increased by eight and the tonnage by 14,186 tons. Of the total number 43 were British, 3 French, 2 German, 1 Austro-Hungarian 1 Norwegian, 7 Arab and 1 Native craft. Entries and clearances *via* the Suez Canal :—

Entries and clearances in ballast.

	1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Number of Steamers.	Tonnage.	Number of Steamers.	Tonnage.
Entered ...	306	719,356	273	673,829
Cleared ...	268	634,664	206	513,880

The coasting trade of the Port of Bombay is classified into imports from and exports to —

Coasting Trade.

I.—Foreign Indian Ports.

II.—British Ports in other Provinces, including Sind.

III.—British Ports within the Presidency Proper.

The statistics of the coasting trade are shown below, the transactions in Government stores and treasure being noted in the statement but not included in the totals :—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Increase in 1899-1900.	Decrease in 1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>Imports—</b>				
Merchandize ...	10,28,62,386	13,70,68,406	+3,42,06,020	.....
Treasure ...	4,87,577	17,80,070	+12,92,493	.....
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>10,33,49,963</b>	<b>13,88,48,476</b>	<b>+3,54,98,513</b>	<b>.....</b>
<b>Government Stores</b> ...	<b>8,58,700</b>	<b>10,75,888</b>	<b>+2,16,688</b>	<b>.....</b>
Do. Treasure ...	91,130	1,90,236	+99,106	.....
<b>Exports (including Re-exports)—</b>				
Merchandize ...	8,91,20,423	10,37,49,052	1,46,28,629	.....
Treasure ...	60,78,658	49,05,205	.....	11,73,453
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>9,51,99,081</b>	<b>10,86,54,257</b>	<b>1,34,55,176</b>	<b>.....</b>
<b>Government Stores</b> ...	<b>9,48,898</b>	<b>16,32,814</b>	<b>6,83,916</b>	<b>.....</b>
Do. Treasure ...	57,43,000	30,53,500	.....	26,89,500
<b>Total Trade—</b>				
Imports and Exports of Merchandize ...	19,19,82,809	24,08,17,458	4,88,34,649	.....
Imports and Exports of Treasure ...	65,66,235	66,85,276	1,19,040	.....
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>19,85,49,044</b>	<b>24,75,02,733</b>	<b>4,89,53,689</b>	<b>.....</b>
<b>Imports and Exports of Government Stores and Treasure</b> ...	<b>76,41,728</b>	<b>59,51,938</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>16,89,790</b>

The total coasting trade was valued at Rs. 24,75,02,733 against Rs. 19,85,49,044 in 1898-99, showing an improvement of Rs. 4,89,53,689, or more than 24 per cent. The import coasting trade of the Port of Bombay represents for the most part shipments from coast ports of country produce for subsequent exportation to foreign countries, while the export coasting trade comprises in nearly equal proportion Indian produce and foreign merchandize sent to the interior *via* the coast ports. The import coasting trade is registered under two divisions:—(1) Imports of Indian produce, and (2) Imports of foreign merchandize, the transactions under each of these being shown below for the two years 1898-99 and 1899-1900.

	1898-99, Rs.	1899-1900, Rs.	Increase, Rs.
Indian produce ... ..	10,15,23,542	13,52,98,481	3,37,74,939
Foreign merchandize ... ..	13,38,844	17,69,925	4,31,081

Imports.

The import coasting trade with each Presidency or Province, and with Indian Ports not British, is shown in the subjoined statement (merchandize and treasure both included).

	1898-99. Rs.	1899-1900. Rs.	Increase in 1899-1900. Rs.	Decrease in 1899-1900. Rs.
<b>British Ports in other Provinces—</b>				
Bengal Presidency ... ..	1,64,03,806	2,30,34,658	66,80,852	.....
Madras Presidency ... ..	90,83,481	1,15,08,808	24,25,327	.....
Burma ... ..	1,51,27,322	4,32,82,828	2,78,65,506	.....
Sind ... ..	84,72,187	1,27,14,821	42,42,634	.....
Total ... ..	4,93,86,796	9,05,91,115	4,12,04,319	.....
<b>British Ports within the Presidency ... ..</b>				
	1,46,84,141	1,36,75,192	.....	10,08,949
<b>Indian Ports not British—</b>				
Cutch ... ..	35,12,488	25,47,893	.....	9,64,595
Kathiáwár ... ..	2,69,86,219	1,42,42,696	.....	1,27,43,523
Foreign Konkan ... ..	1,97,283	2,35,946	38,663	.....
Gáekwár's Territory ... ..	3,33,863	3,02,540	.....	31,323
Cambay ... ..	2,67,956	1,33,629	.....	1,34,327
Travancore... ..	38,29,251	33,11,199	.....	5,18,052
Cochin ... ..	1,980	.....	.....	1,980
Goa ... ..	40,59,294	1,36,38,120	96,28,826	.....
Daman ... ..	17,144	3,589	.....	13,555
Diu ... ..	70,937	83,941	13,004	.....
Pendicherry ... ..	2,611	32,616	30,005	.....
Total ... ..	3,92,79,026	3,45,82,169	.....	46,96,857
Total of all Ports ... ..	10,33,49,963	13,88,48,476	3,54,98,513	.....

British Ports in  
other Provinces.

*Bengal Presidency.*—This trade shows an improvement of Rs. 66,80,852,—resultant on the large importations of grain from this Presidency. The principal items were—

	1898-99. Rs.	1899-1900. Rs.
Coal ... ..	62,62,818	51,87,001
<b>Grain and Pulse—</b>		
Gram ... ..	2,665	23,04,713
Pulse ... ..	33,776	20,15,771
Rice ... ..	25,37,079	66,52,353
Wheat ... ..	.....	4,11,191
<b>Jute—Manufactures—</b>		
Gunny Bags ... ..	36,27,708	27,90,898
Gunny Cloth ... ..	11,52,076	7,79,086
Rope and Twine ... ..	2,23,876	2,69,515
Printing and Writing Paper... ..	2,87,956	2,19,939
<b>Seeds—</b>		
Mustard ... ..	10	1,54,637
Rape ... ..	1,26,971	4,02,778
Tea ... ..	16,03,479	10,62,396

The increase under rice and other grain has been above referred to. Rape and mustard seed is received from Calcutta for re-exportation to Europe, in years of good harvests or when the freights are favourable. The deficit under coal has been made up for by larger imports from the United Kingdom and Japan, while that under tea was due to a restricted demand from Persia, which takes most of the tea brought from Calcutta. The trade in gunny bags and gunny cloth necessarily depends on the export to foreign countries of grain, in which there was this year a large decline. The imports of rope and twine and printing and writing paper have not varied much.

*Madras Presidency.*—The imports show an improvement of Rs. 24,25,327. The principal items were :—

	1890-90.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.
Coffee	1,27,862	1,07,172
Coir—		
Manufactures	4,44,700	3,90,616
Cordage and Rope	5,27,651	5,16,679
Cotton—		
Raw	2,63,354	2,42,199
Fodder	2,14,843	2,62,452
Cocoanuts and Coconut Kernel	23,98,533	24,02,973
Grain and Pulse—		
Jowári and Bájri		14,88,413
Pulse	1,181	5,55,247
Rice	40,862	1,71,047
Coconut Oil	13,73,066	12,03,325
Spices	17,80,933	20,29,733
Sugar	2,31,148	2,04,947
Wood—		
Ornamental—		
Sandalwood	1,65,375	1,72,701

The trade under grain of all kinds increased largely owing to the failure of crops in the Bombay Presidency, and the import of spices and fodder was also largely augmented owing to this cause. There was a restricted demand for coir manufactures, coconut oil and sugar, but the other items show little variation.

*Burma.*—The very exceptional improvement of Rs. 2,78,55,506 being due to the unprecedentedly large transactions in rice and other grains, especially the former. Besides these, raw cotton and cotton-seed have increased, while the imports of teakwood though smaller than those of the preceding year are not below the average of the last five years, and the decrease may be ascribed to a check in the activity of building operations in Bombay.

*Sind.*—This trade is referred to in detail below.

The falling off of the trade is mainly due to restricted imports of grain, raw cotton, oil-seeds and cotton twist and yarn, though spices, sugar, myrabolams, fodder, turmeric and firewood show larger transactions. This trade, which had been disorganized by the prevalence of plague during the last four years, was yet more severely affected by the failure of crops over a very large area of the Presidency.

British Ports in the  
Bombay Presidency.

*Cutch.*—The falling off of Rs. 9,64,595 is chiefly attributable to restricted transactions under cotton (raw), the staple article of import, caused by the total failure of the rains. Besides cotton (raw), castor-seed and wool (raw) have also fallen off, but hides and skins have increased owing to the great mortality among cattle.

*Káthiáwár.*—Raw cotton, a leading article of import, represents two-thirds of the entire trade, and in this alone there has been a decrease of 131 lakhs on account of the drought. Grain and pulse (chiefly wheat), ghi and castor and til-seeds suffered similarly, while the trade in fish (unsalted) fluctuated according to the result of the fishing season. Hides (raw), animal bones and raw wool have increased here as elsewhere, while the imports of cotton twist and yarn revived after a suspension during the two preceding years. The increased transactions under treasure probably represent value of part of the large supplies of rice and other grain that Káthiáwár obtained from Bombay in the year under review.

*Travancore.*—The falling off is chiefly due to diminished transactions in kopra, the imports of which were rather larger than usual in the preceding year. This trade is liable to vary according to the state of the crops in South Malabár and the demand for the produce of that district in the Bombay market.

*Goa.*—This trade represents for the most part the produce of the Southern Marátha Country and other districts above the Gháts brought by rail to Mormugao and thence shipped to Bombay. The through traffic to and from Bombay was almost entirely suspended during the two years 1896-97 and 1897-98 owing to the combined reduction of rates *via* Poona by the Southern Marátha and the G. I. P. Railways. An understanding between these companies and the West India Portuguese Railway has led to the alteration of these rates, and the traffic has again reverted to the West of India Portuguese Railway. In the year under review it exceeded its former level. Amongst Goa products, the trade in betelnuts was much the same as in the preceding year. The trade in cocoanuts increased, but that in mangoes has fallen off.

The export coasting trade with each Presidency or Province and with Indian Ports not British is noted in the following statement :—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Increase in 1899-1900.	Decrease in 1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>British Ports in other Provinces—</b>				
Bengal Presidency ... ..	1,30,24,961	1,19,93,677	.....	10,31,284
Madras do. ... ..	1,60,56,351	1,44,93,824	.....	15,62,527
Burma ... ..	52,87,463	46,91,411	.....	5,96,052
Sind ... ..	2,76,08,135	2,84,82,761	8,74,626	.....
Total ... ..	6,19,76,910	5,96,61,673	.....	23,15,237
<b>British Ports within the Presidency ...</b>				
	95,22,787	1,49,22,274	53,99,487	.....
<b>Indian Ports not British—</b>				
Cutch ... ..	39,26,897	42,65,541	3,38,644	.....
Káthiáwár ... ..	1,44,61,189	2,20,75,628	76,14,439	.....
Foreign Konkan ... ..	2,85,372	3,32,586	47,213	.....
Gáekwar's Territory ... ..	4,19,298	7,01,551	2,82,253	.....
Cambay ... ..	1,11,548	5,01,480	3,59,932	.....
State of Travancore ... ..	13,67,344	13,74,843	7,499	.....
Goa ... ..	29,87,704	46,06,429	16,18,725	.....
Daman ... ..	25,845	24,675	.....	1,170
Diu ... ..	65,016	1,43,438	78,422	.....
Pondicherry ... ..	19,221	44,140	24,919	.....
Total ... ..	2,36,99,384	3,40,70,310	1,03,70,926	.....
Total of all Ports ... ..	9,51,99,081	10,86,54,257	1,34,55,176	.....

British Ports in  
other Provinces.

*Bengal Presidency.*—The exports show a falling off of Rs. 10,31,284. The principal items are noted below :—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Indian Produce.</i>		
Raw Cotton ... ..	17,34,747	3,39,485
Cotton Twist and Yarn ... ..	60,25,391	42,81,794
Cotton Piece-goods (Grey) ... ..	26,93,578	35,36,477
Metals and Manufactures of Metals ... ..	1,00,390	5,89,707
<i>Foreign Merchandize.</i>		
Cotton Piece-goods ... ..	2,77,054	10,13,298
Aniline Dyes ... ..	1,74,749	64,869
<i>Metals—</i>		
Copper ... ..	2,11,896	1,96,055
<i>Provisions—</i>		
Dried Fruit ... ..	1,50,257	2,02,414
<i>Spices—</i>		
Cloves ... ..	2,99,965	2,35,877

This trade has been declining for the last four years, though it had steadied a little in 1898-99. The decrease this year was chiefly due to restricted shipments of raw cotton and cotton twist and yarn, while cotton piece-goods (Indian and foreign) and metals and manufactures of metals were exported in larger quantities. Among other fluctuations aniline dyes exhibit a considerable falling off.

*Madras Presidency.*—The exports show a decrease of Rs. 15,62,527. The principal items were—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Indian Produce.</i>		
Raw Cotton ... ..	5,40,942	5,15,349
Cotton Twist and Yarn ... ..	30,22,646	19,34,309
Cotton Piece-goods (Grey and Coloured)... ..	2,71,314	3,39,979
Grain and Pulse... ..	25,53,982	11,19,582
Seeds ... ..	6,59,827	5,63,706
<i>Foreign Merchandize.</i>		
Cotton Piece-goods ... ..	27,86,065	26,53,470
Alizarine and Aniline Dyes ... ..	3,39,829	2,93,596
Hardware and Cutlery ... ..	3,89,192	4,43,360
Metals ... ..	7,54,383	10,99,462
<i>Oils—</i>		
Kerosine ... ..	9,79,436	11,16,369

This trade represents merchandize forwarded from Bombay to the Malabár Coast. After being affected for three years by the outbreak of plague it has been further reduced by the failure of the local crops and the consequent scarcity in the Bombay Presidency. The contraction of the trade this year was chiefly due to restricted shipments of cotton twist and yarn and grain and pulse, while metals and kerosine oil have increased.

*Burma.*—The exports show a falling off of Rs. 5,96,052. The principal items are noted below:—

		1899-00.	1899-1900.
		Rs.	Rs.
<i>Indian Produce.</i>			
Cotton Twist and Yarn	...	15,02,765	12,64,568
Cotton Piece-goods (Grey and Coloured)	...	2,62,608	2,35,497
Flour...	...	5,72,909	7,83,620
Til or Jinjili-oil	...	4,19,533	2,27,443
Provisions	...	2,60,361	2,14,297
Silk Piece-goods	...	3,93,634	2,34,286
<i>Foreign Merchandize.</i>			
Cotton Piece-goods	...	5,97,043	5,31,611
Provisions—			
Dried Fruit	...	89,853	1,57,831
Silk Piece-goods	...	1,22,088	51,591
Spices—			
Cloves	...	81,589	62,290
Woollen Piece-goods	...	81,776	81,216

Nearly the whole of the decrease is accounted for by the smaller transactions in cotton twist and yarn, til or jinjili-oil, and silk piece-goods (Indian and foreign), though flour showed a considerable increase.

*Sind.*—The trade is noticed in detail below.

The exports show an improvement of Rs. 53,99,487, due almost entirely to the large expansion of the trade in grain and pulse. Bombay was the centre of distribution for the grain that came from Bengal, Burma and from foreign countries on account of the scarcity and famine. The principal items of the trade are noted below.

British Ports within the Presidency.

		1899-00.	1899-1900.
		Rs.	Rs.
<i>Indian Produce.</i>			
Cotton Piece-goods (Grey and Coloured)	...	7,11,442	5,14,987
Cocoanuts and Coconut Kernel	...	3,64,769	3,25,287
Grain and Pulse (chiefly Rice)	...	21,47,087	76,89,995
Gunny Bags	...	3,92,114	3,00,024
Mowra Flowers	...	3,84,966	3,82,101
<i>Foreign Merchandize.</i>			
Cotton Piece-goods (Grey)	...	3,67,294	2,89,855
Oil—			
Kerosine	...	8,41,959	8,59,919
Sugar—			
Refined	...	5,79,233	5,11,636
Treasure—			
Silver	...	2,21,144	6,46,306

*Cutch.*—The exports show an improvement of Rs. 3,38,644. Grain and pulse (chiefly rice), cotton-seed, and fodder have increased, while there has been a decline in all the other items owing to the famine.

Indian Ports not British.

*Káthiáwár.*—Exports show an improvement of Rs. 76,14,489, principally due to the abnormal grain trade owing to the famine.

*State of Travancore.*—The exports show slight improvement of Rs. 7,499. In this trade cotton piece-goods, raw cotton and hardware and cutlery show larger transactions, while metals, opium, liquors and kerosine oil exhibit a falling off.

*Goa.*—The exports show an improvement of Rs. 16,13,725. This trade represents, as in the case of imports, merchandize sent to Mormugao for distribution in the adjoining British territory, rather than for local consumption in Goa itself. The reason for the continued and rapid revival of trade was stated when the import figures were discussed.

The figures of the entire trade and shipping of the Port of Bombay are summarised and compared with the results of last year in the subjoined statement.

Entire Trade.

Details.		1899-99.	1899-1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>Imports—</b>					
Merchandize	...	35,92,65,902	39,97,09,958	4,04,44,056	.....
Treasure	...	13,80,33,485	14,81,72,855	1,01,39,370	.....
Government Stores	...	91,90,121	77,82,805	.....	14,07,316
Do. Treasure	...	1,29,490	3,41,955	2,12,465	.....
Total		50,66,18,998	55,60,07,573	4,93,88,575	.....
<b>Exports (including Re-exports)—</b>					
Merchandize	...	43,85,00,294	40,57,95,780	.....	3,27,04,514
Treasure	...	6,97,62,225	7,93,48,798	95,86,573	.....
Government Stores	...	12,76,223	19,30,742	6,54,519	.....
Do. Treasure	...	57,43,000	80,53,500	.....	26,89,500
Total		51,52,81,742	49,01,28,820	.....	2,51,52,922
<b>Total—</b>					
Merchandize	...	79,77,66,196	80,55,06,738	77,39,542	.....
Treasure	...	20,77,95,710	22,75,21,653	1,97,25,943	.....
Government Stores	...	1,04,68,344	97,13,547	.....	7,52,797
Do. Treasure	...	58,72,490	83,95,455	.....	24,77,035
Total		1,02,19,00,740	1,04,61,36,393	2,42,36,653	.....

Trade (Foreign and Coasting.)

Shipping (Foreign  
and Coasting.)

Details.	1898-99.		1899-1900.		Increase or Decrease in 1899-1900.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered—						
With Cargoes...	43,729	2,793,391	44,170	2,945,642	+ 441	+152,251
In Ballast ...	2,828	261,378	4,478	209,950	+1,650	—51,523
Total ...	46,557	3,054,769	48,648	3,155,492	+ 2,091	+100,723
Cleared—						
With Cargoes...	12,434	2,264,182	15,940	2,127,442	+ 3,516	—136,740
In Ballast ...	23,083	736,799	21,578	934,829	—1,505	+198,030
Total ...	35,507	3,000,981	37,518	3,062,271	+ 2,011	+ 61,290
Grand Total—						
With Cargoes...	56,153	5,057,573	60,110	5,073,084	+ 3,957	+15,511
In Ballast ...	25,911	993,177	26,056	1,144,679	+145	+146,502
Total ...	82,064	6,055,750	86,166	6,217,763	+ 4,102	+162,013

Of the whole number of 86,166 vessels, 80,803 were country craft.

SUBORDINATE PORTS OF THE PRESIDENCY PROPER.

The value of the total trade, imports and exports, of the subordinate ports of the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Government stores and treasure, amounted this year to Rs. 6,40,99,048 against Rs. 6,32,27,121 in 1898-99, showing an increase of Rs. 8,71,927, or 1.37 per cent. The trade is usually classified as under.

Total Trade of the  
Subordinate Ports  
of the Presidency  
Proper.

	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Increase in 1899-1900.	Decrease in 1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Trade with Foreign External Ports ...	1,17,210	1,20,196	2,986	.....
Coasting Trade with Foreign Indian Ports ...	84,57,733	74,12,557	.....	10,45,176
Do. with British Ports in other Provinces ...	88,62,410	85,51,903	.....	3,10,507
Do. with British Ports in the Bombay Presidency ...	4,57,89,768	4,80,14,392	22,24,624	.....
Total ...	6,32,27,121	6,40,99,048	22,27,610	13,55,633
			Deduct—Decrease ...	13,55,633
			Net Increase ...	8,71,927

Foreign Trade.

The foreign trade of the subordinate ports amounts only to Rs. 1,20,196. There was a slight improvement during the year, but the figures were still considerably below those of 1897-98. Two-thirds of the amount was direct trade, and one-third transshipment in Bombay.

Foreign Exports.

The export trade is small and unimportant. It represents provisions and other miscellaneous goods taken on their return journey by the crews of the vessels that call at the subordinate ports from Muskat, Mekran and other places. The amount entered this year against Zanzibar represents value of 99 gallons of country spirit exported to Mombassa from the distilleries at Uran under the sanction of Government accorded in their Resolution No. 3152, dated 6th May 1899, Revenue Department.

Coasting Trade.

The following statement shows the value of the import and export trade of the coast ports of the Bombay Presidency with the rest of India and with each other during the years 1898-99 and 1899-1900, Government transactions being distinguished from the private trade, and merchandize and treasure being shown separately :—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Increase in 1899-1900.	Decrease in 1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports—				
Merchandize ...	2,42,70,333	2,81,61,127	38,90,794	.....
Treasure ...	2,62,917	6,37,405	3,73,488	.....
Total ...	2,45,34,250	2,87,98,532	42,64,282	.....
Exports—				
Merchandize ...	3,81,84,702	3,46,64,966	.....	35,19,736
Treasure ...	3,90,959	5,15,354	1,24,395	.....
Total ...	3,85,75,661	3,51,80,320	.....	33,95,341
Total Trade—				
Merchandize...	6,24,55,035	6,28,26,093	3,71,058	.....
Treasure ...	6,54,676	11,52,759	4,97,883	.....
Total ...	6,31,09,711	6,39,78,852	8,68,941	.....
Government Stores ...	1,02,671	1,96,886	94,215	.....
Do. Treasure ...	5,80,567	3,80,000	.....	2,00,567
Total ...	6,92,258	5,76,886	.....	1,15,372

The Bengal trade has almost disappeared while that of Madras has risen from 20 to 22 lakhs, chiefly owing to imports of rice on account of the famine.

The interportal import trade of the Bombay Presidency was valued this year at Rs. 2,44,91,321 against Rs. 2,03,07,972 in 1898-99, showing an enhancement of Rs. 41,83,349 shared in by all the ranges except Uran, where the trade this year remained stationary. The trade of each range is shown below in lakhs of rupees.

British Ports within  
the Bombay  
Presidency.

Name of Range.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Increase in 1899-1900.	Decrease in 1899-1900.
	Lakhs Rs.	Lakhs Rs.	Lakhs Rs.	Lakhs Rs.
Kánara ... ..	14	20	6	.....
Ratnágiri ... ..	72	88	16	.....
Uran ... ..	27	27	.....	.....
Thána ... ..	58	63	5	.....
Surat... ..	32	47	15	.....

The remainder of the coasting import trade, which was with non-British ports, was valued at 20½ lakhs, being a decrease of nearly a lakh. Most of the trade was with Goa and Káthiáwár.

The total exports amounted to Rs. 3,51,80,320 or a decrease of 34 lakhs. The trade with Bengal, which consists exclusively of salt, increased by 2 lakhs and amounts to Rs. 17,29,456. The exports to Madras fell from Rs. 50,26,105 to Rs. 43,40,186, which is due principally to less export of grain.

Exports.

The interportal export trade of the ports in the Bombay Presidency at the subordinate ports was valued this year at Rs. 2,35,23,071 against Rs. 2,54,81,796 in 1898-99, showing a falling off of Rs. 19,58,725. The distribution of the trade between the several ranges is shown below.

British Ports within  
the Bombay  
Presidency.

Name of Range.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Increase in 1899-1900.	Decrease in 1899-1900.
	Lakhs Rs.	Lakhs Rs.	Lakhs Rs.	Lakhs Rs.
Kánara ... ..	27	31	4	.....
Ratnágiri ... ..	49½	52	2½	.....
Uran ... ..	94½	90	.....	4½
Thána ... ..	51	43	.....	8
Surat ... ..	33½	19	.....	14½

The decreases are chiefly under grain.

The rest of the coasting export trade, which is with non-British ports, was valued at Rs. 53,63,305 against Rs. 63,31,686. The exports to Goa increased from Rs. 4,58,940 to Rs. 5,83,758, chiefly owing to larger shipments of rice and kerosine oil. The exports of 11½ lakhs to Travancore and 4 lakhs to Cochin represent salt from the Uran works. Together they show a decrease of 6 lakhs. The trade with Cutch fell from Rs. 8,13,192 to Rs. 7,22,960 owing to the partial failure of the sugarcane crop. The exports to Káthiáwár amounted to Rs. 20,70,612 against Rs. 25,36,327, the decrease being under grain.

The following statement summarises the whole of the shipping, both external and coasting, at the subordinate ports during the years 1898-99 and 1899-1900 :—

Foreign and  
Coasting Shipping.

Details.	1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered—				
With Cargo ... ..	37,201	876,947	38,897	879,703
In Ballast ... ..	46,416	680,279	45,429	697,192
Total ... ..	82,617	1,557,226	84,326	1,576,895
Cleared—				
With Cargo ... ..	58,246	1,201,860	58,030	1,162,147
In Ballast ... ..	23,332	337,199	26,376	404,991
Total ... ..	81,628	1,538,563	84,406	1,567,138
Grand Total—				
With Cargo ... ..	95,447	2,078,816	96,927	2,041,850
In Ballast ... ..	68,798	1,017,478	71,805	1,102,183
Total ... ..	164,245	3,095,794	168,732	3,144,033

LAND TRADE OF THE PRESIDENCY PROPER.

Rail-borne Trade.

The registration of the rail-borne trade was carried out by the Railway Administrations concerned, the compilation by the Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Bombay, and the review and the publication of the quarterly and the annual returns by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bombay. During the year under report there was an addition of 176½ miles of railway. The Tápti Valley Railway was extended from Vyára to Amalner, a distance of 121 miles, and the Rájpipla State Railway from Umalla to Nándod, 13½ miles. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway opened the Jalgaon-Amalner branch for 18½ miles. Besides these, a section of 24 miles of the new Hyderabad-Godaveri-Valley Railway, situated between Manmád and Tarur, is an addition to the railways in the Bombay Presidency.

The following table shows the total land trade of the Presidency for the financial year 1899-1900 in lakhs of maunds:—

Description of Trade.	QUANTITY IN MAUNDS.			VALUATION IN RUPEES.		
	Average of five years ending 1898-99.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Average of five years ending 1898-99.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
1. Imports from External Blocks ... ..	293	420	407	1,830	2,230	2,295
2. Exports to do. do. ... ..	132	146	154	1,365	1,563	1,543
Total ... ..	425	566	561	3,215	3,793	3,838
3. Internal or Local Trade ... ..	330	336	430	2,530	2,700	2,895
Grand Total ... ..	755	902	991	5,781	6,493	6,733

Note.—The above figures are exclusive of the trade under the new head "Treasure."

As a whole, the trade of the year under review showed activity and expansion, due to the efforts made to meet the famine. An additional import duty was imposed in March 1899 on beet-sugar, and this caused some reduction of imports of refined sugar. The requirements of the war reduced the facilities of transport and also led to some reduction of imports of foreign manufactured articles. The recrudescence of plague made business dull, though it did not paralyze trade as at first. The famine diminished the consuming capacity of the markets, led to an unprecedented mortality among cattle, and diverted to famine works the funds which would otherwise have been available for circulation. It also hastened the depression of the cotton mill industry already suffering from over-production of yarn. On the other hand, the failure of crops gave rise to abnormal activity in the movements of food and fodder stuffs. The mortality among cattle led to large movements of hides and skins. The volume of the aggregate trade showed an increase of 9.8 per cent. above the last year and 31.3 per cent. over the average. The value rose by 3.7 per cent. over last year and 16.5 per cent. over the average. The total trade was distributed as follows:—

Imports into the Presidency ... ..	41.1 per cent.
Exports from do. ... ..	15.5 "
Internal or local trade ... ..	43.4 "

Sind is not included in the Presidency for the purposes of this review, but is treated as an external block. The import trade, compared with last year, declined by 3.1 per cent., but improved 38.1 per cent. in comparison with the average. The export trade showed an advance of 5.5 over last year and 16.6 per cent. over the average, mainly owing to larger despatches of coal and coke, food-grains and hides and skins.

External Trade.

The external trade of the Bombay Presidency and Port is summarised in the following table which classifies the sources from which the rail-borne trade of Bombay is drawn and its places of destination. The figures are given in thousands of maunds:—

British Provinces, Native States and Chief Sea-port Towns.	IMPORTS INTO						EXPORTS FROM					
	Bombay Port.			Presidency, excluding Bombay Port.			Bombay Port.			Presidency, excluding Port.		
	Average	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Average	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Average	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Average	1898-99.	1899-1900.
A.—British Provinces (excluding Chief Sea-port Towns)—												
Madras ... ..	269	323	1,276	764	516	3,231	161	155	196	508	630	576
Sind ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benzal ... ..	12	13	57	83	192	631	13	27	19	1	1	1
North-West Provinces and Oudh ... ..	3,421	7,105	5,918	617	806	3,641	775	1,027	990	711	756	979
Punjab ... ..	2,444	2,672	1,241	436	276	440	569	717	639	107	134	134
Central Provinces ... ..	4,963	8,259	6,035	2,046	2,359	2,967	1,122	1,119	1,130	1,672	1,501	1,411
Berár ... ..	2,724	4,316	1,324	212	230	520	711	829	643	608	723	632
Assam ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, A ... ..	13,373	22,637	15,761	4,217	4,459	11,439	3,361	8,974	8,616	3,082	3,745	3,723



British Provinces, Native States and Chief Sea-port Towns.	IMPORTS INTO						EXPORTS FROM					
	Bombay Port.			Presidency, excluding Bombay Port.			Bombay Port.			Presidency, excluding Port.		
	Average	1899-99.	1899-1900.	Average	1899-99.	1899-1900.	Average	1899-99.	1899-1900.	Average	1899-99.	1899-1900.
<b>B.—Native States—</b>												
Rájputána and Central India ... ..	3,863	4,491	2,826	1,484	1,375	1,413	1,797	2,169	2,264	1,667	1,785	2,057
Nizám's Territory ... ..	2,339	4,293	2,760	3,061	3,990	4,582	734	890	1,474	921	898	1,016
Mysore ... ..	184	193	364	1,022	500	928	277	214	176	643	894	684
<b>Total, B ...</b>	<b>6,066</b>	<b>8,982</b>	<b>5,950</b>	<b>5,567</b>	<b>5,865</b>	<b>6,891</b>	<b>2,803</b>	<b>3,273</b>	<b>3,913</b>	<b>3,231</b>	<b>3,567</b>	<b>3,767</b>
<b>C.—Chief Sea-port Towns—</b>												
Madras Sea-ports ... ..	5	5	350	37	15	275	34	35	53	123	94	170
Karáchi ... ..	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta ... ..	5	4	9	3	3	60	5	9	6	5	4	88
<b>Total, C ...</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>257</b>
<b>Grand Total ...</b>	<b>19,469</b>	<b>31,678</b>	<b>22,069</b>	<b>9,826</b>	<b>10,342</b>	<b>19,665</b>	<b>6,198</b>	<b>7,191</b>	<b>7,589</b>	<b>7,021</b>	<b>7,410</b>	<b>7,777</b>

Of the total imports of about 41 L. M. 66·8 per cent. was from the British provinces or including the chief sea-port towns, 68·5 per cent., and 31·5 per cent. from Native States. Compared with last year, the import trade with the British provinces was stationary, but that with the Native States declined 13·5 per cent. The fall was mainly due to smaller receipts of wheat, cotton and oil-seeds from the provinces affected with famine. Bombay Port took 54 per cent. of the total imports and the rest of the Presidency the remaining 46. Like last year the exports were nearly equally divided between the chief port and the rest of the Presidency. Of the goods exported from Bombay, the British provinces took 47·6 per cent. and the Native States 50·1 per cent. The exports to the former decreased 3·7 per cent., but those to the latter show an increase of 12·6 per cent. chiefly in transactions with the Nizám's Territory and Rájputána and Central India. The exports from the Presidency, excluding the Port, slightly improved in all directions except the Central Provinces and the Nizám's Dominions.

*Coal and Coke.*—There is a decrease of 16·58 L. M. or 22 per cent. Although Bengal Imports. supplied larger stocks to the North Deccan and the Nizám's Dominions to the North Deccan and Southern Mahrátta Railway, the stocks imported from the latter into Bombay and the block South of the Narbada and below the Gháts showed considerable reductions; 93 per cent. of the aggregate decrease occurred in the imports of Bombay Port. The continuous progress noticed in previous reports was temporarily arrested by the larger importation of foreign coal and patent fuel and the restricted demand for consumption in the local mills.

*Cotton (Raw).*—The year shows a drop of 17·15 L. M. or 32 per cent. The falling off in the receipts from the Berárs (—2,118) and the Central Provinces (—179) was to a certain extent made good by larger receipts from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (+321) and the Punjab (+275). The cause of the decline is the failure of the crop in the Berárs and the Central Provinces and the curtailed demand both at home and abroad. The deficient crop raised the price of Bombay cotton, while that of American cotton was lowered by two successive good harvests. The imports into Bombay were further restricted by the depressed condition of the Bombay mills which could not take their usual amount of cotton, the market in China being overstocked with yarn. It is noteworthy that Japan, which now ranks as the foremost consumer of Indian cotton, did not lessen its demand for Bombay cotton in spite of the high prices, but took 1,634,000 cwts. against 1,613,000 cwts. in the previous year.

*Wheat.*—A large contraction of 41·5 L. M. or 51·3 per cent. took place in wheat. But this is only in comparison with the previous year when there was a sudden expansion due to speculative high prices in London. Prices having receded, the import trade of wheat reverted to its normal conditions. The harvests in some of the wheat supplying Provinces were also different. The provinces which reduced their exports appreciably were the North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Central Provinces. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the harvest was good, but demands for shipment having lessened the imports from that province fell from 34 to 15 L. M. In the Punjab the season was markedly adverse. The crops suffered from insufficient rain, hard frosts, rust and insects. In the Central Provinces and Rájputána the sudden cessation of the monsoon in September made the harvests very poor. The exports by sea from Bombay fell from 6,484 to 2,311 thousand cwts. The United Kingdom reduced its receipts from 2,193 to 869, France from 2,648 to 722, and Italy from 1,059 to 248 thousand cwts. In sympathy with wheat, the exports of wheat-flour fell from nearly 65 million to 50 million lbs. This article is usually exported to the East Coast of Africa, Arabia, Aden and Persia, all of which places reduced their indents.

*Food-grains other than Wheat.*—The import trade in these articles, which aggregated 125 lakhs, rose 91 per cent. above the last year and 140 per cent. above the average. The whole of this increase occurred in transactions with the internal blocks of the Presidency without the Port of Bombay and was distributed among the principal food-stuffs as shown in the margin. As soon as the widespread failure of the monsoon became certain, increased supplies of these grains began to flow into the Presidency from north and south and for a time from the east; the largest increase being in millets and pulses. All provinces, except the Panjáb and Rájputána, considerably increased their exports of jowár and bájra

Articles.	Variations.
Jowár and Bájra ...	+ 3,628
Grams and Pulse ...	+ 1,463
Rice, not in husk ...	+ 135
Rice, in husk ...	+ 119
Others ...	+ 571
Total ...	+ 5,916

to the affected blocks of this Presidency; the total supply being about four times that of the preceding year. Pulses came in large quantities from Madras, Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces, the Nizám's territory and Mysore. Clean rice was supplied by Madras and Bengal. The Central Provinces, on the other hand, being also affected with scarcity, curtailed the usual exports of rice to this Presidency to one-fourth. Rice in husk came mostly from the Madras ports. The miscellaneous grains followed the millets, being mostly supplied by the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Madras, Mysore and to a limited extent by Bengal. All these food-stuffs being diverted to the districts affected with famine, the usual influx into the Port of Bombay for shipment abroad was reduced by 47 L. M. or 11 per cent., and the greater portion of that which came into the port was also re-transmitted by rail to meet the internal demand. The supply was further supplemented by large imports by sea and coast.

*Oil-seeds.*—The imports of oil-seeds, which rose very high in the last year, fell off 13 per cent. They were, however, 12 per cent. above the average of five years. The variations under the principal oil-seeds show that the decline was noticeable under linseed, rape and castor. The Central Provinces (—579), Berár (—296), the Nizám's Dominions (—224) and Rájputána (—85), in which scarcity prevailed, greatly restricted their export of linseed, but the North-Western Provinces and Oudh supplied a larger quantity (+123). The Panjáb (—309), the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (—290), the Central Provinces (—159), and Rájputána (—102) were responsible for the fall under rapeseed. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh unfavourable conditions at sowing time led to contraction of the area under the crop, which again was damaged by unusually hard frosts. In the Panjáb the area was greatly reduced by insufficient sowing rain and the yield was lessened by drought when maturing. In the Central Provinces and Rájputána the season was very adverse and the yield relatively small. Nearly the whole of the reduction under castor was in imports from the Nizám's Territory where the crop suffered from drought. The imports of til from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Central Provinces increased considerably, while those from Berár, Rájputána and the Nizám's Territory diminished. The North-Western Provinces and Rájputána slightly raised their exports of poppy seed. The trade under earthnuts continued to be insignificant.

*Hides and Skins.*—The imports of hides and skins increased 61.4 per cent. They came mostly from the famine-stricken provinces of the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Rájputána and Berár. The heavy mortality among cattle was the primary cause, and the trade was no doubt stimulated by the brisk demand for leather for army equipment due to the war in South Africa. The mortality among cattle also led to a great increase in the trade in horns.

*Sugar.*—The aggregate trade under this head decreased 31.8 per cent. below last year. The high prices and the prevalence of famine, which considerably reduced the purchasing power of the people, checked the imports of both refined and unrefined sugar. The imports of the former from Mysore decreased noticeably, and those of the latter from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (—248), Madras (—47), Bengal (—37), the Central Provinces (—19) and the Panjáb (—12). Mysore on the other hand (+104) supplied larger stocks of unrefined sugar, but the increase was comparatively small. Among the remaining articles of less importance the imports of dyes and tans increased 28.4 per cent. over last year and 15 per cent. over the average, chiefly through larger imports of myrobolams from the forest of Central India. A short crop of opium in China and a bad harvest in Málwa sent up prices, so that the value of opium imported rose by 32.5 lakhs of rupees, or 18 per cent., although the weight decreased by about 4 per cent. The imports of provisions expanded nearly 18 per cent. above last year and about 60 per cent. above the average, due mainly to ghi and "other" articles. The former was largely imported from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh into Gujarát and Bombay as a consequence of the heavy mortality among cattle in the Presidency. The imports of railway plant and rolling stock exceeded those of the previous year by 40 per cent. and the average by 48.2 per cent. Carriages and other materials were largely imported from Rájputána and the Panjáb into Gujarát, and steel rails and fishplates from the Central Provinces into the Khándesh, Násik and Ahmednagar blocks. Spices showed an advance of 19 per cent. mainly through larger imports of chillies from Madras and the Panjáb. Stone and lime improved 30.3 per cent. in comparison with last year. They were imported in larger quantities from the Nizám's Dominions. The trade in wool (raw) remained almost stationary. The imports under the head "others" increased by 13 L. M. The increase, which was equally shared by the Central Provinces and Central India blocks, was apparently due to the larger quantities of fodder brought from Jhánsi, Jabalpur, Bhopál, Rutlam and other stations.

The exports exceeded those of the previous year by 5·2 per cent. and the average by 16·2 per cent. Nearly half of the trade was through Bombay Port, which distributed food-grains in large quantities and also as in ordinary years manufactured articles imported from abroad and the produce of the local mills.

*Coal and Coke.*—Exports showed a large expansion of 144 per cent., or over 7 L. M., notwithstanding the appreciable reduction in the local imports of the Presidency. It is presumed that the large stocks of coal which remained unexported during the previous year were distributed in the year under report. Rájputána more than doubled its imports; the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Central Provinces, and the Punjáb each took a quarter of a lakh of maunds where no transactions took place in the previous year. It is noteworthy that the Deccan and Bombay sent a stock aggregating 1 L. M. to the Nizám's Territory, probably owing to diminution of the supply from the local coal mines.

*Cotton (Raw).*—The export trade, which is never very important, remained stationary. The Madras ports and Mysore imported larger stock, while, owing to failure of crops, Khándesh, Násik and Ahmednagar and the block south of the Narbada and below the Gháts stopped exports to the Central Provinces. Bombay Port also reduced its exports to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to one-third of last year.

*Cotton (manufactured).*—The variations described in the margin show that European

Maunds (000 omitted.)

Articles.	Variations.
Twist and yarn (European.) ...	—52
Piece-goods do. ...	—210
Total, European goods ...	—262
Twist and yarn (Indian) ...	+21
Piece-goods do. ...	+27
Total, Indian goods ...	+48

goods declined appreciably and Indian goods made but small progress. European yarn receded 32·5 per cent. The downward tendency noticed in previous years was accelerated by the widespread distress; and the exports to the Central Provinces, the Nizám's dominions, Berár and Rájputána fell off, as also from a similar cause the exports of the European piece-goods. The Punjáb also reduced its imports to one-half. Indian yarn had little chance of making very satisfactory progress. The China markets were already glutted, and the new stocks were handicapped by the high prices consequent on short crop. Some of the nearer markets in India were also paralyzed by famine. The Deccan and the Southern Marátha Country mills,

however, managed to put large stocks on the Madras and Mysore markets, and the Gujarát mills on those in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The Indian yarn trade with Aden also expanded from 1,687 to 2,500 thousand lbs. The small increase under Indian piece-goods was due to exports to the Punjáb. Owing to contraction of the markets some of the Indian mills had to be closed and many had to work short time.

*Wheat.*—The exports rose by over 1 L. M., or 45 per cent, the harvests in the neighbouring provinces being poor. Rájputána suddenly increased its imports from Bombay, and Gujarát and Káthiáwár from 6 to 113 thousand maunds, and the Nizám's Territory, Madras and Mysore increased their imports from the Southern Mahrátta Railway. The dimensions of this export trade would no doubt have been still larger if the Presidency wheat crop of 1899 had not been poor.

*Food-grains other than Wheat.*—The scarcity in the neighbouring provinces developed a very active export trade in food stuffs (other than wheat) which exhibited an unprecedented expansion of 5·72 L. M., 148·6 per cent. Of this increase 81·6 per cent. was claimed by clean rice. Exports to the African and European countries fell to a very low point owing to the unusually large demand nearer home.

*Gunny Bags and Cloth.*—The export trade decreased by 26 thousand maunds or 11·5 per cent. This was a natural consequence of the decrease of imports of food-grains to Bombay Port. They were exported in larger consignments to Madras, Mysore and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and also to the Nizám's Dominions; but these increases could not counterbalance the larger decreases in the directions of Rájputána, the Central Provinces, Berár and the Punjáb.

*Hides and Skins.*—In consequence of the heavy mortality among cattle, the trade under hides and skins exhibited a sudden expansion of 433 per cent., i.e., from 87 to 464 thousand maunds. The values rose from 3,078 to 10,299 thousand rupees. All internal blocks exported large stocks of raw hides and skins to Northern India, Madras and Calcutta. Dressed hides and skins were exported to the latter two.

*Metals* fell off by about 2 L. M., or 15·5 per cent. The export trade of manufactures of iron and steel improved through larger despatches from Bombay Port to Northern India, Berár and the Punjáb. But there were large reductions under unwrought copper and brass, and cast and wrought iron and steel. The consumption of brass and copper and wrought iron and steel fell off on account of the high prices ruling during the year as well as on account of the diminished resources of the people. The exports of cast-iron and steel were reduced to half, Mysore having stopped indenting on Goa.

*Oils.*—Kerosine, the most important item, experienced a fall of over 1 L. M., or 14·1 per cent. All provinces, except the Nizám's Territory, consumed it in smaller quantities, the

reduction in exports to Mysore (-42), Berár (-35), Madras (-15), and the Central Provinces (-18) being noticeable. The reduction followed on the reduced imports of Russian oil, with which the American oil cannot successfully compete. The limited supply kept the price at a higher level during the year.

*Railway Plant and Rolling Stock.*—The trade in carriages and engines remained almost stationary. An improvement of over 1 L. M. occurred in materials. Of these, steel rails and sleepers both decreased by smaller exports to Rájputána and the Nizám's Territory; but there was an increase under the miscellaneous head of "Other materials," the two abovenamed provinces and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh having considerably enlarged their indents.

*Salt.*—The export trade receded by 1.23 L. M. or 3 per cent. While Madras slightly increased its imports, those of the Central Provinces, Berár and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh were curtailed.

*Sugar.*—The aggregate trade under sugars exhibited a shrinkage of 3.4 L. M., or 30.5 per cent., which must be solely attributed to refined sugar, the unrefined showing an improvement. The additional duty imposed on beet-sugars in March 1899 was probably the chief cause of the decrease, minor causes being the large stocks remaining on hand from the previous years and the prevalence of famine. The exports by rail to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (-164), Rájputána (-159), Berár (-62), the Central Provinces (-32), and the Punjáb (-31) fell off in response to the reduced imports from foreign countries. Transactions in unrefined sugar showed an increase of nearly 1 L. M., or 53 per cent. The provinces mentioned above took larger stocks of the cheaper sugar. Of the remaining articles, liquors were exported in larger stocks to Rájputána and the Nizám's Dominions from Bombay and Poona. The exports of oil-seeds by rail are not very important. During the twelve months under review they decreased from 64 to 52 thousand maunds through ordinary trade fluctuations. Dried fruits and nuts presented the only noticeable variations under provisions. Their exports to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Nizám's Dominions and Madras increased; but these increases were more than covered by smaller despatches to Rájputána, Berár, the Central Provinces and the Punjáb. Among spices Berár took from Bombay Port 14 thousand maunds of chillies as against none last year. The transactions under pepper, ginger and cardamoms were unimportant. Betelnuts were taken up in increased quantities in the Central and South Indian blocks. The unfavourable season in Gujarát curtailed the exports of unmanufactured tobacco to Rájputána.

Local Trade.

The trade between the internal blocks of the Presidency aggregated 430 lákhs of

Articles.	Percentage.
Coal and coke ... ..	7.6
Cotton, raw ... ..	6.3
Wheat ... ..	4.8
Food-grains other than wheat ... ..	27.4
Metals ... ..	1.8
Oil-seeds ... ..	4.3
Provisions ... ..	4.6
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock ... ..	4.5
Salt ... ..	3.4
Sugar ... ..	3.0
Others ... ..	32.3
	100

maunds against 336 lákhs in the previous year, the value rising from Rs. 2,700 lákhs to Rs. 2,894 lákhs. The volume was 28 per cent. above last year and 30 per cent. above the average. The depression caused by the failure of crops and the resulting distress, in oil-seeds, cotton (raw) and wheat and in metals, sugar, European cotton goods and other articles of common consumption was more than made up by the unprecedented activity of food-grains and hides and skins and by larger transactions in railway plant, coal and coke and provisions. The appended list shows the principal articles of internal trade and their percentages on the total.

Rail-borne Imports.

The following table compares for five years the import traffic into Bombay Presidency by the five railway routes from Northern India in lákhs of maunds:—

Year.	Vid Sabarmati.	Vid Khandwa.	Vid Itársi.	Vid Jabalpure.	Vid Rutlám.
1895-96 ... ..	78.6	2.9	11.4	3.5	Not available.
1896-97 ... ..	34.2	1.4	10.8	4.9	16.5
1897-98 ... ..	40.5	5.5	16.7	10.1	9.4
1898-99 ... ..	79.8	13.2	39.6	18.5	18.1
1899-1900 ... ..	44.6	3.7	43.1	18.0	8.0

In contrast with last year the trade *vid* Itársi increased through larger imports of cotton, linseed and til from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The trade *vid* Jabalpur remained stationary. The scarcity in the Central Provinces and Rájputána caused a considerable fall in the traffic *vid* Khandwa, Rutlám and Sábarmati below the very high level of the previous year.

The prices of articles which showed large variations in value rates are shown below.

Articles.	Value rates.		Articles.	Value rates.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.		1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Turmeric...	7 14 0	9 8 0	Rape and mustard ...	4 8 0	4 15 0
Wheat ...	4 0 0	4 9 0	Poppy ...	4 14 0	5 6 0
Rice in husk ...	2 10 0	3 2 0	Castor ...	4 0 0	4 5 0
Jowár and Bájra ...	2 6 0	3 9 0	Opium...	681 14 0	729 6 0
Gram and Pulse...	3 4 0	3 14 0	Pepper...	19 14 0	25 10 0
Hemp and other Fibres...	6 10 0	7 15 0	Chillies ...	8 8 0	7 0 0
Mustard and Rape Oil ...	19 0 0	21 8 0	Jagri ...	7 12 0	6 12 0
Linseed ...	4 7 0	5 8 0			

Prices.

Owing to the scarcity the prices of all articles except chillies and jagri went up. The fall under chillies was due to larger imports chiefly from Southern India. The fall in the price of jagri was due to large supplies in the first half of the year under review and less demand in the latter half.

Under the rotation system sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 8352, dated 26th November 1886, the road-borne traffic was registered during the year under review at the following six selected nákas, that is toll gates:—

Nákas.	Districts.
Jhálad ...	Panch Maháls.
Edalabad ...	Kháudesh.
Toka ...	Ahmednagar.
Sholápur ...	Sholápur.
Ilkal ...	Bijápur.
Jog ...	Kánara.

The trade only records a portion of the total road traffic of the Presidency, and a detailed review is, therefore, unnecessary. The cost of the registration of the traffic at Sholápur and Ilkal was as usual borne by the municipalities of those places. Elsewhere the expenditure was met from the annual grant of Rs. 2,000.

## (2) SIND.

### CHIEF PORT—KARÁCHI.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of Karáchi with foreign countries and coast ports during each of the last five years is shown in the following table:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Increase or Decrease in 1899-1900 compared with 1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign Trade—						
Imports...	3,98,58,818	4,70,68,591	5,01,10,718	4,21,59,102	4,38,88,448	+ 17,29,346
Exports ...	6,41,73,292	4,04,64,392	4,62,10,884	8,95,53,746	6,36,72,171	— 2,58,81,575
Total ...	10,40,37,110	8,75,32,983	9,63,21,602	13,17,12,848	10,75,60,619	— 2,41,52,229
Coasting Trade—						
Imports ...	3,18,92,213	2,56,61,458	2,77,62,932	3,08,83,139	3,01,11,814	— 7,76,325
Exports ...	1,99,89,161	1,76,07,953	2,50,47,306	1,22,06,789	2,46,73,545	+ 1,24,66,756
Total ...	5,18,81,374	4,32,69,411	5,28,10,238	4,30,94,928	5,47,85,359	+ 1,16,90,431
Grand Total ...	15,59,18,484	13,08,02,394	14,91,31,890	17,48,07,776	16,23,45,978	— 1,24,61,798

An improvement of 4 per cent. is noticed in the import trade with foreign countries, though exports to foreign countries show a heavy fall of 29 per cent. Imports from coast ports have fallen in the year under notice, and show a decrease of 3 per cent. The export trade with coast ports has more than doubled itself, the figures for the past two years being Rs. 1,22,06,789 and Rs. 2,46,73,545, respectively.

The values of merchandize (free and dutiable) and treasure (excluding Government stores and treasure) imported from and exported to foreign countries during each of the past five years are contrasted in the following table:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Increase or Decrease in 1899-1900 compared with 1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Imports.</i>						
Merchandise—						
Free ... ..	29,48,165	45,99,404	44,18,273	37,07,265	88,85,178	+ 1,77,913
Dutiable ... ..	3,51,46,553	3,93,03,262	4,19,09,841	3,59,70,338	3,88,77,192	+ 24,06,854
Total ... ..	3,80,94,718	4,39,02,666	4,63,28,114	3,96,77,603	4,22,62,370	+ 25,84,767
Treasure ... ..	17,64,100	31,65,925	37,82,604	24,81,409	16,26,078	— 8,55,421
Total Imports ... ..	3,98,58,818	4,70,68,591	5,01,10,718	4,21,59,102	4,38,88,448	+ 17,29,346
<i>Exports.</i>						
Merchandise—						
Indian ... {						
Free ... ..	5,60,67,023	3,29,48,488	3,80,07,186	8,25,67,404	5,75,58,645	—2,50,08,759
Dutiable ... ..	8,06,648	1,81,505	6,56,939	14,42,279	5,32,670	— 9,09,609
Total ... ..	5,63,73,671	3,31,29,993	3,86,64,125	8,40,09,683	5,80,91,815	—2,59,18,368
Foreign Merchandise ... ..	72,35,321	66,89,164	72,92,086	52,79,078	51,51,023	— 1,28,055
Total ... ..	6,36,08,992	3,98,19,157	4,59,56,211	8,92,88,761	6,32,42,338	—2,60,46,423
Treasure ... ..	5,69,300	6,45,235	2,54,673	2,61,985	4,29,833	+ 1,64,848
Total Exports ... ..	6,41,78,292	4,04,64,392	4,62,10,884	8,95,53,746	6,36,72,171	—2,58,81,575

Imports of free merchandize have risen by Rs. 1,77,913, or 5 per cent., chiefly in grain and pulse, coke, patent fuel, wool (raw), and cotton twist and yarn. The articles that show a falling off are hops, coal, hides and skins (raw), sewing thread and books and printed matter. As compared with the year 1898-99, the value of dutiable merchandize imported from foreign countries shows an improvement of 7 per cent. The principal articles that have contributed to this increase are brandy, provisions, brass (wrought), machinery and millwork, railway plant and rolling stock, chemicals, tobacco, kerosine oil, rapeseed, cotton goods, silk piece-goods, woollen piece-goods, other sorts of woollen manufactures, arms, ammunition, &c., other sorts (intended principally for despatch to H. H. the Amir of Afghanistan), glass beads and false pearls, glass, other ware, instruments and apparatus, soap, toys and requisites for game, and umbrellas. On the other hand, coffee, ale, beer and porter, sugar, copper, (wrought), iron (wrought), steel, metals (unenumerated), dyeing and tanning materials, apparel, matches, and stationery show a diminution. Imports of treasure have fallen off to the extent of 34 per cent. They are the lowest on record since 1893-94. During the year under report, although there is a very heavy fall of 30 per cent. in exports of free merchandize (Indian) in comparison with the year 1898-99, yet, excepting that year they are the highest since 1894-95. The articles responsible for the fall are barley, wheat, pulse, jowari and bajri, tea, chemicals, oils (vegetable, not essential), castor-seed, rapeseed, tilseed, and skins, dressed. The trade, however, improved in wheat-flour, indigo, cotton (raw), gums and resins, hides and skins (raw), animal bones, linseed, wool (raw), and cabinet-ware and furniture. Exports of dutiable merchandize, rice, are less than one-half of those of the year previous. There is a diminution of Rs. 1,28,055, or 2 per cent., in exports of foreign merchandize. They are the lowest on record since 1889-90. The articles that contributed to the fall are sugar (refined), iron, wool (raw), cotton piece-goods (coloured), and apparel. Provisions and cotton grey piece-goods, however, show an improvement. Exports of treasure show an increase of 62 per cent., which is due most probably to the larger importation of dates from Arabia and Persia, in payment of which more money had to be sent.

Government transactions.

The value of Government stores and treasure imported from and exported to foreign countries during the year was 72 lakhs, being a decrease of 8 lakhs from the previous year, and of those imported from or exported to coast ports amounted to 55 lakhs or an increase of 30 lakhs.

Foreign Trade.  
(1) Imports.

The value of import merchandize, both free and dutiable, amounted to Rs. 4,22,62,370, showing an increase of 7 per cent. The most important fluctuations are noticed below. The imports of liquors declined 2 lakhs, while those of provisions rose by 7½ lakhs, and thereby regained their former position.

*Sugar (Refined).*—There is a decrease of Rs. 4,82,413 in the total value of imports of refined sugar. Germany is chiefly responsible for the fall. Mauritius sugar shows a steady decline. The figures are the lowest on record since 1886-87, and show a decrease of Rs. 80,031 in comparison with the previous year. China sugar has improved by Rs. 20,896. Austro-Hungarian beet sugar, owing to the cheapness of its price, is getting a better footing in the market, and continues showing a steady increase every year. This year the increase amounts to Rs. 8,58,528. The decrease in the aggregate value of refined sugar imported is partly due to the prevalence of famine and over-stocked markets and possibly also to the imposition of countervailing duties on continental sugar.

*Metals.*—In comparison with the previous year, imports of metals show a falling off of cwts. 1,64,689, value Rs. 9,22,552. The figures are the lowest on record. Almost all the sub-heads show a decline. This is ascribed to a smaller up-country demand, owing to a great rise in prices at home.

**Oils.**—The aggregate value of oils has more than doubled that of the year previous, the figures for that year being Rs. 5,81,780 against Rs. 13,72,725 during the year under report. This is entirely due to larger receipts of kerosine oil, which had a heavy fall last year in consequence of the large balance remaining from the abnormally heavy imports of the preceding year. Russia claims the major portion of the increase, *viz.*, Rs. 5,50,175. The United States stand second on the list with an increase of Rs. 3,56,647. The Straits Settlements and Sumatra show no trade in kerosine oils against Rs. 12,778 and Rs. 77,755, respectively, in 1898-99. Reduced stocks of the previous year account for the increase during the year under report.

**Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel.**—There is a decrease in quantity of tons 4,232 and an increase in value of Rs. 15,792 in imports of coal, coke and patent fuel. The decrease in the quantity is due to the very high prices demanded at home for coal. The imports are entirely from the United Kingdom. Coal shows a decrease of Rs. 2,38,056 and coke an increase of Rs. 47,973. Patent fuel, in which there was no trade since 1891-92, shows an import of tons 9,152, value Rs. 2,05,876 this year.

**Cotton Twist and Yarn.**—Imports of cotton twist and yarn have decreased in quantity by 39,393 lbs. and increased in value by Rs. 24,435. During the year just ended they amounted to lbs. 24,85,204, value Rs. 12,36,905, against lbs. 25,24,597, value Rs. 12,12,470, last year. The decrease in the quantity imported direct is more than made up for by imports *via* Bombay. The increase in value is due to higher home prices.

**Cotton Piece-goods and other Manufactures.**—Imports of grey piece-goods rose from yards 4,59,24,385, value Rs. 47,01,678, in 1898-99, to yards 5,69,12,950, value Rs. 57,30,728, in 1899-1900, showing an increase of yards 1,09,88,565, value Rs. 10,29,050. Larger receipts of chadars, dhotis and saris, jaconets, jeans, sheeting and drills and shirtings from the United Kingdom brought about this increase. There is an increase of Rs. 7½ lakhs in imports of white piece-goods, but against this must be taken a decrease of Rs. 4½ lakhs which appears under imports *via* Bombay. Chadars, dhotis and saris and nainsooks are the chief items of increase under this head. Imports of coloured piece-goods also advanced to the extent of Rs. 3,78,061. The principal articles of increase under this head are cambrics, twills and muslins and chadars, dhotis and saris. On the whole, there is an increase of over 21½ lakhs of rupees, which nearly counterbalances the decrease of 22½ lakhs of rupees noticed last year.

**Wool (Raw) and Manufactures.**—Woollen piece-goods show an improvement of Rs. 2,01,875. The figures are the highest on record, and the increase is due to larger receipts from the United Kingdom and Austria-Hungary.

**Wool, Raw (not the produce of India).**—There is a diminution of lbs. 6,67,550, value Rs. 2,26,278, in exports of foreign wool (raw) almost entirely to the United Kingdom; but this decrease is more than counterbalanced by exports of Indian wool. (2) Exports.

**Rice (not in the husk).**—Exports of rice not in the husk fell from Rs. 14,42,249 in 1898-99 to Rs. 5,32,626 in 1899-1900. The decrease of Rs. 9,09,623 is due to smaller crops, owing to a scanty rainfall and to a low inundation. All the countries to which rice is exported show a falling off.

**Wheat.**—There is a very heavy fall in exports of wheat, to the extent of Rs. 2,63,70,837. The decline is noticeable in all the countries to which wheat is exported. The decrease is due to smaller crops in Sind and in the Punjab in consequence of deficient inundation and rainfall and to large quantities having been drawn off by famine-stricken districts in India.

**Grains other than Rice and Wheat.**—Other grains declined to the extent of Rs. 1,74,067, owing to smaller despatches of barley to Persia.

**Cotton (Raw).**—Exports of cotton, raw, show a decrease of cwts. 54,976 in quantity and an increase in value of Rs. 2,37,283. The increase in value is due to higher prices ruling generally.

Hides and Skins.

	1898-99.		1899-1900.		Increase or decrease in 1899-1900 compared with 1898-99.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Hides, raw	Cwt. & No.	35,520 } 13,15,278	1,65,055	57,90,952	+ 1,29,535	+ 44,75,674
			16,98,388		+ 13,60,132	
" dressed or tanned	Cwt. & No.	... } ...	12	1,290	+ 12	+ 1,290
			155		+ 155	
Skins, raw	Cwt. & No.	1,105 } 79,615	4,158	1,58,552	+ 3,053	+ 78,937
			1,92,217		+ 1,82,268	
" dressed or tanned	Cwt. & No.	750 } 1,61,823	455	1,05,304	- 295	- 56,519
			52,768		- 38,073	
Total		15,56,716	...	60,56,098	...	+ 44,99,382



Exports of hides, raw, have increased by more than four times those of the year 1898-99, when they amounted to Rs. 13,15,278 against Rs. 57,90,952 during the year under report. Skins, raw, also rose from Rs. 79,615 in 1898-99 to Rs. 1,58,552 in 1899-1900, exhibiting an improvement of Rs. 78,937. The increase is entirely due to the heavy mortality amongst cattle, owing to scarcity of fodder.

*Animal Bones.*—There is a rise of tons 15,848, value Rs. 8,27,944, in exports of animal bones. The United Kingdom shows an increase of Rs. 69,997, and France of Rs. 5,82,003. Belgium, Germany and Holland together show an improvement of Rs. 1,75,944. This is also attributed to the great mortality amongst cattle.

*Rapeseed.*—Exports of rapeseed declined from Rs. 95,04,617 in 1898-99 to Rs. 59,72,678 in 1899-1900. Although they are smaller in comparison with the previous year, they are above the average of the past four years. The decrease is due to smaller crops in Sind and the Punjab, owing to deficient rainfall.

*Til or Gingelly Seed.*—Exports of til or gingelly seed fell by cwts. 95,043, value Rs. 8,01,125.

*Wool (Raw).*—An increase of Rs. 5,56,585 is noticeable in exports of wool, raw, the figures for the year previous being Rs. 50,10,612 against Rs. 55,67,197 in 1899-1900. The United Kingdom, the principal place to which it is exported, shows an increase of Rs. 5,99,600. The increase is attributed to better home prices.

United Kingdom.

Imports of merchandize from the United Kingdom rose from Rs. 2,71,92,796 in 1898-99 to Rs. 2,91,50,817, showing an increase of Rs. 19,58,021, or 7 per cent. The value of the principal articles of import during 1898-99 and 1899-1900 are compared below.

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.
Ale, Beer and Porter	3,63,327	2,95,640
Spirits	6,81,961	6,00,936
Wines	3,20,743	2,38,687
Provisions	7,44,823	6,74,502
Iron	3,98,873	4,79,913
Steel	2,55,975	2,21,586
Machinery and Millwork	5,82,037	6,55,770
Chemicals	1,77,095	2,52,236
Coal and Coke	10,16,865	8,39,062
Patent Fuel	...	2,06,875
Cotton Grey Piece-goods	46,01,496	56,41,486
Do. White do.	54,74,330	62,21,127
Do. Coloured do.	62,50,609	66,40,601
Woollen Goods	3,52,100	3,87,749
Arms, Ammunition, &c.	4,65,701	7,00,287

There is a falling off of Rs. 6,89,461 in import of treasure from the United Kingdom, the figures for 1898-99 being Rs. 22,58,315 against Rs. 15,68,854 in 1899-1900. Exports of Indian produce and manufactures show a considerable decrease, viz., Rs. 82,15,684, or 29 per cent., the trade having gone down from Rs. 2,81,76,048 in 1898-99 to Rs. 1,99,60,364 in 1899-1900. The principal articles of Indian produce and manufactures exported are noted below.

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.
Wheat	2,05,84,389	1,04,93,134
Indigo	23,826	2,26,443
Cotton, raw	1,59,708	15,940
Hides and Skins, raw	4,27,219	20,64,274
Animal Bones	5,15,241	5,85,238
Rapeseed	6,19,627	2,08,967
Wool, raw	49,18,947	55,18,547

There is a diminution of Rs. 2,22,585, or 5 per cent., in export of foreign merchandize, the trade having declined from Rs. 46,75,845 in 1898-99 to Rs. 44,53,260 in 1899-1900, owing chiefly to smaller shipment of wool, raw.

Austria-Hungary.

The import trade with Austria-Hungary exhibits an improvement of Rs. 7,93,838, or 16 per cent., having advanced from Rs. 49,82,648 in 1898-99 to Rs. 57,76,486 in 1899-1900. The principal articles that contributed to this increase are sugar, woollen goods, apparel, and glass and glassware. Exports rose to the extent of Rs. 52,632, or 15 per cent., having improved from Rs. 3,60,694 in 1898-99 to Rs. 4,13,326 in 1899-1900. Larger shipments of hides (raw) and tilseed have caused this increase.

Belgium.

Imports of merchandize from Belgium have receded to one-half of those of the year previous, when they were Rs. 17,22,846 against Rs. 8,63,616 during the year under report. The articles responsible for the fall are sugar, iron (wrought), steel, dyeing and tanning materials, cotton coloured piece-goods and woollen piece-goods. Exports of Indian produce have fallen from Rs. 1,41,17,273 in 1898-99 to Rs. 1,11,01,952 in 1899-1900, that is, to the extent of Rs. 30,15,321, or 21 per cent. Although exports were smaller in comparison with the previous year, they are above the average of the past four years. The articles that led to this decrease are wheat, cotton (raw), tilseed, and wool, raw.



There is an increase of Rs. 19,499 in the import trade with France. The figures for the year 1898-99 are Rs. 3,21,472 against Rs. 3,40,971 during the year under report. The articles that showed an improvement are spirits and liqueurs and glass beads and false pearls. Wines and apparel, however, show a decrease. Exports of Indian produce and manufactures fell from Rs. 64,70,391 in 1898-99 to Rs. 46,17,246 in 1899-1900, that is, to the extent of Rs. 18,53,135, chiefly under the head of grain.

France.

There is a diminution of Rs. 9,49,880, or 48 per cent., in imports from Germany in comparison with the previous year, when they were Rs. 19,95,394 against Rs. 10,45,514 during the year under report owing to a fall of 12 lakhs in sugar. Exports of Indian produce declined from Rs. 1,18,54,724 in 1898-99 to Rs. 1,02,13,878 in 1899-1900, that is, to the extent of Rs. 16,40,846, or 14 per cent.

Germany.

The import trade with Italy shows a steady increase since the last five years. This year the figures amounted to Rs. 2,01,137, showing an advance of Rs. 98,771, chiefly in cotton twist and yarn, and silk (manufactured), other sorts. Exports of Indian produce to Italy have more than doubled those of the previous year. They rose from Rs. 7,38,770 in 1898-99 to Rs. 19,15,460 in 1899-1900. The figures are the highest on record. The chief items of export are cotton and hides.

Italy.

Imports from Russia are more than double those of the year previous, when they were Rs. 4,19,080 against Rs. 9,89,201 during the year under report. The increase is noticeable in kerosine oil and silk piece-goods. Exports of Indian produce fell from Rs. 3,18,144 in 1898-99 to Rs. 3,01,340 in 1899-1900, that is, to the extent of Rs. 16,804 chiefly in tea and indigo.

Russia.

Imports from Egypt rose nearly three times higher than those of the previous year, when they amounted to Rs. 27,048 against Rs. 79,352 during the year under report. Sugar, which is the only important article of import, shows an increase of Rs. 71,886. Exports of Indian produce are less than one-fourth of those of the previous year, having fallen from Rs. 1,68,29,834 in 1898-99 to Rs. 37,01,852 in 1899-1900. Most of this is transhipped to Europe at Port Said.

Egypt.

The decrease noticed in 1898-99 in imports from Mauritius has been continued. They again fell from Rs. 7,23,708 in 1898-99 to Rs. 6,43,677 in 1899-1900, that is, to the extent of Rs. 80,031, or 11 per cent. Sugar, the only article of import, is responsible for this fall. The exports were insignificant.

Mauritius.

The import trade with the United States of America has advanced from Rs. 3,52,836 in 1898-99 to Rs. 5,33,841 in 1899-1900, that is, to the extent of Rs. 1,84,005. The improvement is noticeable in tobacco and kerosine oil. Decrease has, however, occurred in iron (wrought), and pipes and tubes. Exports of Indian produce and manufactures show an abnormal increase. They rose from Rs. 7,450 in 1898-99 to Rs. 2,39,383 in 1899-1900. The figures are the highest on record. The increase has taken place in hides and skins (raw), which are almost the only articles of export.

United States.

Imports from Arabia have risen from Rs. 1,54,787 in 1898-99 to Rs. 2,51,031 during the year under report, showing an increase of Rs. 96,244, or 62 per cent. The improvement is noticeable in dates. There is a considerable decline, amounting to Rs. 5,08,869, in exports of Indian produce and manufactures to Arabia, the figures having gone down from Rs. 6,74,238 in 1898-99 to Rs. 1,65,369 in 1899-1900. The articles responsible for the fall are rice not in the husk, wheat, and jowári and bájri. Exports of foreign merchandise increased from Rs. 92,337 in 1898-99 to Rs. 1,19,066 in 1899-1900, that is, to the extent of Rs. 26,729, chiefly in cotton grey and white piece-goods.

Arabia.

There is an increase of Rs. 18,929 in the import trade with China. Last year the figures amounted to Rs. 1,14,791, while this year they are Rs. 1,33,720. Sugar, the only important article of import, shows an improvement. Cotton, raw, worth Rs. 7,98,925, and fish, dry, unsalted, worth Rs. 1,000, were exported. Exports of foreign produce to China rose to Rs. 34,450 in 1899-1900. Larger shipments of dried fruits, other sorts, have led to this increase.

China.

There is an increase of Rs. 63,469, or 18 per cent., in imports, from Mekran and Sonmiani, the figures having risen from Rs. 3,48,059 in 1898-99 to Rs. 4,11,528 in 1899-1900. The articles that show an improvement are pulse and fish-maws and shark-fins. Exports of Indian produce and manufactures fell from Rs. 4,14,954 in 1898-99 to Rs. 2,82,719 in 1899-1900, that is, to the extent of Rs. 1,32,235, or 31 per cent. There were smaller shipments of jowári and bájri and rice not in the husk. An improvement to the extent of Rs. 10,648, or 7½ per cent., is noticeable in exports of foreign manufactures to Mekran and Sonmiani. The increase is noticeable in cotton coloured piece-goods.

Mekran and  
Sonmiani.

The import trade with Persia rose from Rs. 4,91,733 in 1898-99 to Rs. 5,56,190 in 1899-1900. The increase of 13 per cent. is due to larger receipts of dates, dried fruits other sorts, wool (raw), and silk piece-goods. A decrease is, however, noticeable in hides (raw), and shells and cowries. Exports of Indian produce to Persia show a diminution to the extent of Rs. 7,09,616, having fallen from Rs. 11,12,815 in 1898-99 to Rs. 4,03,199 in 1899-1900. The articles responsible for the fall are barley, rice not in the husk, wheat, jowári and bájri, indigo, and skins, dressed. Exports of treasure to Persia show an improve-

Persia.

ment to the extent of Rs. 1,59,703, having risen from Rs. 2,49,985 in 1898-99 to Rs. 4,09,688 in 1899-1900, thus counterbalancing a decrease of Rs. 1,17,521 in imports of treasure.

Turkey in Asia.

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Increase or Decrease in 1899-1900 compared with 1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>Imports.</b>						
Merchandise ... ..	9,06,045	8,36,075	5,50,049	1,83,882	9,10,720	+ 7,26,838
Treasure ... ..	8,856	13,658	65,100	60,750	2,600	- 40,150
Total ... ..	9,14,901	8,49,733	6,15,149	2,44,632	9,31,320	+ 6,86,688
<b>Exports.</b>						
Merchandise ... ..	88,339	75,687	99,551	2,39,838	2,15,858	- 23,980
{ Indian ... ..	88,339	75,687	99,551	2,39,838	2,15,858	- 23,980
{ Foreign ... ..	5,639	63,894	48,071	27,082	19,456	- 7,576
Total ... ..	1,24,178	1,39,581	1,42,622	2,66,870	2,35,314	- 31,556
Treasure ... ..	10,000	3,400	13,600	...	...	...
Total ... ..	1,34,178	1,42,981	1,56,222	2,66,870	2,35,314	- 31,556
Grand Total ... ..	10,49,079	9,92,714	7,71,371	5,11,502	11,66,634	+ 6,55,132

Imports from Turkey in Asia have risen to nearly five times those of the previous year, when they amounted to Rs. 1,83,882 against Rs. 9,10,720 during the year under report. The figures are the highest since 1893-94. The increase has taken place in grain and pulse, dates and ghi. There is a decrease of Rs. 23,980 in exports of Indian produce to Turkey in Asia. They amounted to Rs. 2,15,858 in 1899-1900 against Rs. 2,39,838 in 1898-99. The decrease has occurred in wheat and articles exported by post.

Other Countries.

Imports from Sweden have fallen from Rs. 2,76,672 to Rs. 1,12,151. The trade is chiefly in matches. The exports to Holland have risen to 10 lakhs owing to a new trade in tilseed. Exports to British East Africa, mostly of grain, have risen 3½ lakhs. There is a falling off of 4 lakhs in exports to Aden. Reduced shipments of jowari and bajri, rice not in the husk, and wheat-flour have brought about this decrease. Exports to Ceylon also fell by 4 lakhs. The articles responsible for the fall are gram, pulse, rice not in the husk, and wheat-flour. Exports to Japan rose at a bound from Rs. 1,580 in 1898-99 to Rs. 11,32,855 in 1899-1900. The export trade this year consists entirely of cotton, raw.

Balance of trade.

The following table exhibits the excess of exports or imports, excluding Government transactions, for each of the last five years, 1895-96 to 1899-1900 :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Exports over Imports.	Excess of Imports over Exports.
1895-96	3,98,56,818	6,41,78,292	2,43,19,474	...
1896-97	4,70,68,591	4,04,61,392	...	66,04,199
1897-98	5,01,10,718	4,62,10,884	...	38,99,834
1898-99	4,21,59,102	8,95,53,746	4,73,94,644	...
1899-1900	4,38,88,448	6,36,72,171	1,97,83,723	...

Foreign shipping.

The following statement shows the total number and tonnage of vessels with cargoes which entered inwards from or cleared for foreign external ports :—

Nationality of Vessels.	ENTERED.				CLEARED.				
	1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	
British ... ..	{ Steam	99	1,37,955	101	1,47,803	237	4,16,615	161	2,85,723
	{ Sailing	1	236	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austro-Hungarian. Steam	16	41,292	19	49,516	12	31,921	9	24,020	
German ... .. Steam	1	1,610	1	1,862	25	45,78	18	33,351	
Arab ... ..	{ Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing	41	3,700	103	8,693	42	3,847	77	5,981
Other Nationalities ... ..	{ Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing	12	456	11	372	18	611	11	374
Native Craft ... .. Sailing	137	10,557	144	10,443	163	11,612	118	8,557	
Total ... ..	{ Steam	116	1,81,057	121	1,99,271	274	4,93,709	188	343,044
	{ Sailing	192	14,943	258	19,568	218	16,070	206	14,924

Vessels which entered in ballast show a decrease of 37 steamers of 63,867 tons owing to the fall in exports. One steamer only of 2,578 tons cleared in ballast.

There is a decrease of 11 in the number and of 13,370 tons in the tonnage of vessels which arrived *via* the Suez Canal, the figures for the past two years being 82 vessels of 1,75,316 tons and 71 vessels of 1,61,946 tons, respectively. During the year under report, 112 vessels of 2,51,671 tons left *via* the Suez Canal against 178 vessels of 3,78,798 tons in 1898-99, showing a decrease of 66 in number and of 1,27,127 tons in tonnage.

The aggregate value of the coasting trade was Rs. 5,12,60,105 in 1899-1900 against Rs. 3,87,04,644 in 1898-99, showing a rise of Rs. 1,25,55,461, or 32 per cent. Coasting Trade.

There is a decrease of Rs. 5,56,452, or 44 per cent., in imports of both Indian and foreign merchandize from Bengal, the figures for the year under report being Rs. 7,14,988 against Rs. 12,71,440 in 1898-99. The articles responsible for the fall are coal, cordage and rope, and jute gunny bags. An improvement, however, is noticed in gram, pulse, and jute rope and twine. Imports of foreign merchandize from Bombay fell from Rs. 1,49,38,802 in 1898-99 to Rs. 1,44,12,504 in 1899-1900, showing a decline of Rs. 5,26,298. The articles that contributed to the decrease are apparel, chemicals, cotton white piece-goods, cotton manufactures, and jute manufactures, ivory (unmanufactured), copper (wrought), kerosine oil, silk (raw), and piece-goods, and woollen piece-goods. The articles showing an increase are cotton twist and yarn, grey and coloured piece-goods, aniline dyes, jewellery, &c., matches, iron sheets and plates, and sugar, refined. The value of Indian produce and manufactures imported from Bombay amounted during the year under report to Rs. 1,04,21,652 against Rs. 88,82,058 in 1898-99, showing a rise of Rs. 15,39,594. Larger imports of cotton twist and yarn, cotton grey and coloured piece-goods, turmeric, cocoanut kernel, gram, pulse, ghi, cotton seed, and sugar, refined, have brought about the increase. Rice not in the husk, wheat-flour, gunny bags, and essential seeds, however, show a falling-off. Imports of both foreign and Indian manufactures from Madras increased from Rs. 2,60,770 in 1898-99 to Rs. 2,89,820 in 1899-1900. An improvement to the extent of Rs. 29,050 is noticeable in betelnuts, pepper, and sugar, refined. In wood, other timber, there is a decrease. There is a considerable falling-off to the extent of Rs. 5,73,426 in imports from Burma. The trade fell from Rs. 5,80,877 in 1898-99 to Rs. 7,451 in 1899-1900, chiefly in teakwood. Imports from British ports within the Province, *viz.*, Keti and Sirganda, slightly improved. They rose from Rs. 2,21,867 in 1898-99 to Rs. 2,27,642 in 1899-1900, principally in rice not in the husk and hides, raw. Ghi, however, shows a falling-off. Imports of both descriptions of merchandize, foreign and indigenous, from Indian ports not British amounted during the year under report to Rs. 5,18,593 against Rs. 3,97,081 in 1898-99, showing an improvement of Rs. 1,21,312, chiefly in cocoanut kernel, hides (raw), and jute gunny bags. A decrease is noticeable in fodder, other sorts, and pulse. (1) Imports.

Exports of foreign merchandize to Bengal fell from Rs. 48,108 in 1898-99 to Rs. 8,197 in 1899-1900, showing a decrease of Rs. 39,911, chiefly in cotton twist and yarn and piece-goods. There is an increase of Rs. 4,29,175 in exports of foreign merchandize to Bombay, the figures for the past two years being Rs. 10,10,249 and Rs. 14,39,424, respectively. The improvement has taken place in horses, cotton white piece-goods, hardware and cutlery, ale, beer and porter, iron wire, provisions (dried fruits, other sorts), and sugar, refined. On the other hand, cotton coloured piece-goods, seeds, and woollen piece-goods show a decline. Exports of Indian produce and manufactures to Bombay rose from Rs. 76,73,267 in 1898-99 to Rs. 1,11,86,865 in 1899-1900, showing an improvement of Rs. 35,13,398. The articles contributing to this increase are cotton (raw), drugs and medicines, indigo, dyeing and tanning materials (other sorts), barley, gram, *juári* and *báji*, pulse, wheat, grains (other sorts), gums and resins, and fish, dry, salted. A decline is, however, noticeable in chemicals (other sorts), vegetables (fresh), rice, wheat-flour, hides and skins (raw), animal bones, fish (dry, unsalted), rapeseed and tilseed. Exports of foreign merchandize to Madras amounted during the year under report to Rs. 41,523 against Rs. 21,440 in the year previous, showing an increase of Rs. 20,083, principally in cotton twist and yarn. Exports of Indian produce to Madras show an increase of Rs. 9,846, having improved from Rs. 2,01,396 in 1898-99 to Rs. 2,11,242 in 1899-1900. Skins, raw, alone show an increase of over a lakh of rupees, but a good deal of this increase is counterbalanced by a decrease under rice and other grains. There is an increase of Rs. 37,658 in exports of both Indian and foreign merchandize to Burma, the figures for the past two years being Rs. 1,23,922 and Rs. 1,61,575, respectively. The rise is noticeable in fish, dry, unsalted. Exports of merchandize, of both descriptions, to British ports within the Province, *viz.*, Keti Bandar and Sirganda, rose from Rs. 2,78,120 in 1898-99 to Rs. 3,10,794 in 1899-1900, that is, to the extent of Rs. 32,674, chiefly in sugar, refined, and rice not in the husk. There is a considerable increase in exports of both Indian and foreign merchandize to Indian ports not British. The trade has improved to more than four times that of the previous year, when it amounted to Rs. 27,91,276 against Rs. 1,13,01,765 during the year under report. The articles chiefly responsible for the increase are fodder, bran, &c., other sorts, grain and pulse, cotton seed, tilseed, oils, kerosine and vegetable, not essential. (2) Exports.

Imports of gold from Bombay have fallen from Rs. 4,029 to Rs. 3,012 in 1899-1900. During the year under report, Rs. 78,000 worth of gold specie was imported on Government account. There is a considerable decrease to the extent of 10 lakhs in imports of silver from Bombay which is said to be due to a smaller up-country demand, owing to the prevalence of famine. Imports of silver from Indian ports, not British, rose to Rs. 2,25,380 during the year under report. The increase is apparently due to larger purchases of grains this year. Exports of silver to Bombay and other coast ports fell from Rs. 55,040 to Rs. 5,650 in 1899-1900. (3) Treasure.

During the year under report, there is a decrease of 33 steamers and 62,528 tons in the arrivals of steamers in Karachi in comparison with the previous year, when 333 steamers of 4,27,048 tons arrived against 325 vessels of 3,64,520 tons in 1899-1900. Steamers which arrived in ballast show a decrease of 12 vessels in number and of 24,187 tons in tonnage, having fallen from 18 steamers of 37,320 tons to 6 steamers of 13,133 tons. Arrivals of sailing vessels with cargoes increased by 54 vessels of 2,068 tons, having advanced from 723 vessels of 36,238 tons in 1898-99 to 777 vessels of 38,306 tons in 1899-1900. The number of sailing vessels which arrived in ballast has increased more than seven times that of the previous year, when it was 197 vessels of 10,784 tons, against 1,382 vessels of 66,399 tons in 1899-1900. The increase is due to the large exports of grain to Indian ports, not British. During the year under review, 294 steamers of 2,90,312 tons left the port of Karachi with cargoes against 283 vessels of 2,70,132 tons in 1898-99, showing an increase of 11 steamers and 20,180 tons. There is a diminution of 3 steamers and 3,634 tons in departures of steamers in ballast. In 1898-99, 14 steamers of 24,736 tons cleared from Karachi against 11 steamers of 21,102 tons in 1899-1900. The number of sailing vessels which cleared with cargoes is nearly three times that of the year 1898-99, when 741 vessels of 37,163 tons left this harbour against 2,173 vessels of 1,04,381 tons in 1899-1900. The increase is due to the large number of native craft which cleared with grain for famine-stricken districts. Departures of sailing vessels in ballast show a diminution of 54 vessels of 3,109 tons, having gone down from 118 vessels of 6,016 tons in 1898-99 to 64 vessels of 2,907 tons in 1899-1900. Of the total number of sailing vessels arrived and cleared, all but 44 were native craft.

SUBORDINATE PORTS OF SIND.

Keti Bandar and  
Sirganda.

The aggregate value of imports into, and exports from, the subordinate ports of the Province of Sind, by sea, of merchandize and treasure, both foreign and coasting, including Government stores and treasure, amounted to Rs. 17,05,022 in 1899-1900 against Rs. 15,86,256 in 1898-99. The foreign trade of these ports is insignificant. The coasting trade of Keti Bandar fell from Rs. 10,87,688 to Rs. 9,53,773, while that of Sirganda rose from Rs. 4,96,910 to Rs. 7,16,136. The decrease in the former is under rice and firewood, while the increase in the latter is due to the same as well as to increases in juari and bajri.

SIND EXTERNAL LAND TRADE.

The following statement exhibits the traffic, by land, of the Province of Sind and of British Baluchistan with the outlying foreign territories, viz., Afghanistan and Baluchistan, during the official year 1899-1900.

Total Value of  
Imports and Exports.

The subjoined table compares the total values of imports and exports during the past three official years:—

	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	1897-98	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Trade with Afghanistan.</i>						
Kandahar ...	30,92,986	35,77,050	45,34,772	16,37,851	26,87,556	28,74,512
Zhob and Loralai ...	1,69,370	1,10,842	1,96,359	4,10,678	5,56,592	5,94,453
Ghazni ...	...	17,800	4,773	...	2,500	11,270
Herat ...	...	94,646	1,89,492	...	48,914	97,185
Gurmsel ...	1,18,077	25,520	76,533	31,310	28,774	65,689
Total ...	33,80,433	38,25,837	50,01,929	20,79,839	33,24,336	36,43,309
<i>Trade with Baluchistan.</i>						
Kelat Territory ...	8,70,765	7,00,046	8,14,866	4,14,238	5,04,968	6,25,822
Las Beyla Territory ...	9,67,131	6,07,566	6,40,441	4,12,412	2,65,382	1,61,358
Total ...	18,37,896	13,07,632	14,55,307	8,26,650	7,70,350	7,87,180
Grand Total ...	52,18,329	51,33,469	64,57,236	29,06,489	40,94,686	44,30,489

Trade generally.

The value of imports and exports aggregated Rs. 1,08,87,725 against Rs. 92,28,175 in the year 1898-99, being an increase of Rs. 16,59,550, or nearly 18 per cent., and is the highest on record since 1892-93. The increase is due mainly to larger imports of fruits (other sorts) and wool (raw), and greater exports of iron and cotton piece-goods (Indian).

Import Trade.

Imports rose from Rs. 51,33,469 in 1898-99 to Rs. 64,57,236 in the year under report. The figures are the largest on record, and the marked increase of 26 per cent. is chiefly due to a very large supply of Kandahar fruits having been received this year. The rice is also conspicuous under the heads sheep and goats, cotton piece-goods, fruits, gram and pulse, hides and skins, ghi, railway materials, silk (manufactured), and wool (raw). There is, however, a decrease in animals other than sheep and goats, assafetida, dyes (other sorts), dry fish, mustard and rapeseed, and spices (other than betelnuts).

The export trade also shows an advance of 8 per cent. as compared with that of 1898-99, when a rise of 41 per cent. was observed. A gradual decline in the trade was noticed in the years 1895-96, 1896-97 and 1897-98, when it was at its lowest ebb (Rs. 29,06,489). The trade has since taken an upward turn, and the figures for the year under report are the highest recorded since the year 1892-93. The increase is chiefly attributable to cotton piece-goods (Indian), and is also observable in cotton piece-goods (European), horses, ponies and mules, dyes (unenumerated), fruits (unenumerated), gram and pulse, leather (manufactured), iron, ghi, silk (manufactured), and wool (raw). exports of fire-arms, cotton twist and yarn (Indian), other spring crops, rice (unhusked), liquors, sugar, tea (foreign), and wool (manufactured) show a decline.

The trade with Kandahar and Zhob and Loralai is carried on partly by rail and partly by road. The trade with other parts is purely road-borne traffic. The value of imports by rail from Kandahar, *via* Chaman and Kila Abdulah, exceeds that of the year 1898-99 by more than 10 lakhs, whereas the value of the inward traffic by road, *via* Chaman is less by nearly a lakh of rupees.

## (3) ADEN.

The total value of the sea-borne and inland trade of the port of Aden during the year, exclusive of cargo manifested for transshipment on through bills of lading, amounted to Rs. 8,01,18,359 against Rs. 8,49,89,772 the year before, showing a decrease of Rs. 48,71,413, of which Rs. 25,03,451 were in trade proper and Rs. 23,67,962 in treasure. Foreign trade decreased by Rs. 6,82,943 or 5.73 per cent., Indian trade by Rs. 36,43,575 or 19.40 per cent. and inland trade by Rs. 4,99,411 or 10.94 per cent. There was a decrease of Rs. 18.3 lakhs in coffee, due to direct shipments being made from Hodeida. Grain showed a decrease of Rs. 34½ lakhs, due to less imports from India owing to the famine. The principal increases were "cotton and manufactures of," Rs. 25.4 lakhs; "gums and resins," Rs. 4.4 lakhs; "ivory," Rs. 4½ lakhs; "provision," Rs. 2 lakhs; "shells and cowries," Rs. 1 lakh; and "silks," Rs. 3½ lakhs. The following countries contributed towards the general increase in trade:—Austria, Rs. 1.2 lakhs; France, Rs. 5.3 lakhs; Suakin, Rs. 1 lakh; Zaila, Rs. 2½ lakhs; Berbera and Bulhar, Rs. 4½ lakhs; other Somali ports, Rs. 5 lakhs; Zanzibar, Rs. 2 lakhs; Turkey, Rs. 2½ lakhs; Calcutta, Rs. 3½ lakhs; while decreases are observed in the following:—Germany, Rs. 1.2 lakhs; Massowah, Rs. 9½ lakhs; Danakil Ports, Rs. 11½ lakhs; Mauritius and Mahé, Rs. 1.6 lakhs; Arabia, Rs. 7½ lakhs; and Bombay, Rs. 49.8 lakhs. The trade of Aden is divided into foreign, inland and Indian, and the following is a comparative statement under these heads for the past two years:—

Divisions.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign Trade ...	6,09,94,926	6,03,11,983	-6,82,943
Indian do. ...	1,87,78,413	1,51,34,838	-36,43,575
Inland do. ...	45,61,661	40,62,250	-4,99,411
Government Stores and Treasure ...	6,54,772	6,09,288	-45,484
Total Value ...	8,49,89,772	8,01,18,359	-48,71,413

The following statement gives the total value of the foreign trade of Aden as compared with the figures of the year previous:—

		1898-99.	1899-1900.	Increase or Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	Merchandise ...	2,46,27,318	2,61,45,231	+15,17,913
	Treasure ...	36,12,123	31,16,392	-4,95,731
	Total ...	2,82,39,441	2,92,61,623	+10,22,182
Exports	Merchandise ...	3,07,08,422	2,94,38,771	-12,69,651
	Treasure ...	20,47,063	17,13,519	-3,33,544
	Total ...	3,27,55,485	3,11,52,290	-16,03,195
Total Foreign Trade.	Merchandise ...	5,53,35,740	5,55,84,002	+2,48,262
	Treasure ...	56,59,186	48,29,911	-8,29,275
	Total ...	6,09,94,926	6,04,13,913	-5,81,013

The next statement shows the value of imports from foreign countries as compared with the figures of the year before.

Countries.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99 compared with 1899-1900.		
			Increase.	Decrease.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
United Kingdom	52,47,700	54,26,951	79,251	.....	
Austria	8,04,940	12,92,083	4,87,093	.....	
France	1,17,040	1,56,163	39,123	.....	
Italy	1,12,656	1,62,794	40,138	.....	
Germany	47,785	79,065	31,280	.....	
Russia	81,001	1,91,759	1,10,758	.....	
Other Countries in Europe	1,02,458	65,363	.....	37,098	
United States of America	36,97,570	49,54,811	12,57,241	.....	
Egypt	4,41,293	3,41,571	.....	99,722	
East Coast of Africa.	Massowah	13,70,906	4,99,023	.....	8,71,884
	Suakin	82,888	2,12,944	1,30,106	.....
	Danakil Ports	12,76,693	8,54,791	.....	4,21,902
	Zaila	81,08,744	32,93,596	1,84,852	.....
	Berbera and Bulhar	27,76,835	31,35,011	3,58,176	.....
	Other Somali Ports	5,44,922	9,13,580	3,68,658	.....
	Zanzibar and Mainland	4,71,968	5,08,551	36,583	.....
Mauritius and Mahé	1,90,691	87,170	.....	1,53,521	
Arabia	64,81,426	55,82,714	.....	8,98,712	
Perim Island	19,273	21,330	2,057	.....	
Turkey in Asia	6,18,865	8,47,605	2,28,740	.....	
Persia	41,840	1,02,147	60,307	.....	
Straits Settlements	2,52,564	3,27,464	74,880	.....	
China	1,52,179	1,29,003	.....	23,171	
Other Countries in Asia	92,889	40,514	.....	52,375	
Australia	4,345	2,630	.....	1,715	
Total	2,82,39,441	2,91,68,584	34,89,243	25,60,100	

*Austria* shows an increase of Rs. 4,87,093 or 60.51 per cent. in cotton twist and yarn, hardware, provisions, sugar and treasure, but decreases are seen in apparel, building materials, carriages and carts, chemical products and preparations, cotton piece-goods, glass and glassware, grain (flour) and wood (other timber).

*Russia*.—The trade here increased by Rs. 1,10,758 or 136.74 per cent., chiefly in oils.

*United States of America* show an increase of Rs. 12,57,241 or 34 per cent. in cotton piece-goods and drugs and medicines, but decreased in oil (kerosine).

*Suakin*.—The trade here shows an increase of Rs. 1,30,106 or 157.06 per cent. in shells (mother-o'-pearl) and treasure.

*Zaila* shows an increase of Rs. 1,84,852 or 5.94 per cent. in animals (living), gums and resins, skins (undressed), ivory (unmanufactured), shells (mother-o'-pearl) and treasure but decreased in coffee and hides (undressed).

*Berbera and Bulhar*.—The trade increased by Rs. 3,58,176 or 12.90 per cent. in coffee, gums, hides and skins (undressed) and treasure, but decreased in animals, dyeing and colouring materials, feathers and provisions.

*Other Somali Ports*.—The trade here increased by Rs. 3,68,658 or 67.65 per cent. in animals (living), gums and skins (undressed), in dyeing and colouring materials and provisions.

*Turkey in Asia* shows an increase of Rs. 2,28,740 or 36.96 per cent. in drugs and medicines, grain, provisions (dates, wet) and treasure.

*Egypt* shows a decrease of Rs. 99,722 or 22.60 per cent. in sugar (confectionery) and treasure, but increase is noted in apparel, fruits and vegetables, liquors, provisions, fruits (dried, &c.) and silk and manufactures of.

*Massowah* shows a decrease of Rs. 8,71,884 or 63.60 per cent. in cotton piece-goods, hides (undressed), shells and cowries, wax and treasure, but increased in coffee, skins (undressed), ivory (unmanufactured), jewellery (pearls) and provisions.

*Danakil Ports* show a decrease of Rs. 4,21,902 or 33.04 per cent. in coffee, feathers, hides and skins (undressed), ivory (unmanufactured), mats and matting and treasure, but increased in cotton piece-goods, provisions and shells and cowries.

*Mauritius and Mahé* show a decrease of Rs. 1,53,521 or 80.51 per cent. in fruits, coconuts, liquor (rum), oil (coconut) and sugar.

*Arabia* shows a decrease of Rs. 8,98,712 or 13.86 per cent. in apparel, chemical products and preparations, coffee, hides and skins (undressed), mats and matting, provisions (other sorts) and treasure, but increase is noted in cotton piece-goods, drugs and medicines, grain, jewellery (pearls), jute and manufactures of, seeds and shells and cowries.

The following statement shows the value of exports to foreign countries as compared with the figures of the year previous :—

Countries.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99 compared with 1899-1900.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom ... ..	24,46,187	24,30,789	.....	15,308
Austria ... ..	9,65,552	6,00,173	.....	3,65,379
France ... ..	24,71,909	29,61,290	4,89,381	.....
Italy ... ..	2,69,611	2,05,879	.....	63,732
Germany ... ..	4,84,688	3,32,202	.....	1,52,486
Turkey in Europe ... ..	21,210	21,470	260	.....
Russia ... ..	74,950	59,000	.....	15,950
Other Countries in Europe ... ..	2,90,561	3,70,436	79,875	.....
Egypt ... ..	3,57,087	3,75,061	17,974	.....
Massowah ... ..	18,50,607	17,46,416	.....	1,04,191
Suakin ... ..	1,26,586	1,14,364	.....	12,222
Danakil Ports ... ..	28,03,308	20,58,068	.....	7,50,240
East Coast of Africa.   Zaila ... ..	32,77,983	33,29,745	51,762	.....
Berbera and Bulhar ... ..	19,95,286	20,87,827	92,541	.....
Other Somali Ports ... ..	6,82,709	8,07,716	1,25,007	.....
Zanzibar and Mainland... ..	6,68,788	8,28,964	1,60,176	.....
United States of America ... ..	59,84,453	47,88,970	.....	11,95,483
Mauritius and Mahé ... ..	46,135	36,808	.....	9,327
Arabia ... ..	72,55,272	73,86,283	1,31,011	.....
Perim Island ... ..	2,80,715	2,15,392	.....	65,323
Turkey in Asia ... ..	97,706	1,14,403	16,697	.....
Persia ... ..	73,956	65,658	.....	8,298
Straits Settlements ... ..	1,21,488	1,18,033	.....	3,455
China ... ..	40,199	29,718	.....	10,481
Other Countries in Asia ... ..	48,677	46,164	.....	2,513
Australia ... ..	19,862	17,570	.....	2,292
Total ... ..	3,27,55,485	3,11,43,399	11,64,684	27,76,770

*France.*—The trade here increased by Rs. 4,89,381 or 19·80 per cent. in coffee, skins (undressed), gums and shells and cowries, while decrease is noted in hides (undressed), wax and treasure.

*Other Somali Ports.*—The trade here increased by Rs. 1,25,007 or 18·54 per cent. in grain, but decreased in cotton piece-goods and provisions.

*Zanzibar and Mainland* show an increase of Rs. 1,60,176 or 23·96 per cent. in cotton piece-goods, liquors and treasures, but decreased in animals (living), carriages and carts, coffee, drugs and medicines, grain, skins (undressed), provisions, sugar and articles unenumerated.

*Arabia.*—The trade here shows an increase of Rs. 1,31,011 or 1·81 per cent. in candles, coffee, cotton twist and yarn and piece-goods, drugs and medicines, dyeing and colouring materials, fruits and vegetables (fresh), gums, silk and manufactures of, wool and treasure, but decreased in apparel, chemical products and preparations, grain, oils, perfumery, provisions, seeds and sugar.

*Austria* shows a decrease of Rs. 3,65,379 or 37·84 per cent. in coffee, cotton piece-goods, gums and treasure, but increased in shells and cowries and specimens illustrative of natural science.

*Germany.*—The trade here decreased by Rs. 1,52,486 or 31·46 per cent. in coffee, hides (undressed), gums and wax, but increased in feathers, skins (undressed) and shells and cowries.

*Massowah* shows a decrease of Rs. 1,04,191 or 5·63 per cent. in drugs and medicines, grain, provisions, silk and manufactures of, and treasure, while increase is observed in coffee, cotton twist and yarn and piece-goods, oil and spices.

*Danakil Ports.*—The trade here decreased by Rs. 7,50,240 or 26.76 per cent. in cotton twist and yarn, piece-goods, grain, metals, sugar, wood and treasure, but increased in animals (living), coffee, liquors and provisions.

*United States of America.*—The trade here decreased by Rs. 11,95,483 or 19.98 per cent. chiefly in coffee and skins (undressed), but an increase is observed in hides (undressed), ivory (unmanufactured) and perfumery.

Indian Trade.

The total value of the Indian trade shows a decrease of Rs. 31,45,217 or 16.74 per cent. Merchandize decreased by Rs. 18,10,004 or 11.83 per cent. and treasure decreased by Rs. 13,35,213 or 38.34 per cent. as is shown below.

		1898-99.	1899-1900.	Increase or Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	Merchandize	1,43,65,681	1,23,91,875	-19,73,806
	Treasure	5,03,000	2,55,323	-2,47,672
	Total	1,48,68,681	1,26,47,208	-22,21,478
Export	Merchandize	9,30,237	11,08,039	+1,72,802
	Treasure	29,79,495	18,91,954	-10,87,541
	Total	39,09,732	29,94,993	-9,14,739
Total, Indian Trade.	Merchandize	1,53,04,918	1,34,94,914	-18,10,004
	Treasure	84,82,495	21,47,282	-13,35,213
	Total	1,87,87,413	1,56,42,196	-31,45,217

Imports show an increase of Rs. 2 lakhs in grain from Calcutta, but a decrease from Bombay of Rs. 21.8 lakhs in animals (living), carriages and carts, chemical products and preparations, fodder, fruits and vegetables (fresh), grain, jute and manufactures of, metals, oils, paper and pasteboard, provisions, seeds, spices, sugar, wood, tea and treasure, but increase is noted in apparel, coffee, cotton twist and yarn and piece-goods, drugs and medicines, dyeing and colouring materials, gums, hardware, jewellery (pearls), paints and colours, silk and manufactures of, wool and manufactures of, and articles unenumerated. There is also a decrease of Rs. 5½ lakhs from Karachi in chemical products and preparations, grain and provisions, but increase is noted in seeds. As regards exports, Calcutta shows an increase of nearly Rs. 1½ lakhs in salt, while Bombay shows a decrease of Rs. 12½ lakhs in chemical products and preparations, hides and skins (undressed), ivory (unmanufactured), gums, jewellery (pearls), shells and cowries and articles unenumerated, but increase is observed in coffee, cotton twist and yarn, piece-goods, provisions and treasure.

Inland Trade.

The number of camel loads of produce brought into Aden from the mainland of Arabia was 181,391 against 184,506 in the previous year or an average of 504 per diem against 513. The import trade with the interior amounted to nearly Rs. 28 lakhs or an increase of half a lakh which occurred in building materials, cotton piece-goods, fruits and vegetables (fresh), grain, hides (undressed) and provisions, but decreased in animals (living), cotton (raw), coffee, drugs and medicines, dyeing and colouring materials, firewood and charcoal, fodder, hemp and cordage, skins (undressed) and articles unenumerated. The value of exports was Rs. 12½ lakhs, which represents a decrease of Rs. 5½ lakhs or 30.24 per cent. in animals (living), cotton twist and yarn and piece-goods, drugs and medicines, grain, metals, oils, provisions (dates wet), seeds, silk and manufactures, spices, sugar, wool manufactures and articles unenumerated.

Shipping.

The following statement shows the number and tonnage of merchant vessels that entered and cleared the port of Aden during the year and compared with the figures of the year previous:—

Description.	1898-99.		1899-1900.		Increase or Decrease.		
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	
Entered	Steam	1,395	2,636,294	1,224	2,456,665	-171	-169,629
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Country (Native) Craft	1,527	47,325	1,687	52,906	+160	+5,581
Total	2,922	2,683,619	2,911	2,520,571	-11	-163,048	
Cleared	Steam	1,388	2,624,986	1,229	2,477,879	-159	-147,107
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Country (Native) Craft	1,479	47,007	16,77	53,505	+198	+6,498
Total	2,867	2,671,993	2,906	2,531,384	+39	-147,609	



Of the total number of merchant vessels that entered the port of Aden, 735 called to land and take cargo, 310 called for coal, 102 called for mails, 32 called to discharge coal, 15 called for orders, 4 to land passengers, 6 called for repairs, 5 called for medical advice, 1 called to land firemen, 9 called for provisions, 1 called for bill of health, 2 returned from sea, and 2 were towed in.

The number of steamers that called at Perim to discharge or take coal during the year was 458 against 478 the year before, showing a decrease of 20 vessels or 4.18 per cent. The total number of vessels that passed through the Suez Canal during the year was 3,487 against 3,562 the year previous, showing a decrease of 75 vessels or 2.11 per cent. Suez Canal Traffic.

## Public Works.

### GENERAL SUMMARY.

The total expenditure of the year on civil works was Rs. 39,83,203 as below:—

				Rs.	Rs.
<i>Outlay in India.</i>					
Imperial ...	...	...	...	2,00,036	
Suspense ...	...	...	...	...	
				2,00,036	2,00,036
Provincial ...	...	...	...	26,34,847	
Suspense ...	...	...	...	3,494	
				26,38,341	26,38,341
Contribu- tions.	{	Provincial, inclusive of Suspense ...	...	68,848	
		Excluded Local Funds do. ...	...	73,759	
				1,42,607	1,42,607
Incorporated Local Funds ...	...	...	...	9,96,473	
Suspense ...	...	...	...	5,746	
				10,02,219	10,02,219
Grand Total ...				Rs. 39,83,203	

Expenditure on  
Civil Works.

In round figures, the expenditure on new works was 11½ lakhs; on repairs about 17½ lakhs; on establishment 10 lakhs; and on tools and plant ½ lakh. The actual cost of establishments of all classes in 1899-1900 was Rs. 19,84,223 as compared with Rs. 19,55,489 in 1898-99 and Rs. 19,29,833 in 1897-98. The total outlay, including suspense heads, under all heads, including Irrigation, was as follows:—

				Rs.	Rs.
Military ...	...	{	Works and Repairs ...	...	1,82,967
			Establishment ...	...	31,937
			Tools and Plant ...	...	1,578
				1,66,482	1,66,482
Imperial, Provincial and Local Civil Works.	and	{	Works and Repairs ...	...	29,33,307
			Establishment ...	...	9,84,040
			Tools and Plant ...	...	56,640
			Suspense ...	...	9,216
				39,83,203	39,83,203
Irrigation ...	...	{	Works and Repairs ...	...	37,48,776
			Establishment ...	...	9,68,246
			Tools and Plant ...	...	48,398
			Suspense ...	...	4,213
				47,69,633	47,69,633
Deduct—Expenditure on stores received from England ...					—53,626
				86,65,692	86,65,692

Of this amount, Rs. 68,15,050, excluding suspense heads, were expended on works and repairs. The total charge for establishment therefore gives a percentage of 29.12 on the actual outlay as compared with 29.16 per cent. in 1898-99. Omitting Irrigation Establishment and outlay and Barrack Department outlay, the comparison stands thus:—

				Rs.
Outlay on Works and Repairs ...	...	...	...	30,43,390
Cost of Establishment ...	...	...	...	10,08,753
Percentage ...	...	...	...	33.09

The percentage in 1898-99 was 29.16 and in 1897-98 was 26.62. The following statement shows the outlay on works and repairs by Executive Divisions during the year:—

Divisions.	Executive Charges.	OUTLAY ON WORKS AND REPAIRS, 1899-1900.						
		Provincial.		Local.	Imperial.			Total.
		Civil Works, including Contributions.	Irrigation.		Military, including Contributions.	Civil Works, including Contributions.	Irrigation, including Contributions.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Superintending Engineer, Northern Division.	Executive Engineer, Presidency ...	3,71,507	...	...	...	59,541	...	3,91,048
	Do. Ahmedabad (including Bhuj) ...	68,001	...	44,461	27,390	43,155	1,03,930	2,80,373
	Do. Surat and Broach ...	94,503	...	39,342	...	2,649	16,329	1,52,720
	Do. Kaira and Panch Mahala ...	24,572	...	89,180	5,591	3,041	1,043	1,23,427
	Do. Thana ...	1,57,973	...	1,03,933	620	15,403	...	2,78,024
	Total ...	6,16,566	...	2,76,915	33,613	1,23,759	1,20,749	11,71,692
Superintending Engineer, Central Division.	Executive Engineer, Poona District ...	1,90,878	...	41,948	24,597	2,014	...	2,59,437
	Do. Poona Irrigation ...	6,934	...	1,464	4,551	...	1,36,153	1,40,102
	Do. Nasik ...	83,990	...	87,664	2,199	865	71,225	2,45,913
	Do. Ahmednagar ...	35,921	...	52,391	66,700	60	7,432	1,51,710
	Do. Khandesh ...	64,718	...	79,093	334	739	...	1,44,844
	Do. Khandesh Irrigation ...	1,843	...	...	...	...	47,316	49,163
Do. Sholapur ...	37,041	...	16,695	142	831	14,337	54,076	
	Total ...	4,09,463	...	2,83,266	87,523	4,506	2,76,463	10,61,210
Superintending Engineer, Southern Division.	Executive Engineer, Satara ...	1,39,531	...	1,02,851	11,508	804	81,687	2,36,531
	Do. Bijapur ...	48,141	...	50,422	...	234	6,441	1,06,228
	Do. Belgaum ...	97,892	10,952	62,716	88	1,350	11,108	1,74,106
	Do. Dhárwár ...	83,738	...	63,611	30	4,994	...	1,52,373
	Do. Dhárwár Irrigation ...	...	...	663	...	...	47,058	47,721
	Do. Kanara ...	1,07,219	...	24,439	...	1,411	633	1,33,702
	Do. Ratnagiri and Kolaba ...	1,38,313	...	17,898	115	18,716	2,071	1,72,112
	Total ...	6,24,833	10,952	3,12,900	11,831	22,559	93,998	10,81,773
Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank Division.	Executive Engineer, Eastern Nára ...	1,413	...	8,404	...	60	76,367	86,253
	Do. Fuleli Canals ...	1,634	...	14,308	...	103	2,46,026	2,62,071
	Do. Hyderabad Canals, N. D. ...	3,390	...	4,047	...	...	4,46,876	4,54,313
	Do. Hyderabad Canals, C. D. ...	18,525	...	16,546	...	1,955	1,19,868	1,56,904
	Do. Jamrao Canals, N. D. ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,24,610	5,24,610
Do. do. do. S. D. ...	78	...	...	...	...	5,82,119	5,82,195	
	Total ...	25,037	...	43,305	...	2,127	19,75,876	20,46,344
Chief Engineer, Indus Right Bank Division.	Executive Engineer, Karachi Canals ...	70,855	...	17,118	...	10,109	2,36,123	3,34,205
	Do. Ghar Canals ...	6,611	...	926	...	67	1,58,874	1,66,478
	Do. Western Nára ...	6,011	...	558	...	130	1,60,458	1,67,455
	Do. Begari Canals ...	7,719	...	1,334	...	789	4,18,299	4,23,740
	Do. Shikarpur Canals ...	29,829	...	6,808	...	767	2,98,711	3,21,135
	Do. Indus River ...	...	...	6,179	...	...	5,278	10,454
	Total ...	1,21,025	...	32,220	...	1,1941	13,57,741	14,22,927
Chief Engineer, Bombay Command, Military Works Department.	Executive Engineer, Aden ...	18,997	...	...	...	907	...	19,974
	Add—Outlay by Civil Officers ...	5,090	...	...	...	3,418	2,822	11,330
	Grand Total ...	18,20,860	10,952	9,48,306	1,32,967	1,69,217	37,32,648	38,16,050

The revenue realized in the Public Works Department, as compared with the previous two years, was as follows :—

	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Imperial.</i>			
XXXI.—Military Works ...	8,714	8,935	10,270
XXIX.—Irrigation Major Works ...	5,92,265	6,60,460	7,20,962
XXX.—Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation ...	2,16,350	2,52,253	2,08,202
<i>Provincial.</i>			
XXXII.—Civil Works ...	6,21,837	7,22,534	6,23,807
XXX.—Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation ...	31,837	31,197	35,363
Grand Total ...	14,71,003	16,75,369	15,98,604

The toll revenue, including receipts under the Highway Act, was Rs. 4,99,244 against Rs. 5,64,475 in the previous year.

*Civil Buildings.*

The expenditure under this head was Rs. 2,00,036 sub-divided as follows:—

	Rs.
Original Works	90,707
Repairs	78,510
Establishment	28,932
Tools and Plant	1,887
Suspense	...
	2,00,036

Imperial Services.

Water was laid on to the salt works at Mátunga, to the rest-house of the Collector at Rawli, to the new sir-kárkún's office and lines and to the lines, for inspector's kárkúns at Mátunga at a cost of Rs. 8,305. The quarters for the preventive officers at Trombay, Thána and Mora were completed, the expenditure for the year being Rs. 4,487, Rs. 4,485 and Rs. 4,005, respectively. New sir-kárkún's office and lines for the establishment were undertaken at Mátunga, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 12,638. A causeway across Khárághoda Tank was also in progress. A sum of Rs. 2,040 was spent on the customs chauki at Nagothna, which remained incomplete at the end of the year.

Salt.

The reconstruction of the portico of the Bombay Mint was completed at a total cost of Rs. 11,407, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 2,355.

Mint.

The combined post and telegraph office at Kiamari was completed at a total cost of Rs. 9,056, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 5,840.

Post Offices.

An out-building in the compound of the telegraph signallers' quarters on the Esplanade, Bombay, was constructed during the year for Rs. 9,969, and quarters for two linemen at Kalyán were completed.

Telegraphs.

The work of providing fire fittings to the Currency Buildings, Bombay, was in progress and Rs. 2,632 were spent in the year.

Administration.

The divisional forest office at Sholápur was completed at a total cost of Rs. 2,736, of which Rs. 1,113 were expended during the year.

Provincial Services,  
Forests.

A new distillery at Chhota Udepur was completed except roofing, the expenditure during the year amounting to Rs. 20,031; and certain works in connection with the distillery at Kotri were in progress, the outlay during the year being Rs. 10,999.

Excise.

The lines for His Excellency the Governor's Body-guard at Chaupáti (Bombay), quarters for single bandsmen, bandmaster and the assistant surgeon, and a bungalow for Native Aides-de-Camp were completed, the total cost being Rs. 1,48,497. The married bandsmen's quarters were in progress. Certain improvements to the kitchens and the boiler arrangements at Government House, Ganeshkhind, were completed for Rs. 2,840. The re-roofing of the terrace over the corridor round the residence at Government House, Ganeshkhind, and renewal of ceilings were in progress. The work of providing a supplementary water-supply to Government House at Mahábaleshvar was in progress, the expenditure being Rs. 10,428. Certain alterations to the Secretariat Buildings were effected for Rs. 4,387.

Residences for  
Local Government

The Mámlatdárs' kacheris at Nandurbár, Chiplún and Medha were completed, the total expenditure being Rs. 27,519, Rs. 34,612 and Rs. 33,833, respectively. The kacheris at Váda, Karád and Sirsi were in progress, the outlay for the year being Rs. 9,225, Rs. 5,903 and Rs. 986. Certain additions to the Kardarate at Mirpur Mithelo were completed at a total cost of Rs. 4,338.

Land Revenue  
Buildings.

The work of improving fire fittings of the Elphinstone College and General Record Room at Bombay was completed for Rs. 8,709 and the work of additions and alterations to the Mahá-laxmi Female Training College at Ahmedabad was commenced, the expenditure for the year being Rs. 993. Rs. 1,245 was spent on enlarging the tank at the Dhárwár Training College and Rs. 12,679 was spent on a new High school at Bijápur, which was in progress. Under private buildings the Principal's quarters of the Ahmedabad-Gujarát College were completed for Rs. 21,910 and quarters for 30 more students were commenced, the outlay being Rs. 833. Other works in progress were the Sir D. M. Petit School, Poona (Rs. 8,161), and the Cathedral High School for Girls, Bombay (Rs. 25,753). Under Local Fund and Municipal schools the following were completed:—Wari, Ahmednagar District, total cost Rs. 2,839; Virvel in Khándesh, Rs. 2,557; and Tilwalli in Dhárwár Rs. 2,889. The following were in progress:—Málsiras, Sholápur District; Thangaon in Násik, outlay for the year Rs. 2,017; Mhaswa, Rs. 5; Nardhána, Rs. 578; and Antrával, Rs. 411, in Khándesh; additional students' quarters at the Technical School, Kandiáro, and the Agricultural School, Hyderabad, were completed at a total cost of Rs. 3,714 and Rs. 17,893, respectively.

Educational.

The works completed during the year and their total cost were as follows:—record-racks for the office of the Prothonotary and Registrar in the High Court, Bombay, Rs. 3,846; shutters to the Police Court on the Esplanade, Bombay, Rs. 3,807; restoration of the bastion behind the Assistant Judge's Court at Broach, Rs. 4,696; adaptation of the old Ahmedabad Jail for Judge's Courts, Rs. 31,532; Subordinate Judge's Courts at Yeola, Rs. 20,701; Kárwár, Rs. 17,223; and Dápoli, Rs. 25,420; and a chamber for the District Judge at Belgaum, Rs. 2,676. The conversion of Barrack No. 40 at Sukkur into Judge's quarters and Courts was suspended.

Law and Justice.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Jails.

The contagious diseases wards in the Thána Jail were completed at a cost of Rs. 10,944, as were also quarters for artizans at the Yerrowda Reformatory for Rs. 5,199. Additions to the prisons at Bijápur and Aden cost Rs. 50 and Rs. 4,180, respectively, during the year. The latter were completed.

Police.

Police lines at the following places were completed:—Surat, total cost, Rs. 13,243; Kankashia in the Panch Mahals, Rs. 3,009; Wadia in the Rewa Kántha Agency, Rs. 3,228; Sirúr, Rs. 5,200; Sholápur, Rs. 42,251; Peint in the Násik District, Rs. 14,888; Yával in Khándesh, Rs. 3,280; Gidu Bandar in Sind, Rs. 3,735; and Tando Jam in Sind, Rs. 2,452. Police lines were in progress at the following places:—Kopargaoon and Bhingár in the Ahmednagar District, outlay for the year Rs. 2,782 and Rs. 1,575, respectively; Medha, Rs. 4,269; Pátan, Rs. 4,073; Karád, Rs. 2,937; and Wái, Rs. 5,594 in the Sátára District, and Karáchi Rs. 8,510. Additions to the residence of the District Superintendent, Poona, and a store-room for the head-quarter police lines at Sholápur were completed for Rs. 6,067 and Rs. 2,635, respectively.

Medical.

Additions and alterations to certain portion of Government House at Parel in connection with the Plague Research Laboratory, and the dispensary at Andheri were completed for Rs. 10,449 and Rs. 10,047, respectively. The disinfecting shed at the Prince's Dock, Bombay, and the dispensary at Ránpur, Ahmedabad District, were in progress, the outlay for the year being Rs. 12,082 and Rs. 1,599, respectively. The N. P. Vakíl Ophthalmic Hospital and Outdoor Dispensary at Ahmedabad were commenced. At the Sassoon Hospital in Poona Rs. 10,004 was expended on a new Maternity Hospital, which was in progress, and Rs. 2,635 were expended on the completion of two wards for European insanes. The plague hospital at Násik was in progress, the outlay for the year being Rs. 4,337; and the detention camp at Kiamari was completed, the total cost being Rs. 22,714. The Steel Veterinary Dispensary at Hyderabad was completed for Rs. 12,065. Progress to the extent of Rs. 47,541 was made with the Lunatic Asylum at Nowpáda in the Thána District, which brought up the total expenditure to Rs. 3,53,627.

Miscellaneous.

Fire fittings in the Government Central Press building and in the Town Hall, Bombay, were provided at a cost of Rs. 4,341 and Rs. 2,379, respectively; Rs. 1,347 was expended in alterations to the roof of the Town Hall with a view to improve its acoustic properties. The new bungalow for the Superintendent of Mátherán was completed for Rs. 9,974 and improvements to the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai Dharmshála cost Rs. 4,591.

Communications.

The total outlay on communications was Rs. 21,48,758, sub-divided as under:—

	Rs.
Original Works ... ..	3,64,937
Repairs ... ..	12,75,791
Establishment ... ..	4,77,647
Tools and Plant ... ..	30,383
<b>Total Rs. ... ..</b>	<b>21,48,758</b>

A map in 3 sheets, showing the progress made during the year on the principal lines of roads, is attached.

Metalled Roads.

The following roads were in progress or were completed during the year:—

Metalled—Bridged and drained throughout.

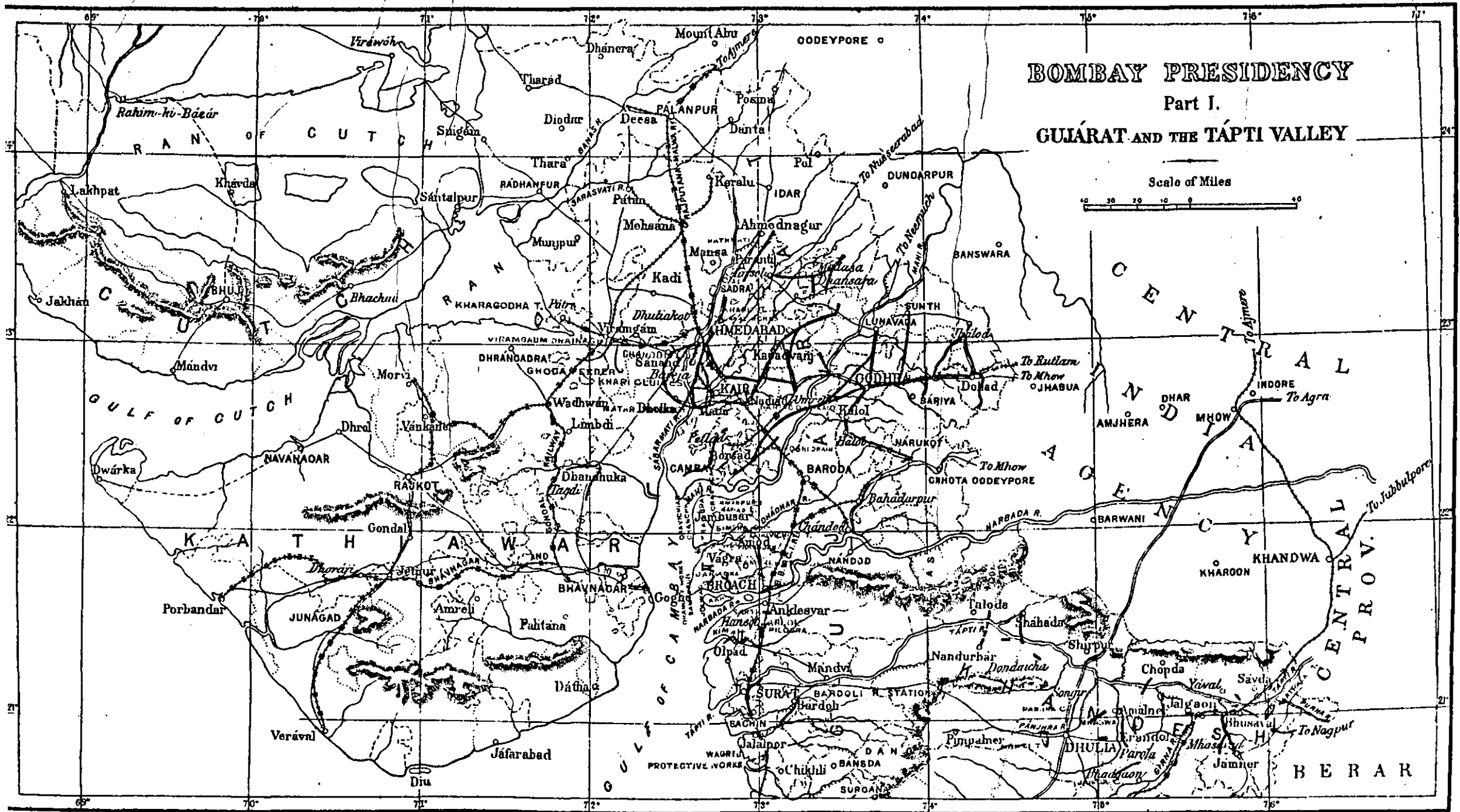
	Estimate.	Expenditure during the year.
	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division ... Road from Olpád to Sabol (local) ... ..	43,912	10,133
Road from Bárdoli town to Station (local) ... ..	11,656	5,643
Road from Harsol to Talod (provincial)— <i>completed</i> ... ..	37,506	263
Road from Ahmedabad to Dholka (local) ... ..	25,862	1,574
Road from Ahmedabad to Bareja (local) ... ..	13,284	827
Road from Ahmedabad to Bowls (local) ... ..	23,998	6,829
Central Division ... Deviation of the Násik-Balsad Road ... ..	43,869	6,003

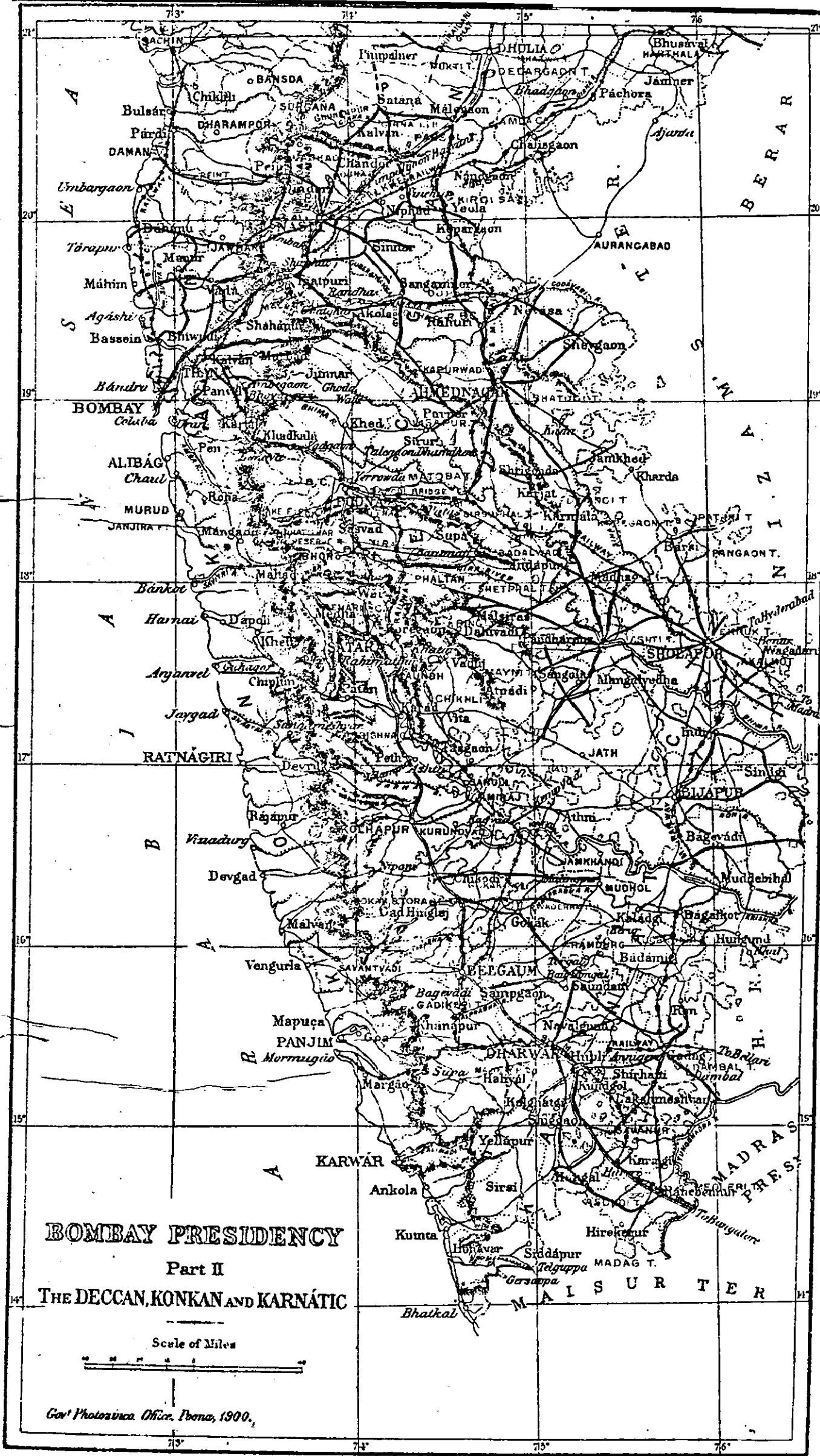
Metalled—Partly bridged and drained.

Northern Division ... Metalling the Godbra-Shera Road (provincial)— <i>completed</i> .	47,304	1,700
Metalling the Bodeli-Chota Udepur Road (contribution) <i>completed</i> ... ..		20,806
Central Division ... Sátára-Mahábaleshvar Road ... ..	15,139	139
Causeway at Moshi over the Indráyani River ... ..	5,779	4,998

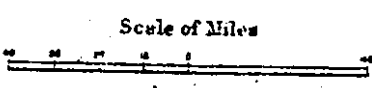
Unmetalled—Bridged and drained throughout.

Northern Division ... Broach-Jambusar Road ... ..	8,664	6,157
Central Division ... Shirghat-Ghoti Road ... ..	1,73,406	15,095
Sind ... Bridge over the Fuleli at Tando Mahomed Khan— <i>completed</i> ... ..	16,337	16,177

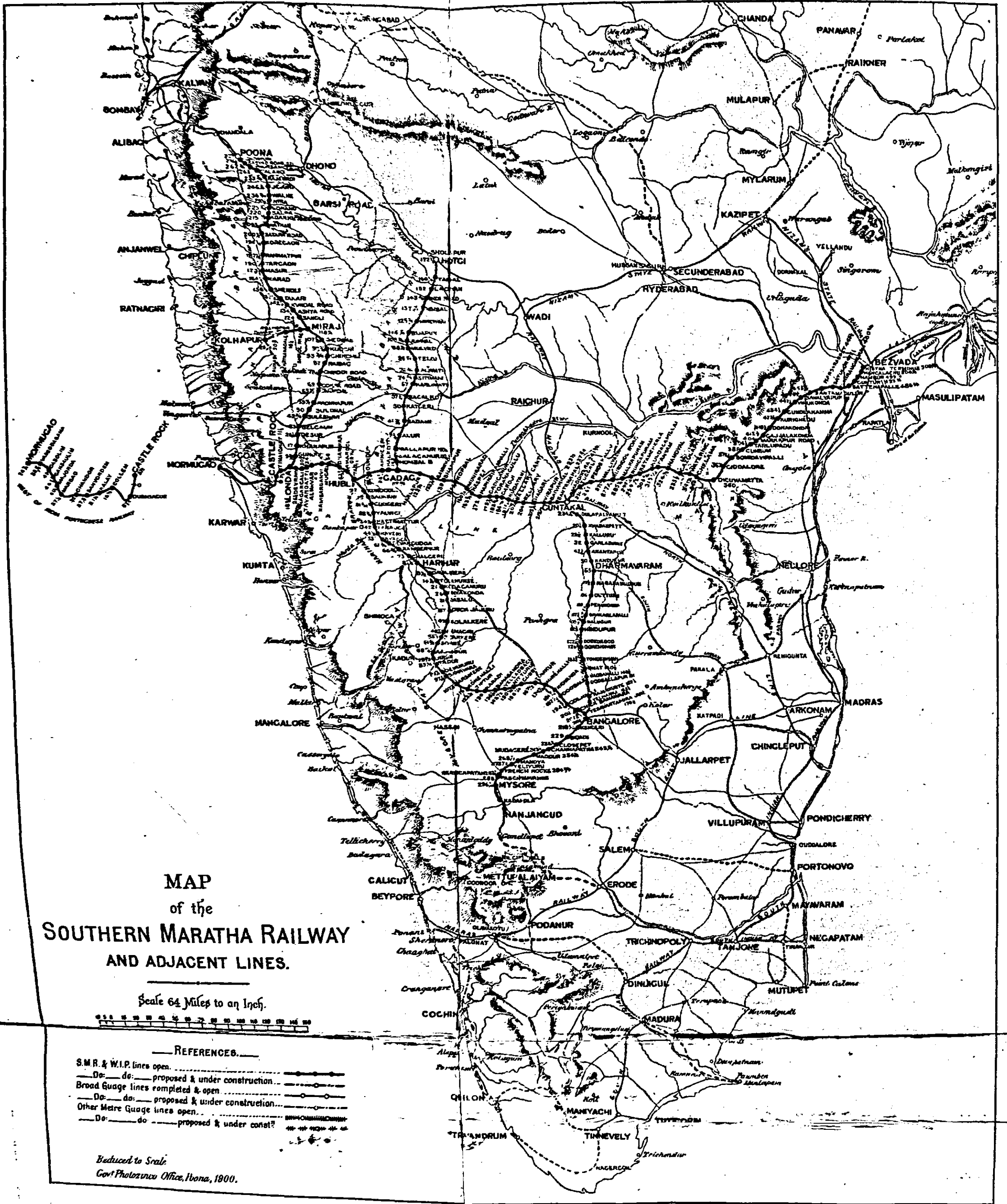




**BOMBAY PRESIDENCY**  
 Part II  
**THE DECCAN, KONKAN AND KARNATIC**



Govt Photoduplication Office, Bombay, 1900.



**MAP**  
of the  
**SOUTHERN MARATHA RAILWAY**  
AND ADJACENT LINES.

Scale 64 Miles to an Inch.



REFERENCES.

- S.M.R. & W.I.P. lines open. ————
- Do do proposed & under construction. - - - - -
- Broad Gauge lines completed & open. ————
- Do do proposed & under construction. - - - - -
- Other Metre Gauge lines open. ————
- Do do proposed & under const? - - - - -

Reduced to Scale.  
Govt Photodup Office, Poona, 1900.



*Unmetalled—Partly bridged and drained.*

Northern Division	... Khodála-Mokháda Road (provincial) ... ..	1,04,830	31,482
	... Manor-Kase Road (provincial) ... ..	23,262	2,968
	... Ambádi-Vajreshwari Road (local)— <i>completed</i> ... ..	16,787	2,617
	... Kalva-Belápur Road (local)— <i>completed</i> ... ..	28,027	6,062
	... Kalyán-Karjat Road (local) ... ..	87,921	599
Central Division	... Bridge at Itchápur across the Tena creek (local) ... ..	13,613	4,615
	... Bridge No. 67 on the Kim-Mándvi Road ... ..	5,083	364
	... Metalling the Kuslamb-Yermala Road (provincial) ... ..	3,416	2,024
	... Taloda-Nandurbár Road (local) ... ..	71,270	8,830
	... Fakri-Ghorda Road— <i>completed</i> ... ..	37,152	1,806
	... Amalner-Parola Road (local) ... ..	67,633	9,381
	... Tápti approaches on the Taloda-Nandurbár Road (local) ... .. <i>completed</i> ... ..	16,882	794
Southern Division	... Dholbari-Shelbari Road (local) ... ..	34,343	3,421
	... Kudehi-Terdal Road (local)— <i>completed</i> ... ..	60,856	251
	... Road from Harlápúr Station to Advismapur (local) ... ..	1,699	1,699
	... Improvements to Bijápúr-Bágevádi Road— <i>completed</i> ... ..	39,283	65
	... Bijápúr-Sindgi Road (local) ... ..	1,35,661	6,056
	... Metal breaking for Hippargi-Sindgi Road ... ..	1,551	1,551
	... Improving Sindgi-Indi Road (local) ... ..	1,44,154	10,823
... Huvin-Hippargi Road (local) ... ..	20,768	6,994	

One hundred and sixty-one miles of road were surveyed in the Presidency proper at a cost of Rs. 3,600. Of these, 13 miles were in the Kolába and the rest in the Thána District. Two roads in the Karáchi District were surveyed at a cost of Rs. 50. Surveys.

The bungalows at Kashedi in the Ratnágiri District and Khed in the Poona District were completed during the year, the total cost being Rs. 2,507 and Rs. 3,405, respectively. The construction of the bungalow at Edlabad in Khándesh was suspended. Inspection houses.

The construction of a ferry boat at Koregaon in the Poona District was completed at a cost of Rs. 5,268. The quarters for the Superintendent of the ferry at Saidpur in Karáchi were completed for Rs. 2,823. The dharmshála at Modása in the Ahmedabad District was also completed, the cost being Rs. 4,385. Miscellaneous communications.

The planting and preservation of road-side trees continued to receive careful attention throughout the Presidency. Arboriculture.

*Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*

The outlay under this head was Rs. 1,62,576, sub-divided as follows:—

	Rs.
Original Works ... ..	75,421
Repairs ... ..	40,482
Establishment ... ..	44,333
Tools and Plant ... ..	2,340
Total ...	1,62,576

In the Thána District the water-supply works at Murbád were in progress. The total expenditure was Rs. 23,346, the expenditure for the year being Rs. 5,821. The sanctioned estimate amounts to Rs. 32,830. The improvement of the water-supply at Mátherán was in progress, the expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 5,277 and the total to Rs. 6,585. The Surat and Ránder water-supply works could not be completed owing to lack of funds on the part of the municipality. Rs. 19,233 were expended during the year, while the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 9,59,031 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 9,60,234. The retaining wall round the Phedra Tank (*Local*) in the Ahmedabad District was completed at a total cost of Rs. 5,509 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 5,512, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 1,318. The work of improving the water-supply at Dholera (*local*) was in progress. It consists of clearing nine inches of silt from the whole tank bed, whose area is 620,000 square feet, and constructing a masonry inlet. Rs. 3,976 were spent during the year in clearing silt, further progress having been prevented by the setting in of the rains. The sanctioned estimate amounts to Rs. 8,208. No progress was made with the Yeola water-supply works. Four wells were completed in the Belgann District at a cost of Rs. 12,258 and three in Bijápúr were in progress. The water from the Hubli works was tested twice during the year and found unfit to drink. The Moti Talao at Savanúr was completed for Rs. 6,129. Additions were made to the Panvel water works, which brought their total cost to Rs. 1,00,527. Water-supply.

Storm water drains were provided under the foot-path of Hornby Road, Bombay, the expenditure for the year being Rs. 11,564. The drainage of the Arkilla Moat at Bijápúr was completed at a total cost of Rs. 4,143 and the drainage of lands on the west of Dholka in the Ahmedabad District was in progress. Drainage.

Some improvements were made to the Oval in Bombay at a cost of Rs. 2,168. The work of constructing an earthen bund round the village of Bidaj in the Kaira District was completed for Rs. 2,828; and the extension of the bandar at Karanja in the Kolába District was completed at a total cost of Rs. 6,582. Miscellaneous.



*Famine relief works in charge of the Public Works Department.*

Owing to failure of rain during the year 1899-1900 in the Northern and Central Divisions and part of Southern Division it was found necessary to open several test works in the first instance, in order to give employment to people of the districts affected by famine. The number of labourers having, however, increased to a high figure, the test works were converted into regular relief works. The works principally consisted of improvement to, and construction of, roads; breaking and stacking metal for repairs to roads for several years; collection of ballast for the use of railways; and improvements to, and construction of, irrigation and water-supply tanks. The total outlay under this head was 58 lakhs of rupees on works, nearly 27 lakhs on repairs, nearly 1 lakh on establishment, 7½ lakhs on tools and plant, and 3½ lakhs on gratuitous relief, as detailed below:—

	Works.	Repairs.	Rs.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation Works	19,74,873 +	3,11,787	22,86,660
Military Works...	72,974 +	685	73,659
Railway Works	...	...	1,75,525
<b>Civil Works—</b>			
<b>Provincial—</b>			
Communications	Original Works	...	6,25,516
	Repairs	...	13,49,611
Miscellaneous Public Improve- ments	Original Works	...	2,06,043
<b>Local—</b>			
Communications	Original Works	...	21,76,102
	Repairs	...	2,82,365
Miscellaneous Public Improve- ments	Original Works	...	5,79,265
	Repairs	...	7,68,100
Establishment	...	...	96,368
Tools and Plant	...	...	7,38,582
Suspense	...	...	40,848
Gratuitous Relief	...	...	3,47,051
<b>Total</b>			<b>97,46,195</b>

The following is a summary of the works carried out under the supervision of the officers of the Public Works Department:—

Communications.

*Metalled Roads—Bridged and drained throughout.*

	Expenditure during the year.
	Rs.
Northern Division ... Metalling the Godhra-Sunth Road	84,507
... Metal for the Modasa Roads	68,683
Central Division ... Metal for the Bombay-Poona Road	26,601
... Ahmednagar-Poona Road	48,550
... Metal for the Poona-Bangalore Road	5,550
... Poona-Hyderabad Road	1,98,579
... Metal for the Bombay-Agra Road and improvements to the Nand- gaon-Málegaon Road	4,50,217
... Metal collection in Khándesh	14,03,009
... Shirpur-Chopda, Parola-Dharangaon, Bodwad-Jamti, Bodwad-Jám- ner, Bhusival-Jámner, Yával-Ráver and Erandol-Paldhi Roads	4,93,302
... Mhaswad-Neri Road	22,416
... Ballast collection for the G. I. P. Railway and Amalner-Tápti Road.	40,937

*Metalled Roads—Partly bridged and drained.*

Northern Division ... Dohad-Limdi Road (provincial)	69,114
... Metalling the Kapadganj-Bibipura Road (provincial)	22,398
... Dohad-Ali Rajpur Road (local)	31,635
... Mehmedabad-Mahuda Road (local)	27,743
... Dakor-Alnia Road (local)...	39,050
... Agas-Borsad Road (local)	19,856
... Hálol-Jambughoda Road (local)	33,226
... Metalling the Káloi-Háloi Road (local)	5,307
... Collecting metal at Pali quarry, Kaira District	69,138
Central Division ... Collecting metal on the Poona Ahmednagar Road	58,570
... Metal for the Poona Sholápur Road	97,913
... Metal for the Poona Násik Road	51,593
... Ahmednagar-Paithan Road	2,08,338
... Imampur Ghát-Toka Road	57,780
... Songir-Nandurbar, Ghorda-Chinchpada, Dhulia-Surat, Nandurbar- Taloda and Dhondaicha-Shahda Roads	39,065
... Metal for the Khuslamb-Yermala and Pandharpur-Sátára Roads	43,954
... Metal for the Bársi-Tadwala Road	25,595
... Metal for the Násik-Poona Road	29,098
... Metal collection for the Málegaon Road	1,25,459
... Metal for the Nagar-Shevgaoon Road	86,205

		Expenditure during the year.
		Rs.
<i>Unmetalled Roads.</i>		
Northern Division	... A'mod-Pálej Road, completed ... ..	28,449
	Sanjan-Nargol Road ... ..	18,221
Central Division	... Indapur-Bárámáti Road ... ..	27,447
	Bhimáshankar-Dimbhe Khurd Road ... ..	1,834
	• Metal for the Nevása-Belápur Road ... ..	86,054
	Metal for the Jámkhed-Máho Road ... ..	31,835
	Metal for the Loni-Belápur Road ... ..	26,281
	Metal for the Nevása-Shevgáon Road ... ..	70,970
	Metal for the Khospuri-Ismaipur Road ... ..	5,928
	Sátára-Pandharpur Road ... ..	17,040
	Sátára-Tásgaon Road ... ..	19,320
	Visapur Feeder Road, Ahmednagar District ... ..	3,888
	Road from Máhi-Jalgaon to Sholápur Frontier ... ..	83,882
	Metal for the Kardá-Shrigonda Road (local) ... ..	50,529
	Metal for the Karjat-Chincholi Road ... ..	10,109
	Tásgaon-Pingli Road ... ..	17,012
	Punesávi-Shingnápur Road ... ..	45,695
	Tárla-Targaon Road ... ..	4,534
	Takári-Islampur Road ... ..	55,699
Southern Division	... Road from Shedbal to Athni ... ..	6,369
	Pandharpur Kurd, Sholápur-Tuljápur, Karmála-Jategaon, Karmála-Aljápur, Temburni-Kem, Sholápur-Sángola and Temburni-Málsiras Roads ... ..	1,82,718
	Bádámi-Mudkávi Road ... ..	5,266
	Horti-Nimbal Road ... ..	22,927
	Nimbal Tadválga Road ... ..	7,168

Ten miles of earthwork for the Godhra-Baroda Railway were completed at a cost of Rs. 33,700. About 3½ million cubic feet of earthwork on the Sábarmati-Dholka Railway was done at a cost of Rs. 45,787. The Bársi-Tadwada Railway was extended towards Hatur, the work done up to the end of March being one million cubic feet of excavation and nearly six million cubic feet of embankment.

Ten roads were under survey in the Khándesh District costing just under Rs. 5,000, and a similar number in the Bijápur District cost Rs. 2,227.

The following water-supply works were in progress as famine relief works :—

Water-supply.

District.	Work.	Expenditure during the year.
		Rs.
Thána	...Tank at Váda ... ..	1,592
Surat and Broach	...Surbhon Tank ... ..	87,215
Do.	...Broach Reservoir ... ..	2,20,642
Do.	...A'mod Tank ... ..	29,753
Do.	...Dabba Tank ... ..	1,12,315
Do.	...Asha Tank ... ..	1,05,669
Do.	...Amálesar Tank ... ..	47,538
Do.	...Puneswar Tank ... ..	77,079
Do.	...Seven other tanks ... ..	3,36,619
Kaira and Maháls.	Panch Twelve tanks ... ..	1,80,742
Ahmedabad	...Deepening fifteen tanks ... ..	13,79,203

#### MILITARY WORKS.

The following stations were under the control of the Public Works Department during the year, viz., Ahmednagar, Purandhar, Sirúr, Khandála and Sátára in the Poona District; Málegaon, Bhúj, Baroda, Surat and Thána in the Bombay District; and Ahmedabad and Rájkot in the Deesa District.

General Remarks.

The expenditure during the year on military works (inclusive of contributious) amounted to Rs. 1,66,482, of which Rs. 30,013 were for original works; Rs. 85,070 for repairs; Rs. 24,713 for establishment; Rs. 1,578 for tools and plant, and Rs. 25,108 for Barrack Department. The military works revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 10,270.

Expenditure.

The rifle range for British Infantry at Ahmednagar, commenced in the preceding year, was completed at a total cost of Rs. 4,835 against an estimate of Rs. 4,865, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 3,878. The Stop Butt in the British Infantry Rifle Range at Ahmedabad has been raised to a height of 40 feet at a cost of Rs. 1,167 against an estimate of Rs. 1,167. Special repairs at Khandála Sanitarium were completed at the total expenditure of Rs. 15,796 against the estimate of Rs. 15,866, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 8,796. These buildings were constructed in 1858 of a frame-work of cut teak with brick nogging, filling for the walls. The wooden posts, on which the strength of the structure depended, were rotten and considerably out of plumb. As their condition was dangerous they have been re-constructed, fresh wood being substituted for the old that was rotten, and efficient ties and an extra purlin being also provided.

Buildings in the Plains.

The walls of the Apothecary's quarters at Purandhar being unsound were re-constructed; and thorough repairs made to the roof. Some minor improvements, such as enclosing a verandah with dwarf walls, &c., were also carried out. The amount of the estimate is Rs. 2,698, of which Rs. 2,684 were expended, the outlay during the year being Rs. 1,847.

Buildings in the Hills.

Chap. IV.  
PRODUCTION  
AND  
DISTRIBUTION.

Remount Depot,  
Ahmednagar.

Water works.

Farm overseer's quarters were in progress; the expenditure during the year being Rs. 1,913, against a total estimate of Rs. 4,456. A block of 24 loose boxes was commenced during the year and Rs. 12,784 were expended. Certain stable roofs were converted from double tiles to corrugated iron at a cost of Rs. 964.

The works at the Páshán Tank, as well as pipes, cisterns, &c., for the water-supply of Kirkee, were maintained in an efficient state at a cost of Rs. 2,690. The supply in the Páshán Tank began to fail in December, and the water-supply of Kirkee from that month was maintained by pumping from the Mula-River. Certain additions and alterations to pipes were necessary for the purpose, and they were carried out at a cost of Rs. 1,091. There was no capital expenditure on the works during the year under report. The actual expense of pumping from December to 31st March amounted to Rs. 2,046, and this was charged against military estimates. A reservoir at Kapurwádi in connection with the water-supply of Ahmednagar was under construction during the year. The work was undertaken solely for famine purposes, but will be useful in supplementing the water-supply to the cantonments of Ahmednagar, and the towns of Ahmednagar and Bhingár. The dam will be 1 mile long by 45' maximum height, &c., and stands across the Bhingár Nála at no great distance from the cantonment. The work previously done consisted of the excavation and filling in of the puddle trench, and a part of the embankment was also constructed, the cost at normal rates being Rs. 42,619 and at famine rates Rs. 1,06,235. The bank work and a part of the puddle work was, however, found to have been done in so imperfect a manner that a further sum of Rs. 28,635 had this season to be spent in demolishing and making good the defects. The work is in progress. The maximum number of relief workers employed on any one day was 8,897 on the 30th March. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 72,974, the total expenditure being Rs. 1,79,209 against the famine abstract estimate of Rs. 1,58,590. The work of erecting pumps for improving the water-supply, &c., of the barracks at Ahmednagar, described in the last year's report, was completed at a total expenditure of Rs. 5,725, against an estimate of Rs. 5,728, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 902. Seven patent water meters for bungalows in the Ahmedabad Cantonment were provided during the year at a total cost of Rs. 560, against the total estimated amount of Rs. 560.

Minor works and  
repairs.

No new works of any importance were carried out during the year, and operations were confined to minor works and maintenance and repairs of existing buildings, water-supply works, and cantonment roads.

### Irrigation.

General Remarks.

In the year under report the expenditure on irrigation works throughout the Presidency amounted to Rs. 48 lakhs as compared with 42 lakhs in the previous year. This outlay was divided between Sind and the Presidency proper in the proportion of 5 to 1, respectively. Of the total outlay, Rs. 13,86,495 were expended on repairs in Sind and Rs. 2,24,910 in the Deccan and Gujarát.

Deccan and Gujarát.

The principal works in progress in the Central Division were the Mutha and the Nira canals. On the Mutha Canals the capital expenditure was on altering and improving the lower service mains of the Poona water-supply and on certain minor works, such as constructing canal boundary walls and extending parapets of over-bridges on the Mutha Right Bank Canal, intended for the protection of the canal water from pollution. - The work of altering and improving the water-supply mains in the Poona Cantonment was completed during the year, and filtered water from the new filters was, for the first time, supplied to the houses in the Cantonment Bázár. The expenditure on the Bhatghar Dam was incurred on finishing the extension of the third training wall below the north waste weir commenced in the previous year. The expenditure on the Gokák Canal during the year was mainly on account of the Shindi Nála extension.

Tanks.

In pursuance of the policy of Government in connection with the treatment of irrigation tanks, large and small, in Gujarát and the Southern Marátha Country, expenditure on repairs and improvements was incurred as noted below.

District.	Number of Tanks.	Expenditure during 1899-1900.
		Rs.
Ahmedabad ... ..	5	2,367
Surat and Broach ... ..	7	5,422
Belgaum ... ..	13	9,749
Dhárwár ... ..	52	44,572
Bijápur ... ..	3	1,227
Kánara ... ..	2	632
Rasnágiri ... ..	2	1,670
Total ...	84	65,632

The following table shows the area irrigated and water-rate assessment for the more important works during the year :—

Names of Works.	Area irrigated	Assessment.
	Acres.	Rs.
Lower Pánjhra River Works ... ..	2,453	17,024
Jánda Canals ... ..	4,515	9,737
Pálkhed Canal ... ..	1,666	9,092
Ojhar Tambat Canal ... ..	463	2,286
Ojhar Canal ... ..	8,701	6,351
Bhátodi Tank ... ..	870	4,765
Mutha Canals ... ..	8,725	2,94,209
Matoba Tank ... ..	1,311	12,683
Bhádálwádj Tank ... ..	926	2,849
Nira Canal ... ..	27,200	1,48,539
Eáruk Tank ... ..	4,994	29,827
Ashti do. ... ..	6,423	13,653
Mhaavad do. ... ..	13,656	89,786
Krishna Canal ... ..	6,511	60,480
Yerla River Irrigation Works ... ..	4,126	12,010
Upper Mán River Works ... ..	1,781	5,792
Bewári Canal ... ..	162	2,991
Maini Tank ... ..	1,998	6,016
Gokák Canal ... ..	8,424	39,444
Madag Tank ... ..	1,314	2,991

The total assessments amount to Rs. 7,40,129, and thus show an increase of Rs. 80,288 or 12.16 per cent., the increase in the area irrigated being 775 acres. The area irrigated compares with the previous five years as follows :—

Years.	Area irrigated.	Rainfall.
	Acres.	Inches.
1894-95 ... ..	84,237	23.13
1895-96 ... ..	74,923	24.54
1896-97 ... ..	118,304	19.89
1897-98 ... ..	126,516	21.98
1898-99 ... ..	103,849	22.15
1899-1900 ... ..	104,624	10.04

The inundation of 1899 was very poor and compares unfavourably even with that of the previous year, which was itself an indifferent one. In 1898 the fairly good and steady level maintained throughout August and the greater part of September made up to a great extent for the low level previously attained, but in 1899 the river fell after the end of July, causing great loss on many of the branch canals and preventing late-sown crops from coming to maturity. The Eastern Nára District was the only one in the Indus Left Bank Division that did not suffer from want of water. The river was at and over 13 feet at Bukkur for 8 days and at and over 17 feet at Kotri for 26 days only. This, coupled with the failure in August and September, stamps the inundation of 1899 as one of the poorest on record. The supply to most of the canals in the Begári Canals District was poor to fair. The only section of the Kashmir Bund that gave any trouble was the first fourteen miles at the southern end. The Wadhu Dhund commenced eroding badly, necessitating the construction of a retired loop. The river at the mouth of the Wadhu Dhund is eroding. It has also taken a set against the bund for about 3 miles from Begári Bund, and will probably take the old course of 1896. It is, however, favourable for supplying the Begári Canal, the river now flowing within half a mile of the head regulator. The supply to the canals in the Shikárpur Canals District was fair, except in the case of the Sind Canal, which failed entirely this year owing to its feeder, an old dhund, having become completely silted on account of excessive erosion at its head. A breach occurred in the third mile of the Sukkur-Begári Bund, but was promptly closed. The supply of water in the Ghár system was on the whole better than last year. The supply in the Fordwah was deficient owing to very active erosion at its head throughout the inundation. In the middle of August the old head regulator and about two furlongs of the canal were carried away. There was no rain to assist the deficiency, but owing to an entire immunity from locusts and blight the yield is said to be good and up to the average. The Rahuja Head of the Sukkur Canal failed to give a sufficient supply on account of the low inundation and active erosion at the head of Janu Dhund, and the whole supply of the canal was, therefore, obtained from the old head which worked most successfully. Owing to the low inundation the water only touched the Saidabad and Jhállí bunds in a few places, and did not touch the remaining bunds at all. As regards the Nára itself, it had a better supply in June and July than in 1898. This is chiefly due to the favourable change at its head. In June 1899 a cut was made joining the old feeder with what proved afterwards to be the main stream of the river. This gave a good supply, very near to the Nára Mouth and at a higher level. Owing to the low inundation the supply in the Karáchi Canals was poor, excepting in the Pinyari and the canals in the Delta, where it was fairly good. The Lákpur Canal also worked unsatisfactorily. Probably, on the whole, the revenue will not exceed one-

fourth of last year. On the right bank, in South Jerruck, there has been a fair amount of erosion at the head of the Bāghar Uchito Bund. There were no floods and no breaches of any importance in the Indus Left Bank Division save one in the Makhi Bund in the second furlong from the head regulator of the Mithráu Canal in the Eastern Nára District, and this being of positive benefit to the Mithráu Canal it was not closed until 2nd October. The erosion of mouths of canals in the Northern Hyderabad District continued, and, combined with the poor inundation, seriously affected the supply, especially in the smaller canals. The mischief was aggravated by the practice, in this district, of generally postponing irrigation operations until late in June or early in July, so that a low supply in August and September is fatal. The set of the river at the mouth of the Naolakhi Canal changed to the right bank at the end of the season, which greatly benefitted the supply in this canal. The Mehrabwah worked fairly well at first, but the crops suffered considerably owing to the early fall of the river and the erosion at the mouth of the feeder dhund. The same was the case with the Nasrat, which takes off from the same dhund. The Renwah worked well, and the smaller canals fairly well, except those affected by the river erosion. The canals in the Central Hyderabad District all suffered from the lowness of the river and its early fall, with the exception of the Great Marak, which worked extremely well and only ceased to flow on 5th December.

The Fuleli Canal flowed this year for the full 12 months, but the supply during the kharif season was insufficient. The Nareja Regulator practically saved the Hyderabad Taluka from an entire failure of crops and has probably paid for its prime cost in this year alone. On the Mithráu and Thar Canals the total cultivation will probably be found to be the highest on record, the rabi sowings having been stimulated by the high prices ruling. The principal works in progress will be mentioned further on.

Early in the year, on the completion of the head-works, the First and Second Districts of the Jámráo Canal were amalgamated, and the canal was thus divided into two executive districts, with the Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway as the dividing line, under the names of the Northern and Southern Jámráo Canal Districts, respectively. The work made excellent progress during the year. In the Northern District the first 77 miles of the Main Canal and 17 miles of the West Branch with all the works thereon were completed, and the 'Minors' were either finished or so far forward as to allow of water being passed down most of them. The breaking up of the waste areas into villages under the Chenab square system, and the construction of water-courses, &c., were commenced and made rapid progress, the water-courses providing suitable and much-needed employment to immigrants from the Thar Desert and Márwár. In the Southern (formerly the Third) District quite exceptional progress was made. This district was only organized as a separate charge in December 1898, and by the close of the year under review the excavation of the Main Canal was completed to the tail (40½ miles), that of the West Branch was carried on complete from 17 to 4½ miles, while the remaining length was commenced, and the masonry works on both Main Canal and West Branch were in many cases completed, the remaining ones being in forward condition. Twelve 'Minors' were approaching completion and water was being admitted into the old channels, as a temporary measure, for hot weather irrigation. His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, Governor of Bombay, visited Jámráo in November 1899 and formally opened the canal, which will come into complete operation in the approaching kharif season in the Northern District and into partial operation through the medium of the old canals and karias in the Southern District, where the survey work for the water-courses, &c., is only lately commenced. A considerable area—10,000 to 12,000 acres—was irrigated by the canal during the hot season. The Dád works progressed very satisfactorily during the year. The contour survey referred to in last year's report was completed and all doubts concerning the sufficiency of the land under command to ensure a good return on the capital expenditure have been set at rest. The Fuleli Escape was completed and the banks were raised to a safe height. Water was regularly admitted from the beginning of February with most beneficial results as regards the silt deposits at the end of the Fuleli Canal, and boats have since come into the Fuleli from the Puran. A general summary of the expenditure for the whole province is given below.

Class of Works.	NEW WORKS.				REPAIRS.			Establishment proper.	Tools and Plant.	Total under all Heads.
	Capital.	Revenue.	Ordinary Agriculture.	Total.	Works.	Canal Conservancy Establishment.	Total debitable to Clearance Grant.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Major Works ...	16,93,212	11,272	...	16,04,484	1,72,562	44,243	2,16,805	3,16,383	13,202	21,50,874
Minor Works, Capital ...	40,709	7,790	...	48,499	2,10,141	41,044	2,51,185	81,506	2,507	3,83,693
Do. Revenue...	...	2,14,624	...	2,14,624	4,42,340	84,822	5,27,162	1,94,316	3,351	9,39,457
Ordinary Agricultural ...	...	...	80,813	80,813	3,06,118	28,242	3,34,360	98,570	19,428	4,83,171
Total ...	16,33,921	2,33,686	30,813	18,98,420	11,31,161	1,93,351	13,29,512	6,90,775	38,488	39,57,195
Deposits, Contribution—										
Ordinary ...	...	...	6,69	6,699	6,983	...	6,983	10,625	447	24,754
Total ...	16,33,921	2,33,686	37,512	19,05,119	11,38,144	1,93,351	13,36,495	7,01,400	38,935	39,31,949



The position of the principal irrigation works in the Gujarát and the Deccan and the province of Sind is shown in the maps at p. 144. The cost of maintenance and repairs was Rs. 4,400, including clearance of silt, against Rs. 4,987 in the previous year.

*Gujarát Works.*

Ahmedabad District.

Both the Háthmati Canal and the Khari Cut failed owing to deficient rainfall, which measured 3.69 inches at Parántij against an average of 32.95 inches. The revenue from these two works amounted to Rs. 1,809 against Rs. 27,134, while their cost of maintenance was Rs. 7,372 against Rs. 8,094 in the previous year. Sums of Rs. 1,862 and Rs. 2,750 were spent on extending these two works, respectively, and Rs. 1,040 was spent on preparing a project for the further extension of the latter work. The expenditure on the Khari Irrigation Sluices for the year was Rs. 4,710 and is made up as follows:—maintenance Rs. 896, repairs Rs. 698, silt clearance Rs. 2,914, and new cross sluice Rs. 202. The Ghoda Feeder work was completed at a total cost of Rs. 17,011, out of which Rs. 5,496 were spent during the year. Repairs to five tanks were carried out at a cost of Rs. 2,367.

Other Districts.

The Ora-Vichiad-Badalpur drainage channel was in progress and the main channel was completed, the expenditure in the year being Rs. 4,294. Repairs to seven tanks were carried out at a cost of Rs. 5,422. The Wágrej Protective embankment was repaired at a cost of Rs. 1,029. Rs. 1,043 were spent on maintenance of, and special repairs to, the A'nand-Mogri Drain in the Kaira District.

Famine Works.

The following works were opened in Gujarát as famine relief works, the sums in brackets being the expenditure on each up to the end of the financial year:—Deepening the Malek Shahaban Tank an average depth of 5 feet to be used as a service reservoir for the Khari Cut (Rs. 56,827); extending the Chandola Tank, the principal service reservoir of the Khari Cut, by about 35 acres (Rs. 56,605); deepening the first ten miles of the Háthmati Canal (Rs. 39,261); extension of the Khari Cut by constructing four new channels which are expected to increase the irrigation area from 3,000 acres to 10,000 acres (Rs. 41,284); widening Doig's Ditch from an average width of 20 feet to 50 feet (Rs. 39,541); constructing a drain from Panar south-west to the Runn of Cutch to carry off flood waters from Viramgám (Rs. 1,49,888); widening the Ghoda Feeder from 7 to 20 feet (Rs. 15,199); excavating the Narsingpura Channel to drain into Doig's Ditch (Rs. 6,884); Asarsa Reclamation Works, Broach, consisting of an earthen embankment with sluices, weir, &c., constructed to reclaim about 1,200 acres of land (Rs. 30,717); reclamation in the Hansot Petha Mahál, Broach District (Rs. 72,655); excavating Nohar-Kotesar Drainage Channel, Broach (Rs. 11,556); Rohad Drainage Channel (Rs. 2,826); Kolvan Itola Drainage Channel (Rs. 4,760); the Ora-Vichiad Channel which was converted from an ordinary work to a famine work (Rs. 28,324); excavating a drainage channel 9 miles long at Wagusán, Broach (Rs. 17,379); improving drainage channels in the Mátar Táluka, Kaira District (Rs. 37,972); and the Karamsad Drainage Channels 29 miles in length (Rs. 37,762). Besides the above, sixteen irrigation tanks were excavated or improved in the Ahmedabad District at a total cost of Rs. 2,62,744, and nine tanks were improved in the Surat and Broach Districts at a total cost of Rs. 1,84,111.

*Deccan Works.*

Khándesh District.

The revenue expenditure on new irrigation works in Khándesh amounted to Rs. 7,013. The Jámda Canals were the only unfinished work, but no capital expenditure was incurred. The amounts expended on old irrigation works from Imperial Revenues and from the now abolished Patfalla-cess were Rs. 26,649 and Rs. 995, respectively. The principal projects in Khándesh were the Kasara and Dhadna commenced during previous years, and the Malpur and Jirethal projects commenced during the year of report. In the Násik Collectorate the following works were completed:—Repairs to Kandhána Channel, Gangvan Bhadván, Dabhadi Patna and Wagdordi.

Násik District.

A sum of Rs. 1,532 (of which Rs. 1,458 were for an inspection bungalow at Ojhar Tambat) was expended on the Kadwa River Works. The maintenance and establishment charges were Rs. 1,911 and Rs. 7,712, respectively, against Rs. 1,783 and Rs. 3,634 in the previous year. The area irrigated fell from 1,863 to 1,656 acres and the assessment from Rs. 8,594 to Rs. 8,306. The Wadali Canal cost Rs. 467 for maintenance and Rs. 2,007 for establishment against Rs. 468 and Rs. 974, respectively. The area irrigated rose from 341 to 401 acres and the assessment from Rs. 1,187 to Rs. 1,195. Special repairs to an aqueduct on the Ojhár Tambat Canal were executed at a cost of Rs. 959. The charges for maintenance and establishment were Rs. 525 and Rs. 5,549. The area irrigated was 463 against 455 acres and the assessment rose from Rs. 2,238 to Rs. 2,283. There are 191 old bandhárás which produce a revenue of Rs. 80,804 and irrigate 17,817 acres which are under consolidated assessment.

Ahmednagar District.

The expenditure for the year on the Ojhar Canal, the Lákh Canal and the Bhátodi Tank amounted to Rs. 2,757, Rs. 2,775 and Rs. 1,249, respectively. The supply of water was entirely insufficient from all three works. Rs. 443 were spent on surveying the Visápur Tank Canal and the Godávári Canal. The latter project was abandoned.

Poona District.

During the year under review the expenditure on the Mutha Canals under Capital amounted to Rs. 20,864, *viz.*, Rs. 6,439 on altering and improving the lower service mains of Poona water-supply and Rs. 14,425 on minor works, such as constructing canal boundary

walls and extending parapets of overbridges on the Mutha Right Bank Canal, intended for the protection of canal water from pollution up to Poona. The canal and the Poona water-supply works were maintained in an efficient state throughout the year at a total cost of Rs. 22,812. In addition to this a sum of Rs. 5,385 was expended on establishment charged to works in the case of the Mutha Canals and Rs. 6,543 for the Poona water-supply. The expenditure for the maintenance and repairs to the Kasurdi, Mátoba, Shirsuphal and Bhádalwádi Tanks amounted to Rs. 3,310 and the establishment charges were Rs. 1,008. The Kasurdi Tank was dry throughout the year, but the others lasted till about the end of 1899. The total expenditure on capital Account on Bhátghar Dam during the year was Rs. 1,924, incurred in finishing the extension of the third training wall, below the north waste weir, commenced in the previous year. The canal and its distributaries were maintained in efficient order at an outlay of Rs. 17,042 on works and repairs and of Rs. 7,575 on establishment charged to works.

*Mhasvad Tank*—There were no original works carried out during the year under report. The dam and canals were repaired and maintained at a cost of Rs. 5,758. This amount includes Rs. 678 spent in completing the removal of silt and débris and Rs. 508 in repairing approach banks of aqueducts of nálas. *Ekrak Tank*—The dam and canals were repaired and maintained in an efficient order at a cost of Rs. 4,248, including special repairs to the dam, which consisted of raising it to the original level where it had sunk down, and widening it to 6 feet where it had worn down to a smaller top width. The tank did not fill on account of the failure of late rains. *Ashti Tank*.—No original work was executed during the year. The dam and canals were repaired and maintained in an efficient order at a cost of Rs. 2,404. This amount includes Rs. 791 spent on silt clearance of the Right Bank Canal and of the Right Bank Branch Canal. *Koregaon Tank*.—No original works were carried out during the year. The dam and the channel were repaired and maintained in an efficient order at a cost of Rs. 289.

The only work in operation was the Muchkundi Tank, which was repaired and maintained at a cost of Rs. 192. A sum of Rs. 474 was expended on a new cross drain. An expenditure of Rs. 1,227 was incurred on second class revenue works.

The Krishna Canal was maintained at a cost of Rs. 11,263: the assessment on the irrigated area rose from Rs. 44,797 to Rs. 59,231. No capital expenditure was incurred during the year. The five other works in the district described in last year's report were maintained at a cost of Rs. 9,208. The assessments fell from Rs. 32,151 to Rs. 26,253. There was no capital expenditure on these works; but special repairs to the Upper Mán River works amounted to Rs. 438. The expenditure on surveys amounted to Rs. 4,921, principally on account of the Ambowda and Goregaon Tanks.

The capital expenditure during the year on the Gokák Canal was Rs. 8,076, of which Rs. 5,496 was expended on the Shindi Nála extension. The total capital expenditure now amounts to Rs. 10,75,982. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 2,896. The area irrigated was 8,424 acres, showing an increase of 1,969 acres over that of the preceding year. The assessment increased to Rs. 24,787. The Gokák Mills Company paid Rs. 14,313 for water power during the year. The expenditure incurred on repairing 13 second class works amounted to Rs. 9,749; 21 tanks were surveyed at a cost of Rs. 750.

The Madag, Medleri, Asundi, and Dambal Tanks were maintained at a total cost of Rs. 1,264. Special repairs, costing Rs. 1,676, were done to the Asundi Tank. The supply of water from all these tanks was insufficient. Ninety-nine second class works were repaired for Rs. 44,572, inclusive of Rs. 1,850, contribution outlay. A sum of Rs. 1,084 was expended on maintenance and supervision on the Dharma Canal.

Beyond special repairs, amounting to Rs. 1,537, to the tank at Warád, there is nothing worthy of note in the unimportant irrigation systems of these districts.

The principal famine works undertaken by the Irrigation Department in the districts in the Central Division were as follows:—

District.	Names of Works.	Expenditure to end of March 1900.	Highest number employed on any one day.
		Rs.	
Khandesh ...	Talwáda Tank ... ..	47,952	4,947
	Jámda Canal, silt clearance ... ..	18,139	1,591
	Parmapada Tank ... ..	17,483	3,425
Násik ...	Kbirdi-Sathe Tank ... ..	62,394	11,539
	Odal Tank ... ..	40,508	17,394
	Máládevi Tank ... ..	1,79,449	19,986
Ahmednagar.	Ojhar Left Bank Canal, silt clearance... ..	7,030	2,749
	Ojhar Right Bank Canal ... ..	1,05,726	16,558
	Visápur Tank ... ..	1,43,058	12,776
	Bhátodi Tank, silt clearance ... ..	50,056	6,901
Poona ...	Shetphal Tank ... ..	81,090	12,142



District.	Name of Works.	Expenditure to end of March 1900.	Highest number employed on any one day.
		Rs.	
Sholapur	Pathri Tank ... ..	21,672	2,817
	Mangi Tank ... ..	1,63,061	24,732
	Hotgi Tank ... ..	71,648	11,369
	Wadshivane Tank ... ..	10,894	7,125
	Budhihal Tank ... ..	1,53,991	20,762
	Bhamburdi Tank... ..	95,940	11,949
	Restoring and widening the dam of the Ashti Tank ... ..	50,416	8,033

Besides these the Sangogi Tank work in the Bijapur District and works on the Upper Man River system in the Satara District were opened as famine relief works, the expenditure on which during the year amounted to Rs. 26,707 and Rs. 14,035, respectively.

*Sind.*

*Begari Canals.*

The widening of the Main Desert Canal made good progress during the year when about 300 lakhs of earthwork was excavated at a cost of Rs. 1,23,605. The Head and Drakhan regulators were widened by three spans of 10 feet each at a cost of Rs. 10,195. The expenditure on new loops in the Kashmir Bund amounted to Rs. 34,058. The total expenditure for the district was Rs. 4,68,390, of which Rs. 1,53,123 was on capital and revenue outlay, Rs. 2,29,561 on maintenance and repairs, and Rs. 52,174 on regular establishment.

*Shikarpur Canals.*

A new feeder to the Sind Canal was commenced and Rs. 45,116 was expended on it in the year. The work of improving the Rajib and Chitti Canals cost Rs. 52,999 during the year. The total expenditure for the district was Rs. 3,08,944, which included an outlay of Rs. 1,14,983 on new works and Rs. 1,42,838 on repairs.

*Ghar Canals.*

The only original work done during the year was a road bridge over the Nasrat Canal. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,92,536, of which Rs. 1,34,390 was spent on repairs.

*Western Nara.*

The capital expenditure was Rs. 41,459, the chief items being compensation for land for the Nara Bunds Rs. 8,463, improving the Masaharwah Rs. 6,878, extension of the Pateji branch Rs. 6,437 and new mouth to the Dingri Rs. 5,299. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,04,477.

*Karachi Canals.*

The total outlay in this district under the head extensions and improvements amounted to Rs. 60,670 as compared with Rs. 50,171 in the previous year. The most important works were the raising of bunds damaged by the flood of 1897 and the enlargement of the Mahomedwah Drainage Channels. The expenditure for the year on the latter work amounted to Rs. 21,000. Maintenance and repairs, including special repairs to river bunds, accounted for Rs. 1,74,499 and regular establishment for Rs. 56,334, the total expenditure being Rs. 3,03,693.

*Indus River District.*

The survey at Kotri was extended one mile each way beyond the survey of the preceding year, the cost being Rs. 1,512. The total expenditure under all heads was Rs. 47,503 against Rs. 35,864.

*Eastern Nara.*

The only original work done was the improvement of the head regulator of the Mithran Canal on which Rs. 8,455 was expended. Repairs amounted to Rs. 43,537 and regular establishment to Rs. 35,773 out of a total expenditure of Rs. 1,18,490.

*Jamroo Canals.*

The First and Second Districts have been joined and re-named the Northern District, while the old Third District has become the Southern. The capital expenditure on the Northern District was Rs. 5,20,587 for the year. The following are some of the principal items:—Sluice gates and winches brought from England Rs. 43,372; providing a reserve of stone Rs. 37,304; syphon to carry the Shahuwah under the canal Rs. 18,021; and contour survey Rs. 16,894. The remainder was expended on the various minors. Rapid progress was made in the Southern District where the capital expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,56,698. A sum of Rs. 23,716 was spent on the earthwork of the main canal and Rs. 1,25,433 on the diversion of old canals crossed by the West Branch. The colonization officer has surveyed over 600,000 acres of land in the two field seasons of 1898-99 and 1899-1900 at a total cost of Rs. 1,33,526.

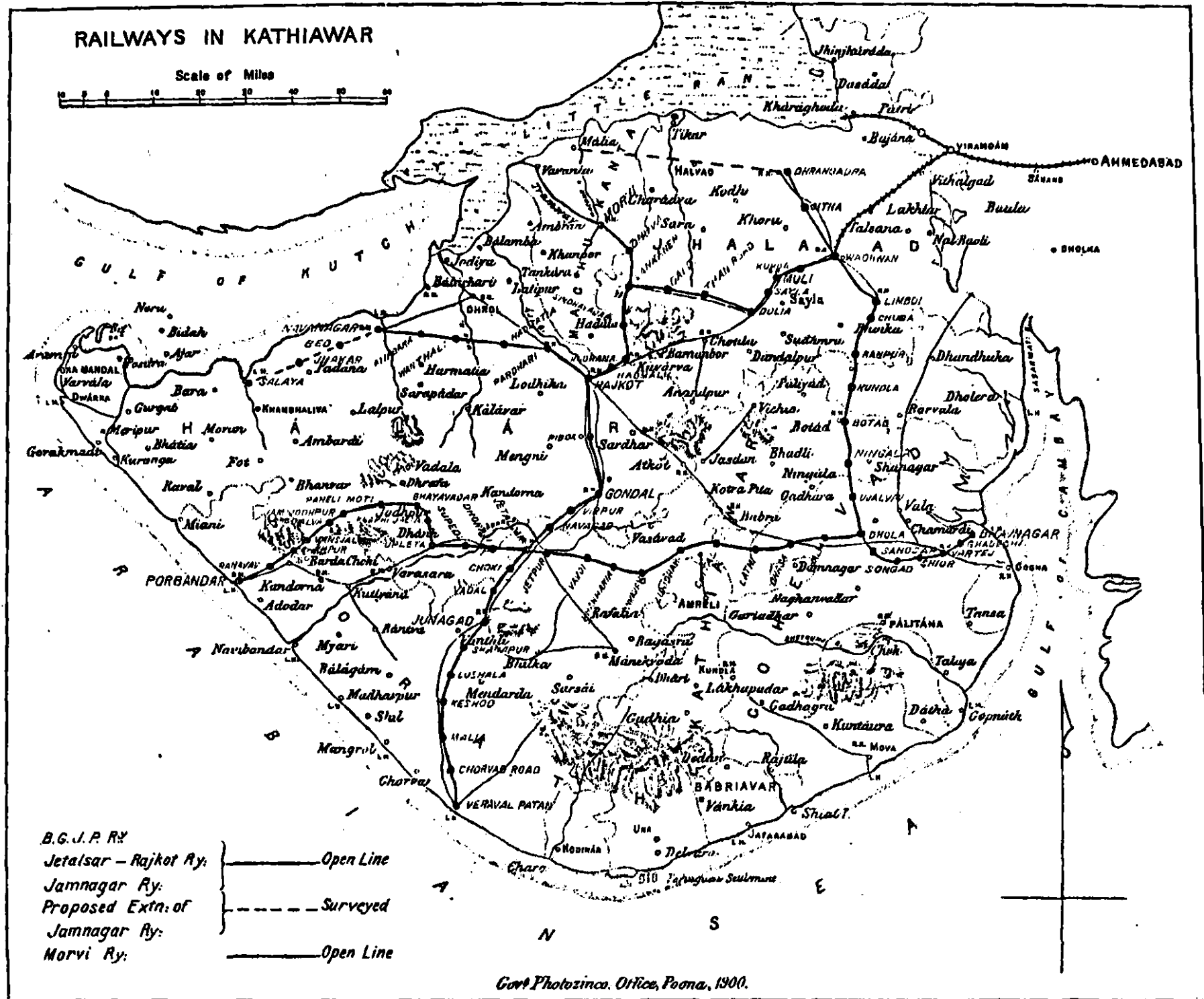
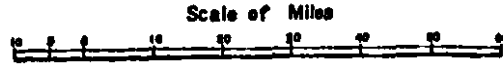
*Hyderabad Canals.*

The Dad Works were almost completed during the year, the expenditure being Rs. 83,882, and the Surat-Sahagan works were finished. Considerable progress has been made with the New Mirwah at a cost of Rs. 1,51,163 on the canal itself and Rs. 51,143 on a branch canal. Altogether Rs. 3,58,274 was expended in the district on new works and Rs. 69,497 on repairs. No important works were effected in the Central Hyderabad District. A sum of Rs. 1,03,168 was spent on repairs and Rs. 40,507 on regular establishment.

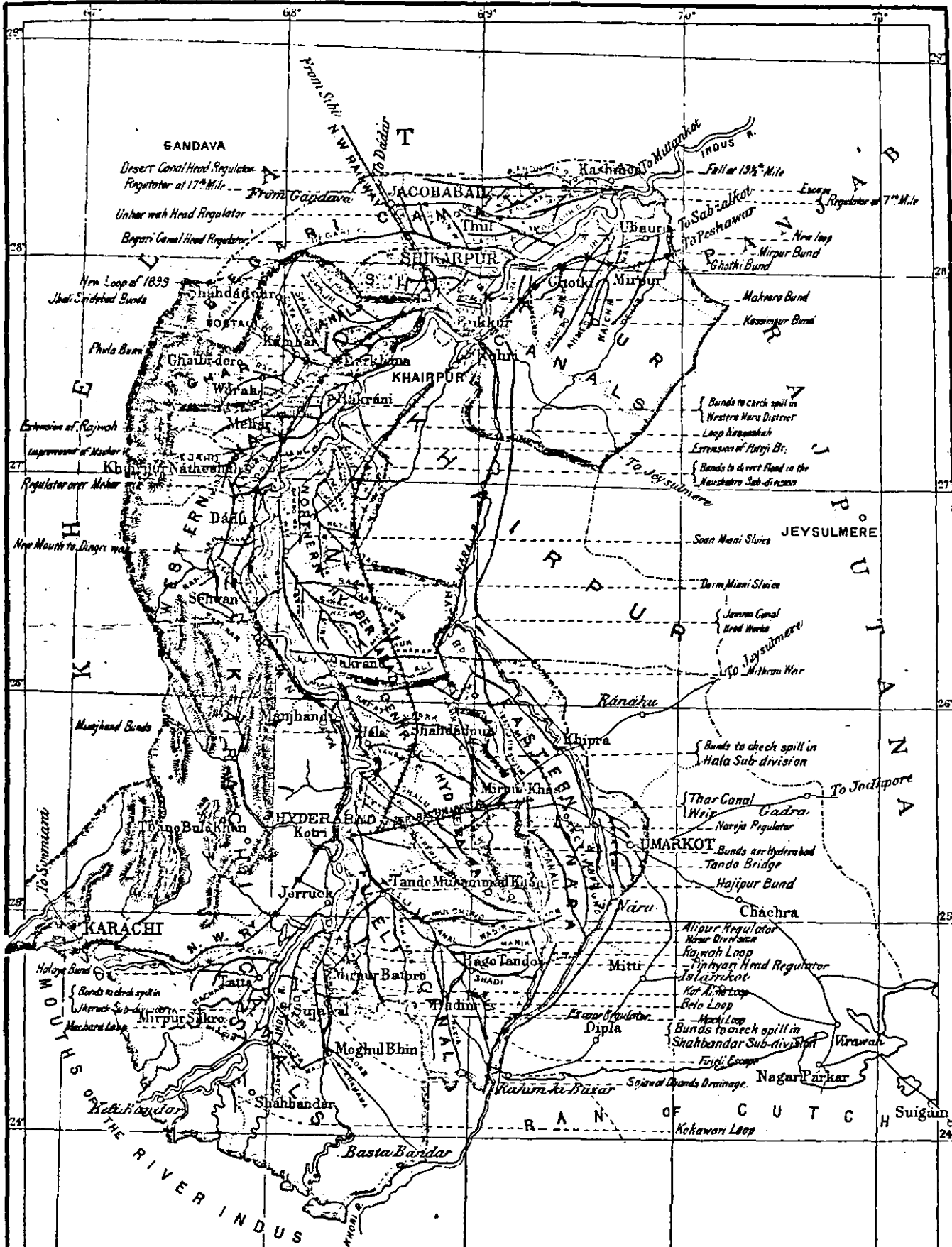
*Fuleli Canals.*

The new escape to the Fuleli, which will open navigation to Hyderabad, was completed, the expenditure for the year being Rs. 28,864. A distributary called the Aduwah has been constructed to replace the canals cut by the above escape and the loops to the Hajipur Bund were also completed. A new bund between Jamshora and Gidu Bandar was in progress. The expenditure on new works in the district amounted to Rs. 57,507, while Rs. 1,64,071 was spent on repairs and Rs. 49,542 on establishment.

# RAILWAYS IN KATHIAWAR



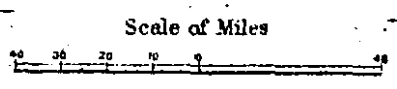
B.G.J.P. Ry. ——— Open Line  
 Jetalsar - Rajkot Ry. ——— Open Line  
 Jamnagar Ry. ——— Open Line  
 Proposed Extn. of Jamnagar Ry. - - - - - Surveyed  
 Morvi Ry. ——— Open Line



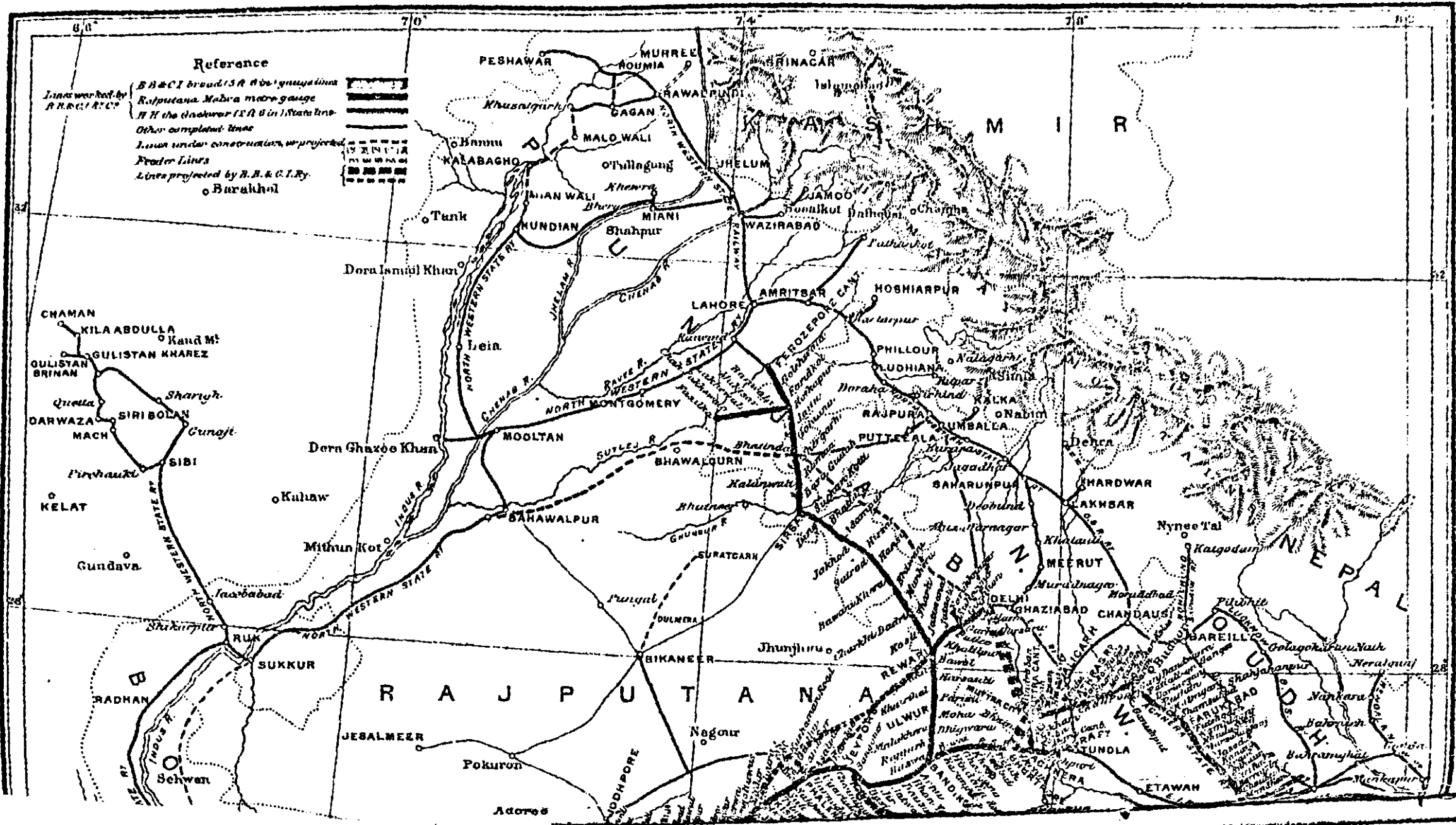
- REFERENCES**
- S Strength Daily Average
  - C Cost per Prisoner
  - M Mortality per Mile
  - o District Jails
  - Public Works Gangs
  - o Subordinate Jails

- References**
- Begari Canals
  - Shikarpur
  - Eber
  - W. Nara
  - Northern Hyderabad Canals
  - Central Hyderabad
  - Eastern Nara
  - Fulhi
  - Karachi
  - Jamrao
  - New




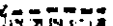



**BOMBAY PRESIDENCY**  
**Part III**  
**SIND**

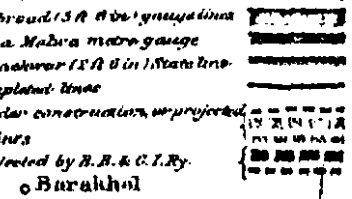


Genl. Photoz. inco. Office, Bomba., 1900.

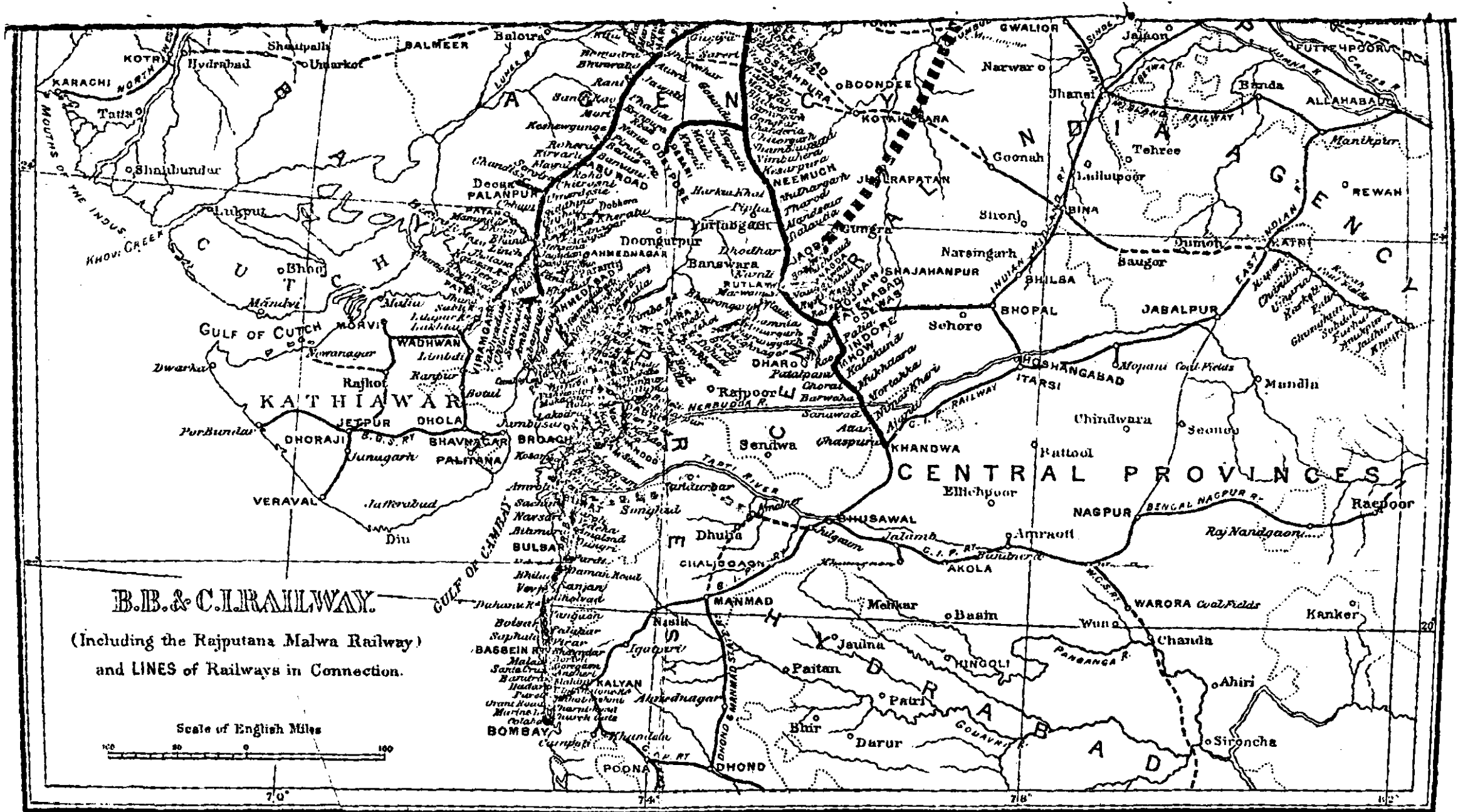


**Reference**

Lines worked by B.A.C.I. broad gauge   
Rajputana Madra metre gauge   
H.H. the Government (G.O.) in India lines   
Other completed lines   
Lines under construction or projected   
Foster Lines   
Lines projected by B.A. & C.I. Ry.   
o Burakhol



o Burakhol



Govt Photodupl. Office, Poona, 1900.

## Railways.

The following table gives the lengths of the several lines of railways under the administrative control of the Government of Bombay during the financial year 1899-1900.—

Railway.	Gauge.	Open for Traffic.		Under construction or sanctioned.		Survey or under Survey.	
		Miles.	Total.	Miles.	Total.	Miles.	Total.
<b>Guaranteed—</b>							
Great Indian Peninsula Railway ...	Standard .	1,288-00		69-12		...	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway ...	" ...	438-78				...	
			1,726-78		69-12		
<b>State Imperial, worked by Companies—</b>							
Dhond-Manmád Railway ...	Standard .	145-44		...		...	
Wardha Coal Railway ...	" ...	44-88		...		...	
Pátri Railway ...	" ...	22-12		...		...	
Southern Mahrátta Railway (including Belláry-Kistna Railway) ...	Metre ...	1,042-04		...		...	
Mysore Section (Southern Mahrátta Railway) ...	" ...	296-00		...		...	
Guntákal-Mysore Frontier Railway ...	" ...	119-50		...		...	
Rájpútána-Málwa Railway ...	" ...	1,122-43		...		...	
Rewári-Ferozepore Railway ...	" ...	290-85		...		...	
Cawnpore-Achnera Railway ...	" ...	260-66		...		...	
Palanpur-Deosa Railway* ...	" ...	17-28		...		...	
Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda Railway ...	Standard .	141-14		...		...	
Nágda-Muttra Railway ...	" ...	...		...		355-99	
Muttra-Agra Railway ...	" ...	...		...		81-81	
Muttra-Aligarh Railway ...	" ...	...		...		86-95	
Baroda-Godhra Chord Line ...	" ...	...		...		44-95	
Phulera-Rewári Railway ...	Metre ...	...		...		131-50	
			3,502-34				601-20
<b>Lines owned and worked by Native States—</b>							
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar Railway ...	Metre ...	333-84		...		...	
Jetalsar-Rájkot Railway ...	" ...	46-23		...		...	
Jámnnagar Railway ...	" ...	54-28		...		...	
Jámnnagar-Salaya Railway ...	" ...	...		...		35-60	
Dhrángadhra Railway ...	" ...	20-83		...		...	
Morvi Railway ...	2' 6" ...	94-36		...		...	
			549-54				35-60
<b>Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies—</b>							
Khámgón Railway ...	Standard .	7-55		...		...	
Amráoti Railway ...	" ...	5-44		...		...	
His Highness the Gáekwár's Petlád Railway ...	" ...	13-85		...		...	
Nágda-Ujjain Railway ...	" ...	34-32		...		...	
Cambay-Petlád Railway ...	" ...	...		20-75		...	
Petlád-Sojitra-Nadiád Railway ...	" ...	...		...		20-00	
His Highness the Gáekwár's Mehsána Railway ...	Metre ...	92-63		...		...	
His Highness the Gáekwár's Kalol-Kadi Railway ...	" ...	...		12-20		...	
Do. Kalol-Vijápur Railway..	" ...	...		29-60		...	
Do. Pátan-Siddpur Railway.	" ...	...		...		17-69	
Do. Visnagar-Vijapur Railway ...	Standard .	...		...		16-75	
Do. Manmád Road-Chansama Railway ...	" ...	...		...		8-00	
Do. Pátan-Chansama Railway	" ...	...		...		10-00	
Do. Chansama-Harij Railway.	" ...	...		...		13-00	
Do. Chansama-Bechraji-Mata Railway ...	" ...	...		...		17-00	
Do. Siddhpur-Kherálu Railway ...	" ...	...		...		16-95	
Rádhanpur-Viramgám Railway ...	Metre ...	...		...		61-83	
Rádhanpur and Harij-Pátan Railway .	" ...	...		...		44-24	
Kollápur Railway ...	" ...	29-07		...		...	
Yeshvantpur-Mysore Frontier Railway .	" ...	51-35		...		...	
Mysore-Nanjangud Railway ...	" ...	15-80		...		...	
Birur-Shimoga Railway ...	" ...	37-97		...		...	
His Highness the Gáekwár's Dabhoi Railway ...	2' 6" ...	78-80		...		...	
Do. Padra-Mobha Railway ...	" ...	...		...		9-00	
Do. Miyagám-Sinore Railway.	" ...	...		...		20-00	
Do. Bahadarpur-Garda Ford-(Songir) Railway ...	" ...	...		...		10-00	
Rájpípla State Railway ...	" ...	37-32		...		2-50	
Nanjangud-Gudalur Railway ...	Metre ...	...		...		54-00	
			403-60		62-55		320-96
<b>Assisted Lines worked by Companies—</b>							
Ahmedabad-Parántij—Idar-Ahmednagar Railway ...	Metre ...	54-59		...		...	
Tápti Valley (Kankra Khari-Amalner) Railway ...	Standard .	155-77		...		32-00	
Kurnool Road-Kurnool Town Railway.	Metre ...	...		...		80-00	
Bezváda-Masulipatam Railway ...	" ...	...		...		33-46	
Sábarmati-Dholka Railway ...	" ...	...		...		...	
			210-36		...		115-46

\*The Palanpur Darbár first contributed towards the cost.

Railway.	Gauge.	Open for Traffic.		Under construction or sanctioned.		Survey or under Survey.	
		Miles.	Total.	Miles.	Total.	Miles.	Total.
<b>Lines constructed and worked by private Company—</b>							
Barsi Light Railway ... ..	2' 6"	21.75		...		...	...
Barsi Road-Pandharpur Railway ... ..	"	...		...		33.00	
Barsi-Tadvala Railway ... ..	"	...	21.75	...		25.00	58.00
<b>Unclassified—</b>							
Bágalkot-Hungund Railway ... ..	Metre	...		...		29.00	
Deesa-Diodar-Tharad Railway, with branch from Diodar to Radhanpur...	"	...		...		82.00	
Nadiad-Kapadvanj Railway ... ..	2' 6"	...		...		30.00	
Pandharpur-Sangola Railway ... ..	"	...		...		20.00	
							162.00
<b>Total ... ..</b>			6,414.37		181.67		1,293.23

During the year 1899-1900, the following railways were opened for public traffic:—The Vyara-Amalner Section of the Tápti Valley Railway (119.86 miles), the Umalla-Nándod Section of the Rájpipla State Railway (13.34 miles) and the Birur-Shimoga Branch of the Southern Mahrátta Railway (87.97 miles), total 171.17 miles. On the 31st March 1900, the total railway mileage under the Government of Bombay was 6,414.37 made up of 2,296.79 standard gauge, 3,885.35 metre gauge, and the remainder 2' 6" gauge; while a length of 89.87 miles on the standard gauge and 41.80 miles on the metre gauge remained to be completed.

The contract under which the G. I. P. Railway Company has had its being for the past fifty years, terminated on the 30th June 1900, a notice to that effect having been given by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. In anticipation of such termination the company have for years past been steadily improving their line and putting it in good order. The revenue maintenance charges have in consequence reached a high figure of late years. Another contract which terminates on the same date is that under which the Rájputána-Málwa Railway has been worked by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company. It has been decided that the latter company shall continue to work the State line (without receiving any share of the surplus profits) until the 30th June 1906, the date of termination of their own contract.

Proposed Railway along the eastern foreshore of Bombay Island.

Extensive additional facilities for dealing with the goods traffic of Bombay, in connection with the G. I. P. Railway, have been decided upon during the year. They will consist firstly of a goods depót between Byculla and Chinchpokli whereby it is hoped that country rail-borne coal will be able to compete with sea-borne English and Bengal coal; and secondly of a railway along the eastern foreshore of the island to be undertaken at the instance of the Bombay Port Trust.

The Bombay Suburbs.

Principally owing to the unhealthiness of Bombay, in recent years, the suburban traffic has overgrown the old accommodation, with the result that complaints against the railway company are frequent. Unfortunately the position of the Vehár water main alongside the G. I. P. Railway is such that no considerable improvement can be effected without its removal.

Drought and Famine.

Owing to the need of providing work to afford relief in the districts smitten by famine, earthwork is being or is intended soon to be thrown up for several lines of railway as set forth in the subjoined table.

Railway.	Territory traversed by Railway.	Length in Miles.	Gauge.
<b>(i) Sanctioned Lines.</b>			
Petlad-Cambay Railway ... ..	Baroda State, Kaira District and Cambay ... ..	20.75	Standard 5' 6."
Káol-Vijápur Railway ... ..	Baroda State ... ..	29.60	Metre.
Káol-Kadi Railway ... ..	Do. ... ..	12.20	Do.
<b>(ii) Prospective Lines.</b>			
Réwári-Phulera Chord ... ..	Punjab and Rájputána ... ..	131.50	Do.
Deesa-Diodar-Tharad Railway, with branch from Diodar to Radhanpur... ..	States comprised in the Pálanpur Superintendency.	83.00	Do.
Manund Road-Chansama-Becharaji-Mata Railway ... ..	Baroda State ... ..	23.00	Do.
Visnagar-Vijápur Railway ... ..	Do. ... ..	16.75	Do.
Kheralu-Dabhora Railway ... ..	Do. ... ..	6.00	Do.
Sábarmati-Dholka Railway ... ..	Ahmedabad District ... ..	33.46	Do.
Petlad-Sojitra-Nadiad Railway ... ..	Baroda State and Kaira District.	20	Standard 5' 6."
Nadiad-Kapadvanj Railway ... ..	Kaira District ... ..	30	Either 5' 6" or 2' 6."
Baroda-Godhra Chord ... ..	Baroda State and the Panch Mahals District.	44.95	Standard 5' 6."
Miyagam-Sinore Railway ... ..	Baroda State ... ..	20.00	2' 6"
Bahadharpur-Garda Ford (Songir) Railway ... ..	Do. ... ..	10.00	2' 6"
Rájpipla State Railway Extension to Nándod City... ..	Rájpipla State ... ..	2.50	2' 6"
Kosamba-Velachha-Zankavao Railway ... ..	Baroda State... ..	25.00	2' 6"
Birsi-Tadvala Extension ... ..	Sholápur District ... ..	25.00	2' 6"
Bágalkot-Hungund Railway ... ..	Bijápur District ... ..	29.00	Metre.
Dhrángadhra-Halvad Railway ... ..	Dhrángadhra State ... ..	20.00	Do.
Mália Section of the Halvad-Mália Railway ... ..	Mália State ... ..	14.00	Do.
Jámnnagar-Salaya Railway ... ..	Jámnnagar State ... ..	35.00	Do.



In addition to these new lines the earthwork of the Rájputána-Málwa Railway is either actually being doubled, or is intended to be doubled, before the rains break, at suitable localities, from Ahmedabad to Phulera in Rájputána. The breaking and stacking of ballast to meet the probable requirements of the railways for the next five years is also in hand. All this work is being done "on famine-relief principles," i.e., in so far as the railways are concerned, the work will be paid for at market rates out of railway funds only when it is actually needed for the purposes of a railway.

The Jeypur State have made considerable progress with the line from Sanganer to Siwai Madhopur length (72.85), which is expected to be opened for traffic at the close of the year under report. A survey for a line of railway on the metre gauge from Khandwa Station *via* Akola on the Nágpur Branch of the G. I. P. Railway to Bassein, near the frontier of His Highness the Nizám's Territory, a distance of about 150 miles, is being carried out under the orders of the Government of India.

Lines surveyed or under survey.

Of the lines under the control of the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, for purposes of inspection, a further length of the Jodhpur-Bikánir Railway from Balotra to Barmer (60 miles) was opened for traffic during the year. The extension to Bhatinda has been sanctioned and the progress made to date is 25 miles permanent way laid from Dulmera; the earthwork is all done save the last 20 miles from the Bhatinda end. The Bikánir Darbár have in hand an extension from Dulmera northwards to Surat Garh *via* Lunkaransar, a length of 72 miles, and the Jodhpur Darbár an extension from Barmer westwards to the frontier of Sind, a length of 75 miles.

Lines under control of Bombay for inspection.

The first section of the Hyderabad-Godávári Valley Railway from Manmád to Sailu (154 miles) was opened during the year and the second section of 118 miles from Secunderabad to Basar was to be opened in May 1900. The centre section, 113 miles, was in an advanced state, and it was hoped the line would be opened through in September.

The following statement shows the number of train miles run, the number of accidents, and the average number of train miles per accident on each railway during the year 1899:—

Accidents.

Railway.	Train miles.	No. of Accidents.	No. of train miles per Accident.
G. I. P. Railway System	10,777,623	331	32,560
B. B. & C. I. Railway, including the Godhra-Rutlam and His Highness the Gaekwár's Petlad Railways	3,056,811	288	10,613
His Highness the Gaekwár's Dabhoi Railway	85,534	6	14,255
Tápti Valley Railway	59,526	13	4,578
Rájputána-Málwa Railway System, including His Highness the Gaekwár's Mehsána Railway	6,535,872	507	12,891
Southern Mahrátta Railway System, including the Mysore State Railway, the Kolhápúr State Railway, the Bangalore-Mysore Frontier Railway, the Guntakal-Mysore Frontier Railway and the Nanjangud Extension	2,840,759	367	7,740
Rájpipla State Railway	20,177	Nil.	...
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar Railway, including the Jetalsar-Rájkot Branch, Rájkot-Jámnagar and Dhrángadhra Railways	613,629	86	7,135
Morvi Railway	183,954	25	7,558
Bársi Light Railway	Not reported.	Nil.	...

The total number of accidents during the calendar year 1899 was 1,623 on a mean mileage worked of 6,281 miles as compared with 1,380 in the previous year, when the mean mileage worked was 6,209. Of this number, 550 consisted of cattle being run over. Out of a total number of 39,670,369 passengers carried, 23 were killed and 89 injured against 16 and 54, respectively, in the previous year. Besides these, 46 railway servants were killed and 99 injured against 55 and 94 in 1898; 99 other persons were killed and 37 injured, including 14 suicides.

Among the more noteworthy accidents may be mentioned one which occurred near Palghar Station, where an engine brake-van and five-third-class carriages were derailed owing to the removal of a rail by some gangmen, one of whom was convicted by the Sessions Judge, Thána, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Two passengers were killed and nine injured, while damage amounting to Rs. 17,617 was caused to rolling stock and the permanent way. On the Rájputána-Málwa Railway an up mail train was derailed near Ajmere by running into a bullock cart which was passing over a level-crossing. Two passengers and the cartman were killed and four other passengers seriously injured.

During the rainy season there were two falls of rock, each weighing about 2½ tons, on to the Bhor Ghát line, slightly damaging the road. Flood damages.

Owing to the scanty rainfall there was no damage caused by floods except on the Southern Mahrátta Railway, and in one instance on the Nizám's State Railway, where a breach at Bhongir brought about the wrecking of a goods train and causing the deaths of the driver, oilman and fireman. There were four bridges damaged on the Southern Mahrátta Railway and five breaches, of which those at Kurichadu and Nimbai caused the derailment of trains.



*Capital Transactions.*

The following table exhibits the capital invested in the several railways, and their cost per mile :—

Railway.	Total Capital outlay.	Mean mileage worked.	Cost per mile.
	Rs.		Rs.
G. I. P. Railway ... ..	28,07,34,924	1,491,309	1,88,247
Amalner-Jalgaon and Chálsigaon-Dhulia Railways ...	For the construction of these extensions, the G. I. P. Railway Company has raised a debenture loan of £ 250,000 (= Rs. 37,83,126) in England. The expenditure on these branches to end of December 1899 has been Rs. 43,14,832.		
	Rs.		Rs.
Dhond-Manmád State Railway ... ..	1,15,34,107	145.44	79,305
Wardha Coal State Railway ... ..	49,96,325	44.88	1,11,326
Khámgaon State Railway ... ..	5,22,150	7.55	69,159
Amráoti State Railway ... ..	4,54,418	5.44	83,533
B. B. & C. I. Railway ... ..	11,48,21,605	460.90	2,49,125
Nagda-Ujjain Railway ... ..	23,34,346	34.32	65,103
Tápti Valley Railway ... ..	1,21,09,133	155.50	77,737
His Highness the Gáekwár's Petlád Railway ... ..	7,52,440	13.35	56,362
Rájputána-Márlwa Railway ... ..	15,14,26,773	1813.61	83,494
Palanpur-Deesa Railway ... ..	4,18,264	17.28	24,235
Ahmedabad-Parántij Railway ... ..	19,49,616	54.59	35,714
His Highness the Gáekwár's Mehsána Railway ... ..	32,83,612	92.63	35,449
Do. do. Kolal-Vijapur Railway ... ..	7,554	(Construction was commenced during the year.)	
Southern Mahrátta Railway ... ..	9,65,49,979	1042.04	92,655
Mysore State Railway ... ..	1,53,03,133	298.00	51,700
Guntakal-Mysore Frontier Railway ... ..	58,98,608	119.50	49,361
Kolbápur State Railway ... ..	23,24,807	29.07	79,973
Nanjangud Railway ... ..	6,21,853	15.80	39,358
Yesvantpur-Mysore Frontier Railway ... ..	24,03,073	51.35	46,798
Birur-Shimoga Railway ... ..	20,14,436	38.50	52,323
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar Railway (including Jetalnar-Rájkot, Jámnagar and Dhrángadhra Railways) ... ..	2,24,54,143	455.18	50,310
His Highness the Gáekwár's Dabhoi Railway ... ..	21,17,586	78.80	26,873
Rájpura State Railway ... ..	13,07,820	36.80	34,997
Morvi Railway ... ..	24,43,095	94.36	25,891
Bársi Light Railway ... ..	13,56,809	24.815	54,677

The individual works on each railway, on which heavy capital expenditure was incurred during the year under review, were as follow :—

	Rs.
<i>G. I. P. Railway—</i>	
Additions and alterations to the Thána Station ... ..	26,235
Providing four crossing stations at miles 420-22, 437-52, 451-72 and 459-68, North-East line ... ..	40,117
Ehagaon Viaduct—Renewal of girders ... ..	28,979
Provision of up sidings and shunting neck in the station yard at Itársi ... ..	31,827
Joint Bogie Passenger stock with the Madras Railway for through service between Bombay and Madras ... ..	72,000
<i>Dhond-Manmád State Railway—</i>	
Manmád Junction Arrangements with Hyderabad-Godávari Valley Railway ... ..	1,03,665
<i>B. B. &amp; C. I. Railway—</i>	
Carnac Bridge—Extension of outward goods shed ... ..	14,665
Paving second half of new grain shed ... ..	16,547
Metalling grain stacking area ... ..	11,847
Church Gate—New General Administrative Offices ... ..	68,659
Parel—Extension of Locomotive Shops ... ..	9,276
Mátunga Road—New Station ... ..	13,405
<i>Doubling line.</i>	
Virár to Palghar ... ..	30,306
Palghar to Dáhnú ... ..	8,524
Dáhnú to Sachin ... ..	27,60,733
Renewal of Warren girder bridges ... ..	1,63,497
Works on the Narbada Bridge ... ..	3,38,325
<i>Plant.</i>	
Additional steam hammers and machinery for smith shops ... ..	6,928
Additional machinery for the extension of the Parel Workshops ... ..	18,945
<i>Rolling Stock.</i>	
15 Third-class bogies ... ..	1,03,610
10 Luggage vans ... ..	34,541
5 Passenger brake-vans for Tápti Valley Railway ... ..	5,921

	Rs.
12 Goods brake-vans for Tápti Valley Railway ... ..	20,392
180 Covered goods wagons for do. ... ..	2,45,312
100 Steel open wagons for do. ... ..	1,16,248
15 Third-class carriages for do. ... ..	1,03,044
4 Composite bogie carriages for do. ... ..	27,643
<i>Nagda-Ujjain Railway—</i>	
Bridge No. 39, Sipra (changing of girders) ... ..	9,940
Works between the south distant signal and south new advance points ... ..	10,525
Gangmen's quarters on the Nagda-Ujjain Section ... ..	15,699
<i>Rájpútána-Málwa Railway.</i>	
Survey for demarcating railway land in the Jaipur State ... ..	11,623
Widening the cutting between the Brewery and Budha Shah's Tomb at Delhi for independent entrances of the S. P. Railway ... ..	10,267
Watering arrangements at certain stations on the Bandikui Division ... ..	8,218
Water-supply arrangements on the Abu Division ... ..	26,691
Works required for new arrangements at Ujjain ... ..	8,701
<i>Holkar State Railway—</i>	
Building three double unit staff quarters for drivers at Mhow ... ..	9,813
Quarters for District Locomotive Superintendent at Mhow ... ..	8,657
Close sleeping bridges on the Málwa Section ... ..	7,779
<i>Rewari-Ferozepore Railway—</i>	
Construction of broad gauge line between Bhatinda and Kotkapura ... ..	2,61,760
Additions and alterations to Bhatinda Junction station building and yard ... ..	58,728
Additional metre-gauge siding and extension of passenger platform at Bhatinda ... ..	16,272
Additional quarters for traffic clerks and menials at Bhatinda ... ..	10,626
<i>Cawnpore-Achnera Railway—</i>	
Additional works at Anwarganj Link, Cawnpore, required in connection with the entry of the metre-gauge from the east into the station ... ..	25,340
Additional accommodation at the local goods yard at Collectoranj, Cawnpore ... ..	15,300
Providing two extra traffic sidings at Anwarganj ... ..	8,847
<i>Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda Railway—</i>	
Eight units double-storeyed quarters for drivers with cook-house, &c., at Rutlam ... ..	11,181
Assistant Engineer's bungalow with out-houses and cook-room at Rutlam ... ..	7,737
Removal of metal sleepers on the line ... ..	16,433
Earthwork on the main line ... ..	9,719
Additional quarters for firemen at Rutlam ... ..	7,387
European Station Master's quarters at Rutlam ... ..	5,159
Construction of 41 additional bogie 3rd class carriages, 41 feet long ... ..	1,08,515
Ten new "F" class engines with tenders required to replace ten "N" class engines sold to the Hyderabad-Godávari-Valley Railway ... ..	44,729
Erection of ten "F" class engines in replacement of those sold to the Mombassa-Uganda Railway ... ..	50,623
Erection of 30 brakevans, 41 bogie 3rd class, 41 feet long, and 10 combined bogies and 3rd class carriages ... ..	91,015
<i>Ahmedabad-Parántij Railway—</i>	
Compensation for land required for the railway ... ..	11,120
<i>Southern Mahrátta Railway—</i>	
Wagon repairing shed, Hubli ... ..	36,400
Additions and alterations to the Loco. menials' quarters, Hubli... ..	28,000
Extension of the Loco. workshops and extension of yard, Hubli ... ..	33,000
Metre-gauge siding, Tadepalli ... ..	13,000
Quarters for the Police on the Southern Mahrátta Railway system ... ..	22,000
Additional rolling stock ... ..	2,43,000
Supplying moveable shutters to 3rd class carriages ... ..	17,000
Additional tools, plant and machinery for extension of shop, Hubli ... ..	43,000
Additional waterways, Bellary-Kistna Railway ... ..	80,000
<i>Mysore State Railway—</i>	
New Mallar Bridge ... ..	17,000
Improvements to waterways on the old Mysore Railway ... ..	35,000
Re-arrangement of the Mysore station and yard ... ..	98,000
Additional rolling stock ... ..	22,000
Supplying Pintsch's system of gas lighting ... ..	11,000
<i>Bhávnagar-Junágad Railway—</i>	
New goods shed and platform wall at Bhávnagar Terminus ... ..	10,501
<i>Rájpplá State Railway—</i>	
Earthwork ... ..	12,087
Large bridges ... ..	17,403
Minor bridges ... ..	47,976
Ballast and permanent way ... ..	1,06,753
Stations and buildings ... ..	20,189
Rolling stock ... ..	16,696
<i>Morvi Railway—</i>	
New station buildings at Morvi (partly debited to capital, partly to revenue). ... ..	18,580

Revenue Transactions.

(For the calendar year ending 31st December 1899.)

The results of the year's transactions for the calendar year 1899 as compared with 1898 are shown as under for the different railways:—

G. I. P. Railway.

Particulars.	1898.	1899.	Difference.
Gross earnings ... ..	Rs. 3,48,77,496	3,58,09,431	9,31,935
Working expenses ... ..	2,01,32,254	1,94,21,006	-7,10,648
Net earnings ... ..	" 1,47,45,242	1,63,87,625	16,42,583
Percentage of expenses on earnings ... ..	57.72	54.24	-3.48
Train mileage ... ..	Mls. 9,449,423	9,453,932	4,509
Receipts per train mile ... ..	Rs. 3.69	3.79	0.10
Expenses do. ... ..	" 2.13	2.05	-0.08
Net receipts do. ... ..	" 1.56	1.73	0.17
Open miles ... ..	Mls. 1,491,309	1,491,309	.....
Receipts per open mile ... ..	Rs. 23.387	24.012	625
Expenses do. ... ..	" 13,500	13,023	-477
Net receipts do. ... ..	" 9,887	10,989	1,102
Percentage of net earnings on capital-bearing interest ... ..	5.26	5.85	0.59

	Rs.
The interest payable during the year by Government on the capital outlay was...	1,29,64,631
The net earnings of the year, less rent of leased lines, contributions to Provident Fund, interest on overdrawn capital, moiety of surplus profits, and writes-off of irrecoverable outstandings to 29th March 1900 amounted to...	1,40,00,018
Result—Net gain to Government on the year's transaction ... ..	10,35,437

The increase in the gross earnings was chiefly due to coaching traffic, which showed an increase of Rs. 11,60,795, but this was reduced by a decrease of Rs. 2,45,745 in the goods traffic. Sundries and telegraph receipts increased by Rs. 16,884. The increase in the passenger traffic was chiefly due to the removal of plague restrictions and to the despatch of military horses, mules and commissariat stores to South Africa. The decrease in goods traffic was due chiefly to decreased bookings of coal, cotton, oil-seeds and sugar. On account of the scarcity of rain there was a general failure of the crops.

Dhond and Manmad and Wardha Coal State Railways

Particulars.	DHOND AND MANMAD RAILWAY.			WARDHA COAL RAILWAY.		
	1898.	1899.	Difference.	1898.	1899.	Difference.
Gross earnings ... ..	Rs 11,18,296	11,55,032	36,736	2,09,600	2,07,216	-2,384
Working expenses ... ..	" 8,28,661	8,65,478	26,817	1,31,773	1,24,716	-7,057
Net earnings ... ..	" 2,89,635	2,99,554	9,919	77,827	82,500	4,673
Percentage of expenses on gross earnings ... ..	74.0	74.07	-0.03	62.87	60.19	-2.68
Train mileage ... ..	Mls. 480,545	499,191	18,646	91,102	82,216	-8,886
Receipts per train mile ... ..	Rs. 2.33	2.31	-0.02	2.30	2.52	0.22
Expenses do. ... ..	" 1.73	1.71	-0.02	1.45	1.52	0.07
Net earnings do. ... ..	" 0.60	0.60	.....	0.85	1.00	0.15
Open miles ... ..	Mls. 145.44	145.44	.....	44.83	44.83	.....
Earnings per open mile ... ..	Rs. 7.689	7.942	253	4.670	4.617	-53
Expenses do. ... ..	" 5.698	5.882	184	2.936	2.779	-157
Net earnings do. ... ..	" 1,991	2,060	69	1,734	1,838	104
Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay including suspense ... ..	2.54	2.60	0.06	1.56	1.66	0.10

Berar State Railways.

Particulars.	KHAMGAON RAILWAY.			AMRATSI RAILWAY.		
	1898.	1899.	Difference.	1898.	1899.	Difference.
Gross earnings ... ..	Rs. 63,779	35,313	-28,466	1,04,647	80,524	-24,123
Working expenses ... ..	" 39,453	20,483	-18,990	65,475	48,309	-17,166
Net earnings ... ..	" 24,326	14,850	-9,476	39,172	32,216	-6,957
Percentage of expenses on earnings ... ..	61.86	57.95	-3.91	62.57	59.99	-2.58
Train mileage ... ..	Mls. 12,576	19,856	7,280	22,326	22,292	-34
Receipts per train mile ... ..	Rs. 5.07	1.78	-3.29	4.69	3.61	-1.08
Expenses do. ... ..	" 3.14	1.03	-2.11	2.93	2.17	-0.76
Net earnings do. ... ..	" 1.93	0.75	-1.18	1.75	1.45	-0.30
Open miles ... ..	7.55	7.55	.....	5.44	5.44	.....
Receipts per open mile ... ..	Rs. 8.448	4.677	-3.771	19.237	14.802	-4.435
Expenses do. ... ..	" 5.226	2,710	-2,516	12,036	8,880	-3,156
Net earnings do. ... ..	" 3,222	1,967	-1,255	7,201	5,922	-1,279
Percentage of net earnings on total Capital outlay including suspense ... ..	4.66	2.85	-1.81	8.62	7.09	-1.53

The following statement shows the net loss or gain to Government on account of the State Railways worked by the G. I. P. Railway during 1899 :—

Particulars.	Dhond and Manmád State Railway.	Wardha Coal State Railway.	Khámgaon State Railway.	Amráoti State Railway.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
The interest payable during the year by Government on the capital outlay was ... ..	4,59,296	1,99,853	20,886	18,179
The net earnings less interest on capital cost of permanent staff quarters at Dhond and Manmád, interest on capital cost of telegraph wires, percentage for use of rolling stock, and interest on capital cost of additional short platform at Badnera, &c., was ... ..	2,99,554	82,500	14,850	92,215
Result—Net loss to Government on the year's transactions	—1,59,742	—1,17,353	—6,036	14,036

The increase in the gross earnings of the Dhond and Manmád State Railway was mainly due to coaching traffic, which showed an increase of Rs. 70,700, but this was reduced by a decrease of Rs. 33,663 in the goods traffic. The increase in the passenger traffic was due to the removal of strict plague restrictions and to the free permission allowed to pilgrims to visit Pandharpur during the fairs. The decrease in the goods traffic was due partly to the failure of the season's crops and to reduction in the rates of terminal charges.

The decrease in the gross earnings of the Khámgaon and Amráoti State Railways occurred chiefly in the goods traffic, and was due to the scarcity of rain causing failure of crops and to reduction in the rates of terminal charges.

The increase in the total train mileage on the Khámgaon State Railway was due to the running of train engines as far as Shegaon and Nandura for water-supply to the engines owing to scarcity of water.

Particulars.	1898.	1899.	Difference,
Gross earnings ... ..	Rs. 1,58,62,726	1,74,65,045	16,02,319
Working expenses ... ..	" 70,32,216	80,80,808	10,48,592
Net earnings ... ..	" 88,30,510	93,84,237	5,53,727
Percentage of expenses on earnings ... ..	43.07	46.28	3.21
Train mileage ... ..	Mls. 2,444,180	2,787,564	343,384
Receipts per train mile ... ..	Rs. 6.49	6.27	—0.22
Expenses do. ... ..	" 2.88	2.90	0.02
Net receipts do. ... ..	" 3.61	3.37	—0.24
Open miles ... ..	Mls. 461	461	.....
Receipts per open mile ... ..	Rs. 34,409	37,885	3,476
Expenses do. ... ..	" 15,254	17,529	2,275
Net receipts do. ... ..	" 19,155	20,356	1,201
Percentage of net earnings on capital-bearing interest ... ..	8.86	8.67	0.31

B. B. &amp; C. I. Railway.

The net earnings during 1899, as shown in the foregoing table, amounted to Rs. 93,84,237. From these net earnings the following charges have to be met :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Guaranteed interest ... ..	48,36,171	
Interest on overdrawn capital ... ..	1,16,380	
Contribution to Provident Fund ... ..	93,842	
		50,46,393

Resulting in a net surplus profit of ... 43,97,844

This net surplus being divisible between Government and the company in equal shares, results in the moiety payable to the company and the net gain to Government on the year's transactions, standing in each case at Rs. 21,68,922. The favourable financial results (compared with 1898) brought out in the above statement are to a considerable extent due to traffic consequent on the famine. The transactions which led up to these results may be best considered by taking the coaching and goods earnings separately. Of the total increase of 16 lákhs, fully 10 lákhs accrued from coaching traffic; this was due partly to the removal of many of the restrictions on travelling previously imposed on account of the plague and partly to the large amount of commercial activity towards the close of 1899, which followed the traffic consequent on the famine. On goods traffic the increase, over the previous year, was about 7½ lákhs; but this is the net result of two opposite and abnormal conditions of the traffic in grain, including wheat. In the first half of the year, owing to the partial failure of the wheat crop in the north and to slackness in the demand for export in Bombay, the traffic in grain fell about 9 lákhs below the

traffic for the corresponding period in 1898. In the second half, however, this traffic exceeded that for the second half of 1898 by 13 lakhs, owing mainly to the very large imports of grain from Burma and South India, which went through Bombay to the famine districts of Gujara't and Rajputana. The special rates introduced during the year for the carriage of hay and grass for stations within the famine area, resulted in an increase in receipts of 2½ lakhs. The trade in hides and skins also rose to quite abnormal proportions owing to the death of cattle in the famine districts, and contributed to an increase in the railway revenue of over a lakh. On the other hand, the failure of the oil-seeds crop caused a heavy drop in receipts, which was, however, counterbalanced, towards the closing months of the year, by a large traffic in cotton from the North-West Provinces and Oudh. The extent to which the normal set of the grain-traffic was interfered with by the famine may be judged by the fact that whilst in 1898 Bombay received, through the B. B. and C. I. Railway, 230,000 tons and sent north only 14,000 tons, in 1899 the imports dropped to 82,000 tons, whilst the amount sent up-country rose to 152,000 tons. Of the increase of about 10½ lakhs in expenditure, not much more than about 2 lakhs can be directly put down to the famine, and this is mainly for extra coal consumed. The rest of the increase is due to the fact that the working expenses of 1898 (the period with which comparison is made) received a contribution of 6½ lakhs from the Fire Insurance Fund, reducing the apparent expenditure by that amount.

Nagda-Ujjain  
Railway.

Particulars.	1898.	1899.	Difference.
Gross earnings ...	Rs. 1,29,628	1,47,176	17,548
Working expenses ...	" 58,118	69,444	11,326
Net earnings ...	" 71,510	77,732	6,222
Percentage of working expenses to earnings ...	" 44.83	47.18	2.35
Train mileage ...	Mls. 28,065	28,750	685
Receipts per train mile ...	Rs. 4.62	5.12	0.50
Expenses do. ...	" 2.07	2.42	0.35
Net receipts do. ...	" 2.55	2.70	0.15
Open mileage ...	Mls. 34.32	34.32	...
Receipts per open mile ...	Rs. 3.777	4.288	511
Expenses do. ...	" 1.692	2.023	330
Net receipts do. ...	" 2.085	2.265	181
Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay ...	" 3.20	3.48	0.28

Tapti-Valley Railway

Particulars.	1898.	1899.	Difference.
Gross earnings ...	Rs. 2,837	2,42,592	2,39,755
Working expenses ...	" 1,381	1,14,989	1,13,608
Net earnings ...	" 1,456	1,27,603	1,26,147
Percentage of expenses on earnings ...	" 48.68	47.40	-1.28
Train mileage ...	Mls. 912	59,562	58,650
Receipts per train mile ...	Rs. 3.11	4.07	0.96
Expenses do. ...	" 1.51	1.93	0.42
Net receipts do. ...	" 1.60	2.14	0.54
Open miles ...	Mls. 35.91	138.88	102.97
Receipts per open mile ...	Rs. 79	1,747	1,668
Expenses do. ...	" 38	823	785
Net receipts do. ...	" 41	919	878
Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay ...	" 0.02	1.05	1.03

His Highness the  
Gaekwar's Petlad  
Railway

Particulars.	1898.	1899.	Difference.
Gross earnings ...	Rs. 51,121	70,667	19,546
Working expenses ...	" 22,965	31,355	8,390
Net earnings ...	" 28,156	39,312	11,156
Percentage of expenses on earnings ...	" 44.92	44.36	-0.56
Train mileage ...	Mls. 14,442	19,345	4,903
Receipts per train mile ...	Rs. 3.54	3.65	0.11
Expenses do. ...	" 1.59	1.62	0.03
Net receipts do. ...	" 1.95	2.03	0.08
Open miles ...	Mls. 19.35	19.35	...
Receipts per open mile ...	Rs. 3,829	5,293	1,464
Expenses do. ...	" 1,720	2,348	628
Net receipts do. ...	" 2,109	2,945	836
Percentage of net earnings on total capital expended, including suspense ...	" 3.76	5.22	1.46

Particulars.	1898.	1899.	Difference.
Gross earnings ... ..	Rs. 2,23,17,315	2,60,94,541	37,77,226
Working expenses ... ..	" 96,69,361	1,11,80,167	15,10,806
Net earnings ... ..	" 1,26,47,954	1,49,14,374	22,66,420
Percentage of working expenses to earnings ... ..	43.32	42.84	-0.48
Interest ... ..	Rs. 72,84,337	73,09,033	25,696
Gross divisible surplus ... ..	" 53,65,668	75,61,298	2,195,630
One-fifth share payable to the Company ... ..	" 10,73,134	15,12,260	439,126
Train mileage ... ..	Mls. 5,979,153	6,578,356	599,203
Receipts per train mile ... ..	Rs. 3.73	3.97	0.24
Expenses do. ... ..	" 1.62	1.70	0.08
Net receipts do. ... ..	" 2.11	2.27	0.16
Open miles ... ..	Mls. 1,815.08	1,813.61	-1.47
Receipts per open mile ... ..	Rs. 12,295	14,388	2,093
Expenses do. ... ..	" 5,327	6,165	838
Net receipts do. ... ..	" 6,968	8,223	1,255
Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay ... ..	8.41	9.85	1.44

Rájputana-Málwa  
Railway, including  
the Godhra-Ratiaam-  
Nagda Railway.

Of the surplus profits of the Rájputána-Málwa Railway, one-fifth is made over to the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company in consideration of their services for working the line. The figure representing surplus profits is arrived at by deducting from the net earnings a sum of 5 per cent. on the capital outlay incurred by Government on the Rájputána-Málwa Railway and 4 per cent. on the capital cost of the Cawnpore-Achnera branch. The actuals for the year under review are as given in the statement above, from which it will be seen that the one-fifth share of profits paid to the B. B. & C. I. Railway amounted to Rs. 15,12,260. If this amount is deducted from the total net earnings of Rs. 1,49,14,374, the difference is Rs. 1,34,02,114, which represents the profit which accrued to Government during the year from the Rájputána-Málwa Railway system. This figure represents 8.85 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The very considerable increase in earnings, as compared with 1898, is to a great extent due to famine traffic, and the remarks made under the B. B. & C. I. Railway apply generally to the Rájputána-Málwa Railway. Of the total increase of nearly 38 lakhs, only about 2 lakhs accrued from coaching, and this was entirely due to removal of restrictions imposed previously on account of the plague, the famine itself causing a slight falling off towards the close of the year. The large increase in goods receipts was earned chiefly on wheat and grain traffic, which contributed about 25 lakhs. As on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, this gain was the net result of a falling off of nearly 10 lakhs in the first half of the year, owing to poor crops in the north and to a slack demand in Bombay for export, and to an increase of nearly 35 lakhs in the second half of the year from heavy grain traffic consequent on the famine. Of this 35 lakhs, fully 10 lakhs accrued from the movement of grain between stations of the Rájputána-Málwa Railway system itself, and the rest to imports *vid* Cawnpore and Agra from the North-West Provinces and Oudh, and *vid* Ferozepore from the Punjáb, for consumption in the famine-stricken districts of Rájputána. As on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, the traffic in hides and skins and cotton showed increases, and contributed about 3 lakhs each towards the improved earnings.

Of the total increase in working expenses of 15 lakhs, about 5 lakhs may be attributed to the extra famine traffic.

Particulars.	1898.	1899.	Difference.
Gross earnings ... ..	Rs. 38,199	44,628	6,429
Working expenses ... ..	" 16,236	18,908	2,672
Net earnings ... ..	" 21,963	25,720	3,757
Percentage of working expenses to earnings ... ..	42.50	42.37	-0.13
Train mileage ... ..	Mls. 12,968	14,042	1,054
Receipts per train mile ... ..	Rs. 2.94	3.18	0.24
Expenses do. ... ..	" 1.25	1.35	0.10
Net receipts do. ... ..	" 1.69	1.83	0.14
Open miles ... ..	Mls. 17.28	17.28	.....
Receipts per open mile ... ..	Rs. 2,211	2,582	371
Expenses do. ... ..	" 940	1,094	154
Net receipts do. ... ..	" 1,271	1,488	217
Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay ... ..	5.01	6.15	1.14

Pálanpur-Decsa  
Railway.

The net earnings of the year amounted, as above, to Rs. 25,720, and as the line was built partly from Government and partly from Darbár funds, the net earnings are distributed as follow:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Government share ... ..	13,617	0	0
Darbár's share ... ..	12,103	0	0

These earnings give the following return on the total capital outlay on the line:—

Government portion ... ..	5.84
Darbár's portion ... ..	6.54

Ahmedabad-Porbandar  
and Ahmednagar  
Railway.

Particulars.	1898.	1899.	Difference.
Gross earnings ... ..	Rs. 1,49,789	2,10,634	60,845
Working expenses ... ..	" 63,953	88,947	24,994
Net earnings ... ..	" 85,836	1,21,687	35,851
Percentage of expenses on gross earnings ... ..	42.69	42.23	-0.46
Train mileage ... ..	Mls. 56,177	80,799	24,622
Receipts per train mile ... ..	Rs. 2.67	2.61	-0.06
Expenses do. ... ..	" 1.14	1.10	-0.04
Net receipts do. ... ..	" 1.53	1.51	-0.02
Open mileage ... ..	Mls. 54.59	54.59	.....
Receipts per open mile ... ..	Rs. 2.744	3.858	1,114
Expenses do. ... ..	" 1.172	1.629	457
Net receipts do. ... ..	" 1.572	2,229	657
Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay, including sus- pense ... ..	4.42	6.24	1.82

His Highness the  
Gaekwar's Mahara  
Railway.

Particulars.	1898.	1899.	Difference.
Gross earnings ... ..	Rs. 3,46,491	3,76,160	29,669
Working expenses ... ..	" 1,47,439	1,59,507	12,068
Net earnings ... ..	" 1,99,052	2,16,653	17,601
Percentage of expenses on earnings ... ..	42.55	42.40	-0.15
Train mileage ... ..	Mls. 105,786	125,030	19,244
Receipts per train mile ... ..	Rs. 3.28	3.01	-0.27
Expenses do. ... ..	" 1.39	1.28	-0.11
Net receipts do. ... ..	" 1.89	1.73	-0.16
Open miles ... ..	Mls. 92.63	92.63	.....
Receipts per open mile ... ..	Rs. 3.741	4.061	320
Expenses do. ... ..	" 1.592	1.723	130
Net receipts do. ... ..	" 2.149	2,339	190
Percentage of net earnings on total capital expended, including suspense ... ..	6.07	6.60	0.53

Southern Mahratta  
Railway System.

Particulars.	1898.	1899.	Difference.
Gross earnings ... ..	Rs. 71,70,269	75,87,470	4,17,201
Working expenses ... ..	" 50,31,208	51,42,909	1,11,701
Net earnings ... ..	" 21,39,061	24,44,561	3,05,500
Percentage of expenses on gross earnings ... ..	70.17	67.78	-2.39
Train mileage ... ..	Mls. 2,708,281	2,877,745	179,464
Receipts per train mile ... ..	Rs. 2.65	2.63	-0.02
Expenses do. ... ..	" 1.86	1.78	-0.08
Net receipts do. ... ..	" .79	.85	.06
Open mileage ... ..	Mls. 1,556.20	1,595.25	39.05
Receipts per open mile ... ..	Rs. 4.608	4.756	148
Expenses do. ... ..	" 3.233	3.224	-9
Net receipts do. ... ..	" 1.375	1,532	157
Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay, including sus- pense ... ..	1.72	1.93	.21

\* Open mean mileage worked for the year is 1,559.72, as Birur-Shimoga Railway was opened only on 1st December 1899.

The increase in earnings was chiefly due to the great demand for grain during the second half of 1899 on account of famine in the Bombay Presidency and elsewhere. The receipts for the first half-year, compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, showed a decrease of nearly 4 lakhs, and was attributable to a falling off in the earnings of the Mysore State Railway and the Bangalore-Guntakal Chord Line, owing to the prevalence of plague in Mysore for a considerable portion of the half-year and to the stringent preventive measures adopted. The earnings of the year, however, were better than those of the previous year by over four lakhs of rupees, and this was largely due to the famine traffic. There was also a large increase in the receipts from cotton, owing to a large demand from Southern Mahratta Railway stations to supply up-country markets; spices and timber also contributed to the increase. The spice traffic has hitherto been carried in country carts, but the merchants have now been induced to utilize the railway. Owing to the greater interest Government is taking in the development of timber traffic, there was a substantial increase in the receipts from this commodity.

The increase in working expenses, viz., Rs. 1,11,701, was partly due to the larger train mileage run during the year in consequence of large movements of food-grains to Bombay, *via* Hotgi and Poona, in the second-half of 1899 on account of famine, and partly to larger movements of revenue coal from the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway in replenishment of stock for the Loco. Department; to a large number of old coaching and goods vehicles having been

repaired and repainted; to fitting of glass windows and shutters to a number of 3rd class carriages; to fitting of Jones' buffers to a larger number of goods vehicles, and to additional contributions made to the Provident Fund under the recent orders of the Government of India in their No. 967—R.E., dated 23rd May 1899.

The percentage of working expenses to gross earnings during the year was 67·78, or 2·39 per cent. less than that in the previous year.

The financial results of the several railways worked by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, as affecting the State, were for the year 1899 as under.

*Southern Mahratta Railway Company.*

					Rs.
The interest on capital was	...	...	...	...	40,10,557
The net earnings, excluding the Company's share	...	...	...	...	14,19,214
And the net loss to the State	...	...	...	...	25,91,343

*Mysore State Railway.*

					Rs.
The interest on capital was	...	...	...	...	7,21,117
The net earnings, excluding the Company's share	...	...	...	...	2,45,957
And the net loss to the State	...	...	...	...	4,74,160

*Guntakal-Mysore Frontier Railway.*

					Rs.
The interest on capital was	...	...	...	...	2,35,996
The net earnings	...	...	...	...	1,28,459
And the net loss to the State	...	...	...	...	1,07,537

Particulars.	1898.	1899.	Difference.
Gross earnings	Rs. 20,03,938	22,42,609	2,38,671
Working expenses	„ 11,75,702	11,64,431	—11,271
Net earnings	„ 8,28,236	10,78,178	2,49,942
Percentage of expenses on earnings	58·67	51·92	—6·75
Train mileage	Mls. 590,489	614,619	24,130
Receipts per train mile	Rs. 3·39	3·65	0·26
Expenses do.	„ 1·99	1·90	—0·09
Net receipts do.	„ 1·40	1·75	0·35
Open miles	Mls. 447	455	8
Receipts per open mile	Rs. 4,483	4,929	446
Expenses do.	„ 2,630	2,559	—71
Net receipts do.	„ 1,853	2,370	517
Percentage of net earnings on capital-bearing interest	3·71	4·80	1·09

Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar Railway, including Jetalsar-Bajkot, Jamnagar and Dhanganadra Railways.

Particulars.	1898.	1899.	Difference.
Gross earnings	Rs. 3,76,220	4,20,486	44,266
Working expenses	„ 2,12,229	2,50,433	38,204
Net earnings	„ 1,63,991	1,70,053	6,062
Percentage of expenses on gross earnings	Mls. 56·41	59·56	3·15
Train mileage	1,69,711	1,82,660	12,949
Receipts per train mile	Rs. 2·22	2·30	·08
Expenses do.	„ 1·25	1·37	·12
Net earnings do.	„ ·97	·93	—0·04
Open miles	Mls. 94·36	94·36	.....
Earnings per open mile	Rs. 3,987·07	4,456·19	469·12
Expenses do.	„ 2,249·14	2,654·02	404·88
Net earnings do.	„ 1,737·93	1,802·17	64·24
Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay, including suspense	6·61	6·78	·17

Morvi Railway

Particulars.	1898.	1899.	Difference.
Gross earnings	Rs. 2,10,240	2,45,974	35,734
Working expenses	„ 2,36,833	1,58,403	—78,429
Net earnings	„ —26,592	87,571	1,14,163
Percentage of working expenses to earnings	112·65	64·40	—48·25
Train mileage	Mls. 88,506	87,372	—1,134
Receipts per train mile	Rs. 2·38	2·81	0·43
Expenses do.	„ 2·68	1·81	—0·87
Net receipts do.	„ —0·30	1·00	1·30
Open miles	Mls. 78·80	78·80	.....
Receipts per open mile	Rs. 2,668	3,121	453
Expenses do.	„ 3,005	2,010	—995
Net receipts do.	„ —337	1,111	1,448
Percentage of net earnings on total capital expended, including suspense	—1·26	4·14	5·40

His Highness the Gaekwar's Dabhoi Railway.



Rajpootana State  
Railway.

Particulars.	1898.	1899.	Difference.
Gross earnings	Rs. 10,624	35,799	25,175
Working expenses	" 19,796	27,322	7,526
Net earnings	" -9,172	8,477	17,649
Percentage of working expenses to earnings	186.33	76.83	-110.01
Train mileage	Mls. 15,103	20,757	5,654
Receipts per train mile	Rs. 0.70	1.72	1.02
Expenses do.	" 1.31	1.31	.....
Net receipts do.	" -0.61	0.41	1.02
Open miles	Mls. 19	37.37	18.37
Receipts per open mile	Rs. 5.59	9.58	3.99
Expenses do.	" 1,042	731	-311
Net receipts do.	" -483	227	710
Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay	-0.83	0.65	1.48

Barsi Light Railway.

The construction of this line was only completed during the year.

Particulars.	1898.	1899.	Difference.
Gross earnings	Rs. 1,30,321	1,56,118	25,797
Working expenses	" 1,03,637	91,534	-12,103
Net earnings	" 26,684	64,584	37,900
Percentage of expenses on gross earnings	79.52	58.63	-20.89
Train mileage	Mls. 30,210	17,892	-12,318
Receipts per train mile	Rs. 4.31	8.73	4.42
Expenses do.	" 8.43	5.12	1.69
Net earnings do.	" .88	3.61	2.73
Open miles	Mls. 24.81	24.81	.....
Earnings per open mile	Rs. 5,253	6,292	1,039
Expenses do.	" 4,177	3,689	-488
Net earnings do.	" 1,076	2,603	1,527
Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay, including suspense	1.97	4.76	2.79

*Rates and Fares.*

Great Indian Peninsula Railway

*Coaching Fares.*—There was no change in the coaching rates and fares over the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Wardha Coal State Railway.

The Wardha Coal State Railway passenger fares were revised from 1st January 1899, as shown below:—

	Old mileage fares.	Revised mileage fares.
1st Class	18 pies altered to	12 pies.
2nd "	9 " "	6 "
3rd " (mail)	4 " "	3 "
3rd " (by other trains)	2 " no alteration	2 "

*Goods Rates.*—The following changes in the scale of rates for ordinary classes of goods were introduced from 1st November 1898 under Government sanction:—

	Old Rates.	
	Miles.	Pie per maund per mile.
1st Class	Up to 400	.37
	400 to 600	.35
	600 and beyond	.33
2nd "	Up to 600	.52
	600 and beyond	.50
3rd "		.74
4th "		.85
5th "		1.1

The proposed uniform mileage rates were:—

	Pie per maund per mile.
1st Class	.44
2nd "	.60
3rd "	.80
4th "	.90
5th "	1.2

The terminal charge of 8 pies per maund levied at each end was changed as under:—

(1) six pies per maund on all descriptions of traffic, except salt, received at, or forwarded from, all Bombay Stations, including Dádar.

(2) six pies per maund on all traffic carried for 100 miles or less, subject to the differential rule.

From 25th July 1899, grain and common seeds on actual weight booked from Indian Midland Railway stations between Datia and Antri and stations between Barwa Ságor and Mahoba to Bombay, *vid* Itársi, were charged at a specially reduced rate of Re. 0-5-9 per maund over the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to meet the scarcity in Bombay. From 9th October 1899, in local booking, from 15th October 1899, in through booking *vid* Nágpur, and from 19th October 1899 *vid* Khandwa, *vid* Dádar and *vid* Itársi, dry grass and fodder pressed or loose in wagon loads irrespective of weight booked at owners' risk by Government Forest Officers or other persons duly authorized in their behalf were charged at specially reduced rates for famine purposes. From 23rd March 1899, a special rate of Re. 0-8-1 per maund was quoted for salt at owners' risk from Bombay, Dádar, *vid* Dádar, Kurla, Thána and Címpoli to Bori to prevent re-booking on the Bengal-Nágpur Railway.

*Coaching Rates and Fares.*—No alterations of importance were made during the year.

B. B. &amp; C. I. Railway

*Goods Rates.*—The following important changes were made during the second-half of 1899, on account of famine:—

Rajputána-Málwa  
Railway.

(1) *Special reduced rates for grass, hay, bhusa, kirby, and fodder.*—Owing to the scarcity of fodder in Gujarát, Káthiáwár and Rájputána, special reduced rates were quoted for loose or pressed grass, hay, bhusa, kirby, and fodder in wagon-loads booked from any station on the company's system and stations of foreign lines to any station on the broad-gauge section, and stations on the metre-gauge system south of Bandikui, including stations Nasirabad to Khandwa, with effect from 12th August 1899, and the same rates were subsequently extended to consignments booked to Rewári, including stations on the Rewári-Ferozepore Railway. For hay in steam-pressed bales in wagon-loads booked for the Forest Department, special telescopic wagon mile rates were quoted in through booking, *vid* Ujjain and Dádar Junctions, with effect from 10th November 1899.

(2) *Special reduced rates for cattle.*—To encourage the export of cattle for grazing purposes from places in Gujarát, Káthiáwár and Rájputána, where the stress of famine was specially felt, to other parts of the line where fodder and water were plentiful, special rates were quoted for the carriage of cattle with effect from 16th September 1899.

(3) *Edible grain and pulse.*—With a view to encourage the movement of grain, chiefly rice, imported from Burma, the same rates were quoted in the downward direction from Bombay as are usually charged for grain carried in the upward direction to Bombay.

Specially reduced rates were quoted for "myrabolams" in full wagon-loads from Belgaum, Khanápur, Gunji, Londa and Castle Rock to Bombay, *vid* Portuguese Frontier, on condition that not less than 50,000 maunds were booked from all stations named collectively by or before the end of May 1899. This reduction was made to compete with the sea route *vid* Chiplún.

Southern Mahrátta  
Railway System.

The special reduced rate of 2½ pies per ton for coal from and *vid* Bezváda to Bangalore City quoted in 1898 was cancelled.

The following alterations in classification were made:—

"Koorum stone," 1st to special class; grass, special class to a special rate of "one anna per wagon per mile."

The traffic in "koorum stone" has hitherto been insignificant, but the discovery of the stone in large quantities between the Harihar branch and the Chord line is expected to develop the traffic considerably. The alteration in the rate for "grass" was made at the request of Government to enable grass to be carried from the Dhárwár and Belgaum districts to Poona for famine purposes. From 1st July 1899, the rates of all classes of traffic between Bombay and Southern Mahrátta Railway stations and for special class traffic between Madras and Southern Mahrátta Railway stations were revised. This was the result of terms come to between the railways concerned to avoid competition.

No general reduced rates were introduced on the system on account of famine; but in special cases a reduction on ordinary rates of from 20 to 25 per cent. for the transport of hay, and of 10 per cent. for the transport of food-grains, was allowed.

Bhávnaagar-Gondal  
Junágad-Forbandar  
Railway.

Owing to famine, the rates for the carriage of grass, hay and fodder, which are ordinarily 13½ pies per ton per mile for three months in the year, and 19·09 pies per ton for the remaining nine months, were uniformly reduced to 10·6 pies per ton per mile.

Morvi Railway.

## Post Office.

### *Imperial Post Office, Bombay Circle.*

The following were the principal events of the year:—(I) the Foreign Parcel Post was extended to Uganda and Ecuador, and a direct parcel exchange was established between India and Natal instead of the exchange through the United Kingdom. The rates of parcel postage for certain offices in Turkey, Jamaica and Brazil were revised. The system of insurance of parcels was extended to Lamu, Mombassa and Kilindani in British East Africa, Zanzibar and Danish West Indies. (II) The Foreign Money Order system was extended to Liu Kung Tan (Wei-Hei-Wei), and a direct exchange of money orders was established between India and Natal. (III) The system of taking the thumb-impressions of illiterate payees was applied to the pay-

Principal events.

ment of money orders, savings bank withdrawals, &c. (IV) British gold coins were declared to be legal tender from December 1899. (V) Private postcards were allowed to be sent by inland post. (VI) The scheme of selling quinine at post offices in British territory was extended to all post offices under the control of this department in Native States in the Bombay Presidency.

**Postal facilities.**

At the close of the year there were 1,459 Imperial post offices, 3,300 letter-boxes, 1,673 postmen and 734 village postmen. Of the post offices, 1,457 were money order offices, 859 savings banks and 196 combined post and telegraph offices. 828 branch offices were worked by extraneous agents.

**Postal lines.**

The mileage of the Imperial postal lines was as follows:—

Steamer lines...	...	...	...	...	8,199
Railway	...	...	...	...	661
Tonga, Horse and Camel lines	...	...	...	...	403
Runners' lines	...	...	...	...	9,029

**Correspondence.**

The result of the enumeration taken for a fortnight showed that the number of articles received for delivery, exclusive of money orders and correspondence on postal and telegraphic service, was about 97 millions, an increase of 5 millions over the figures of last year. At the close of the last year there were 301 registered newspapers, 41 of these being in English and the rest in vernacular. The number of inland parcels posted, exclusive of insured and value-payable parcels, was 247,640, of which 55,904 were unregistered. The number of foreign parcels dealt with by the offices of exchange in the Bombay Circle was as follows:—Inward parcels 126,645, outward parcels 95,205. The number of undeliverable articles received in the Dead Letter Office was 714,174, including about 23,857 articles without wrappers and 5,729 without address. In 41 letters received without address, property of the aggregate value of Rs. 25,408, chiefly in hundis, was found. The number of insured articles posted was 68,477, the value for which they were insured amounting to about 3 crores and 7 lakhs of rupees. About 522,041 articles of the value of 67 lakhs of rupees were sent under the value-payable system.

**Money Orders.**

More than 3 millions of money orders to the value of more than 7 crores were issued and paid, as detailed below.

	ISSUES.		PAYMENTS.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.
Inland Money Orders ... ..	1,382,921	3,25,54,635	1,693,209	3,49,11,661
Foreign Money Orders ... ..	19,127	7,58,817	32,943	27,69,691
Total ... ..	1,402,048	3,33,13,452	1,726,152	3,76,81,352
Telegraphic Money Orders, included in the above figures ...	13,538	31,79,857	12,968	16,41,600

**Savings Bank.**

In the 859 savings banks there were at the close of the year 157,474 accounts open with a gross balance of Rs. 2,76,66,138.

**Combined Post Offices.**

Twenty-three new combined post and telegraph offices were opened, the total number at the end of the year being 196. The number of messages sent was 417,322, those received 419,896, and transit messages 271,404.

**Sale of Quinine.**

The number of quarter-anna packets sold was 385,140, of the value of Rs. 6,018.

**Postal Life Insurance.**

One hundred and fifty-eight postal life insurance policies, including 109 for endowment assurance, were issued during the year, and 13 policies of the aggregate value of Rs. 18,750 were paid to the heirs of deceased insureds.

**Offences by postal servants.**

Thirty-three offences punishable by law were committed by postal servants. The offenders were prosecuted in 12 cases and convictions were secured in all of them. In 17 cases departmental punishment was awarded, and in 4 cases the offenders escaped punishment either owing to death or to some other cause. The amount of Government money lost or misappropriated was Rs. 2,541, of which Rs. 1,341 was recovered and the balance was debited to the Post Office Guarantee Fund.

**Highway robberies.**

Eleven cases of highway robbery of mails occurred during the year against 4 in the previous year. Of the 11 cases 8 occurred in British territory and 3 in Native States.

*District Post.*

**Bombay Circle grant.**

The grant from Provincial Revenues available at the beginning of the year for the District Post was Rs. 81,505, while the expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 84,943, being Rs. 3,438 more than the grant. This was due to unforeseen charges on account of compensation for dearness of grain. The following table gives the number of district post offices and

postmen, length of lines maintained and the estimated amount of correspondence dealt with by the district post establishment during the year :—

Years.	Number of Postmen and Village Postmen.	Number of Post Offices.	Number of Letter-boxes.	Number of Runners' Lines.	Length of Runners' Lines.	NUMBER OF LETTERS, &c.	
						Received for delivery.	Posted for despatch.
1898-1899	618	65	662	41	423	2,620,992	1,209,624
1899-1900	621	65	715	43	450	2,606,742	1,177,200

### Telegraphs.

The following tables show the length of telegraph lines and the number of offices in the Presidency in 1899-1900 :—

#### Lines.

MILEAGE OF LINES.				MILEAGE OF WIRES (INCLUDING CABLES).			
At end of previous year.	Added during year.	Deducted during year.	Remaining at end of year.	At end of previous year.	Added during year.	Deducted during year.	Remaining at end of year.
7,207	294	.....	7,501	27,344	1,108	.....	28,447

#### Offices.

	Number of Telegraph Offices open at end of previous year.	Add number opened during year.	Deduct number closed during year.	Number open at end of year.	Number of telegrams despatched during year from Government Offices.	Increase over previous year.	Indian share of collections.
Government Offices ... ..	216	26	1	241	1,551,784	261,169	Rs. 23,30,300
Railway and Canal Offices ... ..	169	4	...	173			
Offices not open for paid telegrams ... ..	142	7	4	145			
Total ... ..	527	37	5	559			

The following offices were opened during the year :—

#### Government.

Ankola, Bombay, Tardeo, Chinchwad, Gad Hinglaj, Jath, Kagal, Kambar, Kandkot, Karmala, Khanapur, Kittur, Koregaon, Kurla, Malkapur (Kolhapur), Manmad, Miraj Road, Nasik City, Neral, Rabkavi, Raver, Rohri, Sanand, Sháhápur (Belgaum), Sháhápur (Thána), Vadgaon, Vathar.

#### Railway.

Janabad, Pipri, Ban, Pethani, Thull.

The Badani Government office was closed.

In the Persian Gulf section the traffic dealt with in 1899-1900 amounted to 151,408 Persian-Gulf section. messages of 2,122,721 words, yielding a revenue of Rs. 16,25,082 as against 146,024 messages of 1,982,770 words, yielding Rs. 15,18,150 in the preceding year. The sources from which the revenue was derived are as follows :—From India and East of India, Rs. 9,15,285 ; from West of Bushire, Rs. 6,46,881 ; from West of Fao, Rs. 45,509 ; and Persian Gulf Stations, Rs. 17,606.

The messages transmitted during the years 1898-99 and 1899-1900 are classified as follows :—

	1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.
Private and Commercial ... ..	340,807	1,797,723	145,436	1,895,296
State ... ..	3,941	99,968	4,332	117,603
Press News ... ..	1,036	43,388	1,470	70,841
Special Times ... ..	170	41,693	170	38,981
Total ... ..	146,024	1,982,770	151,408	2,122,721

In addition to the above, 1,063 messages of 103,620 words were forwarded to the British Resident at Bushire free of charge as against 866 messages of 79,658 words. The percentage of traffic over the Teheran and Turkish routes was 94 and 6, respectively, as against 94.74, and 5.26. The percentage of Indian traffic over the Suez and Persian Gulf routes was 45.43 and 54.57 as against 46.84 and 53.16. Of the Trans-Indian Traffic the Suez route took 94.55 per cent. as against 93.49. The mean time of transit between London and Calcutta has improved from 1 hour 17 minutes to 1 hour 14 minutes *via* Teheran, and from 2 hours 11 minutes to 1 hour 57 minutes *via* Suez. The Turkish route continues unsatisfactory.

Sind and Baluchistan  
wires

There were 23 offices open at the end of the year, being an increase of 3. The principal construction works done during the year were (1) the conversion of the line along the railway from Shadipalli to Chor from 12 posts to the mile to 24 and the addition of another wire for administrative purposes; (2) extension of the Jámrao Canal line from Mirpur Khás to Jhuda, a distance of 56 miles; (3) a line from Larkhána to Kambar, 13½ miles; and (4) from Mirpur Khás to Sindhri, 16 miles.

Temporary camp offices were opened at Rahawadi and Nawabshah in November 1899 during the visit of His Excellency the Governor.

# CHAPTER V.—FINANCIAL REVIEW.

## General Finance.

In the following statement the receipts and expenditure of the Civil, Public Works, Telegraph and Postal Departments in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1899-1900 are compared with those of the preceding year. The figures for 1898-99 do not exactly agree with those shown in the Financial Review for that year owing to certain journal entries having been made altering the accounts for that year after the submission of the review. The figures for 1899-1900 entered in this review are similarly subject to alterations before the accounts are finally closed:—

General statement  
of Revenue and  
Expenditure.

	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.			
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Difference + or -.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Difference + or -.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Civil Department {	Imperial ... ..	9,02,76,613	8,00,68,037	-1,02,08,576	81,32,433	1,03,06,760	+21,74,327
	Provincial... ..	4,51,79,060	4,16,05,406	-34,83,654	4,20,17,204	4,12,77,292	-7,39,912
	Local ... ..	56,02,014	43,63,022	-12,38,992	46,11,692	46,39,480	+27,588
Famine Relief, Imperial ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	95,09,420	+95,09,420	
Do. Provincial ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,94,755	.....	-1,94,755	
Irrigation, Imperial ... ..	9,12,703	9,20,164	+16,461	46,90,489	46,67,578	+5,77,090	
Do. Provincial ... ..	81,197	35,363	+4,168	47,354	15,439	-31,921	
Military Works, Imperial ... ..	8,983	10,270	+1,335	2,09,208	1,66,084	-43,119	
Civil Works do. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	2,17,116	2,00,036	-17,060	
Do. Provincial ... ..	7,22,534	6,23,807	-98,727	27,44,219	26,38,341	-1,05,878	
Do. Local ... ..	.....	.....	.....	10,93,642	10,02,219	-96,323	
State Railways, Imperial ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Do. Provincial ... ..	2,29,766	2,20,367	-9,339	1,54,057	1,39,489	-14,553	
Do. Construction of Railways, Provincial ... ..	.....	.....	.....	638	4,856	+4,218	
Do. Working Expenses, Provincial ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
State outlay, Government Railway. {	Land ... ..	.....	.....	16,824	45,733	+28,909	
Control ... ..	.....	.....	.....	2,16,556	2,31,056	+14,500	
Telegraph Department. {	Imperial ... ..	21,37,045	23,78,666	+1,41,020	18,10,689	16,59,440	-1,51,249
Provincial... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Postal Department ... ..	32,60,513	32,71,591	+11,078	21,70,837	22,97,884	+1,27,047	
Total ... ..	14,83,60,920	13,39,95,692	-1,43,65,228	6,77,32,807	7,88,01,111	+1,10,68,304	

The total revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 13,39,95,692 against Rs. 14,83,60,920 in the preceding year, and the expenditure to Rs. 7,88,01,111 against Rs. 6,77,32,807 in 1898-99, thus showing a decrease of Rs. 1,43,65,228 under revenue and an increase of Rs. 1,10,68,304 in expenditure. The transaction of 1899-1900 resulted in a surplus of Rs. 5,51,94,581 against Rs. 8,06,28,113 in 1898-99. The revenue of the Civil Department was smaller than in the previous year, while the expenditure was greater. The expenditure on account of Famine Relief Imperial was also very large during the year.

The Imperial Civil Revenue and expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,00,68,037 and Rs. 1,03,06,760, respectively, against Rs. 9,02,76,613 and Rs. 81,32,433 in 1898-99. The details are shown below. Imperial Revenue and Expenditure.

Revenue and Receipts.	ACTUAL INCOME.		B COMPARED WITH A.	
	A 1898-99.	B 1899-1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue ... ..	1,51,03,374	1,19,53,240	.....	44,42,289
Portion of Land Revenue due to irrigation ... ..	10,92,155	.....	.....	5,41,758
II.—Opium ... ..	1,33,33,641	1,27,91,883	.....	15,08,500
III.—Salt ... ..	2,38,54,080	2,23,45,580	.....	16,271
IV.—Stamps ... ..	14,92,080	14,75,789	.....	6,00,250
V.—Excise ... ..	85,79,303	79,79,053	.....	11,66,748
VII.—Customs ... ..	1,83,10,987	1,71,42,239	.....	39,312
VIII.—Assessed Taxes ... ..	19,63,673	19,24,361	.....	60,246
IX.—Forest ... ..	11,47,575	12,07,821	.....	18,010
X.—Registration ... ..	3,05,703	2,87,693	.....	1,64,433
XI.—Tributes from Native States ... ..	16,93,862	14,29,429	.....	17,93,131
XII.—Interest ... ..	22,88,354	4,90,223	.....	.....
XV.—Mint ... ..	7,32,243	9,33,964	2,01,716	.....
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances ... ..	1,20,135	1,16,988	.....	3,147
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ... ..	63,129	56,204	.....	6,925
XXV.—Miscellaneous ... ..	2,96,334	1,33,570	.....	1,62,764
Total ... ..	9,02,96,613	8,00,68,037	2,61,962	1,04,70,538
			1,02,08,576	

Expenditure.	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.		B COMPARED WITH A.	
	A	B	Increase.	Decrease.
	1898-99.	1899-1900.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks ... ..	9,22,379	8,63,706	.....	58,673
2.—Assignments and Compensations ... ..	2,93,346	3,17,075	23,239	.....
4.—Opium ... ..	29,753	25,872	.....	3,881
5.—Salt ... ..	16,60,068	17,79,908	1,19,835	.....
6.—Stamps ... ..	61,012	56,193	.....	4,819
7.—Excise ... ..	2,60,105	2,53,801	.....	6,304
9.—Customs ... ..	8,10,713	8,48,478	37,766	.....
10.—Assessed Taxes ... ..	26,431	29,057	2,626	.....
11.—Forests ... ..	9,19,623	10,62,820	1,43,197	.....
12.—Registration ... ..	1,45,818	1,40,417	.....	5,401
13.—Interest on ordinary Debt ... ..	33	66	33	.....
14.—Interest on other Obligations... ..	2,27,214	2,25,394	.....	1,820
17.—Mint ... ..	3,74,759	4,28,629	53,870	.....
18.—General Administration ... ..	4,01,304	4,13,139	11,835	.....
23.—Ecclesiastical ... ..	3,25,863	3,35,656	9,793	.....
24.—Political... ..	5,38,505	4,41,674	.....	96,831
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments ... ..	44,756	38,270	.....	6,516
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions ... ..	5,90,954	5,92,370	1,916	.....
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowance ... ..	1,301	3,585	2,284	.....
29.—Superannuation Allowance and Pensions ... ..	69,674	79,843	10,169	.....
30.—Stationery and Printing ... ..	3,80,059	4,58,958	1,08,899	.....
32.—Miscellaneous ... ..	48,234	43,099	.....	5,135
33.—Famine Relief ... ..	.....	18,38,255	18,38,255	.....
Total ...	81,32,433	1,03,06,760	23,63,707	1,89,380
			21,74,327	

The revenue shows a decrease of Rs. 1,02,08,576 and the expenditure an increase of Rs. 21,74,327 as compared with that of the previous year or a total loss of Rs. 1,23,82,903. The fluctuations under the more important heads are explained below :—

Revenue.

The falling off in Land Revenue is due to suspensions and remissions of revenue chiefly in the Northern and Central Divisions owing to the famine and to a larger contribution in aid of Provincial balances and over-drafts of Provincial accounts. The decrease under Opium is due to decreased exports of Málwa opium; the failure of the rains had affected the crops, and stocks were to some extent kept back by dealers and not exported. The falling off under Tributes from Native States was due to suspensions sanctioned by Government in consequence of the famine and to the payment of the nazarána instalments due by the Sunth and Gabat States having been postponed on the same account. The payment by the Bombay Port Trust in March 1899 of the interest on their capital debt due on 1st April 1899, accounts for the large falling off under Interest. The decrease under Miscellaneous is due to the transfer of the Somáli Coast Protectorate to the control of the Home Government. The remaining decreases are generally attributable to famine and are fully explained in the separate sections dealing with those heads. The improvement under Forests was due to the special receipts on account of the famine grass operations and to a larger quantity of timber having been disposed of in the earlier part of the year and to the sale-proceeds of timber despatched to Bombay in 1898-99 for sale through Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company having been realized in the year under review. The increase under Mint is due to larger profits in consequence of a larger amount of silver having been tendered at the Mint for the coinage of dollars.

Expenditure.

The decrease in expenditure was chiefly under Land Revenue refunds and under Drawbacks, due in the former case to a large falling off in the revenue and in the latter to decrease under articles of food and drink, raw materials and other metals, and manufactures of metals due to smaller exports of tea, ivory and copper due to changes in the course of trade and to the effects of the plague. The total decrease under this head (1 Refunds and Drawbacks) would have been still greater had it not been for the excesses under Stamp, Excise and Custom refunds due to a refund of probate duty recovered in excess, to payments to ábkári contractors of the Sátára and Bijápúr Districts on account of remissions granted to them by Government, and to refunds of custom duty on goods imported into Kashmir. The excess expenditure under Salt is due to payment of grain compensation and overtime and Sunday allowances which were formerly charged to a deposit account and to larger purchases of salt, partly to gather a good crop and partly to give employment to the people usually employed on the salt works at Khárághoda. The increase under Forests is wholly in connection with the famine grass operations and other indirect charges connected with the famine. The increase under Mint was due principally to the enhanced cost of copper used for alloy and to a large coinage of half rupees. The saving under Political is due chiefly to the transfer of the Somáli Coast Protectorate to the control of the Home Government and to a lower rate of pay drawn by the police officer in charge of *Ex-King* Theebaw and to lapses of allowances to Afghan refugees. The increase under Stationery is due to larger purchases during the year, especially of type-writers, drawing materials and articles for

anthropometrical purposes. The non-existence of famine in the year 1898-99 accounts for the increase in the year under review.

The following table exhibits the Provincial revenue and expenditure for 1899-1900 as compared with 1898-99 :—

Provincial Revenue  
and Expenditure.

Revenue and Receipts.	ACTUAL INCOME.		B COMPARED WITH A.	
	A	B	Increase.	Decrease.
	1898-99.	1899-1900.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance ...	5,00,000	15,04,271	10,04,271	.....
I.—Land Revenue ...	3,18,83,981	2,86,66,351	.....	32,17,630
III.—Salt... ..	48,165	64,205	16,040	.....
IV.—Stamps ... ..	44,76,179	44,27,366	.....	48,813
V.—Excise ... ..	28,59,763	26,59,684	.....	2,00,084
VII.—Customs ... ..	98,657	1,11,283	12,626	.....
VIII.—Assessed Taxes ...	18,22,103	17,90,142	.....	31,961
IX.—Forest ... ..	11,47,575	12,07,821	60,246	.....
X.—Registration ... ..	3,05,703	2,87,693	.....	18,010
XII.—Interest ... ..	4,41,829	4,34,125	.....	7,704
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	3,96,487	3,70,302	.....	26,185
XVIB.—Do. Jails ... ..	1,81,677	1,89,713	27,436	.....
XVII.—Police ... ..	4,75,678	4,82,192	6,514	.....
XVIII.—Marine ... ..	65,794	62,626	.....	3,163
XIX.—Education ... ..	2,67,776	2,85,270	17,494	.....
XX.—Medical ... ..	1,53,379	1,54,924	1,545	.....
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.	34,596	29,094	.....	5,502
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	2,46,413	2,33,234	.....	13,129
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ...	70,380	57,943	.....	12,432
XXV.—Miscellaneous ... ..	74,610	28,772	.....	45,338
XXXII.—Buildings and Roads—Civil Works	9,209	8,579	.....	630
Contribution from Local Funds ...	1,39,101	1,44,632	5,531	.....
Total ...	4,51,79,060	4,16,95,406	1,47,432	36,31,036
<i>Departmental Heads.</i>				
XXVI.—State Railway Gross Receipts ...	2,29,706	2,20,367	.....	9,339
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation	31,197	35,363	4,166	.....
XXXII.—Buildings and Roads—Civil Works in charge of Public Works Officers ...	7,22,594	6,23,807	.....	98,727
Total of Departmental Heads ...	9,83,437	8,79,537	4,166	1,08,066
Total, Revenue and Receipts ...	4,61,62,497	4,25,74,943	1,51,593	37,39,152
Total ...	4,66,62,497	4,40,79,214	11,55,869	37,39,152
			25,83,233	

Expenditure.	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.		B COMPARED WITH A.	
	A	B	Increase.	Decrease.
	1898-99.	1899-1900.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks ... ..	2,00,687	2,27,843	27,161	.....
2.—Assignments and Compensations ...	99,30,076	1,01,56,173	2,26,097	.....
3.—Land Revenue ... ..	61,29,365	63,84,889	2,55,524	.....
6.—Stamps ... ..	1,83,037	1,63,577	.....	14,460
7.—Excise ... ..	86,702	84,600	.....	2,102
10.—Assessed Taxes ... ..	26,431	29,057	2,626	.....
11.—Forests ... ..	9,19,623	10,62,820	1,43,197	.....
12.—Registration ... ..	1,45,818	1,40,417	.....	5,401
13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt ... ..	3,78,680	4,08,312	34,632	.....
15.—Post Office... ..	1,04,623	1,04,660	37	.....
18.—General Administration ... ..	14,83,995	14,84,433	548	.....
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	44,52,626	44,94,387	41,761	.....
19B.—Do. Jails ... ..	7,86,565	8,11,732	25,167	.....
20.—Police ... ..	61,03,804	62,92,838	1,89,034	.....
21.—Marine ... ..	41,985	40,790	.....	1,195
22.—Education ... ..	16,87,256	17,84,600	97,344	.....
24.—Medical ... ..	50,20,523	29,41,237	.....	20,79,266
25.—Political ... ..	3,37,087	3,65,450	28,363	.....
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	1,95,750	1,75,062	.....	20,688
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	19,27,860	19,89,561	61,701	.....
30.—Stationery and Printing ... ..	8,77,398	10,23,015	1,50,617	.....
32.—Miscellaneous ... ..	1,93,303	2,66,301	72,998	.....
33.—Famine Relief ... ..	56,934	.....	.....	56,934
45.—Civil Works ... ..	14,282	15,471	1,189	.....
Contributions to Local Funds ...	7,37,864	8,19,992	82,138	.....
Total ...	4,20,17,204	4,12,77,292	14,40,134	21,80,046



Expenditure.	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.		B COMPARED WITH A.	
	A 1898-99.	B 1899-1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Departmental Heads.</i>				
33. Famine Relief Works in charge of Public Works Department ...	1,94,755	.....	.....	1,94,755
37. Construction of Railways ...	638	4,836	4,2'8	.....
38. State Railway Working Expenses ...	1,54,057	1,39,499	.....	14,558
41. Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure ...	.....	3,793	3,793	.....
43. Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation ...	47,353	15,433	.....	31,920
45. Buildings and Roads—Civil Works in charge of Public Works Officers ...	27,44,219	26,38,311	.....	1,05,878
<b>Total, Departmental Heads ...</b>	<b>31,41,022</b>	<b>28,01,922</b>	<b>8,011</b>	<b>3,47,111</b>
<b>Total Expenditure ...</b>	<b>4,51,58,226</b>	<b>4,40,79,214</b>	<b>14,48,145</b>	<b>25,27,157</b>
<b>Closing Balance ...</b>	<b>15,04,271</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>4,66,62,497</b>	<b>4,40,79,214</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>79,012</b>

Revenue.

The causes which led to the decrease in the Imperial share also led to the decrease in the Provincial share of Land Revenue. The improvement under Salt is due to extra hour and Sunday fees being now credited as revenue under the orders of the Government of India. The fees were credited to deposits in the previous year. A falling off took place in the sale of general and court-fee stamps owing to the prevalence of plague and famine. The reasons given for the decrease under Imperial Forest and Excise receipts apply also to the Provincial receipts. A decrease occurred under divided revenue, tax on other sources of income due to the depressed condition of trade in general in consequence of the famine, and the plague in Bombay and elsewhere. The employment of the Deccan and Nára gangs on remuneration works throughout the whole year and an increase in the jail population account for the increase under Jails. The Government share of the balance remaining out of the building grant of the Cathedral High School, Bombay, was credited during the year. The miscellaneous receipts in 1898-99 were larger than in the year under review on account of unclaimed deposits credited to Government.

Expenditure.

The increase under Refunds is due to a refund of probate duty recovered in excess and to payments to abkari contractors of the Sátára and Bijápúr Districts on account of remissions granted to them by Government. The increase under Assignments and Compensation is due to payment of arrear claims. The large increase under Land Revenue is due to payment of grain compensation and salaries of additional establishments owing to famine. The increases under Law and Justice, Police and Education were largely due to the payment of grain compensation to subordinates on account of the famine. The decrease under Medical compared with the previous year was chiefly owing to large contributions having been made in 1898-99 to local bodies for plague expenditure. The saving would have been more but for an increase in consequence of the absence of the Surgeon-General on privilege leave and the appointment of medical officers on famine duty in the later months of the year. In all the Political agencies extra expenditure was incurred on account of the famine chiefly in Káthiáwár, Palánpur, Mahi Kántha and Rewa Kántha, additional appointments having been created to cope with the work. The excess is also partly due to larger payments to officers of other provinces. The large difference in the actuals of the two years under Stationery and Printing is partly due to higher expenditure on compositors on piece work and the extension of the printing industry at the Yerrowda Jail and to the printing of the Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency at a private press owing to the inability of the Government Central Press to deal with the work and partly due to a large consumption of stationery and other stores in the several departments of Government. The increased miscellaneous expenditure is partly due to the payment of special contributions to the Ahmednagar and Trimbak Municipalities to meet general charges subject to recovery later on. The apparent savings under Famine is due to the fact that in the year under review all famine expenditure was treated as Imperial.

Debt and  
Remittance account.

The following statement shows the Debt and Remittance transaction of the year under report. No comparison is made with the transaction of the previous year as there is usually little relation to each other in the receipts and expenditure of any two years:—

Debt and Remittance Heads.	Receipts.		Outgoings.		Debt and Remittance Heads.	Receipts.		Outgoings.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
O.—Permanent Debt— Government Stock Notes ... ..	1,550		1,690		R. R.—Provincial Advance and Loan Account ... ..	18,75,233		45,88,313	
F.—Unfunded Debt— Deposit of Service Funds ... ..	1,93,059		80,862		T.—Remittances— Other Local Remittances ... ..	27,52,87,628		27,56,44,733	
Savings Bank Deposits ... ..	71,374		33,323		Remittances by Bills ... ..	3,30,09,395		3,28,37,981	
Q.—Deposit and Advances not bearing Interest— Balances of Provincial Savings ... ..	2,23,541		25,06,490		Foreign Remittances ... ..	8,94,85,579		5,00,21,278	
Excluded Local Funds ... ..	81,47,819		81,48,495		Account between Civil and Civil ... ..	63,64,288		5,18,51,051	
Departmental and Judicial Receipts ... ..	2,50,68,243		2,53,78,379		Account between Civil and other Departments— Post Office ... ..	1,67,39,387		1,57,78,225	
Local Fund Debt Account ... ..	1,82,687		1,35,750		Telegraph ... ..	22,78,605		18,58,440	
Advances Repayable ... ..	24,25,271		27,64,357		Marine ... ..	2,92,743		5,45,078	
Permanent Advances ... ..	3,768		30,86		Military ... ..	12,67,460		2,57,51,095	
Accounts with Foreign States ... ..	4,98,910		4,93,211		Public Works ... ..	2,44,54,295		3,07,09,253	
Coinage Account ... ..	8,42,45,309		8,05,20,250		Guaranteed Railways ... ..	5,84,04,543		3,13,82,746	
Suspense Account ... ..	18,94,788		19,01,304		Remittance Account between England and India ... ..	14,73,095		94,575	
Cheques and Bills ... ..	2,44,90,302		2,44,51,813		U.—Secretary of State's Bills ... ..	7,47,26,475		12,55,43,113	
Departmental Accounts ... ..	10,01,220		10,18,191						
Miscellaneous ... ..	.....		.....						
R.—Imperial Advance and Loan Account ... ..	6,06,362		32,57,386		Total ..	72,87,02,719		80,94,67,896	

The transactions recorded under the head "Deposits of Service Funds" were only in connection with the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund. The receipts include interest paid by Government on the balance of the fund. The outgoings represent charges on account of pension paid to widows and surrender value to subscribers on the death of their wives and the transfer of 30 per cent. to the Life Assurance Branch of the fund due to members who on the death of their wives joined that branch. The increase in the net receipt was due to an increase in the monthly subscriptions owing to an unusually large number of admissions to the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund. The transactions recorded under Savings Bank Deposits are on account of Forest, Police and Financial Officers' Provident Fund, Local Fund Pension Fund and the Life Assurance Branch of the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund.

Unfunded Debt.

The difference of Rs. 22,82,949 between receipts and outgoings under "Balances or Provincial Savings" is on account of deficits of Rs. 15,04,271 and of Rs 7,78,678, respectively, under Provincial and Local Funds on the year's transactions due to heavy expenditure on plague and famine and to loss of revenue. The Excluded Local Funds are of the nature of banking accounts. They are of several classes and the excess of Rs. 6,836 in outgoings over receipts is the net result of variations under Cantonment, Police and other funds. The net receipts under "Cantonment Funds" were better; the increase was due to special grants made by Government to the Belgaum, Kirkee and Poona Funds for hospitals and plague expenditure. These grants, however, counterbalanced a falling off in the ordinary revenue of some funds. On the other hand, the net receipts under "Police" and other funds were worse owing to purchase of Government promissory notes by some of the Police Funds in Sind and to high charges for the purchase of remounts, grass and payment to retiring savars and also to expenditure for famine purposes from the Palampur, Rewa Kantha and Mevas Funds. Under "Departmental and Judicial Receipts," the net outgoings were higher owing to payments of deposits, while under "Advances Repayable" the difference was mainly owing to large outstandings under Mint certificates and bullion advances for coinage.

Deposits and Advances not bearing interest.

The increase in Imperial outgoings over receipts is due to loans granted to Native States for famine purposes.

Advances and Loan Account.

The large excess in Provincial payments was due to liberal grants of takavi advances in consequence of the scarcity and to advances made to Thakors in Gujarat in connection with the famine.

Provincial Advance and Loan Account.

The large excess in the account between Civil and Civil under Debits includes special payment to the Berar Administration under the orders of the Comptroller-General and the amount on account of loss on Secretary of State's bills.

Account between Civil and Civil.

The account between Civil and other Departments represents the receipts into and payments from treasuries in the Bombay Presidency which are finally accounted for by the departmental officers. There was an improvement in the receipts under Guaranteed Railways, while the expenditure under Marine was large, due chiefly to large amounts drawn by that department in connection with the transports to South Africa.

Account between Civil and other Departments.

The large increase in the receipts over the outgoings in the Remittance account between England and India is due to an increase in Postal and Money-order transactions and also to the adjustments of the Somali Coast Protectorate transactions.

Remittance account between England and India.

The transactions under the last head represent bills drawn by the Secretary of State in Council and paid at Bombay.

Secretary of State's bills.

### Mint.

The value of gold bullion and sovereigns tendered by the public in exchange for rupees in 1899-1900 amounted to Rs. 6,53,25,755 against Rs. 2,18,74,968 in the previous year:

Gold Bullion.

The value of silver bullion tendered for coinage into British dollars during the year 1899-1900, and brought to account was Rs. 7,15,08,581 against Rs. 4,89,79,501 in the year 1898-

Silver Bullion.

1899. The total amount received from tenders during the year under report was composed of the following items :—

Description of Silver tendered in 1899-1900.	Amount in Lakhs of Tolas.
Far silver from London ... ..	95.42
Do. America ... ..	476.64
Do. San Francisco ... ..	14.60
Do. Australia ... ..	10.43
Do. France ... ..	1.24
Country silver ... ..	26.18
Gwalior (Chaudori) rupees ... ..	20.00
Maria Theresa Thalers from Arabian ports ...	7.96
Mexican Dollars... ..	0.10
Japanese Yens ... ..	0.56
Total ... ..	653.03

The amount of uncurrent British India Government silver coin, including coin of 1835 and cut coins from railways, received for recoinage was Rs. 8,69,395 in value against Rs. 11,46,120 in 1898-1899. In addition to the above, Portuguese-Indian Government coins, Arcot (Honourable East India Company's) and Baroda coins to the value of Rs. 73, Rs. 2,682 and Rs. 16,675, respectively, were remitted to the Mint from various treasuries during the year. Also two lakhs of new half-rupees were received from the Currency Department, which, together with silver bullion of the value of Rs. 2,36,964, purchased by Government, were utilised for conversion into one-eighth rupees.

**Imports of Silver.** The net value of the importations of silver into the port of Bombay amounted to Rs. 1,93,35,946 as compared with Rs. 3,36,29,365 in the preceding year.

**Silver Coinage.** Small silver coins consisting of half and one-eighth rupees to the value of Rs. 57,95,149 were struck for the Government of India during the year under review, while the coinage of British dollars on behalf of tenderers of silver bullion amounted to 30,743,159 pieces, against 21,545,564 pieces in 1898-1899. The operative loss on the British India Government coinage was estimated at Rs. 69.74 and on the dollar coinage at Rs. 35.81 per lakh of tolas rolled.

**Copper Coinage.** Pice to the value of Rs. 50,000 were struck during the year for the British East Africa Protectorate as compared with Rs. 1,00,000 in 1898-1899. The operative loss on this coinage was estimated at 90 of a maund per cent.

**Revenue and Expenditure.** The seigniorage charge of one per cent. on the silver tendered for coinage into dollars amounted during the year under report to Rs. 7,15,077 as compared with Rs. 4,89,802, in 1898-1899. The total revenue from all sources was Rs. 9,36,637 against Rs. 7,60,543 in the previous year. The total expenditure on fixed and temporary establishments amounted to Rs. 2,20,440 against Rs. 2,17,759 in 1898-1899, the increase being due to a heavier coinage carried out. The total outlay on local and imported stores was Rs. 87,460 as compared with Rs. 77,463 for the previous year. The contingent expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,016 and the *pro forma* charges to Rs. 3,49,063 against Rs. 14,785 and Rs. 4,24,738, respectively, in 1898-1899. The total current expenditure, including *pro forma* charges was Rs. 8,55,931 or Rs. 32,285 less than that of the preceding year. The year under report closed with a balance in favour of the Mint of Rs. 4,29,769 exclusive of *pro forma* charges and of Rs. 80,706 inclusive of those charges.

### Currency.

**Circulation.** The gross circulation of notes on the 31st March 1900 was Rs. 8,16,53,925 as against Rs. 7,98,94,300, giving an increase of Rs. 17,59,625 as shown in the following table:—

	NUMBER OF NOTES FOR RUPEES								TOTAL.	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Number.	Value.
Bombay ... ..	467,823	1,247,771	153,057	90,920	129,915	9,979	2,326	1,514	2,122,705	7,98,71,465
Nagpur ... ..	272	162	103	65	44	1	1	...	578	13,840
Akola ... ..	159	123	41	37	23	...	2	...	385	8,695
Total circulation on 31st March 1899 ... ..	468,254	1,248,056	153,201	91,022	129,962	9,980	21,329	1,514	2,123,668	7,98,94,300
Bombay ... ..	423,012	1,113,444	127,395	84,318	127,199	9,950	22,166	2,176	1,909,500	8,16,32,200
Nagpur ... ..	159	162	102	67	40	1	1	...	572	13,605
Akola ... ..	168	118	40	33	23	...	2	...	374	8,720
Total circulation on 31st March 1900 ... ..	423,339	1,113,724	1,27,537	84,408	127,262	9,951	22,169	2,176	1,910,496	8,16,53,925
Increase +	...	...	...	...	...	...	840	802	...	17,59,625
Decrease -	44,915	1,134,332	25,764	6,614	2,720	29	...	...	213,172	...

The circulation of low value notes was well maintained until December when it began to drop until it fell below that of last year in February and March. The drop may be ascribed

partially to the issue of sovereigns, but principally to the famine. The circulation of high value notes reached 577 lakhs in July and was lowest in December with 391½ lakhs.

The average number of home notes which passed over the counter on each working day and the daily average of cancellations during the past three years are compared below. Issues and Receipts of Notes.

Years.	Notes received.	Notes issued.	Notes cancelled.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1897-98 ... ..	8,865	8,873	5,172
1898-99 ... ..	8,317	9,761	5,201
1899-1900 ... ..	10,095	9,978	7,089

The increase in notes received is due to the fall in circulation of low value notes and the increase in cancellations is due to the clearance of a portion of the arrears in notes awaiting cancellation.

In the following statement statistics of the encashment of foreign notes during the year 1899-1900 are compared with the figures of the two preceding years:— Encashment of Foreign Notes.

	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta ... ..	60,85,295	71,99,935	73,53,865
Allahabad ... ..	21,98,245	13,74,335	8,46,325
Lahore ... ..	53,33,295	56,50,165	29,13,745
Madras ... ..	1,12,68,720	1,09,13,080	60,42,165
Calicut ... ..	3,67,370	6,86,650	3,93,435
Coconada ... ..	.....	50	.....
Karachi ... ..	1,10,25,660	25,50,910	14,21,730
Bangoon ... ..	1,83,375	1,37,620	5,91,620
Total ... ..	3,64,62,360	2,85,12,745	1,95,62,385

During the year 3,520 shroff-marked or otherwise defaced coins were withdrawn from circulation. State of Coinage.

The receipts and issues of small silver during the year compare as follows with those of 1898-99:— Exchange of Small Coins.

	Receipts.	Issues.
	Rs.	Rs.
Half rupees .. ..	4,77,817	4,26,717
Quarter " ... ..	4,48,702	5,10,878
Eighth " ... ..	2,92,036	4,25,399
Total of 1899-1900 ...	12,18,556	13,62,795
Total of 1898-99 ...	8,09,279	15,01,864
Increase + ... ..	+ 4,09,277	.....
Or decrease - ... ..	.....	-1,99,069

The following figures show in rupees the operations in gold bullion. The issue of sovereign and half sovereigns to the public was ordered on the 12th January and 1st March 1900:— Gold Bullion.

	Sovereigns and half sovereigns.	Gold Bullion.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balance on 31st March 1899 ... ..	2,10,14,685	16,31,436	2,26,46,121
Received during the year... ..	2,17,49,722	4,19,47,538	6,36,97,261
Total ... ..	4,27,64,407	4,35,78,974	8,63,43,382
Issued over the counter ... ..	17,86,260	.....	17,86,260
Remitted to other circles... ..	4,50,000	.....	4,50,000
Total ... ..	22,36,260	.....	22,36,260
Balance on 31st March 1900 .. ..	4,05,28,147	4,35,78,974	8,41,07,122

The transactions at Nagpur, the only permanent agency, were 574,000 notes issued and 300,000 notes received. The year commenced with ten temporary agencies holding Rs. 30,66,000 in coin and Rs. 7,00,000 in foreign notes and ended with 28 holding Rs. 73,25,000 in coin, Rs. 1,99,800 in foreign and Rs. 11,00,200 in home notes.

Claims on lost notes.

The following is the statement of lost and mutilated notes paid during the year on bond of indemnity:—

	Nature of Loss.	NUMBER OF NOTES FOR RUPEES							TOTAL		
		5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Pieces.	Value.
Half Notes ...	Lost by Post ...	10	56	22	17	56	4	1	...	166	10,500
	Lost accidentally ...	1	20	6	4	27	1	2	...	61	5,725
	Mutilated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	11	76	28	21	83	5	3	...	227	16,225
Whole Notes ...	Lost by Post ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lost accidentally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mutilated ...	14	29	11	4	8	2	...	...	63	2,080
	Total ...	14	29	11	4	8	2	...	...	63	2,080
Total of 1899-1900 ...		25	105	39	25	86	7	3	...	290	18,305
" 1898-99 ...		27	207	28	50	88	6	1	...	407	18,065
" 1897-98 ...		13	83	23	25	63	3	1	...	211	11,465

No loss to the department on account of such payments occurred during the year.

Notes credited to Government.

The number of half and mutilated notes credited to Government during the year was 86 of the total value of Rs. 1,315. Orders for payment were passed in respect of 6 notes of the total value of Rs. 325 which had been wholly lost or destroyed.

Fraud and Forgery.

There was no new case of forgery of notes during the year, but one of the forged five-rupee notes series S/78, of which the forgers were convicted in 1891, turned up. There were three fraudulent claims made on the production of half notes and a criminal conviction was obtained in each case.

KARACHI CIRCLE.

Circulation.

The following statement shows the circulation at the close of the year 1899-1900 as compared with that at the close of the year 1898-99:—

Years.	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	TOTAL	
									Pieces.	Value.
1899-1900 ...	4,008	113,079	23,059	15,044	14,664	1,450	2,236	76	1,73,616	75,51,610
1898-99 ...	4,490	118,528	26,431	17,168	14,795	1,428	1,679	217	1,84,836	66,38,250

The above figures show that there was an increase of 579 pieces in the issues of notes of Rs. 500 and 1,000 and a decrease of 11,799 pieces in the issues of notes of Rs. 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 10,000, the result being a net decrease of 11,220 pieces and a decrease of 10,86,640 in the total value of circulation. During 1898-99 Rs. 39 lakhs were paid in notes to the Karachi Treasury and Banks whereas only 16 lakhs were paid during 1899-1900. During 1899-1900, Rs. 41,63,800 were received in notes from the Karachi Treasury on account of Foreign Circle, Bombay, against Rs. 58,00,000 received in the previous year.

Encashment of Foreign Notes.

The subjoined statement shows the encashment of Foreign Circle notes during the past year as compared with the previous year:

Circles.	Total 1899-1900.	Total 1898-99.
Calcutta ...	6,85,25	10,82,620
Allahabad ...	60,210	93,430
Lahore ...	13,38,520	20,77,775
Madras ...	3,12,745	1,92,485
Calicut ...	4,520	1,690
Bangoon ...	4,860	2,460
Bombay ...	15,87,765	12,49,795
Total ...	39,93,745	46,80,255

Shroff marked Coin

During the year 168 shroff-marked or otherwise defaced rupees were withdrawn from circulation

Receipts and issues of small silver coin during the year were as follows :—

	Receipts.	Issues.
	Rs.	Rs.
Half rupees ... ..	1,195	53,716
Quarter rupees ... ..	1,852	54,199
One-eighth rupees... ..	1,171	44,019
Total of 1899-1900 ... ..	4,218	1,51,934
Total of 1898-99 ... ..	5,707	1,90,751

The number of lost half notes paid on indemnity bonds during the year was 24 of the total value of Rs. 2,140. Claims on lost notes.

Sixteen notes aggregating Rs. 340 were credited to Government as being mismatched or unclaimed. Notes credited to Government.

### Land Revenue.

The following table shows the net amount of land revenue for collection in the different districts during 1899-1900 as compared with 1898-99. Full details concerning the cost of collection, the various tenures, the remissions, and so forth, in the different districts will be found in Part III, Appendix V-B. The number of distraints resorted to in connection with the collections has already been stated in Chapter II :—

Collectorates.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Collectorates.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Upper Sind Frontier ... ..	9,92,339	10,41,424	Násik ... ..	15,73,529	15,56,387
Shikárpur ... ..	27,58,819	27,22,961	Khándeah ... ..	41,46,275	40,69,609
Hyderabad... ..	19,81,869	19,32,439	Ahmednagar ... ..	17,88,396	17,35,501
Karáchi ... ..	10,46,420	9,73,545	Poona ... ..	14,23,881	14,27,641
Thar and Párkar ... ..	8,90,232	10,22,989	Sholápur ... ..	12,14,019	11,83,133
			Sátára ... ..	20,27,181	20,34,169
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>76,58,679</b>	<b>76,93,361</b>	<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>1,21,73,811</b>	<b>1,20,11,440</b>
Ahmedabad ... ..	16,27,225	15,47,504	Belgaum ... ..	15,70,297	15,60,290
Kaira ... ..	21,61,230	21,28,840	Dhárwár ... ..	25,14,853	25,06,244
Broach ... ..	23,56,470	24,27,634	Bijápur ... ..	15,43,410	14,84,339
Surat ... ..	23,90,688	23,80,747	Kánara ... ..	10,12,923	10,19,909
Panch Maháls ... ..	3,35,314	3,25,958	Ratnágiri ... ..	9,97,235	10,13,453
Thána ... ..	12,44,407	12,93,334	Kolába ... ..	12,62,873	12,71,991
			<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>89,01,091</b>	<b>88,56,231</b>
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>1,01,15,419</b>	<b>1,01,04,067</b>	<b>Grand Total ... ..</b>	<b>3,88,49,000</b>	<b>3,86,65,099</b>

Of the total amount of Rs. 3,86,65,099 for collection, the sum recoverable on account of former years was Rs. 12,43,222. The actual collections up to the 31st July, 1900, amounted to Rs. 2,88,69,535 (including Rs. 3,45,041 on account of former years) against Rs. 3,76,06,967 in the previous year.

### Canal Revenue.

The revenue credited to this head falls under two categories, *viz.*, (I) the direct receipts of the Irrigation Department and (II) the irrigation share of the land revenue assessed with reference to the supply of water from canals, tanks, dams, and other sources created or maintained by the Public Works Department. The works are also divided into three classes, the first including entirely new works and works restored or extensively improved within the last thirty years, for which capital and revenue accounts are kept; the second including old works, mainly tanks and rivers, which are maintained by the department and for which only revenue accounts are kept; and the third including agricultural works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept. The direct receipts on account of works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept were as follows :—

<i>Imperial.</i>				Rs.
(1) Productive Public Works—				
(a) Sind ...	...	...	...	1,25,833
(b) Deccan and Gujarāt ...	...	...	...	4,22,504
(2) Protective Public Works—				
(a) Deccan and Gujarāt ...	...	...	...	1,73,956
(3) Minor Irrigation Works—				
(a) Sind ...	...	...	...	62,336
(b) Deccan and Gujarāt ...	...	...	...	80,017
			Total Imperial	8,64,645
<i>Provincial.</i>				
Minor Works and Navigation—				
(a) Deccan and Gujarāt ...	...	...	...	85,363
			Grand Total	9,00,008

The corresponding receipts for 1898-99 were Rs. 8,89,112. The irrigation share of land revenue on account of works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept was as follows :—

<i>Imperial.</i>				Rs.
(1) Productive Public Works—				
(a) Sind ...	...	...	...	14,07,411
(b) Deccan and Gujarāt ...	...	...	...	7,349
(2) Minor Irrigation Works—				
a) Sind ...	...	...	...	10,71,968
b) Deccan and Gujarāt ...	...	...	...	7,084
			Total	24,93,837

The following table shows the financial position, at the close of the year, of irrigation works of all classes for which capital and revenue accounts are kept :—

	Capital outlay in the year.	Capital outlay up to the end of the year.	Working expenses during the year.	Net revenue during the year, direct and indirect.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Imperial.</i>				
Productive Works ...	19,31,936	2,87,52,371	5,37,903	14,25,224
Protective Works ...	1,38,563	86,30,607	75,908	98,048
Minor Works and Navigation ...	1,44,132	1,04,35,434	5,20,617	7,00,782
<i>Provincial.</i>				
Minor Works and Navigation ...	10,258	9,04,336	6,790	28,573
Total ...	22,24,888	4,87,22,748	11,41,218	22,52,627

The revenue and expenditure on account of works for which only revenue accounts are kept were as follows :—

	Works in Sind.	Works in the Deccan and Gujarāt.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Revenue ...	58,283	4,656	62,939
	20,31,622	5,60,104	25,91,726
Total ...	20,89,905	5,64,760	26,54,665
Working expenses ...	10,61,970	2,18,706	12,80,676
Net Revenue ...	10,27,935	3,46,054	13,73,989

The revenue and expenditure in respect of the works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept were as follows :—

	Works in Sind.	Works in the Deccan and Gujarāt.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Revenue ...	2,011	900	2,911
	6,78,516	.....	6,78,516
Total ...	6,75,527	900	6,76,427
Working Expenses ...	5,49,338	48,999	5,98,337
Net Revenue ...	1,26,189	-48,099	78,090

A full account of the works in progress during the year is given in Chapter IV.

## Public Works Revenue.

The revenue realized during the financial year 1899-1900 as compared with that of the two previous years under the heads "Imperial Military" and "Provincial Civil Works," was as follows:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial Military ... ..	8,714	8,935	10,270
Provincial Civil Works ... ..	6,21,837	7,22,534	6,23,807

The revenue under "Military" during the year was derived mainly from rents of buildings, sales of old materials and barrack furniture, and miscellaneous, the receipts under the last head forming the principal item. Under Provincial Civil Works, the chief items of receipts were rents of buildings, sales of produce, sales of old materials, tolls on roads, and miscellaneous, the largest being the collections from tolls, which, including receipts under the Highway Act, amounted to Rs. 4,99,244 as compared with Rs. 4,56,138 and Rs. 5,64,475 in the preceding two years. Taking the whole of the receipts under Civil Works, there was a net decrease of Rs. 98,727, as compared with the previous year's receipts, made up principally of increases and decreases as detailed below:—

Increases.		Decreases.	
	Rs.		Rs.
Sales of Tools and Plant ... ..	1,177	Rents of Buildings ... ..	275
Sales of old materials ... ..	932	Sales of Buildings ... ..	10,254
Unclaimed Deposits ... ..	818	Sales of Produce ... ..	5,566
		Tolls including the receipts under the Highway Act ... ..	65,231
		Value of materials received from old buildings ... ..	40
		Fines, Refunds and Miscellaneous ... ..	19,786
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2,425</b>	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,01,152</b>

## Customs.

## SEA CUSTOMS.

## Port of Bombay.

The following table shows receipts under the head of Customs Imperial for the five years ending 1899-1900:—

Imperial Customs  
Receipts.

	1896-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Import Receipts ... ..	1,62,58,744	1,45,21,256	1,52,30,842	1,42,54,240	1,26,92,638
<i>Deduct—</i>					
Drawbacks ... ..	6,10,571	6,32,431	8,51,968	8,06,713	2,60,281
Refunds ... ..	60,748	58,518	78,510	91,111	* 66,227
<b>Total Deductions ...</b>	<b>6,71,320</b>	<b>6,90,949</b>	<b>4,30,479</b>	<b>3,97,824</b>	<b>3,26,488</b>
<b>Net Import Receipts ...</b>	<b>1,55,87,423</b>	<b>1,38,30,306</b>	<b>1,48,00,363</b>	<b>1,38,56,416</b>	<b>1,23,66,200</b>
Export Receipts ... ..	2,00,154	2,68,023	2,84,847	3,50,935	2,71,096
<i>Deduct—</i>					
Refunds ... ..	8,105	2,144	1,901	4,827	2,067
<b>Net Export Receipts ...</b>	<b>2,87,048</b>	<b>2,65,879</b>	<b>2,82,946</b>	<b>3,46,607</b>	<b>2,69,029</b>
<i>Other Items—</i>					
Interest ... ..	.....	.....	15	10	220
Recovery of cost of Establishment employed at private Wharves and in the Tobacco Department ... ..	31,984	36,689	35,437	35,570	42,165
Do. do. of Pension contribution for do. ... ..	1,562				
Commission at 5 per cent. on Little Besses and Mimicoy Light dues ... ..	.....	.....	437	555	535
<b>Total Revenue ...</b>	<b>1,65,82,444</b>	<b>1,48,25,969</b>	<b>1,55,51,679</b>	<b>1,46,41,812</b>	<b>1,30,06,705</b>
<i>Less—Total Deductions ...</i>	<i>6,74,420</i>	<i>6,93,094</i>	<i>4,32,380</i>	<i>4,02,152</i>	<i>3,28,555</i>
<b>Total Net Revenue ...</b>	<b>1,59,08,018</b>	<b>1,41,32,875</b>	<b>1,51,19,299</b>	<b>1,42,39,160</b>	<b>1,26,78,150</b>

\* Subsequently corrected to Rs. 66,070.



Import Revenue.

The trade returns for import receipts show a total of Rs. 1,27,08,088, or Rs. 15,473 more than the treasury receipts. The difference is adjusted as under.

	Rs.	Rs.
Import Receipts as per Trade Returns ... ..		1,27,08,088
<i>Deduct—</i>		
(a) Duty on old stores returned by Royal Navy accounted for in 1898-99 in Treasury Accounts, but registered in the Statistical Department in 1899-1900 ... ..	13	
(b) Duty on Post Parcels outstanding to be recovered from Comptroller General, but registered in the Statistical Department in 1899-1900 ... ..	669	
(c) Duty on Post Parcels outstanding at the end of 1899-1900 registered in the Statistical Department, but accounted for in Treasury Accounts in 1900-1901 ... ..	36,333	
		<u>37,215</u>
		1,26,70,873
<i>Add—</i>		
(a) Duty on Post Parcels registered in the Statistical Department in 1898-99, but accounted for in Treasury Accounts in 1899-1900 ... ..	21,736	
(b) Duty recovered on sale-proceeds by P. and O. Steam Navigation Company credited to Treasury Accounts in March 1900, but registered in the Statistical Department in May 1900 (1900-1901) ... ..	6	
		<u>21,742</u>
Import Receipts as per Treasury Accounts ... ..		<u>1,26,92,615</u>

Import duties.

The gross receipts from import duties were Rs. 1,27,08,088, which is Rs. 15,49,113 or 12.18 per cent. less than in the previous year. The net receipts after deducting refunds and drawbacks amounted to Rs. 1,23,94,823, i.e., a decrease of over 15½ lakhs. The heaviest decreases were in metals and petroleum, which sank Rs. 9,89,958 and Rs. 6,87,956, respectively. Cotton piece-goods recovered to the extent of 2½ lakhs, and fruits and vegetables, hardware, and wool increased about half a lakh each.

Refunds.

Refunds of import duty fell from Rs. 91,111 to Rs. 66,227, the principal decreases being under arms sold by dealers, and exports to Kashmir.

Drawbacks.

Drawbacks totalled Rs. 2,60,262 against Rs. 3,06,713 in 1898-99, a fall of Rs. 46,450. The principal decreases were on tea (Rs. 19,572), silver (Rs. 14,754), ivory (Rs. 10,915) and copper (Rs. 10,144). On the other hand drawbacks on cloves increased by Rs. 7,482 and on oils by Rs. 5,893. The drawback bills numbered 4,143 and the drawback notes 4,993, showing a decrease of 14 and 218, respectively, over the preceding year. Of these notes, those for seven-eighths drawback under Sections 42 and 43 of the Sea Customs Act numbered 4,987 against 5,199 and those for full drawback on wines and spirits under Section 44 numbered 6 against 12 in the previous year. The tendency towards more direct trade routes, noticed in previous reports, as also probably the disinclination to deal through a plague-stricken port, produced a still further fall in the drawback on tea and ivory.

Export duty on rice.

The gross receipts of the export duty on rice were Rs. 2,71,096, showing a decrease of Rs. 79,839. The refunds amounted to Rs. 2,067 against Rs. 4,328. The decrease in the gross receipts is due to fewer shipments of rice made during the year under report in consequence of bad crop. All the refunds were granted on consignments of rice either shut out or short-shipped, and fines were inflicted in cases in which the owners of goods failed to give timely information under Section 140 of the Sea Customs Act.

Total Imperial Receipts.

Compared with the last year, the net realizations under the head Imperial show a decrease of Rs. 15,61,010. The following table gives the total gross and net receipts under this head for the last 9 years. It will be seen that during the past year the gross and net realizations amounted to Rs. 1,30,06,706 and Rs. 1,26,78,150, respectively:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross ... ..	24,40,642	25,95,431	35,14,736	1,40,58,510	1,65,82,445	1,48,25,989	1,55,51,679	1,40,41,312	1,20,06,706
Net ... ..	23,92,019	25,28,622	34,39,687	1,36,45,155	1,59,08,019	1,41,32,875	1,51,19,299	1,42,39,100	1,20,78,150

Provincial Revenue.

Of 11 items of Provincial gross receipts, 8 rose by Rs. 39,828 and 3 fell by Rs. 3,397, giving the net increase of Rs. 33,431. The chief items of increase were (1) extra work fees; (2) transhipment fees which amounted, respectively, to Rs. 23,855 and Rs. 13,181. The increase under (1) extra work fees was due to a larger number of ships having worked on Sundays. —The

increase under (2) transshipment fees was due to larger transshipments of kerosine oil, spirits and wines. Confiscations and penalties fell by Rs. 3,193 partly owing to the general decline in imports, and also largely to the fact that importers have become better acquainted with customs requirements.

The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 5,15,977; exclusive of the tobacco and temporary plague establishments, the percentage of establishment costs to collections was 4.02 against 3.56 in 1898-99. The total strength of the establishment was 737 as in the preceding year.

Imperial  
Expenditure.

Of the 24 items under miscellaneous expenditure, 16 showed an increase of Rs. 39,751 and 7 others a decrease of Rs. 12,207, that is, a net increase of Rs. 27,544. The chief items of increase were (1) extra work fees Rs. 27,084; (2) grain compensation allowance Rs. 3,716; (3) travelling, tentage and other allowances Rs. 2,463; (4) boat stores and repairs, including marine stores, Rs. 1,696; (5) petty construction and repairs, including weather frames, Rs. 1,473; (6) purchase and repairs to dead-stock articles Rs. 1,228. The chief item of decrease was purchase of new boats Rs. 11,957.

Miscellaneous.

The annexed table compares with the two previous years the number of documents of each of the more important descriptions dealt with during the year 1899-1900.

Customs Documents.

Names.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
<i>Import.</i>			
Bills of entry—			
For Dutiable Goods ... ..	89,092	98,886	105,112
„ Free „ ... ..	32,395	33,276	38,742
Import General Manifests for Steamers and Square-rigged Vessels ... ..	1,261	1,417	993
Do. do. for Country Craft—			
From Foreign Ports ... ..	2,446	3,073	3,122
„ Customs „ ... ..	32,268	29,710	39,561
Bonds ... ..	375	411	609
Passes for Bonded Goods .. ..	1,910	2,032	3,222
Total ...	159,747	168,805	191,351
<i>Export.</i>			
Export Duty Bills ... ..	5,028	5,272	4,991
Shipping Bills and Salt Tranship Permits.	105,284	115,719	78,863
Drawback bills ... ..	4,416	4,157	4,143
Export General Manifests for Steamers and Square-rigged Vessels ... ..	1,254	1,409	1,020
Do. do. for Country Craft—			
For Foreign Ports ... ..	1,619	1,850	2,189
„ Customs „ ... ..	9,545	9,698	12,866
Total ...	127,144	138,105	104,072
Grand Total ...	286,891	306,910	295,423

The increase in the number of dutiable goods is due to the larger number of petty importers who indented for goods from the home markets directly instead of through the established importing agencies, and the increase in free goods to the unusual impetus given by the famine to imports of rice. The increase in the number of bonds is mainly due to the fact that the Customs Department, owing to the impossibility of satisfactorily identifying foreign bounty-fed sugar intended for shipment to Persian Gulf and other foreign ports, refused to grant drawback thereon of the additional duty levied under Section 8 (a) of the Tariff Act, in consequence of which merchants warehoused a great number of consignments in the Public Bonded Warehouse and subsequently cleared them for shipment free of duty. There was also a marked increase in the number of passes for bonded goods. This is principally due to the fact that several companies were allowed to bond their goods in the private licensed bonded warehouses.

The examining staff made 11,377 amendments in import documents, resulting in the addition of Rs. 14,40,986 to, and the deduction of Rs. 10,517 from, declared values. The corrections relating to dutiable articles resulted in a net access of duty amounting to Rs. 62,976. The amendments of export documents numbered 1,638, and resulted in the recovery of Rs. 1,562 of additional duty.

The number of consignments of liquor and spirits imported and received in the Gauging Department was 4,960, or 268 less than in the previous year. The number of items tested by the hydrometer was 4,740. The results of the testing of 507 samples of spirits by distillation instead of by the hydrometer was an increase to the revenue of Rs. 24,442. Besides these samples of wines and spirits, examinations were made of 294 samples of caoutchoucined spirits, 150 samples of lubricating oil and 15 samples of perfumed waters. In all 967 samples were tested. From June 1899 samples of all the spirits denaturalized at the Custom House were examined in the Laboratory.

Gauging and  
testing.

The following statement shows the bonding transactions of the year:—

Bonding  
Transactions.

	Public Bonded Warehouse.		P. and O. Company's Warehouse.		Private Warehouses.		Total.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Goods in Stock on 1st April 1899...	2,26,863	1,53,744	1,27,491	19,089	6,11,963	1,69,821	9,66,316	3,61,654
Goods warehoused during the year	8,29,096	3,13,078	5,06,134	44,689	13,49,988	4,49,347	30,94,217	8,06,993
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,55,959</b>	<b>4,66,822</b>	<b>6,33,625</b>	<b>63,757</b>	<b>19,61,951</b>	<b>6,39,068</b>	<b>36,50,533</b>	<b>11,68,647</b>
Goods cleared for home consumption on payment of duty.	3,36,043	2,51,378	72,274	8,620	13,45,733	4,28,409	16,54,051	6,88,401
Goods re-exported, free of duty	4,82,784	63,955	3,43,101	41,163	43,309	18,758	9,39,169	1,30,874
Goods lost or destroyed and duty remitted	1,057	2,023	1,208	240	6,068	3,725	2,285	2,261
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,69,884</b>	<b>3,17,356</b>	<b>4,16,583</b>	<b>50,023</b>	<b>12,95,104</b>	<b>4,47,892</b>	<b>25,01,573</b>	<b>8,15,281</b>
Goods in stock on 31st March 1900	2,66,074	1,48,467	3,16,043	13,735	6,66,644	1,91,163	11,48,961	3,53,386

The net value and duty on the goods bonded during the year show an increase of Rs. 2,59,192 in value and Rs. 42,352 in duty. The goods on which duty was remitted in private warehouses were transferred to the public warehouse on the closure of Messrs. Turner Morison and Co.'s private licensed warehouse. The quantity of kerosine-oil bonded during the year under report was 1,823,337 imperial gallons of the value of Rs. 8,45,340 against 2,738,156 imperial gallons of the value of Rs. 10,25,991 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 914,819 imperial gallons in quantity and of Rs. 1,80,651 in value. The duty realized was Rs. 1,16,034 against Rs. 1,39,520 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 23,486.

Light-house Dues.

Two hundred and eighty-six vessels paid dues amounting to Rs. 11,006 on account of the Great and Little Basses Lights against 283 ships and Rs. 11,134 in the previous year. 124 vessels paid dues amounting to Rs. 18,764 on account of the Straits Lights against 113 vessels and Rs. 17,020. No collections were made on account of the Minicoy Light.

Customs Offences.

The total number of cases adjudicated by Customs officers was 1,230 against 1,426 in the previous year. The total amount of fines was Rs. 14,654. Of the total number in 553 cases, fines and penalties were inflicted under the Customs Act as amended by the Merchandise Marks Act. The remainder were dealt with by the Collector and his Assistants. Besides these, in 91 cases the parties concerned were warned, and in 83 cases amendments were allowed on payment of fees. Appeals were lodged against 16 decisions. In one case the fine of Rs. 80 was reduced and in one case the fine was refunded in full, while in the remaining 14 cases the original decisions were upheld.

*The Port of Karachi.*

The subjoined table gives the Imperial Customs receipts for 1899-1900 compared with those for the preceding year:—

	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Import Duty ... ..	23,11,877	*27,40,155	+ 5,28,278
Export Duty ... ..	1,68,820	1,16,289	- 52,531
Extra Hours Fund ... ..	5,776	5,527	- 249
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>23,86,473</b>	<b>28,61,971</b>	<b>+ 4,75,498</b>
<i>Deduct</i> —Refunds and Drawbacks ...	28,778	84,500	+ 55,722
<b>Net Revenue</b> ..	<b>23,57,695</b>	<b>27,77,471</b>	<b>+ 4,19,776</b>

\* This includes Rs. 415-2-0 recovered by Postal Authorities during the year.

The articles mainly contributing to the increase in Import Duty are:—

Articles of food and drink, and manufactured articles,

There was, on the other hand, a decrease in the revenue under the following heads:—

Arms and Ammunition,

Spirits and Liqueurs,

Silver, Bullion and Coin, and

Other metals and manufactures of metals.

The increase under articles of food and drink is due to the countervailing duties imposed on sugar under Act XIV of 1899. The decline in arms and ammunition is, in a measure, due to the restrictions imposed by Government on the importation of rifles taking Government ammunition, as also to the closing of the local branch of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, who were large importers.

### Land Customs.

There have been no changes in the number of duty-collecting stations on the Goa and Damaun Frontiers. Duty-collecting Stations.

The collections made (exclusive of duty on salt) and the fixed tribute paid by the Dharampor and Bânsda States were as under.

Items.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Import Duty ... ..	27,760	48,884	21,724	.....
Export Duty ... ..	41,082	23,621	.....	17,460
Government share of Land Customs and Transit duties in the Dharampor and Bânsda States ... ..	12,653	5,653	.....	7,000
Fines and Confiscations ... ..	222	223	.....	.....
Miscellaneous ... ..	161	160	.....	1
Other items ... ..	.....	24	24	.....
Total ... ..	81,279	78,566	21,748	24,461

The increase in import duty is mainly due to larger importations of cocoanuts, copra, and cocoanut oil consequent on the resumption of business by wholesale traders after the interruption caused by plague in the previous year. The decrease in export duty is due to famine in the Ghât districts whence the Goa market is supplied with rice. The decrease of Rs. 7,000 in the third item is due to the portion of the tribute payable during the year under report having been paid in the preceding year.

There were in all 246 cases adjudicated under the Land Customs Act during the year under report against 264 in the previous year. Of these, 239 were of carrying goods by unauthorized routes, two of passing goods without application, and 5 of goods not tallying with the applications. Offences.

The following table shows the quantity of rice exported free of duty:—

Name of Route.	Quantity of Rice.	Duty foregone.
	Mds.	Rs.
Diggi ... ..	14,078	2,640
Kundal ... ..	13,078	2,452
Total ... ..	27,156	5,092

Free Export of Rice.

The loss of duty was Rs. 3,740 in 1898-99.

Owing to the improvement in the relations between the Southern Mahratta and the Western India Portuguese Railway Companies there was a considerable increase in the traffic at Castle Rock, and 17,330 wagons were handled by the Customs officers at that place as compared with 12,958 in 1898-99. The practice of testing through traffic goods prior to the grant of free import certificates was discontinued under the orders of Government; and free import certificates are now granted on the weights and descriptions given in the railway invoices, and applications, without any check on the part of the Customs Department. With a view to facilitating through traffic by the Western India Portuguese Railway it has been decided, with the consent of the Portuguese Government, to establish a British customs post at Mormugao. Customs arrangement at Castle Rock.

### Opium.

No change was made during the revenue year ending 31st July 1900 in the number or location of the scales for the weighment of opium. The duty on opium intended for export by sea from the port of Bombay to China and other foreign countries continued to be Rs. 525 when the opium was passed at the Ajmere scales and Rs. 500 on opium passed elsewhere. The tax on opium imported for local consumption into the Bombay Presidency remained at Rs. 725 and Rs. 700 a chest passed, respectively, at the Ajmere scales and at the other scales. Scales and rates of duty.

The following table shows the number of opium chests imported from Mâlwa, Râjputâna and Baroda into Bombay, the amounts of pass-fee realized and the number of chests exported to China and otherwise disposed of in the year under report as contrasted with the two previous years. Imports and exports.

Years	Number of Chests imported into Bombay.	Amount of pass-fee actually realized and brought to account.	Number of Chests exported to China.	Number of Chests brought for home consumption.	Number of Chests otherwise disposed of.	Total number of Chests disposed of.
	Chests.	Rs.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
1897-98 ... ..	18,756½	94,91,560	16,676	1,824	56½	18,066½
1898-99 ... ..	30,766½	1,54,36,650	29,891	1,460	100½	31,450½
1899-1900 ... ..	27,358½	1,37,61,300	25,400½	1,143	77	26,620½

Fluctuations in imports and exports.

The imports into Bombay during the year decreased by 3,378 chests and the exports to China by 4,490½ chests. The exports to African ports also decreased from 23 to 9 and those to Cochin and Allepey from 74 to 68. No chests were exported to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year against three chests exported in the previous year.

Market prices.

The average prices of opium in the Bombay market during the year have been Rs. 1,267 per chest for new and Rs. 1,305 per chest for old opium against Rs. 1,067 and Rs. 1,122, respectively, in the preceding year.

Government issue, rates and consumption in the Presidency.

The rate for opium issued from the Government Depôts in Sind, Aden and the Northern Division was 11 Rs. for the latter half of 1899 and 12 Rs. for the first half of 1900. The rates elsewhere were Rs. 10-8 and Rs. 11-3 for the same periods. The issues during the year were 43,636 lbs., of which 17,246 lbs. were sold to Native States entitled to full or partial remission of duty, amounting to Rs. 37,934. The balance was supplied for consumption in British districts. The Native Chiefs and licensed vendors of British districts, who require opium in large quantities and are authorized to obtain it, bought 418 chests equal to 56,894 lbs. and 386½ chests equal to 52,607 lbs. in the Bombay market and at the scales in Málwa, respectively. Of this quantity, 260½ chests equal to 35,457 lbs. were obtained by Native States entitled to full or partial remission of duty, and refunds of duty amounting to Rs. 68,332 have been made to them. The Native States of Palanpur, Mahi Kántha, Rewa Kántha and Cambay States, entitled to full remission of duty, obtained from the scales in Málwa under duty free passes 99½ chests during the year. The following table shows the quantities of opium actually passed into consumption in the year in each British district as compared with the two preceding years and the average of the three years ending 1896-97 :—

Districts.	Annual average of three years ending 1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Increase or Decrease in 1899-1900 as compared with 1898-99.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Bombay ... ..	14,977	13,518	13,662	14,374	712	.....
Ahmedabad... ..	15,941	15,636	16,187	12,751	.....	3,436
Kaira ... ..	8,642	7,949	7,179	5,101	.....	2,073
Panch Mahals ... ..	3,582	3,390	2,922	2,335	.....	587
Briach ... ..	7,660	6,769	6,196	4,960	.....	1,236
Surat ... ..	3,195	3,055	3,093	2,917	.....	176
Thána ... ..	936	787	751	776	25	.....
Nasik ... ..	5,347	4,275	4,418	3,421	.....	997
Khándeah ... ..	14,138	12,317	12,559	10,203	.....	2,356
Ahmednagar ... ..	9,757	7,310	6,476	7,013	537	.....
Poona ... ..	9,501	7,727	7,824	7,065	.....	759
Sholápur ... ..	8,037	6,595	6,144	6,134	.....	10
Sátára ... ..	3,387	2,441	2,190	2,088	.....	104
Belgaum ... ..	743	576	623	605	.....	18
Dhárwar ... ..	861	951	848	629	.....	219
Bijápur ... ..	425	355	332	365	83	.....
Kánara ... ..	111	109	103	109	6	.....
Ratnágiri ... ..	277	256	254	250	.....	4
Kolába ... ..	663	592	580	599	19	.....
Karachi ... ..	4,885	4,617	4,568	4,505	.....	63
Hyderabad ... ..	12,552	13,398	12,623	11,490	.....	1,133
Shikárpur ... ..	4,066	4,486	4,433	4,737	304	.....
Aden ... ..	135	145	131	126	.....	5
Baroda Cantonment ... ..	70	56	65	65	.....	.....
Total ... ..	1,29,888	1,17,310	1,14,161	1,02,616	1,636	13,181
Net decrease ...					11,545	.....

Fluctuations.

These decreases are mainly due to the prevalence of famine preceded and accompanied by plague and cholera. The increase in Bombay is, in a great measure, due to the subsidence of the plague panic and to the exertions of the farmer and of the Preventive Staff in suppressing illicit traffic. The relaxation of the rigid plague restrictions and the influx of immigrants in search of work from the Nizám's borders operated to increase the sales in the Ahmednagar District.

The system under which opium farms were managed during the year under report was the same as in the previous year.

In the Native States of the Presidency the licit sales were 97,545 lbs., of which 32,930 lbs. were sold in Baroda territory, 9,905 lbs. in Cutch, 36,659 lbs. in Káthiáwár, 9,071 lbs. in Pálanpur, 3,239 lbs. in Mahi Kántha, 3,751 lbs. in Rewa Kántha and 1,990 lbs. in all other States in Gujarát. The opium required by the Native States in the Konkan, Deccan and Southern Marátha Country amounted to 3,705 lbs. and was obtained by the Chiefs from the nearest British depôt or from the Collector of Customs and Opium, Bombay. The State of Bhor, however, purchased 1½ chests in the Bombay market. This has been included in the 3,705 lbs. shown above.

The number of shops in the Presidency licensed for the sale of opium was 1,149 against 1,150 in the previous year. No licenses were issued for the sale of chandol, madat and other preparations of opium throughout the Presidency.

As stated above, the total number of chests imported on payment of duty at the scales was 27,388½ chests, while the duty realizations were Rs. 1,37,61,300. Some of the chests were imported for consumption within the Presidency on payment of Rs. 700 per chest, and some which had been originally imported for exportation to China on payment of the lower rate of duty were subsequently cleared for home consumption after payment of the differential duty amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 1,51,300. Deducting the amount of duty at the rate of Rs. 700 per chest realized on account of opium exported from Bombay to ports in the Madras Presidency, the net duty realizations under the head "Excise" on account of opium imported for consumption within the Presidency were Rs. 7,99,400, while the realizations under the Imperial head "Opium" on account of exports to China and other countries beyond India were Rs. 1,30,79,200. With the additions of the fees levied on account of the transshipment of opium chests in the Bombay Harbour and miscellaneous receipts, the total Imperial revenue from opium, after deducting refunds, for the year under report was Rs. 1,31,24,763 against Rs. 1,46,35,436 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 15,10,673. Similarly, including license fees and other miscellaneous receipts, and deducting refunds made to the Native States on account of the whole or partial remission of duty, the net excise revenue from opium for the Presidency in the year was Rs. 8,72,373 against Rs. 9,41,559 in the preceding year. The decrease in the Imperial revenue was due to smaller exports to China, attributable to a considerable rise in the price of Málwa opium and to the fact that in 1898-99 a very poor China crop had led to an increased demand for Indian opium in the China market and this demand naturally led to increased exports. The fall of Rs. 69,186 in the excise revenue is due to the prevalence of famine, cholera and plague in several districts of the Bombay Presidency.

The expenditure on account of a portion of the opium establishment employed in Bombay City and at the Ahmedabad Agency (debited to the Imperial head "Opium") amounted to Rs. 25,998 as against Rs. 27,201 in the previous year. The Provincial expenditure of the Opium Department is included in that of the A'bkári Department and cannot be accurately distinguished, but it may be estimated approximately, as in the previous year, at Rs. 30,000. In addition to this a temporary establishment was engaged in the several districts of this Presidency in which the 'selection' system is in force, and on the railway lines to prevent smuggling of opium from Native States. The entire cost of this establishment was met from the contributions recovered from opium farmers, and thus threw no extra burden on Provincial or Imperial Revenue.

### Salt.

The salt with which the Bombay Presidency Salt Department has to deal may most conveniently be classified under three heads:—(1) Barágra salt manufactured from salt brine at the Government salt works on the Runn (Khárághoda and Udu), which are now called the Pritchard Salt Works. (2) Sea salt produced at works on the coast, of which one at Dharasna, near Bulsár is a Government work. A few works, the property of Government in the Konkan tálukas, are leased to private individuals. All the rest of the sea salt works are private. (3) Imported salt, produced mainly at salt works in Portuguese India. The following figures will give some idea of the relative importance of these sources of supply:—

	Full Duty.		Nominal Duty.		Free.		Total.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	18 8-99.	1899-1900	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Barágra salt ...	19,36,920	19,55,129	...	...	1,031½	1,031½	19,37,951½	19,56,160½
Sea salt ...	66,33,125	65,90,774	7,12,254	5,81,870	40,415	65,120	73,85,794	71,87,764
Imported salt ...	2,67,837	2,29,112	...	...	...	...	2,67,837	2,29,112
Total ...	88,37,882	87,75,015	7,12,254	5,81,870	41,446½	66,151½	95,91,582½	93,73,036½

Nominal duty salt is issued to Foreign Malabár and free salt to Janjira, Cambay, Pátri, Jbinjhuváda, and Radhanpur States.

Number of Salt Works open and in operation.

The number of salt works open and in operation during the financial year under report was 345 against 436 in the previous year. In order to obtain better prices the owners of the group of petty works at Sánikatta combined together to reduce the outturn, and only 32 of the 131 salt works at that place were cultivated. The following statement shows the number of salt works open and in operation during the past two years. During the year under report the salt work Sonagurli in the Karanja Taluka was suppressed under Government Resolution No. 595 of the 25th January 1900, but will only be struck off the list from next year :—

		SALT WORKS OPEN.		Increase.	Decrease.	
		1898-99.	1899-1900.			
<i>Barágra Salt.</i>						
Government	Pritchard Salt Works	...	2	3	...	
		...	...	...	...	
<i>Sea Salt.</i>						
Private or leased	Bulsár Works	...	1	1	...	
	Umbargaon	...	1	1	...	
	Bassein	...	28	28	...	
	Ghodbandar	...	46	46	...	
	Trombay	...	24	24	...	
	Mátunga	...	25	25	...	
	Uran	...	83	83	...	
	Karanja	...	26	26	...	
	Panvel	...	19	19	...	
	Pen	...	31	31	...	
Shireda	...	27	27	...		
Sánikatta	...	123	32	...	91	
Total		...	436	345	...	91

Production

The table given below shows (a) the total production, (b) loss and wastage, (c) removals and (d) balance in stock at the end of the year, for the last two years :—

Year.	Stock in hand on 1st April, including Agencies and Depôts for Barágra Salt.	Manufactured and brought to account during the year.	Total Stock.	Loss and Wastage.	Percentage of Loss and Wastage to Total Stock.	REMOVAL DURING THE YEAR.			Balance on 31st March 1900.	
						Full Duty.	Duty-free or Nominal Duty.	Total.		
	Ind. Mds.	Ind. Mds.	Ind. Mds.	Ind. Mds.		Ind. Mds.	Ind. Mds.	Ind. Mds.	Ind. Mds.	
1899-1900.	a.—Barágra	31,31,351	39,53,999	70,85,350	2,02,910	2.8	19,85,129	1,031	19,56,160	49,26,279
	b.—Dharána	1,96,342	3,39,014	5,35,356	7,810	1.4	2,67,558	.....	2,87,558	2,39,989
	c.—Rest of Presidency.	7,43,611	73,55,835	80,99,147	5,25,908	6.4	63,03,216	5,98,990	69,00,206	6,73,032
	Total	40,71,304	1,16,48,549	1,57,19,652	7,36,628	4.6	85,46,908	5,98,021	91,43,924	68,39,300
1898-99.	a.—Barágra	32,29,973	19,92,917	52,22,890	1,63,688	3.0	19,36,920	1,031	19,37,951	31,31,351
	b.—Dharána	2,29,787	2,96,424	5,28,211	17,851	3.3	3,14,018	.....	3,14,018	1,96,342
	c.—Rest of Presidency.	12,68,213	74,66,671	87,34,884	9,19,496	10.5	63,19,107	7,63,669	70,71,776	7,43,611
	Total	47,27,973	97,68,012	1,44,86,965	10,90,996	7.5	85,70,045	7,63,700	93,23,746	40,71,304

Distribution of Barágra Salt.

The issues of Barágra salt as compared with those of the previous year show on the whole an increase of 18,209 maunds, the figures being 19,56,160 maunds in 1899-1900 and 19,37,951 in 1898-99. It is remarkable that, while the removals to all places outside the Presidency show a considerable increase amounting in all to 1,02,222 maunds, the removals for local consumption decreased by 84,013 maunds. The increase may be ascribed to the growing popularity of Barágra salt outside the Presidency owing to uniformity of price and quality and the ease with which it can be obtained under the through traffic system; while the decrease is entirely attributable to famine and the effects of famine.

The manner in which the issues of Barágra salt were distributed is shown below :—

	1898-99.						1899-1900.					
	For Local Consumption.	For Export by Railway to Central Provinces.	For Export by Railway to North-West Provinces and Oudh.	For Export to Central India including Málwa and Rájputána.	For Export to Scindia's Territory and Bengal.	Total.	For Local consumption.	For Export by Railway to Central Provinces.	For Export by Railway to North-West Provinces and Oudh.	For Export to Central India including Málwa and Rájputána.	For Export to Scindia's Territory and Bengal.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Kharácboda	77,907	3,99,846	5,66,779	2,34,029	2,163	13,79,724	20,961	4,30,746	6,66,170	3,64,150	4,386	14,68,253
Ahmedabad Depôt	68,820	...	...	9,730	...	78,550	67,405	...	1,747	...	...	69,165
Agencies	3,95,344	...	...	71,763	12,570	4,79,677	3,69,789	...	43,008	5,955	...	4,18,752
Total	5,42,071	3,99,846	5,66,779	4,15,522	14,733	19,37,951	4,58,656	4,30,746	6,66,170	3,99,906	10,281	19,66,109

The loss and wastage written off in the accounts amounted to 2,02,909 maunds against 1,53,588 maunds in the previous year. The percentage 2·8 is practically the same as in the previous year when it was 2·9.

Loss and Wastage.

The cost price of the Barágra salt produced at the Pritchard Salt Works remained the same as in the previous year, viz., Re. 0-1-3 per Indian maund.

Cost price.

The following table contains some details regarding the manufacture of salt at the Pritchard Salt Works during the season of 1899-1900 :—

Manufacturing  
season, 1899.

Salt Works.	Year.	Number of Pans.	Total crop.	Average yield per Pan.	Maximum yield per Pan.
			Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Khárághoda ... ..	1898-99 .. ..	270	12,24,396	4,535	6,966
	1899-1900 ... ..	250	10,09,746	4,039	5,832
Uda ... ..	1898-99 ... ..	305	14,10,690	4,625	8,407
	1899-1900 ... ..	250	9,63,131	3,853	7,055
Total ... ..	1898-99 ... ..	575	26,35,086	4,580	7,686
	1899-1900 ... ..	500	19,72,877	3,946	6,443

As the balance in stock was fast approaching the two years' stock, which it is intended to maintain as a reserve, the number of pans was reduced, from 575 to 500. Also, owing to the necessity for an early storage, the pans were closed sooner than usual, and in consequence of the smaller number of pans and the shorter manufacturing season, the crop was 6,62,209 maunds less than in the previous year.

The quantity of salt on which cost price at 1 anna 3 pies per Indian maund is to be paid to the Agarias during the manufacturing season of 1899 was 18,74,233 maunds, and the amount paid was Rs. 1,46,424. This divided between 1,500 Agarias gives Rs. 97 per man for a working season of five months.

Cost price paid to  
Agarias.

The total amount advanced as takávi to Agarias was Rs. 6,426 during the year under report as compared with Rs. 16,548 during the previous year. The decrease is due to the large number of pans reduced this year.

Advances to Agarias.

As some difficulty was anticipated in retaining the salt-makers on the works owing to the high price of grain it was resolved to purchase grain wholesale for distribution among them. For this purpose Government advanced Rs. 17,000; and this amount, supplemented by money due to the Agarias for the previous season's work, sufficed to purchase enough grain to support them and their families during the manufacturing season.

Special advances  
for the purchase of  
grain.

The population of the new Government village of Khárághoda rose during the year from 2,058 to 2,338. The vital statistics were satisfactory. As the total rainfall only reached 3·31 inches as against 21·38 inches, there was some anxiety regarding the supply of water to the village and salt works. New wells and an expenditure of Rs. 3,000 on new tanks were, however, found sufficient to ensure a fair supply.

The working of the agency system for the sale of Barágra salt has been satisfactory during the year under report. Four new Agencies were opened on the 17th April 1899 at Kherálu Rátan, Deesa and Petlád.

Agency System.

The quantity of sea-salt manufactured and the removals during the year decreased by 70,546 maunds and 1,98,030 maunds, respectively, or ·9 and 2·6 per cent. The balance at the close of the year was 9,13,020 maunds as against 9,39,953.

Sea-Salt.

The following comparative statement shows the quantities of salt which were removed for consumption within and without the Presidency from the sea salt works in British territory, together with the distribution of issues :—

Distribution of  
Sea-salt.

	For Export to											
	Central Provinces.		Central India.		Nizam's Territory.		Calcutta.		Madras Presidency.			
									British Malabár.		Rest of the Presidency.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Dharánsa ... ..	...	...	...	1,380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbaráson ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basseia, Ghodbandar, Mátungá, Trombay, Uran, Katanja, Pan- vel, and Pan ... ..	13,25,528	11,17,935	17,265	10,529	6,96,089	7,14,759	5,57,373	5,95,587	12,38,396	12,11,378	1,69,557	1,83,010
Shiroda ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,021	16,894	...	...
Saikaíta ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,623	1,803	...	...
Total ... ..	13,25,528	11,17,935	17,265	12,009	6,96,089	7,14,759	5,57,373	5,95,587	12,62,040	12,39,075	1,69,557	1,83,010



	For Export to						For Local Consumption.		Grand Total.	
	Madras Presidency— continued.		Foreign Malabar, Cochin and Travancore.		Mysore.		Within the Presidency.			
	Total.									
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds. s.	Mds.	Mds. s.	Mds.	
Dharwad ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,14,018 0	2,86,178	3,14,018 0	2,87,558	
Umbergaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,683 0	6,518	4,683 0	6,518	
Rassein, Ghothbunder, Matunga, Trambay, Uran, Karanja, Pan- vel, and Pen ...	14,08,883	13,94,388	7,12,354	5,51,870	3,87,306	4,03,519	17,94,226 10	19,79,272	68,96,894 10	67,47,806
Shiroda ...	31,031	15,894	...	...	...	...	53,783 0	45,147	74,783 0	61,041
Sánikatta ...	2,623	1,803	...	...	214	372	92,079 0	83,513	95,816 0	85,086
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>14,36,697</b>	<b>14,12,085</b>	<b>7,12,354</b>	<b>5,51,870</b>	<b>3,87,420</b>	<b>4,03,891</b>	<b>22,69,268 10</b>	<b>23,99,623</b>	<b>73,85,794 10</b>	<b>71,87,764</b>

Loss and Wastage.

The loss and wastage at Dharwad amounted to 7,810 maunds against 17,851 maunds in the previous year, and the percentage 1·4 compares very favourably with that recorded in the previous year, *viz.*, 3·3. At the other sea-salt works the loss and wastage was 5,25,908 maunds against 9,19,496 maunds in the previous year, the percentage being 6·5 against 10·5 recorded in the previous year. The low percentages are due to the scantiness of the rainfall.

Prices of Salt.

The following table shows the maximum, minimum and average prices of salt at the Northern and Middle Konkan, Shiroda, and Sánikatta salt works :—

	Northern and Middle Konkan.		Shiroda.		Sánikatta.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.
Maximum per maund...	0 8 0	0 11 0	0 8 0	1 6 0	0 3 0	1 0 0
Minimum do. ...	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 6	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 2 0
Average do. ...	0 1 9	0 1 11	0 4 7	0 11 4	0 2 2	0 10 7

Imported Salt.

The table given below shows the quantity of salt imported into the Bombay Presidency and its distribution :—

	For Export to							
	Madras Presidency.		Mysore.		Bombay Presidency.		Total.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Goa salt ...	3,334	...	84,111	15,231	2,22,534	2,05,684	2,59,979	2,20,265
Black salt from Bhavnagar ...	...	..	...	...	1,898	541	1,898	541
Other kinds of salt imported from United Kingdom and Persia ...	...	...	...	...	5,960	8,306	5,960	8,306
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>3,334</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>84,111</b>	<b>15,231</b>	<b>2,30,392</b>	<b>21,3,881</b>	<b>2,67,837</b>	<b>2,29,112</b>

The quantity of Goa salt imported during the year was 2,20,265 maunds against 2,59,979 maunds during the previous year. The decrease is due to the partial failure of the season's crop and consequent high prices. The greater part of the Goa salt imported is consigned to Dhárwar, Belgaum, Bijapur and Mysore. The quantity of Bombay salt imported through *viâ* Castle Rock was 505 maunds against 5,212 maunds in the previous year. Large quantities of this salt used to pass Castle Rock *viâ* Mormugao, but the traffic has now been almost entirely diverted to the Great Indian Peninsula and the Southern Mahratta Railways.

Consumption.

Barágra salt ...	Maunds.	4,58,058
Sea-salt ...	23,99,628	
	<b>28,57,686</b>	
<b>Add—</b>		
Imported salt for local consumption ...	2,13,881	
	<b>30,71,567</b>	

The total quantity of salt issued for consumption in the Bombay Presidency amounted to 30,71,567 maunds. Taking the population at 22,837,020 according to the census of 1891, the average per head is 11·06 lbs. against 10·92 in the previous year.

The realizations of Imperial revenue were Rs. 2,15,95,767, showing a net decrease of Rs. 15,19,495. Of this, Rs. 14,06,094 was under Excise Duty on permits, and Rs. 99,267, under Import Duty by land. On the other hand, the Provincial Revenue increased by Rs. 15,326, principally under recovery of bagging charges. The total expenditure debitable to Salt Revenue was Rs. 17,94,032—an increase of Rs. 1,37,013 according to the previous year's revised figures. The increase is principally under salt purchase of Barágara salt (Rs. 45,944), grain compensation (Rs. 39,662), peons' clothing (Rs. 28,778), and boat repairs (Rs. 14,496). There were, on the other hand, decreases under Petty Construction (Rs. 17,659) and purchase of new boat (Rs. 12,521).

The number of fish-curing yards open at the beginning of the year was eighteen. Of the eleven new yards sanctioned, nine were opened, so that there were 27 yards open at the end of the year. The total quantity of fish brought to be cured rose from 1,09,754 to 1,57,106 maunds, and the quantity of salt issued from 32,235 to 45,271 maunds. The quantity of cured fish removed from the yards was 1,18,577 maunds as against 83,476 in the previous year.

The following table shows the number of offences against the Salt law during the year with the corresponding figures of the preceding year:—

	Number of cases detected.	NUMBER OF PERSONS					Percentage of convictions on number of persons sent up for trial.	Total estimated value of confiscations.
		Arrested.	Released by the Department.	Sent for trial before the Magistrate.	Convicted by the Magistrate.	Acquitted by the Magistrate.		
								Rs.
<b>Northern Division—</b>								
1898-99...	464	504	11	493	475	18	96-55	3,684
1899-1900	1,408	1,414	19	1,395	1,380	16	93-92	2,672
<b>Southern Division—</b>								
1898-99...	536	872	75	797	760	36	92-2	8,434
1899-1900	695	953	89	874	825	49	94-39	19,091
<b>Total—</b>								
1898-99...	1,000	1,376	86	1,290	1,235	54	95-73	12,113
1899-1900	1,763	2,377	108	2,269	2,205	64	97-17	21,763

The increase in offences is partly due to heavy rain in Gujarát early in the season. The rain filled the depressions in which natural salt forms, and when it stopped, salt formed in enormous quantities, and the deposits were exposed at a time when they have hitherto been considered safe, and the guarding establishment is largely reduced. At the same time great numbers of people were out of employment owing to the famine. In the Broach District large bands attacked the deposits, overawed the small guards and removed large quantities of salt.

	Rs.	a.	p.	
For 1880	204	4	9	awards of the Mixed Commission of 1880, 1885, and 1892,
" 1885	2,750	0	1	Rs. 291 were paid during the year under report, leaving a
" 1892	871	10	3	balance of Rs. 3,826 still to be paid as shown in the margin.
Total	3,825	15	1	The non-payment of the balance was due to the failure of the
				persons entitled to the money to put in their claims.

## SIND.

There has been no change in the sources of supply, which are (1) the Maurypur Moach Salt Works, (2) the Saran and (3) the Dilyar Salt Deposits. There is also a depôt at Sukkur to which salt is consigned from the Maurypur Salt Works for consumption in Upper Sind. Imports of table and rock salt by private agency amounted to 1,209 and 8,204 Indian maunds during the year under report against 1,415 and 7,595 Indian maunds, respectively, in the previous year. The subjoined table contrasts the total production, loss and wastage, removals and balances of salt in stock in Indian maunds at the close of the past two years.

Year.	Stock in hand at the commencement of the year.	Made or excavated during the year.	Removed during the year.	Issued to the Mir of Khairpur.	Loss and wastage.	Stock in hand at the close of the year.
	I. Mds.	I. Mds.	I. Mds.	I. Mds.	I. Mds.	I. Mds.
1898-99	2,04,248	3,00,674	2,69,036	14,000	6,800	2,15,086
1899-1900	2,15,086	3,18,609	2,74,645	14,350	3,341	2,41,359

During the year under report 2,85,933 Indian maunds of salt were manufactured at the Maurypur Salt Works against 2,67,158 Indian maunds in 1898-99, and the quantities excavated

and stored at the Saran and Dilyar Deposits amounted to 12,146 and 20,530 Indian maunds against 17,136 and 16,380 Indian maunds, respectively. The consignments of salt from the Maurypur Salt Works to the Sukkur Salt Depot amounted to Indian maunds 61,056 against 65,000 Indian maunds in 1898-99.

The following table shows the sale of salt from the various centres of supply:—

Supply field.	YEARS.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1898-99.	1899-1900.		
	I. Mds.	I. Mds.	I. Mds.	I. Mds.
Maurypur Salt Works ... ..	1,79,238	1,84,434	5,196	...
Saran Salt Deposit ... ..	14,224	15,397	1,173	...
Dilyar do. ... ..	19,187	24,215	5,028	...
Sukkur Salt Depot .. ..	55,742	49,822	...	5,920
Shamspir Salting Station ... ..	645	777	132	...
Total ... ..	2,69,036	2,74,645	11,529	5,920
Net Increase ... ..	...	...	5,609	...

Consumption.

Of the total quantity of salt produced locally and imported by private agency from Europe and the Punjab, 2,81,005 Indian maunds were consumed during the year under report, the average rate of consumption per head being 8.05 lbs. against 7.86 lbs. in the previous year.

Price.

The average wholesale price of salt has been slightly less this year, viz., Rs. 3-7-2 against Rs. 3-7-6 during 1898-99.

Fish-curing operations.

At the Shamspir yard 777 Indian maunds of salt were issued at Re. 1 per maund for curing 4,018 maunds of fish against 645 Indian maunds issued for curing 3,687 maunds of fish in the previous year. The whole of the salted fish was exported to Bombay, Rangoon, Zanzibar and Colombo.

Financial Results.

The gross receipts from excise duty and other charges amounted to Rs. 7,44,742 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,32,409 against Rs. 7,33,863 and Rs. 1,39,329, respectively, in 1898-99. The percentage of charges to net receipts was 11.99 against 11.83 in the previous year.

Offences.

The number of offences against the Salt law was 166 against 87 in the previous year. Of these 21 were of illicit manufacture, 19 of smuggling from foreign territories, 60 of illicit removals from deposits and 66 of a miscellaneous nature. There were 41 cases of offences against the Opium and Abkari laws detected by the Salt Preventive Establishment against 25 in the year 1898-99.

#### ADEN.

The quantity of salt manufactured was 81,611 maunds against 80,062 maunds in the preceding year and the duty realized amounted to Rs. 16,324, being an increase of Rs. 309. The quantity of salt exported over sea from the Italian works at Sheikh Othman was 43,279 tons, showing an increase of 6,047 tons over 1898-99. The expenditure on establishment rose from Rs. 1,942 to Rs. 2,128 owing to repairs to the chauki and grain compensation to menials.

### Excise.

#### PRESIDENCY PROPER.

General.

There was no change in the system under which the country spirit farms were managed. The rates of still-head duty and tree-tax also remained the same. There was in the year under review, as in the previous year, only one brewery working, that at Dapuri, near Poona. Except in the Town and Island of Bombay, no alterations were made in the arrangements for the sale of foreign liquors or intoxicating drugs. In the Town and Island of Bombay the hotel and refreshment-room licenses were treated in exactly the same way as privileged retail foreign liquor licenses, a minimum of Rs. 400, but no maximum being fixed and the fee for each license being re-assessed every three years.

Realizations.

The total realizations of the year are contrasted with those of the previous year in the subjoined table.

Heads.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	-Rs.	-Rs.
Intoxicating drugs ... ..	1,83,241	2,05,539
Imported foreign liquors and Indian manufactured liquors excised at tariff rates.	1,46,579	1,47,312
Country liquor ... ..	84,22,769	81,07,900
Miscellaneous ... ..	1,45,266	1,44,324
Total ... ..	88,97,855	86,05,165

The receipts from intoxicating drugs were greater by Rs. 22,298, the increase being principally in Bombay (Rs. 10,128) and Thána Rs. (5,543), the farms of which were given to one and the same contractor who was thereby enabled to concert measures to stop smuggling of the drugs from the Thána District into Bombay. The other districts showing noticeable increases are Kánara (Rs. 2,412), Surat (2,343), and Ahmedabad Rs. (1,062). These increases are attributed to keener competition at auction sales of the retail sale licenses. The number of sbops licensed for the retail sale of intoxicating drugs in the several districts of the Presidency during the year under report was the same as last year, *viz.*, 640. The quantity of intoxicating drugs reported to have been sold at the shops was 82,023 sers against 91,888 sers in the previous year.

The number of hotels, refreshment-rooms and shops licensed for the sale of imported foreign liquors and Indian manufactured liquors excised at tariff rates during the year under report was 399 against 398 in the previous year.

Foreign and Indian  
Liquors excised at  
Tariff rates.

The revenue from country liquor was less by Rs. 3,14,779 than in the previous year. The subjoined table shows the receipts under each principal item included, under the head "country liquor revenue" for the years 1898-99 and 1899-1900.

Country Liquor.

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Revenue from Country Spirit.</i>		
Still-head duty on mhowra, jágri and toddy spirit ... ..	64,47,962	56,16,314
Deficiency in minimum guaranteed revenue made good by farmers on account of still-head duty ... ..	44,726	6,49,843
License fees for sale of spirits ... ..	4,40,599	4,40,224
Farms for manufacture and sale of spirits ... ..	7,200	14,400
Tree-tax on trees tapped for extraction of toddy for distillation ... ..	90,228	91,048
Fees for toddy distilleries ... ..	4,138	4,020
Other items ... ..	2,738	1,784
Total ... ..	70,37,591	68,17,633
<i>Revenue from Country Spirit and Toddy.</i>		
Tree-tax on trees tapped for sale of toddy and its distillation ... ..	1,69,401	1,73,195
<i>Revenue from Toddy alone.</i>		
Tree-tax on trees tapped for extraction of toddy for consumption ... ..	6,86,596	5,99,083
License fees for sale of toddy ... ..	5,19,942	5,09,806
Deficiency in minimum guaranteed revenue made good by farmers on account of tree-tax ... ..	2,657	2,890
Extra fees for appointment of agents, &c. ... ..	4,741	4,373
Farms for use of toddy trees on Government land ... ..	1,841	1,030
Total ... ..	12,15,777	11,17,162
GRAND TOTAL ... ..	84,22,769	81,07,990

Details for each district are given in the attached Imperial Form No. 1. The table given in paragraph 8 shows that the revenue from country spirit alone decreased by Rs. 2,19,958 while that from toddy by Rs. 98,615 and that from country spirit and toddy combined increased by Rs. 3,794. The receipts under "still-head duty" decreased by Rs. 8,31,648, while the payments on account of "deficiency in the minimum guarantee" were Rs. 6,49,843 against Rs. 44,726 in the previous year. The deficiency payments were in almost all the districts in the Bombay Presidency except in Dhárwár, Sátára and Kánara. The decrease in the "still-head duty" receipts occurred chiefly in Surat (Rs. 1,97,450), Khándesh (Rs. 1,70,406), Thána (Rs. 1,09,933), Bombay (Rs. 1,08,124), Násik (Rs. 50,043), and Ahmedabad (Rs. 39,760). These decreases were due to smaller consumption of spirits owing to the prevalence of famine

District.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ... ..	2,000
Broach ... ..	24,000
Surat ... ..	66,000
Násik ... ..	18,000
Kaira ... ..	7,500
Sankheda Mevás ... ..	3,500
Khándesh ... ..	1,26,000
Ahmednagar ... ..	12,500
Sátára ... ..	7,250
Sholápur ... ..	7,800
Bijápur ... ..	6,000
Belgaum... ..	9,600
Total ... ..	2,90,150

during the year under report in consequence of which Government granted remissions to farmers of several districts, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 2,90,150, as detailed in the margin for 6 months from August 1899 to January 1900. The falling off in the Násik District was due to plague as well as to famine. On the other hand the following districts show some increases:—Bijápur (Rs. 30,603), Ahmednagar (Rs. 21,390) and Sátára (Rs. 19,092). The increase in Bijápur and Sátára is explained by the fact that the year 1898-99 being the last year of the triennial contract and there being a large stock of liquor at the commencement of that year, the farmers removed only so much liquor as was actually required for sale. Hence the removals in that year were very small. While the year under report being the first year of the present triennial contract the new farmers were stimulated by no such consideration. The increase in

Ahmednagar is due to the amount of remission of Rs. 40,000 having been deducted from the still-head duty received in the year 1898-99, *i.e.*, the last year of the contract. Hence the amount shown in the statement is the net revenue brought to the credit of that year. The

receipts from tree-tax on trees tapped for extraction of toddy for "consumption" were less by Rs. 87,533. The decrease was chiefly in Surat (Rs. 55,035) and Thána (Rs. 27,954). Under "license fees for sale of toddy" there was a net decrease of Rs. 10,186. In Surat alone the decrease amounted to Rs. 14,652 which was mainly due to the combination at the auction sale among the shopkeepers in the Mándvi Táluka. There was a slight increase under "tree-tax on trees tapped for sale of toddy and its distillation." This revenue is realized exclusively in and from the Town and Island of Bombay and was Rs. 1,73,195 against Rs. 1,69,401 in the previous year. The fluctuations under other items mentioned in the table are trifling and do not call for any special remarks.

Sales of country  
Spirit.

The statistics furnished in columns 12 to 15 of Appendix V, C. 4, represent quantities of country spirit issued from the distilleries for sale at the shops both in British districts and in the villages of the Native States the ábkári of which has been leased to the British Government. The subjoined table shows the sales of country spirits at the licensed shops in each district during the years 1898-99 and 1899-1900. For purposes of comparison the quantities are given in gallons of 25° U.P.

Districts.				1898-99.	1899-1900.
				Gallons.	Gallons.
Bombay	...	...	...	677,041	642,743
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	71,289	55,202
Kaira	...	...	...	10,960	9,947
Panch Mahals	...	...	...	50,748	36,710
Broach	...	...	...	52,792	42,734
Surat	...	...	...	308,488	238,488
Thána	...	...	...	431,180	355,449
Nasik	...	...	...	81,915	46,816
Khandesh	...	...	...	239,651	127,658
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	16,253	14,455
Poona	...	...	...	125,745	120,294
Sholápur	...	...	...	27,800	23,518
Sátara	...	...	...	16,137	18,141
Bijápur	...	...	...	16,381	49,101
Belgaum	...	...	...	53,591	63,945
Dharwár	...	...	...	74,769	15,202
Kanara	...	...	...	48,607	44,393
Rátanagiri	...	...	...	93,131	82,427
Kolaba	...	...	...	150,650	134,833
Total				2,527,123	2,122,061

The total sales of country spirit were less by 405,062 gallons of 25° U.P. than in the previous year. The districts showing noticeable decreases are Khándesh (111,993 gallons), Thána (75,731 gallons), Surat (70,000 gallons), and Bombay (34,298 gallons). The decreases in all these districts are due to the same cause as is assigned in paragraph 9 above for the falling off in still-head duty receipts. The only district which shows some increase is Sátara (2,004 gallons), and this increase is reported to be due to better management by the present country spirit farmer.

Toddy and Toddy  
Spirit.

The subjoined statement shows the number of trees tapped in each district of the Presidency during the year under report and in the previous year.

District.	1898-99.			1899-1900.		
	Cocconut.	Brab.	Date and Wild Palm.	Cocconut.	Brab.	Date and Wild Palm.
Bombay...	11,411	588	4,312	11,821	746	4,377
Ahmedabad	...	...	375	...	...	175
Kaira	...	408	...	...	43	...
Panch Mahals	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broach	...	1,000	518	...	225	776
Surat	...	652	1,12,950	...	521	83,739
Thána	181	5,992	15,304	176	4,363	9,737
Nasik	...	...	862	...	...	558
Khandesh	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar	...	...	1,877	...	...	1,777
Poona	...	...	6,173	15	...	5,871
Sholápur...	21	...	11,184	...	...	9,421
Sátara	...	...	127	...	...	138
Belgaum...	...	...	16,674	...	...	17,421
Dharwár...	...	...	24,629	...	...	27,233
Bijapur	...	...	13,877	...	...	16,755
Kanara	4,748	...	4,209	4,881	...	3,957
Ratnagiri	18,869	...	128	18,006	...	166
Kolaba	392	1,064	1,396	408	771	1,356
Total	35,622	9,704	214,525	35,307	6,669	183,397

The trees shown against Bombay, Kánara and Ratnágiri include trees tapped for toddy for distillation. The quantity of toddy brought to the distilleries for the manufacture of spirit and the quantity of toddy spirit (in gallons of strength of 25° U.P.) manufactured therefrom in the districts referred to in the year under report and the previous year are shown below.

Districts.	Toddy distilled.		Spirit manufactured.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
Bombay ... ..	380,610	403,912	64,132	71,535
Kánara ... ..	153,681	182,275	18,051	21,467
Ratnágiri ... ..	657,592	654,760	112,625	129,785

The quantity of toddy spirit manufactured in Bombay, Kánara and Ratnágiri was more by 7,403 gallons, 3,416 gallons, and 17,160 gallons, respectively. The toddy drawn was almost wholly from cocoanut and brab trees.

The average incidence of ábkári taxation per head of population according to the census of 1891 for the year under report was 8 annas and 5 pies against 8 annas and 8 pies in the previous year. Incidence of Ábkári Taxation.

The total expenditure of the Excise Department for the year under report was Rs. 3,06,791 against Rs. 3,13,606 in the previous year. The amount of compensation paid to the Municipality of Bombay for the loss of revenue formerly accruing from the sale of shop licenses, to the Chiefs in the Konkan, Deccan and Southern Marátha Country, in the Rewa Kántha, Mahi Kántha and Khándesh Agencies and to the Naváb of Cambay was Rs. 4,07,896. As the expenditure of the Ábkári and Opium Departments is debited to one head of account, the amount of actual expenditure pertaining to each cannot be accurately stated. Expenditure.

#### SIND.

No change took place during the year under report in the general arrangement for the supply and sale of country liquor. General.

The general ábkári revenue for the several districts of Sind as contrasted with that of the preceding year is shown below:— Revenue.

District.	1898-99.	1899-1900	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Karáchi ... ..	3,85,672	3,99,505	13,833
Hyderabad ... ..	3,48,990	3,71,857	22,867
Shikárpur ... ..	2,49,153	2,60,439	11,286
Thar and Párkar ... ..	50,874	54,418	3,544
Upper Sind Frontier ... ..	45,143	49,663	4,520
Total ... ..	10,79,832	11,35,882	56,050

The increase is attributed to the revision of license fees for the sale of country and foreign liquor, to the influx of people from famine-stricken areas, and to the severity of the cold weather owing to which more liquor was consumed.

The number of licenses issued for the sale of country and foreign liquor was respectively 305 and 103 as against 314 and 94 in the previous year and the amount of fees (including agents' fees) on both was Rs. 50,172 as against Rs. 47,385 last year. The fees for licenses given out for the manufacture of country liquor were Rs. 3,104 as against Rs. 3,105 in the previous year. The number of stills licensed during the year was the same as last year, viz. 21.

The right of drawing and selling toddy was sold for Rs. 925 as against Rs. 900 in the previous year. There were 9 shops open as before, viz., 8 in Karáchi and 1 in Kotri. Toddy.

The number of shops licensed for the sale of intoxicating drugs other than opium was 540 as against 545 in 1893-99. Intoxicating Drugs.

The incidence of taxation per head of population (according to the census of 1891) calculated on the total ábkári revenue from all sources was Re. 0-6-4 as against Re. 0-6-0 in the preceding year. Incidence of Taxation.

The expenditure connected with the Ábkári Department was Rs. 16,993 as against Rs. 16,555 in 1898-99. Expenditure.

#### ADEN.

The gross receipts for the year of the Ábkári Department in Aden, including Perim, amounted to Rs. 96,226 as against Rs. 1,02,941 in the preceding year. The decrease was chiefly under import duty on foreign liquor and warehouse fees. Establishment and contingent charges amounted to Rs. 7,446 as compared with Rs. 7,082 in the year 1898-99. Receipts and Expenditure.

## Cotton Duties.

**Administration.** The administration of the Cotton Duties Act of 1896 remained unchanged throughout the year.

**Mills.** The number of mills in the Presidency rose to 132 from 118 in 1898-99. Of the 14 new mills, 7 were opened in Bombay, 6 in Ahmedabad, and 1 in Sholapur. Of these 11 were spinning mills, 1 spinning and weaving, and 2 weaving only. Of the total number, 54, to which must be added 3 hosiery factories, are textile mills and 3 are weaving mills. Against the increase of 14 in the total number of mills, must be recorded that 28 mills were closed for varying periods during the year owing to liquidation of the companies concerned, repairs, plague, total failure of cotton crop, famine and such other causes.

**Manufactures.** The yarn manufactured during the year amounted to 371,040,956 lbs. against an output of 368,050,099 lbs. in 1898-99 and 324,649,184 lbs. in 1897-98. The piece-goods issued (excluding free stock under section 41) amounted to 78,583,370 against 82,366,121 in 1898-99 and 73,481,566 in 1897-98.

**Revenue.** The gross revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 10,95,184 as against Rs. 11,26,389 in 1898-99 and Rs. 9,60,605 in 1897-98. The decrease occurs in receipts from the mofussil mills, the receipts from the Bombay mills having increased by half a lakh. Drawbacks amounted to Rs. 25,582 against Rs. 19,025 in the previous year.

**Export of cloth.** The applications for export made during the year under report cover 9,873,925 lbs. of cloth, out of which 8,158,300 lbs. were exempted from payment of duty, drawback being allowed upon the remaining quantity. The figures for the preceding year were 9,387,954 lbs. and 8,074,920 lbs., respectively.

## Stamps.

The Indian Stamp Act, 1899, came into force from the 1st July 1899.

The financial results of the operations under the Indian Stamp Act and the Court-fees Act of the three years ending 1896-97 and of the average of the five years previous are compared in the marginal table.

	Average of five years ending 1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross receipts ... ..	57,99,128	58,04,049	59,72,320	59,07,595
Charges ... ..	2,65,492	2,52,867	2,64,816	3,07,029
Net revenue ... ..	55,33,636	55,51,182	57,07,504	56,00,566

There was a decrease of Rs. 64,725, or 1.0 per cent. in the transactions of the year.

The following statement shows the receipts from the sale of the various classes of stamps and from miscellaneous sources realized during the years 1897-98, 1898-99, 1899-1900 :—

	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign bill stamps ... ..	61,772	64,935	70,996
India revenue stamps ... ..	2,11,835	2,53,390	2,54,674
One-anna stamps impressed on skeleton forms...	41,811	45,004	45,344
Share transfer stamps ... ..	44,416	34,990	38,427
Bills of exchange, including Hundis ... ..	1,33,687	1,54,991	1,59,554
General stamps ... ..	18,42,642	18,50,778	18,45,187
Miscellaneous under the Stamp Act ... ..	25,650	21,297	22,233
Court-fees ... ..	34,36,713	35,41,525	34,23,475
Miscellaneous under the Court-fees Act ... ..	5,523	5,410	5,504
Stamp duty on Port and Improvement Trusts debentures ... ..	.....	.....	42,500

The decrease in revenue in the year 1899-1900 is chiefly due to less sales of court-fee stamps. The influence of famine is apparent from the fact that the decrease amounted to 1½ lakhs in Khândesh and to ½ lakh each in Násik and Poona, while the principal increases were 2½ lakhs in Bombay and ½ lakh in Dhárwár. Foreign bills, share transfer stamps and bills of exchange have advanced considerably.

The number of documents impounded in 1899-1900 under Sections 33 and 38 of the Stamp Act was 627 against 637 in 1898-99 and 672 in 1897-98. The number of documents not duly stamped but brought to the Collectors for adjudication was 148 in 1899-1900 against 95 in 1898-99 and 120 in 1897-98. The marginal table shows the number of cases in which prosecutions under the Stamp and Court-fees Acts were instituted during the years 1897-98, 1898-99 and 1899-1900, together with their results.

Year.	Number of cases.	Number of cases convicted.	Number of persons convicted.
1897-98	36	85	51
1898-99	33	30	65
1899-1900	25	22	36

The charges under the Stamp Act amounted to Rs. 1,14,460, or Rs. 2,467 more than last year. The charges under the Court-fees Act amounted to Rs. 1,92,563, i.e., an increase of Rs. 39,746. The percentages were 4.6 and 5.6, respectively. The large increase in charges is chiefly under refunds, no less than Rs. 47,276 having been refunded as excess probate duty in the case of one estate.

### Income Tax.

The following table shows the financial results of the Income Tax in 1899-1900 as compared with the previous year:—

	Original Demand.		Final Demand (including penalties and arrears).		Collections (including penalties and arrears).		Incidence per head of Taxpayer.		Expenditure.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division ..	5,06,379	4,91,098	4,87,824	4,71,185	4,69,752	4,18,962	30	30	2,534	3,098
Central Division ..	4,49,103	4,49,470	4,64,458	4,70,371	4,17,162	4,12,386	27	28	4,211	4,455
Southern Division ...	2,10,878	2,07,629	2,05,021	2,06,124	1,97,767	1,99,731	22	22	523	560
Sind .. .. .	3,52,600	3,66,410	3,53,263	3,62,279	3,43,923	3,59,198	24	24	1,499	1,674
Aden .. .. .	37,964	42,984	84,681	40,265	34,383	39,871	40	44	906	951
Bombay City .. .	20,52,026	20,83,435	19,10,388	19,35,616	18,06,293	17,55,708	65	69	43,210	47,191
Presidency generally— (collections made on account of (I) official salaries, pensions, &c., and (II) interest on securities) .. .	5,81,474	6,03,351	5,81,474	6,03,351	5,81,474	6,03,351	...	...	...	...
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>41,91,333</b>	<b>52,49,975</b>	<b>40,37,109</b>	<b>40,89,194</b>	<b>39,51,254</b>	<b>37,69,206</b>	...	...	<b>52,687</b>	<b>58,126</b>

There was a rise of Rs. 15,546 in the final demand, and the total collections fell short of this by Rs. 2,99,989. The increase in the final demand occurred principally in salaries. The decrease in the Northern Division occurred chiefly in Ahmedabad, Surat and Broach. Kaira and the Panch Mahals showed increases. The increase in the final demand in the Central Division was contributed to by all the districts except Ahmednagar and Poona where the dislocation of trade in consequence of plague had been most felt. The Southern Division figures vary only slightly from those of last year. The increase in Sind was mostly in the Karachi, Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar Districts and is attributed to more careful assessing. There is a substantial decrease, however, in the Upper Sind Frontier District. The increase in Aden was principally under salaries and companies. In Bombay there is an increase of Rs. 22,067 under Joint Stock Companies and salaries show a rise of Rs. 5,907. On the other hand, there are decreases of Rs. 7,351 under railways, Rs. 6,905 under commerce and Rs. 1,686 under interest on securities. The increase in salaries is chiefly due to an increase in the establishments of the Railway Companies and of the local authorities. The decrease in the tax paid by Railway Companies is due to the falling off in the profits of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company. The increased tax paid by the other Joint Stock Companies is chiefly due to the larger profits made by the Cotton Pressing Companies. On the other hand, the Cotton Mills made smaller profits than before. The year was as bad as the previous one for the mill industry in Bombay owing to the great fluctuations in the price of cotton and yarn and in China exchange. The continued prevalence of plague in the city with all its accompanying troubles, the unprecedented depression in the consuming markets, and the very heavy fall in the price of yarns, had the effect of curtailing the profits of the Mill Companies. The decrease in collections under commerce are attributed to the depressed conditions of trade generally which is hampered and impaired by the annual exodus of traders and native bankers from Bombay during each epidemic of plague.



**Local Funds.**

Incorporated Local Funds.

The transactions of the Incorporated Local Funds for the years 1898-99 and 1899-1900 are compared in the subjoined statement.

Funds.	Receipts.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1899-1900.	Charges.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1899-1900.
	1898-99.	1899-1900.		1898-99.	1899-1900.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District Local Funds (Act I of 1884)	45,72,014	40,08,153	-5,63,861	46,81,957	46,23,700	-58,257
Sind Village Officers' Cess Fund	4,71,283	4,08,633	-62,650	4,92,337	5,46,754	+47,417
Government Central Book Depot Fund	1,01,473	99,090	-2,383	99,163	1,38,775	+30,611
Steam Boiler Inspection Fund	50,012	49,897	-1,115	39,029	43,169	+4,140
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,95,682</b>	<b>45,66,773</b>	<b>-6,28,909</b>	<b>63,13,486</b>	<b>53,43,257</b>	<b>+9,70,229</b>

An account of the administration of the Local Funds under Act I of 1884 by the Local Boards throughout the Presidency has been given in Chapter III. The plague expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 2,10,578 against Rs. 3,47,836 in the previous year. There was an expenditure of Rs. 97,913 on famine. The District Local Boards of Ahmedabad, Broach, Ahmednagar, Nasik and Sátara overdraw their balances and received contributions from Government. The District Boards of Khándesh and Sholápur contributed Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 11,000, respectively, towards famine relief. The increase in expenditure from the Sind Village Officers' Cess Fund was due to high charges on account of the Jámráo Colonization Survey. The sales from the Government Central Book Depot continued to decrease. The excess expenditure over that of the previous year is due to publication of books for which an additional provision of Rs. 50,000 was sanctioned by Government. The variations in the accounts of the Steam Boiler Inspection Fund are slight and call for no remark.

Excluded Local Funds.

One new fund, the Sea Pilotage Fund, was created during the year, and 19 Educational Funds were transferred to local bodies and the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments. The subjoined statement shows the receipts and charges of the several classes of funds for the past two years.

Classes of Funds.	Opening Balance on 1st April 1899.	Receipts.	Total.	Charges.	Closing Balance on 31st March 1900.	Increase +	Decrease -	Investments.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Cantonment Funds	50,174	4,35,420	4,85,594	3,99,728	85,866	45,692	...	40,000
II. Police Funds	71,631	1,18,339	1,89,970	1,36,259	53,710	...	17,921	78,900
III. Port and Marine Funds	2,09,077	4,48,535	6,57,612	4,48,817	2,08,795	...	2	3,64,300
IV. Educational Funds	14,074	19,371	33,445	30,002	13,443	...	631	3,18,800
V. Medical and Charitable Funds	11,543	22,600	34,143	22,865	10,739	...	804	1,17,800
VI. Other Funds	4,86,732	20,96,078	25,82,810	21,29,273	4,53,537	...	33,200	14,87,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,43,233</b>	<b>31,40,043</b>	<b>39,83,374</b>	<b>31,46,909</b>	<b>6,36,365</b>	<b>45,692</b>	<b>52,559</b>	<b>24,00,800</b>
							<b>-6,867</b>	

\*Revised.

**Cantonment Funds.**—The increase in the closing balance of these funds is due to special grants given by Government to the Belgaum, Kirkee and Poona Funds on account of plague charges. The total expenditure on plague amounted to Rs. 52,773 as against Rs. 92,513 and Rs. 36,449 in 1897-98 and 1898-99, respectively. The Poona Fund invested a further sum of Rs. 8,000 during the year towards the taking up of debentures of the loan of 1885. The total deficit of the five State-aided Funds amounts to Rs. 14,241, which was an increase of Rs. 2,036, due principally to the payment of grain compensation.

**Mounted Police Fund.**—The chief increases in expenditure were in Khárághoda and Mahi Kántha. The Bijápur Fund had to sell out Rs. 500 of Government paper. The loan of Rs. 2,500 granted to the Poona Fund by the Pálanpur Fund was repaid during the year to the extent of Rs. 2,450; the balance with interest is to be paid in the current year.

**Port and Marine Fund.**—The Northern Ports Fund balance remained the same as the previous year; that of the Southern Ports decreased by Rs. 3,214, of which Rs. 3,000 was due to the purchase of new buoys. The Indus Conservancy Fund balance decreased by Rs. 3,628 owing to large recoveries of over-payment having been credited in the previous year. The new Sea Pilotage Fund had a debit balance of Rs. 1,374 at the end of the year.

**Medical and Charitable Funds.**—The funds are treated as Personal Deposits in the General Accounts. The Thána, Kalyán and Kurla Dispensaries made over Rs. 25,000, Rs. 02,000 and Rs. 23,000 to the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments.

**Other Funds.**—The Mahábaleshvar Station Fund receipts increased by Rs. 11,105 under the heads "Income from Land," "Conservancy Fees" and "House-rent." There was a decrease of about an equal amount in the Mátherán Fund receipts under the head "Sales of Land." Other variations in Station Funds were unimportant.

**Municipal Revenues.**

A notice of the income and expenditure of municipalities is included in the general review of the administration of those bodies in Chapter III.

# CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

## Births and Deaths.

### EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS.

Two hundred and twenty-one births and 231 deaths were recorded among the European Civil population in 1899 against 246 and 243, respectively, in 1898, the birth-rate being 11·96 per mille against 13·31 in 1898 and the death-rate 12·52 against 13·14. By sexes 116 males and 105 females were born against 141 and 105, respectively, in 1898, and, as regards deaths, 145 males and 86 females died against 145 and 98, respectively, in 1898.

Among the Eurasians 166 births and 185 deaths were registered during 1899 against 123 and 169, respectively, in 1898, the birth-rate being 19·49 per mille against 14·44 in 1898 and the death-rate 21·72 against 19·84. Of those born, 82 were males and 84 females against 64 and 59, respectively, in 1898; and, as regards deaths, 95 males and 90 females died against 93 and 76 in 1898.

Among natives 685,348 births were registered in 1899 against 582,371 in 1898, showing an increase of 102,977 for the year. The ratio per mille was 36·42 against 30·94 in 1898. The proportion of male to female children born was 108·01 to 100; in 1898 it was 108·19. Out of every 100 births there were 51·93 males and 48·07 females and for every 100 males there were 92·58 females.

The following table shows the number of births registered in each year from 1889 to 1899, their ratios per mille and the proportion of males to females:—

Years.	Population.	NUMBER OF BIRTHS REGISTERED.			RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			IN EVERY 100 BIRTHS THERE WERE		For every 100 male births the females were
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
1889	16,454,414	312,974	287,515	600,489	19·02	17·47	36·49	52·12	47·88	91·87
1890	16,454,414	333,698	307,417	641,115	20·28	18·68	38·97	52·05	47·95	92·14
1891	18,820,346	354,630	323,047	682,677	18·84	17·43	36·27	51·95	48·05	92·50
1892	18,820,346	337,150	313,517	650,667	17·91	16·36	34·27	51·82	48·18	92·99
1893	18,820,346	345,424	318,831	664,305	18·35	16·94	35·30	52·00	48·00	92·32
1894	18,820,346	342,911	317,357	660,268	18·22	16·86	35·08	51·91	48·06	92·55
1895	18,820,346	350,115	324,189	674,304	18·60	17·23	35·83	51·92	48·08	92·59
1896	18,820,346	359,097	332,750	691,847	19·08	17·68	36·76	51·90	48·10	92·66
1897	18,820,346	327,573	302,120	629,693	17·41	16·05	33·46	52·02	47·98	92·23
1898	18,820,346	302,635	279,736	582,371	16·08	14·86	30·94	51·97	48·03	92·43
Mean for 10 years...	18,347,160	336,621	311,153	647,774	18·35	16·96	35·31	51·97	48·03	92·43
1899	18,820,346	355,869	329,479	685,348	18·91	17·51	36·42	51·93	48·07	92·58

Taking the statistics of each registration district, the number of births recorded during 1899 was higher than in the previous year in all the registration districts. By collectorates it will be seen that the number of recorded births in 1899 was higher than in 1898 in all the collectorates except the City of Bombay, Broach, Panch Mahals and the district of Thar and Parkar. The City of Bombay, as usual, recorded a low birth-rate, 12·88 per mille, against 13·08 and a decennial mean of 17·67, and it was owing to plague.

The following table shows the monthly distribution of births in 1899 as compared with 1898 and with the monthly mean of the previous ten years:—

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Mean for 10 years, 1889 to 1898	46,728	40,569	45,097	45,863	45,193	41,851	50,225	54,381	49,712	49,935	49,801	43,577	505,932
1898	40,357	31,651	34,657	35,478	39,814	42,338	49,508	57,097	61,859	57,902	62,913	59,735	582,371
1899	58,043	52,652	57,257	55,801	58,774	58,849	61,038	60,202	58,642	57,250	53,564	53,268	685,348

The greatest number (61,088) was registered in the month of July and the least (52,652) in February. The highest and lowest registrations in 1898 occurred in the months of October and February.

The total number of deaths recorded in 1899 was 672,269 against 548,825 in 1898. There was an increase of 123,444 deaths for the year. The death-rate of males per mille to the whole male population living was 36·48 and of females 34·90.

VITAL STATIS.  
TRENDS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

The following table shows, for each registration district, the population enumerated at the census of 1891, the number of deaths recorded in 1899 by sexes and their ratios per mille:—

Deaths by Districts.

Registration Districts.	POPULATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1891.			NUMBER OF DEATHS.			RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Western Registration District ...	2,409,930	2,111,360	4,521,296	112,153	93,894	206,047	46.53	44.47	45.57
Central do. ...	2,500,086	2,530,647	5,030,733	88,774	63,746	152,520	35.51	35.00	34.29
Southern do. ...	1,670,334	1,634,004	3,304,338	64,586	60,507	125,093	39.67	37.02	37.88
Gujarāt do. ...	1,592,090	1,505,022	3,097,112	58,075	53,461	111,536	37.04	35.52	36.30
Sind do. ...	1,564,948	1,301,331	2,866,277	*30,753	*25,411	56,173	19.65	19.52	19.59
Presidency ...	9,737,336	9,082,900	18,820,236	355,241	317,019	672,269	36.48	34.90	35.72

\* N.B.—Sexes of 9 deaths in Sind cannot be ascertained.

Deaths by Collectorates.

The next statement shows the death-rate in 1899 by collectorates in sequence of the highest rates, which ranged from 69.54 per mille in the City of Bombay to 13.87 in the collectorate of Hyderabad. In 1898 the maximum and minimum ratios (64.03 and 11.03) occurred in the same collectorates.

Collectorates.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.			RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
City of Bombay ...	33,103	22,959	56,062	65.20	76.93	69.54
Poona ...	27,567	23,150	50,717	50.96	48.32	49.67
Nāsik ...	21,753	19,979	41,732	50.55	43.64	49.63
Broach ...	8,127	7,579	15,706	46.48	45.58	46.00
Belgaum ...	23,584	21,928	45,512	46.21	43.76	44.99
Dhārwar ...	21,800	20,349	42,149	41.32	39.87	40.59
Khāndesh ...	30,500	27,308	57,808	41.45	38.21	39.86
Surat ...	12,772	12,497	25,269	39.72	38.07	38.88
Kaira ...	17,360	15,164	32,524	37.61	36.90	37.32
Thāna ...	16,278	14,178	30,456	38.08	36.22	37.19
Sātara ...	21,385	20,361	41,746	34.86	34.07	34.46
Ahmednagar ...	15,148	14,200	29,348	33.60	32.51	33.06
Kolāba ...	10,119	9,470	19,589	33.86	32.01	32.93
Ahmedabad ...	15,846	14,100	29,946	33.50	31.49	32.52
Sholāpur ...	12,663	11,414	24,077	33.22	30.92	32.09
Kānara ...	7,291	6,500	13,791	31.73	30.67	30.91
Karāchi ...	9,557	7,639	17,196	30.80	30.47	30.67
Bijāpur ...	11,911	11,230	23,141	29.92	28.28	29.06
Panch Mahāls ...	4,870	4,121	8,991	30.05	27.30	28.69
Thar and Pārkar ...	4,371	3,382	7,753	23.70	22.86	23.32
Rānagiri ...	12,011	12,131	24,142	23.39	20.48	21.83
Shikārpur ...	8,443	7,555	15,998	17.10	17.93	17.48
Upper Sind Frontier ...	1,566	1,394	2,960	16.27	17.82	16.97
Hyderabad ...	6,816	5,441	12,257	14.19	13.48	13.87
Total ...	355,241	317,019	672,269	36.48	34.90	35.72

Deaths by Sexes.

The above statement shows that in the City of Bombay and the Upper Sind Frontier the recorded death-rates of females were higher than those among males. In Sātara, Karāchi and Shikārpur the death-rates of males and females were about equal. In the remaining collectorates the death-rates of males exceeded those of females. In 1898 the female death-rates exceeded those among males in the City of Bombay, Broach, Kaira, Panch Mahāls, Thar and Pārkar and Shikārpur.

Deaths by Ages.

The figures given below show the total deaths in 1899 under different ages, as also the ratios per 1,000 living, calculated on the population of each age-period enumerated at the census of 1891 and the percentage on total deaths.

Age-period.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Percentage on total Deaths.
Under 1 year ...	680,472	134,036	196.97	19.94
1 and under 5 years ...	2,178,646	104,469	47.95	15.54
5 do. 10 do. ...	2,615,588	38,030	14.54	5.66
10 do. 15 do. ...	1,820,754	28,373	15.58	4.22
15 do. 20 do. ...	1,470,976	23,697	16.11	3.52
20 do. 30 do. ...	3,410,817	66,488	19.49	9.89
30 do. 40 do. ...	2,765,949	67,400	24.38	10.03
40 do. 50 do. ...	1,841,976	56,032	30.42	8.33
50 do. 60 do. ...	1,117,120	52,013	46.56	7.74
60 and upwards ...	918,048	101,741	110.82	15.13
Total ...	18,820,236	672,269	35.72	100

As compared with last year, the table shows that there has, in the present year, been an increase in the percentage of deaths under 5 years, and a decrease between 20 and 60. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind Registration District, remarks that, "owing to the famine, the people have been selling their cows during the last 2 months of the year, lots of deaths have taken place from convulsions on account of bad feeding."

According to census of 1891 the Mahomedan population numbered 3,501,910 persons, amongst whom in 1899, 91,469 deaths were recorded against 83,222 in 1898, the death-rate being 26.98 per mille against 23.76 in 1898. The Hindu population amounted to 14,897,629 persons amongst whom 567,846 deaths or 38.12 per mille were registered. In 1898 the total deaths amongst this race were 457,632 equal to a death-rate of 30.71 per mille. Among the Christian population numbering 122,089 persons, 4,720 deaths were reported during the year against 3,934 in 1898, the death-rate being 38.66 against 32.22 in 1898. The Parsi population amounted to 73,945 persons, amongst whom 2,371 deaths or 32.06 per mille were recorded. In 1898 the total deaths amongst this race were 2,406 equal to a death-rate of 32.54 per mille. Under the heading "other castes" are included all those not belonging to either of the above sects; these by census of 1891 numbered 221,773 persons, amongst whom there were 2,863 deaths or 12.74 per mille were recorded. Among Mahomedans the maximum death-rate during the year (73.06) took place in the City of Bombay and the minimum (11.48) in Hyderabad. In 1898 the maximum and the minimum death-rates were 72.51 and 9.78, and they occurred in the City of Bombay and in the collectorate of Hyderabad, respectively. Among the Hindus the maximum death-rate (72.37) was in the City of Bombay and the minimum (21.45) was in the collectorate of Ratnagiri. In 1893 these rates were, City of Bombay (64.40) and Hyderabad (16.75), respectively.

Deaths by Caste or Class.

The subjoined table shows the deaths in 1899 arranged according to the specified causes laid down by the Government of India, and contrasted with the results for 1898 and with the decennial mean. The "causes of deaths" will be briefly noticed in the next section.

Deaths by Causes.

Causes of Deaths.	MEAN FOR TEN YEARS, 1889-1898.		1898.		1899.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Cholera ...	25,459	1.39	4,368	.23	8,579	.46
Small-pox ...	3,540	.19	1,834	.10	1,946	.10
Plague ...	Not available.		86,191	4.58	96,596	5.13
Fevers ...	384,517	20.96	216,324	11.49	228,438	12.14
Dysentery and Diarrhoea ...	43,918	2.39	56,789	3.02	74,736	3.97
Injuries ...	6,165	.34	6,984	.37	7,102	.38
Other causes ...	102,393	5.58	176,335	9.37	254,872	13.54
All causes ...	565,982	30.85	548,825	29.16	672,269	35.72

The monthly distribution of deaths in 1899 is being shown in the following table contrasted with deaths in 1898 and with the decennial mean. As compared with the decennial mean the death-rate in January rose and fell in February to a normal, but it again rose in March; during April and up to the end of July it was again normal, but after that month till the end of October it rose above the mean. It fell in November and again rose in December.

Deaths by Months.

Months.	DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES.					
	Mean for ten years, 1889-1898.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1898.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1899.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
January ..	46,728	2.55	49,876	2.65	58,587	3.11
February...	40,569	2.21	43,213	2.30	53,475	2.84
March ...	45,097	2.46	45,747	2.43	65,190	3.46
April ...	45,863	2.50	39,181	2.08	55,970	2.97
May ...	45,193	2.46	84,816	4.85	49,878	2.65
June ...	41,851	2.28	80,373	4.61	42,282	2.25
July ...	50,225	2.74	35,693	1.89	50,585	2.69
August ...	54,381	2.96	46,038	2.45	59,631	3.17
September ...	48,712	2.66	50,082	2.66	59,460	3.16
October ...	48,985	2.67	60,336	3.21	60,374	3.21
November ...	49,801	2.71	59,707	3.17	54,436	2.90
December ...	48,577	2.65	53,163	2.88	62,401	3.31
Total ...	565,982	30.85	548,825	29.16	672,269	35.72

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

The year 1899 was very unhealthy as compared with the previous year. The death-rate in the latter part of the year commencing from August to the end of the year was increased by the effects of plague and scarcity.

Number of Circles.

Statistical returns are received from 220 rural and 56 town circles, from 7 cantonments in British and 8 in Foreign territory. The population, according to the census of 1891, of the rural circles was 16,515,978, of the town circles 2,238,399, and of the cantonments in British territory 65,974, exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians, or a total of 18,820,346.

History of Chief Diseases: Cholera.

During 1899 cholera caused 8,579 deaths throughout the Presidency or 4,211 more than in the preceding year. The epidemic, as will be seen from the subjoined table, was most prevalent in the Belgaum, Karáchi and Dhárwár Collectorate, where 4.42, 2.394 or 4.27, and 1.335 or 1.27 deaths per 1,000 of population, respectively, took place; whilst the minimum mortality occurred in the Ahmednagar and Sholápur Collectorate, in which there is only 1 death registered. In December 1898 cholera deaths were reported from the collectorates of Belgaum and Dhárwár and the City of Bombay. In January of the year under report the disease was present only in the Belgaum Collectorate and in the City of Bombay, causing 10 deaths in the former and 13 in the latter. In February 548 deaths were returned from 3 collectorates, namely, Belgaum, Dhárwár and Kánara and the City of Bombay. In March, however, in addition to the above, the collectorate of Karáchi was affected and 1,568 deaths were registered. In April the disease increased and caused 1,930 deaths. In May the disease had spread to 7 out of the 24 collectorates in the Presidency and 2,199 deaths were reported from them, the maximum for the year. In June and July the disease was prevailing in 6 collectorates and caused 1,389 deaths. In August, September and October there was a decrease, 811 deaths having been reported. In November there were 33 deaths from this disease in 2 collectorates, and in December only 28 deaths.

Mortality by Seasons.

The next table shows the mortality from cholera by seasons. It will be seen that 1,916 deaths out of 8,579 were recorded in the rainy season of 122 days:—

Years.	COLD SEASON (121 DAYS).				HOT AND DRY (61 DAYS).		RAINY SEASON (122 DAYS).				HOT AND DAMP (61 DAYS).		Total Deaths from Cholera.
	December (31).	January (31).	February (29).	March (31).	April (30).	May (31).	June (30).	July (31).	August (31).	September (30).	October (31).	November (30).	
1898...	32	113	36	167	518	485	707	631	719	523	348	89	4,368
1899...	28	23	548	1,568	1,930	2,199	911	478	329	198	284	33	8,579

Mortality for twenty years from 1880 to 1899, inclusive.

The following table shows the total number of deaths from cholera in each of the twenty years ending 1899:—

1880 ... ..	684	1887 ... ..	25,711	1894 ... ..	33,638
1881 ... ..	16,694	1888 ... ..	36,500	1895 ... ..	8,890
1882 ... ..	7,904	1889 ... ..	32,431	1896 ... ..	35,404
1883 ... ..	37,954	1890 ... ..	3,259	1897 ... ..	57,109
1884 ... ..	13,804	1891 ... ..	17,850	1898 ... ..	4,368
1885 ... ..	37,287	1892 ... ..	42,930	1899 ... ..	8,579
1886 ... ..	167	1893 ... ..	18,853		

Death-rates by Collectorates.

The following diagram exhibits the death-rate from cholera per 1,000 of population in the affected collectorates, arranged in order of highest death-rate:—

Collectorates.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Collectorates.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Population.
Belgaum...	4.42	Nasik ... ..	.00
Karáchi ...	4.27	Poona ... ..	.00
Dhárwár ...	1.27	Ratnágiri ...	.00
Kánara ...	0.26	Sátára ... ..	.00
Bijápur ...	0.17	Sholápur ...	.00
Bombay City	0.14	Ahmednagar ...	.00

Out of 220 rural circles or talukas, 26 were affected by cholera. The following table shows, in order of highest death-rate, the rural circles, 9 in all, in which the death-rate from cholera exceeded 3 per 1,000 of population, and that the disease principally prevailed in 1 taluka in each of the Karáchi and Kánara Collectorates, in 5 of the Belgaum and in 2 of the Dhárwár Collectorates:—

Number in sequence.	Name of Rural Circle.	Name of Collectorate.	Population of the Circle.	Number of Cholera deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
1	Karáchi Rural Circle	Karáchi	23,622	322	13.63
2	Samggaon	Belgaum	132,631	1,549	11.68
3	Kalghatgi	Dhárwár	55,360	622	11.24
4	Dhárwár	Do.	72,478	419	5.78
5	Khánápur	Belgaum	85,577	459	5.36
6	Parasgad	Do.	110,582	495	4.47
7	Belgaum	Do.	106,308	384	3.61
8	Haliyál	Kánara	31,047	100	3.22
9	Chikodi	Belgaum	295,303	888	3.01

Out of 56 town circles 12 were affected by cholera during the year; the table given below exhibits those towns in which the death-rate exceeded 1 per 1,000 of population. Of these, two towns are in the Belgaum and Dhárwár Collectorates and one is in the Karáchi Collectorate. Mortality in Town Circles.

Number.	Towns.	Collectorate.	Population.	Number of Cholera deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
1	Karáchi Town Circle	Karáchi	97,009	2,064	21.25
2	Gokák	Belgaum	12,106	129	10.66
3	Dhárwár	Dhárwár	32,583	102	3.13
4	Hubli	Do.	52,194	70	1.34
5	Belgaum	Belgaum	28,342	37	1.31

The affected area included 461 out of 25,143 villages in the Presidency. The highest percentage took place in Belgaum, where 259 villages out of 1,076 or 24.07 per cent. were affected. In Karáchi and Dhárwár Collectorates the percentages were 10.23 and 7.83, respectively. Villages affected by cholera.

The table given below represents attacks and deaths in each collectorate, the mean percentage being 70.35. Attacks and Deaths.

Collectorate.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Percentages of attacks to deaths.
Násik	6	6	100.
Bombay City	114	111	97.37
Ahmednagar	1	1	100.
Poona	2	2	100.
Sholapur	1	1	100.
Sátára	2	2	100.
Ratnágiri	2	2	100.
Belgaum	6,899	4,474	64.85
Dhárwár	1,854	1,335	72.01
Bijápur	249	136	54.62
Kánara	150	115	76.67
Karáchi	2,915	2,394	82.13
Total	12,195	8,579	70.35 mean.

The number of deaths from small-pox (1,946) during the year, though higher by 112 than the preceding year, was the lowest on record, with two exceptions, during the last twelve years. The Western Registration District was the most affected, after it came the Southern and Central Registration Districts, Sind was very slightly affected, and the Gujarát Registration District gave only 9 deaths. The ratio per mille was 0.10, against 0.10 in 1898 and 0.19 the decennial mean. As regards collectorates, there was an increase in Thána, Bombay and Kolába in the Western, Ratnágiri in the Central, Bijápur in the Southern, Panch Maháls in Gujarát and Karáchi in Sind Registration Districts. The highest death-rate (0.56) occurred in Thána and the lowest (0.01) in Belgaum and Shikárpur. The death-rates 0.54 per mille in the City of Bombay and 0.46 in the collectorate of Kolába were much higher in 1899 than in 1898, when they were 0.07 and *nil* respectively. There was only one death from small-pox in the Hyderabad Small-pox.

Collectorate, whilst in the collectorates of Surat, Broach, Kaira, Ahmedabad and in the districts of Thar and Parkar and Upper Sind Frontier no deaths from small-pox were recorded.

Fever mortality.

There were 228,438 deaths registered under the heading "Fever" (120,540 males and 107,898 females) against 216,324 in 1898: thus there was an increase of 12,114 deaths as compared with the previous year; the decennial mean is 384.517 which includes the deaths from plague for the past three years. The death-rate under the heading "Fever" excluding plague was 12.14 per mille compared with 11.49 for the previous year and a decennial mean of 20.96, and this includes the deaths from plague during the years from 1896 to 1898. The death-rates in the Western and Central Registration Districts were higher during the year than that for 1898. In Sind the death-rate was nearly the same as that for 1898, and in the remaining districts it is lower than the previous year. In the collectorates of Khândesh, Násik, Thána, City of Bombay, Kolába, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholápur, Surat, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad and the district of Thar and Parkar there was an increase in the ratios during the year over 1898. The collectorate of Broach heads the list with a very high ratio 24.57 per mille, against 26.84 in 1898 and 32.53 in the previous ten-year mean. In the collectorates of Páñch Maháls and Ahmedabad and in the districts of Thar and Parkar high ratios are observed, viz. 21.44, 21.75 and 22.41 per mille, respectively.

Deaths by Months.

The table in the margin shows the monthly distribution of deaths ascribed to fever as compared with the mean and with the corresponding months of the previous year. The number of deaths in each month during the year is higher than in the corresponding month of the previous year, except August, September, October and November. In June the lowest mortality for the year was as usual reported and in July and August a rise took place, but in September there was a fall and in October a rise again took place which reached its maximum in December.

Months.	Mean for ten years, 1889 to 1898.	1898.	1899.
January	3,4623	21,905	23,639
February	29,856	17,415	19,949
March	32,805	18,613	23,269
April	31,973	16,469	18,694
May	18,551	15,316	16,059
June	25,545	14,197	14,554
July	29,493	15,136	15,344
August	33,554	16,648	16,495
September	32,294	17,033	15,878
October	34,367	19,413	18,541
November	30,587	22,633	20,688
December	34,919	21,546	25,328
Total	384,517	216,324	228,438

N.B.—The mean for 10 years includes the deaths from plague.

PLAGUE.

Deaths by Collectorates.

The following table shows the deaths from plague arranged by districts and collectorates:—

Districts.	No.	Collectorates.	Population according to Census of 1891.	DEATHS FROM PLAGUE.						
				1896.	1897.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	1898.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	1899.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
Western Registration District.	1	Khândesh	1,460,319	5	76	0.05	230	0.05	620	0.42
	2	Násik	841,087	...	1,075	1.28	1,951	2.32	8,441	10.03
	3	Thána	818,967	95	4,156	5.07	3,235	3.97	4,362	5.33
	4	Bombay	806,144	1,803	10,237	12.70	18,130	22.49	15,874	19.69
	5	Kolába	594,770	13	1,309	2.20	654	1.10	902	1.52
Central Registration District.	6	Ahmednagar	887,656	4	386	0.43	393	0.38	2,681	3.02
	7	Poona	1,061,419	39	8,871	8.36	1,355	1.28	19,047	17.94
	8	Sholápur	750,255	1	2,353	3.14	1,557	2.08	1,767	2.36
	9	Atára	1,225,511	...	10,031	8.18	6,918	5.64	8,740	7.13
Southern Registration District.	10	Ratnágiri	1,105,862	...	26	0.02	374	0.33	642	0.58
	11	Belgaum	1,011,453	...	441	0.44	16,301	16.12	12,772	12.63
	12	Dhárwár	1,050,533	...	38	0.04	27,764	26.43	9,183	8.74
	13	Bijápur	796,286	...	3	...	979	1.23	3,074	3.86
Gujarát Registration District.	14	Kánara	446,156	...	...	...	69	0.13	431	0.97
	15	Surat	649,824	21	3,070	4.72	2,552	3.92	1,606	2.47
	16	Broach	341,450	5	9	0.03	424	1.24	902	2.64
	17	Kaira	871,529	10	3	...	415	0.51	1,516	1.74
Sind Registration District.	18	Páñch Maháls	3,3381	...	...	...	201	0.64	700	2.21
	19	Ahmedabad	922,928	29	65	0.08	6	...	51	0.05
	20	Karáchi	561,013	59	3,572	6.37	2,722	4.85	2,359	4.20
Sind Registration District.	21	Hyderabad	883,536	1	499	0.57	1	...	922	1.04
	22	Thar and Parkar	332,401	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	23	Shikarpur	915,058	1	716	0.78	...	...	...	...
	24	Upper Sind Frontier.	174,169	...	3	0.02	...	...	1	...

Abstract.

Western Registration District	...	4,521,296	1,016	16,853	3.73	24,200	5.35	80,199	6.68
Central do.	...	5,030,733	44	21,687	4.31	10,537	2.09	32,877	6.53
Southern do.	...	3,304,428	...	485	0.15	45,103	13.65	25,460	7.70
Gujarāt do.	...	3,097,112	65	3,147	1.02	3,623	1.17	4,775	1.54
Sind do.	...	2,866,777	61	4,792	1.67	2,723	0.95	3,285	1.11
Total	...	18,820,346	2,086	46,944	2.49	86,191	4.58	96,596	5.13

At the end of 1898 there had been a total of 2,909 attacks and 2,086 deaths from plague, 61,093 attacks and 46,944 deaths were recorded during 1897, 110,369 attacks and 86,191 deaths were recorded during 1898, and 126,287 attacks and 96,596 deaths in 1899.

The table below gives the progress of the disease by month in each collectorate for the year under report.

No.	District.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.	
		Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.
1	Khândesh ...	198	162	184	142	199	154	35	28	1	1	2	2	...	...
2	Nāsik ...	158	123	324	249	319	281	151	127	74	61	155	130	...	...
3	Thāna ...	585	499	803	677	1,063	970	695	503	239	279	149	114	...	...
4	City of Bombay ...	1,879	1,691	3,476	3,118	5,723	4,788	3,007	2,915	1,204	1,008	254	228	...	...
5	Kolāba ...	184	135	186	164	199	168	246	200	149	146	9	6	...	...
6	Ahmednagar ...	53	22	38	23	25	20	9	6	11	3	16	5	...	...
7	Poona ...	120	80	178	115	499	369	394	314	335	276	479	377	3,543	2,722
8	Sholāpur ...	115	57	51	37	55	43	13	12	27	12	3	3	...	...
9	Sātāra ...	892	622	585	462	469	302	237	130	180	125	264	168	873	638
10	Ratnāgiri ...	7	3	24	22	70	49	112	75	65	41	25	20	47	41
11	Belgaum ...	910	575	761	553	450	308	169	114	316	221	647	501	2,249	1,943
12	Dhārwar ...	2,259	1,899	893	693	259	221	125	26	123	79	129	72	308	222
13	Bijāpur ...	272	304	283	159	129	83	47	36	26	5	43	12	166	117
14	Kānara ...	49	27	53	52	43	33	3	3	1	1	80	45	142	110
15	Surat ...	60	37	161	90	126	81	57	42	94	70	102	72	221	100
16	Broach ...	183	161	219	202	166	186	67	67	32	32	...	...	77	77
17	Kaira ...	306	306	273	273	298	296	172	172	72	72	...	...	97	66
18	Panch Mahāls ...	379	278	342	342	77	73	...	...	6	6	1	1	...	...
19	Ahmedabad ...	...	...	...	...	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Karāchi ...	23	17	77	54	808	538	1,522	1,112	611	430	43	39	14	13
21	Hyderabad ...	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Thar and Pārkar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Shikārpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Jacobabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for the Presidency.		8,807	6,939	6,884	7,429	11,016	8,064	6,961	5,303	3,643	2,955	2,403	1,828	9,492	7,343

No.	District.	AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		TOTAL.		Number of Towns and Villages affected by Plague.
		Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	
1	Khândesh ...	110	79	48	47	5	6	...	...	...	...	782	620	22
2	Nāsik ...	2,645	1,911	3,875	2,676	1,980	1,608	176	155	27	27	10,791	8,441	154
3	Thāna ...	433	383	226	226	183	175	103	103	152	152	4,946	4,382	146
4	City of Bombay ...	443	348	433	368	619	449	642	436	1,458	994	19,454	16,874	1
5	Kolāba ...	26	19	1	1	9	5	25	22	52	43	1,070	804	80
6	Ahmednagar ...	493	373	1,748	1,173	1,119	839	258	143	76	51	3,920	2,691	93
7	Poona ...	7,422	5,947	6,996	4,839	4,166	2,873	882	892	233	233	25,219	19,047	262
8	Sholāpur ...	143	63	229	80	427	239	557	476	871	695	2,507	1,767	59
9	Sātāra ...	1,312	929	2,923	2,085	3,377	2,353	968	683	231	207	12,175	8,740	293
10	Ratnāgiri ...	62	45	95	43	99	70	98	81	163	132	907	642	60
11	Belgaum ...	3,150	2,307	3,819	2,353	3,599	2,376	1,773	1,174	627	357	17,675	12,772	335
12	Dhārwar ...	81	57	1,781	1,376	2,743	1,917	1,750	1,384	941	769	13,066	9,183	352
13	Bijāpur ...	471	227	638	529	916	752	692	536	252	250	3,035	2,074	134
14	Kānara ...	17	14	75	68	60	54	18	11	25	12	565	431	23
15	Surat ...	332	253	418	303	376	311	172	120	108	63	2,217	1,606	63
16	Broach ...	93	96	68	60	15	15	...	...	...	...	941	802	12
17	Kaira ...	204	194	167	107	50	37	...	...	...	...	1,643	1,516	64
18	Panch Mahāls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	865	790	34
19	Ahmedabad ...	1	1	11	9	22	11	27	20	5	1	83	51	4
20	Karāchi ...	11	8	29	23	32	27	27	17	39	32	3,235	2,359	20
21	Hyderabad ...	164	133	345	285	393	354	36	87	14	13	1,075	822	19
22	Thar and Pārkar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Shikārpur ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Jacobabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for the Presidency.		18,328	13,992	22,420	16,974	20,188	14,526	9,168	6,322	5,154	4,029	126,287	96,596	2,256

In the whole Presidency there were 126,287 attacks and 96,596 deaths from plague and 2,256 towns and villages were affected as compared with 110,360 attacks and 86,191 deaths



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and 1,188 affected towns and villages in 1898. The parts most affected were the collectorates of Poona, City of Bombay and Belgaum, and the rates of plague deaths per mille in them were 17.9, 19.6 and 12.6, respectively. Násik came next with a rate of 10.03 and then Dhárwár, Sátára, Thána, Karáchi, Bijápúr and Ahmednagar, with rates which ranged from 8.7, 7.1, 5.3, 4.2, 3.8 and 3.02 per mille; Broach, Surat, Sholápúr, Panch Maháls had rates 2.6, 2.4, 2.3, 2.2, respectively; the rates of the remaining affected collectorates were much lower. The rate per mille for the various Registration Districts were as follows:—Western 6.68, Central 6.53, Southern 7.70, Gujarát 1.54 and Sind 1.15. In January there were 6,933 deaths, and during February and March it rose to 8,964. In April the deaths fell and continued to fall until the minimum (1,826) was reached in June, they rose again in July and in August, and a more distinct rise took place in September, when the maximum (16,974) was recorded, after which a fall took place in October, and continued falling until December.

Dysentery and Diarrhoea.

Dysentery and diarrhoea caused the deaths of 40,348 males and 34,388 females, or a total of 74,736 persons, against 56,789 in 1898 and a decennial mean of 43,918—an increase of 17,947 against the last year and of 30,818 over the decennial mean.

The deaths ascribed to "dysentery and diarrhoea" during the nine years preceding 1897 showed only very slight variations, but in and since 1897 the deaths due to these diseases showed a considerable increase and amounted to nearly double that of any of the nine years already mentioned. The increase has been continued during the present year though smaller than the year 1897, yet the total is still considerably over any of the nine years previous to 1897.

Deaths by Districts and Collectorates.

The following table shows the deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea arranged by Registration Districts:—

District.	Population according to Census of 1891.	DEATHS FROM DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA.					
		Mean for ten years from 1889 to 1898.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1898.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1899.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Western Registration District ...	4,521,296	14,636	3.30	20,537	4.54	28,157	6.23
Central do. ...	5,030,733	15,453	3.16	23,156	4.60	30,745	6.11
Southern do. ...	3,304,428	11,811	3.69	10,530	3.19	10,756	3.26
Gujarát do. ...	3,097,112	1,453	0.46	1,400	0.45	3,678	1.19
Sind do. ...	2,866,777	565	0.20	1,166	0.41	1,400	0.49
Total ...	18,820,346	43,918	2.39	56,789	3.02	74,736	3.97

The rate (3.97) was higher than in the year 1898 (3.02). The increase, as in the last two years, is chiefly in the Western and Central Registration Districts, and is most noticeable in the parts affected by famine. The collectorate of Sholápúr heads the list with a high ratio of 9.60, Khándesh follows with a ratio of 9.43, Poona with 7.59, Násik with 7.44, Sátára with 5.95 and the City of Bombay with 5.28. In the Southern Registration District in the Bijápúr Collectorate the ratio during the year is higher than the last year and the ten years' mean. In the Gujarát District also there is an increase in every collectorate in the number of deaths ascribed to "dysentery and diarrhoea," but the figures are not high, considering that the district is famine-stricken.

Deaths by Months.

The table in the margin shows the monthly distribution of deaths ascribed to these causes

Months.	Mean for ten years from 1889 to 1898.	1898.	1899.
January ...	2,965	5,179	5,729
February ...	2,785	3,920	4,556
March ...	2,432	4,133	5,473
April ...	2,856	4,165	5,200
May ...	2,948	3,828	5,510
June ...	3,193	3,430	5,699
July ...	4,103	4,419	7,602
August ...	5,200	6,971	7,781
September ...	5,202	5,784	7,705
October ...	4,540	5,733	6,736
November ...	3,757	4,831	6,102
December ...	3,945	5,296	7,243
Total ...	43,914	56,789	74,736

as compared with the mean and with the corresponding months of 1898. During every month of the year the number of deaths show an increase over those of the last year and the decennial mean. From January to June, excepting February (4,556), the numbers of deaths are fairly steady, between 5 and 6 thousands. Then a rise takes place in July and August, after which there is again a fall with an increase in December. The highest number of deaths (7,781) took place in August

and the lowest (4,556) in February.

Deaths from Injuries.

During 1899, 4,103 males and 2,994 females, or a total of 7,102 persons, met with violent deaths. The mortality from these causes is more by 118 than that reported in 1898.

The deaths from these causes for the last two years, arranged by sexes, are shown in the following table:—

	1898.			1899.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Drowning ...	1,865	1,639	3,004	1,279	1,493	2,772
Poisoning ...	76	39	115	67	42	109
Hanging ...	126	97	223	106	51	157
Wounding ...	475	185	660	809	219	1,028
Wild beasts...	54	25	79	72	18	90
Snake-bite ...	929	522	1,451	897	547	1,444
Other causes ...	948	504	1,452	1,078	624	1,702
Total ...	5,973	3,011	6,984	4,108	2,994	7,102

Other Causes.

From the above table it will be seen that during 1899 under wounding, wild beasts and other causes there is an increase under each head; but under drowning, poisoning, hanging and snake-bite there is a decrease as compared with 1898.

The recorded deaths from causes other than those specified number 254,872, of which 130,684 occurred among males and 124,179 among females. The total for 1898 was 176,335, so there is an increase of 78,537 under this head. Under this heading all deaths are included which cannot be classed under cholera, small pox, fever, plague, dysentery and diarrhoea or injuries. They have been increasing gradually for the last eleven years, and are now more than treble what they were eleven years before.

### Emigration.

Emigration from the port of Bombay was prohibited throughout the year under the Epidemic Diseases Act. Special arrangements were made, however, to permit of the departure of 28 artisans for the Uganda Protectorate. From Karachi the number of emigrants and passengers in emigrant ships were 9,903 and 541 as against 9,479 and 1,252, respectively. The emigrants, who are largely enlisted from the Punjab, North-West Provinces and Oudh were kept under observation for not less than ten days at the Budhápúr Camp with the result that, although parts of the Punjab and the environs of Karachi were infected with plague, no case of plague occurred in transit from the latter place to Mombassa.

The number of emigrants returned during the year to Bombay and Karachi were 654 and 3,857, respectively. The arrivals at Karachi were generally in a filthy condition and the Chief Engineer of the Uganda Railway has been addressed with a view to ameliorate the condition of the men. A medical examination of those returned to Karachi revealed 635 cases of jiggers and 43 of other diseases, which were sent for treatment to the Civil Hospital. Twenty-six emigrants and four passengers died on the voyage.

The receipts and disbursements of deceased emigrants' estates were Rs 6,447 and Rs. 5,828, as against Rs. 5,849 and Rs. 6,155 in 1898-99. A balance of Rs. 3,932 lying in the Bank of Bombay to the credit of deceased emigrants' estates, remains undisposed of owing to the Protector's inability to trace their legal heirs. The Protector also received during the year from the railway Rs. 918, being arrears of wages, &c., due to returned emigrants, of which Rs. 265 has been disbursed. The total cost of establishment during the year was Rs. 2,404.

### Medical Relief.

#### CIVIL MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS, BOMBAY.

The number of patients treated in the several civil medical institutions in Bombay during the year is as follows:—

	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
St. George's Hospital, Bombay ...	2,180	3,100	5,280
Sir Jamssetji Jijiboy Hospital ...	6,017	24,116	30,133
Bai Motlibai and Sir D. M. Petit Hospitals and Dwarkadas Lalluboy Dispensary ...	1,235	9,254	10,489
Sir Cowasji Jehangir Ophthalmic Hospital ...	751	11,478	12,229
Goculdas Tejpal Hospital ...	3,049	12,859	15,908
Pestonji Hormasji Kama and Bomanji Edulji Allbleas Hospitals and Jaffer Sulleiman Dispensary ...	1,568	10,651	12,219
Byculla Central Schools Hospital ...	192	...	192
H. M. B. I. M. Dockyard Dispensary ...	...	4,628	4,628
Bombay Police Hospital ...	2,646	54	2,700
Homeless Leper Asylum, Matunga ...	433	...	433
Jehangir Nasarwanji Wadia Dispensary, Mahim ...	...	6,248	6,248
Total ...	18,071	82,388	100,459

The totals for 1897 and 1898 were—in-door, 15,178 and 16,564; out-door, 56,564 and 66,455, respectively. Of the in-door patients treated in 1899, 10,810 were cured and 3,016 relieved; 926 were discharged otherwise and 2,335 died. The ratio of deaths to number treated was 12.9 against 12.5 in the previous year. The daily attendance of out-door patients averaged 1,049 as compared with 608 in 1898 and 520 in 1897. The number of beds available was 1,265, the same as in the previous year.

The largest number of admissions was for diseases of the eye, viz., 12,041 or 12 per cent. of the whole number. Malarial fevers came next with 9,811 as against 6,170 in the preceding year. Other diseases of which the admissions exceeded 3,000 were venereal affections, diarrhoea, rheumatic affections and skin diseases. There were 16,007 cases of local injury against 13,412. Of these, 9,273 were treated in the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy Hospital and 3,784 in the Goouldás Tejpal Hospital against 7,227 and 3,453 in 1898.

The number of surgical operations performed during the year was 10,258, of which 10,125 were primary and 133 secondary against 18,399 in 1898 and 17,985 in 1897. The decrease is attributable to the omission of certain trivial procedures to the number of about 8,000 which had formerly been included. The total number of patients operated on was 10,112 against 17,325 in 1898. Of these, 6,519 were cured, 185 relieved, 67 otherwise discharged and 192 died, leaving 137 under treatment at the end of the year. The number of deaths after operation was 163 in 1898 and 146 in 1897. The result of the operations performed on 3,012 out-patients was not ascertained.

The following table compares the sex and caste of the patients treated during the years 1898 and 1899:—

	1899.		1898.	
	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.
<i>Sex.</i>				
Men... ..	59,897	59.6	49,733	59.9
Women... ..	26,129	26.0	21,497	26.9
Children... ..	14,433	14.4	11,789	14.2
<i>Caste.</i>				
Hindus... ..	45,998	45.8	38,286	46.1
Mahomedans... ..	28,142	28.0	22,247	26.8
Native Christians... ..	8,312	8.3	6,689	8.1
Párais... ..	7,683	7.6	6,741	8.1
Europeans... ..	4,676	4.6	4,168	5.0
Eurasians... ..	2,216	2.2	2,088	2.5
Other castes... ..	3,533	3.5	2,800	3.4

The total income amounted to Rs. 4,39,487 against Rs. 4,47,203 in 1898. The amount received from Government was Rs. 3,12,782 as compared with Rs. 3,23,424 in the previous year. The Bombay Municipality contributed Rs. 56,997 against Rs. 56,732 in 1898, and the Bombay Port Trust and the Joint School Committee the same as in the previous year, viz., Rs. 13,451 and Rs. 72, respectively. The interest on invested capital yielded Rs. 923 as compared with Rs. 751 in 1898. The receipts from paying patients amounted to Rs. 45,665, or Rs. 3,257 more than in the previous year. Rs. 3,910 were realized from other miscellaneous sources as compared with Rs. 1,930 in 1898.

The fees from paying patients amounted to Rs. 45,665 as compared with Rs. 42,408 in 1897. Of this amount all but Rs. 2,223 was collected in the St. George's Hospital.

The total cost was Rs. 4,31,745 against Rs. 4,41,723 in 1898. Deducting from the total expenditure the sum of Rs. 62,047 remitted into the Treasury on account of contributions by the Bombay Port Trust to the St. George's Hospital and by the Bombay Municipality to the Jáffer Sulleiman Dispensary, receipts from paying patients and other miscellaneous sources, and Rs. 2,000 invested by the Homeless Leper Asylum, Mátunga—total Rs. 64,047; the net expenditure was Rs. 3,67,699 as compared with Rs. 3,79,470 in 1898. The cost per patient was Rs. 3-10-7, or Re. 0-14-7 less than in the previous year. The cost of each diet averaged Re. 0-5-7 as compared with Re. 0-5-8 in 1898. Government paid Rs. 2,50,736, or 68.2 per cent. of the total expenditure, against Rs. 2,64,672 or 69.7 per cent. in 1898.

#### CIVIL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES IN MOFUSSIL.

The number of hospitals and dispensaries open at the beginning of the year 1899 was 314. Of these, 42 were class I hospitals, 168 were class II dispensaries and 104 were class III dispensaries. During the year a new hospital was opened at Jambughoda. There were also six new class II and 23 new class III dispensaries opened, while one class III dispensary, that at Mánasa, was closed. At the end of the year the total number of medical institutions was 343.

The total number of patients treated was 2,029,422, or 278,186 more than in the previous year. Of these, 32,831 were in-door and 1,996,591 out-door patients compared with 29,904 and 1,721,332, respectively, in 1898. Of the in-door patients, 23,300 were cured, 2,253 relieved,

1,894 discharged and 3,810 died. The ratio of deaths to number treated was 11·6 against 10·1 in 1898 and 14·6 in 1897. The average daily attendance of out-door patients was 19,115 against 16,555. Of the total number of both classes, 299,312 were treated at the Civil Hospitals and 1,730,110 at the dispensaries compared with 260,228 and 1,491,008, respectively, in 1898.

The following table shows the principal diseases treated during 1899 and the two previous years:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Small-pox ... ..	144	438	495
Cholera ... ..	630	606	5,741
Dysentery ... ..	33,774	26,768	34,765
Malarial fevers ... ..	347,747	302,105	281,641
Veneral affections ... ..	32,801	27,217	24,580
Intestinal worms ... ..	235,907	211,318	206,051
Rheumatic affections ... ..	55,200	46,809	42,809
Diseases of the eye ... ..	202,046	194,551	205,955
Do. ear ... ..	77,675	64,157	61,890
Diarrhoea ... ..	47,519	37,211	45,713
Skin diseases and ulcers ... ..	206,984	186,501	216,854
Respiratory affections ... ..	135,925	98,133	...

The admissions on account of malarial fevers show an increase in the Konkan, Deccan and Gujarât, while in Sind they decreased from 47,992 to 38,330.

On 1st January 1899 there remained 181 cases which had been operated on; and these, with 72,337 (71,889 primary and 448 secondary) operations, make a total of 72,518 as compared with 83,255 in 1898. The large decrease in the number of operations during the year under report is owing to the omission of certain comparatively trivial procedures, as desired by the Government of India. There is no real falling off in the surgical work done in 1899; for, after making the deductions just referred to—about 12,300 cases—from the figures for the year 1898, the number of patients operated on was 70,047, whereas in 1899 it was 72,095. Of the latter, 62,243 were cured, 570 relieved, 266 discharged otherwise and 213 died, leaving 184 patients under treatment at the end of the year.

The following table gives the caste and sex of the patients treated in the years 1898 and 1899:—

	1899.		1898.	
	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.
<i>Sex.</i>				
Men ... ..	949,057	46·8	838,762	47·9
Women ... ..	407,400	20·1	341,398	19·5
Children ... ..	672,965	33·1	571,076	32·6
<i>Caste.</i>				
Hindus ... ..	1,425,777	70·3	1,230,721	70·3
Musalmans... ..	507,445	25·0	441,394	25·2
Native Christians ... ..	39,234	1·9	32,005	1·8
Parsis ... ..	30,281	1·5	25,253	1·4
Europeans ... ..	6,348	0·3	5,716	0·3
Eurasians ... ..	2,913	0·1	2,602	0·2
Other castes ... ..	17,424	0·9	13,545	0·8

The total income, exclusive of the cash balance, was Rs. 7,29,511 against Rs. 6,95,473 in 1898. Of this sum, Rs. 3,32,209 were received from Government, as compared with Rs. 3,46,641 in the previous year. The Municipalities and Local Bodies contributed Rs. 1,53,862 and Rs. 1,25,837 against Rs. 1,52,203 and Rs. 1,23,032, respectively, in 1898. The interest on invested capital yielded Rs. 23,927 as compared with Rs. 24,171 in 1898. The sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits amounted to Rs. 7,000 against Rs. 3,700 in the previous year. Subscriptions were Rs. 59,585 as compared with Rs. 13,938 in 1898. The increase under this head is due to the amounts of the unexpended balances (Rs. 40,000) of the donation by Mrs. Nassarvanji Jehangir Wadia for the N. J. Wadia Dispensary at Andheri, and (Rs. 8,127) of the subscription for the dispensary for women and children in Karâchi. Receipts from paying patients amounted to Rs. 23,331 against Rs. 19,521 in the previous year. Rs. 3,760 were realized from miscellaneous sources, as compared with Rs. 4,794 in 1898.

The total expenditure was Rs. 7,02,832 as compared with Rs. 6,89,183 in 1898. Deducting from the expenditure Rs. 33,715, remitted into the Treasury on account of hospital stoppages, sale of unserviceable articles, &c., Rs. 57,000 invested during the year and Rs. 382, the unexpended balance at the dispensary, which lapsed, in all Rs. 91,098, the net expenditure was Rs. 6,11,734 against Rs. 6,35,277 in the previous year. The cost per patient was Re. 0·6·6 against Re. 0·7·8 in 1898. The cost of each diet averaged Re. 0·2·6, or the same as in the previous year. Government paid Rs. 2,98,215 or 48·7 per cent. of the actual expenditure as com-

pared with Rs. 8,12,411 or 49·2 per cent. in 1898. During the year the invested funds of the medical institutions rose from Rs. 5,88,500 to Rs. 6,30,500.

### Lunatic Asylums.

There were as in the previous year six lunatic asylums situated at Colába (Bombay), Poona, Ahmedabad, Dhárwár, Ratnágiri and Hyderabad (Sind).

The total population of the asylums was 1,114, or 71 more than in the previous year. Of this number 241 males and 41 females were newly admitted, and 17 males and 4 females were re-admitted, in all 303; 73 were Europeans, 5 Eurasians, 17 Native Christians, 127 Hindus, 63 Mahomedans and 18 of other castes. The Europeans included 63 soldiers. The ages of a large majority (232) of the new arrivals were between 20 and 40 years: only 15 (2 females) were under 20, and 56 were above 40 years.

The insanes were distributed as under:—

	New admissions.	Total.
Colába, Europeans ..	73	112
Do. Natives ... ..	106	317
Ratnágiri ... ..	22	121
Poona ... ..	39	143
Dhárwár ... ..	15	77
Ahmedabad... ..	17	128
Hyderabad... ..	31	138

In all 89 inmates (72 males and 17 females) were discharged cured during the year. Twelve females and 121 males were transferred to the care of friends, 114 of them being improved. One male escaped from Colába, and one was transferred to the criminal asylum. The total number of sick in the asylum hospitals was 458 against 512 in the previous year, the new admissions being 429 against 473, and the daily average 37·4 against 41·2. The total number of deaths was 86, including one from cholera at Dhárwár and two from plague at Poona. At the latter asylum 103 patients were inoculated for plague. The ratio of deaths to average daily strength was 10·8 per cent., against 7, Colába being highest with 14·7 and Ratnágiri lowest with 1·8. The ratio of cures improved from 10·2 to 11·2 per cent. The mortality varied from 104·5 per mille in Poona to 24·8 in Ratnágiri of the total population. There remained at the end of the year 804 inmates (630 males and 174 females) in all the asylums, as compared with 811 in 1898-99.

There were in all 148 criminal lunatics (137 males and 11 females) confined, including 28 admissions and one re-admission. Of these 20 males were discharged or transferred and 12 males died. 105 males and 11 females therefore remained at the close of the year.

The following table shows the various types of insanity with the result of the treatment of each form:—

	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Died.
Idiotcy ... ..	45	6	51	1	3	4
Mania, acute or chronic ... ..	406	174	580	54	51	44
Melancholia ... ..	155	68	223	18	33	20
Dementia, including acquired ... ..	196	33	229	14	20	14
Mental stupor ... ..	1	1	2	...	...	1
General paralysis of the insane ... ..	1	2	3	...	2	...
Delusional insanity ... ..	7	18	25	1	5	3
Declared to have recovered or not yet diagnosed	...	1	1	1	...	...
Total ... ..	811	303	1,114	89	114	86

Of the 1,114 insanes confined in the asylums during the year under review, a cause is given in 536 and is unknown in 578. Of the known causes, 415 are attributed to physical and 121 to moral causes. Of the former, the use of intoxicating drugs and abuse of spirits accounted for 143 cases, previous attacks 71, hereditary causes 37, fever and epilepsy 31 each, congenital diseases 24, masturbation 18, syphilis 12, injury to head 11, destitution 7, sunstroke, child birth and hypochondriacal causes 5 each, sexual excess 4, climate 3, uterine disorder 2, and gont, mental trouble, venereal sore producing mental depression, fall followed by fever, paralysis and overwork 1 each.

The following are the causes, as far as they can be ascertained, leading to insanity in persons charged with crimes of violence:—

Ganja-smoking ... ..	10	Fever ... ..	1
Epilepsy ... ..	7	Do. and persistent headache ... ..	1
Hereditary ... ..	5	Puerperal fever ... ..	1
Grief ... ..	4	Plague... ..	1
Spirit-drinking ... ..	3	Disappointment ... ..	1
Previous attacks ... ..	3	Anger ... ..	1
Religion ... ..	3	Injury to head ... ..	1
Anxiety ... ..	2	Unknown ... ..	38

At Colába lunatics who are willing to be engaged in some occupation are allowed to work in the factory attached to the asylum or on extramural work, but the European and Eurasian inmates have little suitable occupation in which they can be employed. In other asylums of this Presidency, gardening and cultivation are the chief occupations of those who are willing to work. The female inmates are, for the most part, employed in grinding corn. The unruly inmates are, as much as possible, induced to work by the knowledge that they will not otherwise be allowed to share in the diversions and other inducements provided. These consist in musical instruments, games, books, papers, periodicals, &c.; and native musicians are also occasionally engaged on the principal holidays, when extra diet, sweetmeats, &c., are supplied to the inmates and are much appreciated. The sum expended for the recreation and amusement of the inmates during the year under review was Rs. 1,380 as compared with Rs. 1,460 in 1898.

The cash account of the asylums for the year 1899 shows that the total income was Rs. 1,51,867. Of this sum, Rs. 1,22,023 were received from the treasury, Rs. 17,380 from paying patients, Rs. 3,056 from the manufacturing departments, being the value at market rates, less cost of raw materials, of articles supplied to the asylums and sold to the public together with the labour of lunatics for grinding grain; and Rs. 8,665 were "book receipts" on account of work done by the Public Works Department and the supply of Europe stores, printed forms and stationery. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 1,22,013, Rs. 14,436, Rs. 2,726 and Rs. 12,897. Miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 743 as compared with Rs. 221 in 1898.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,51,867 against Rs. 1,52,293 in 1898. The establishment cost Rs. 46,264, the increase of Rs. 3,306 over the previous year being due to the employment of a whole-time Superintendent at the Colába Lunatic Asylum except for three months during the year 1899. Rs. 60,435 were expended on diets, or Rs. 3,369 less than in 1898.

If the amounts of Rs. 17,380 received from paying patients, Rs. 1,070 on account of the sale of manufactured goods to the public and labour of lunatics, Rs. 1,986 made over to the asylums for asylum purposes, and Rs. 743 got from miscellaneous sources, total Rs. 21,179, be deducted from the amounts received from the treasury and adjusted to Government as "book receipts," the net cost to Government was Rs. 1,09,508 against Rs. 1,17,527 in 1898, and the net cost per head of daily average strength Rs. 138 as compared with Rs. 149 in the previous year.

### Sanitation.

The principal military works connected with sanitation have been specified in Chapter IV Military Works. of this report.

The sanitary works executed by the Local Boards have been referred to in the section Local Boards. dealing with Local Boards' Administration in Chapter III.

Out of the aggregate expenditure of the District Municipalities in the Presidency, amounting to Rs. 67,45,805, the outlay on conservancy was Rs. 9,54,245, that on drainage was Rs. 1,17,500, and that on water-supply was Rs. 3,85,949. Owing to the impoverished condition of so many of the municipalities through plague and the generally unfavourable nature of the year, the consideration of important sanitary works had largely to be postponed. Mofussil Municipalities:

The total expenditure of the municipalities of the Northern Division amounted to Rs. 17,53,908, against Rs. 17,66,766 in the preceding year. The expenditure on conservancy amounted to Rs. 3,03,794 as compared with Rs. 2,87,529, causing an increase of Rs. 16,265, which occurs principally in Ahmedabad, Surat, Broach, Bándra, Viramgám and Rándar. Rs. 7,000 more were spent by the Municipality of Surat on conservancy. New carts and dust-bins were constructed. In Bándra galvanized iron cesspool carts were substituted for the old wooden carts. A sum of Rs. 1,34,483 against Rs. 1,71,286 last year was spent on water-supply. The decrease of Rs. 36,803 is most marked in Ahmedabad, Surat and Broach. Rs. 700 were spent in Surat on the distribution of pipes, and the municipality contemplates spending a further sum of Rs. 10,000 on the laying on additional lengths of distribution pipes. Miscellaneous items, also, such as service-cisterns, stand-pipes, &c., are to be provided at a cost of Rs. 15,539. At Ahmedabad the extension of the head water-works, which was commenced last year, has been completed. The municipal year saw the introduction of a water-system into Thána in lieu of the system of house-connections. On account of the prevailing drought a temporary supply of water was obtained from the Tansa water-main. During the year the town of Rándar effected a connection with the Surat water-works at Varacha, contributing Rs. 1,255 as its quota towards the annual maintenance charges of the works. In Borsad and Máhim-Kelva the water-supplies are said to be unsatisfactory, and to give rise to *guinea* worms and malaria, respectively. The expenditure incurred on drainage amounted to Rs. 27,849 against Rs. 27,562 last year. In Ahmedabad the scheme for extending the drainage system over the whole city, which was broached the year before, is in abeyance owing to the famine and the want of sufficient funds. The Rándar Board is considering a system of drainage, which will be put into effect as soon as it is able to bear the expense. In Bulsár the length of tide-drains was increased. Northern Division.

The total expenditure of the municipalities in the Central Division amounted to Rs. 13,67,739 against the previous year's total of Rs. 15,47,553. The proportion of the expenditure on conservancy was Rs. 2,75,524 as compared with Rs. 2,72,662 in 1898-99. The increase under this head occurred in the municipalities of Dhulia, Jalgaon, Násik, Yeola, Central Division.

Lonávla, Sholápur and Pandharpur, and was due to the following causes:—(1) construction of new latrines; (2) additions to the conservancy staff; (3) high prices of fodder; (4) purchase of new carts; (5) repairs to dust-bins; and (6) grain compensation to conservancy establishments. The expenditure on water-supply fell from Rs. 1,24,580 to Rs. 90,128, the decreases being noticeable chiefly in Yeola, Sátára and Sholápur. The progress of the water works under construction in Yeola had to be postponed, as the officers of the Public Works Department were engaged in famine work. The Deolargaon Water-works, which had been completed the year before, proved of considerable value during the drought in Dhulia. Pandharpur, as the resort of pilgrims, is in want of an adequate supply of wholesome water. The tank from which the existing supply is drawn was constructed in 1870 and is rapidly silting up. The expenditure on drainage was Rs. 48,689, showing an increase of Rs. 11,362 over the preceding year's total. It was mainly due to the construction of new drains in Dhulia, Chopda and Pandharpur and to the execution of repairs to old ones in Dhulia. Proposals for the drainage of Poona are now before Government. They involve in round figures an expenditure of Rs. 33,00,000. The Sholápur Municipality has also a drainage scheme under consideration.

*Southern Division.*

Of the total expenditure of Rs. 6,92,269, Rs. 91,734 were spent on conservancy against Rs. 1,75,082 in the preceding year. The difference is principally due to the inclusion in the latter figures of plague charges which are now carried to a separate head. The expenditure on water-supply fell from Rs. 28,468 to Rs. 24,862, while the outlay on drainage shows a satisfactory rise from Rs. 2,433 to Rs. 4,075, due to the construction of new gutters and drains and repairs to old ones at Hubli, Gadag-Bettigeri and Bágalkot. In the below-ghát municipalities which possess a natural drainage, no necessity exists for expenditure on a large scale in this connection, while above the gháts the larger municipalities, which most need a good surface drainage, are likely to be crippled for some time as the result of expenditure on plague.

*Sind.*

Of the total expenditure of Rs. 29,31,887, Rs. 1,36,536 were expended on water-supply; Rs. 36,894 on drainage; and Rs. 2,83,193 on conservancy. The Karáchi Municipality spent Rs. 19,038 on account of water-supply; the Hyderabad Municipality Rs. 95,506, and the Sukkur Municipality Rs. 10,479. During the year under report in Karáchi considerable extensions were made to the distributing mains, *viz.*, 9,920 feet of 4", 4,861 of 3" and 300 of 1½" pipes at a cost of Rs. 21,633. These were chiefly to supply water to plague and cholera camps. In Hyderabad new engines were erected at Gidu, the Fort-lift engines having been installed in the preceding year. The scheme of the high-level reservoir to serve the higher parts of the town and of the removal of intake pipe further into the river have not been completed. The Sukkur Water-works are reported to be disappointing. The supply is clean and wholesome but inadequate. The Karáchi drainage works are on the Shone system and so far it has only applied to certain quarters of the town. The nightsoil and sullage of the town outside the drainage area is removed by means of carts and deposited in the nightsoil depôt, whence it is forced to the sewage farm and successfully utilized in the cultivation of crops. The total cost of working the drainage system during the year was Rs. 22,911 or Re. 0-3-6 per 1,000 gallons of sewage delivered at the farm. Open surface drains are utilized in Sukkur for drainage. A sum of Rs. 3,375 was expended in Sukkur on the construction of new drains. The amounts spent by the municipalities of Karáchi, Hyderabad and Shikárpur were Rs. 1,41,431, Rs. 31,848 and Rs. 32,186, respectively, on conservancy. In Karáchi the cost of supervision was Rs. 14,559; road cleaning Rs. 58,501; and halálkhor service Rs. 68,370. The adoption of the Crawford latrines is becoming more general. Nearly all the municipalities have established filth depôts outside the town for the deposit of nightsoil and town-refuse and maintain a sufficient staff of sweepers.

*Village Sanitary  
Committees:  
Northern Division.*

There is only one Sanitary Board in the Northern Division, and that is in the Surat District. There were 10 Sanitary Committees in the Ahmedabad District as against 12 last year. The village contributions in 5 villages amounted to Rs. 1,170, of which only Rs. 111 were recovered on account of the current year's subscription and Rs. 123 on account of arrears. The remaining 6 villages contributed nothing. The total amount received from Government, the Local Board and the villagers was Rs. 918. The expenditure was Rs. 1,307, of which Rs. 584 were expended on conservancy and Rs. 521 on water-supply. There are 12 committees in the Broach District, of which only one contributed anything. The total amount available for expenditure was Rs. 4,200, inclusive of Government and Local Fund grants, while the total expenditure was Rs. 778, of which Rs. 666 was spent on establishments. Part II of the Act was in force in 16 villages of the Kaira District. The committees have been working fairly well, though it is only with official supervision that the members take interest in their work. The voluntary contributions amounted to Rs. 2,444. The funds available for expenditure amounted to Rs. 11,794, including a balance of Rs. 6,178. The total expenditure was Rs. 4,216, of which the principal items were conservancy Rs. 2,843 and water-supply Rs. 923. There are 4 Sanitary Committees in the Panch Maháls District. The contributions came to Rs. 1,021 during the year, and the total amount available for expenditure was Rs. 2,541, including the Local Fund and Government grants, while the amount expended was Rs. 1,780, of which Rs. 957 was spent on establishment (sweepers), Rs. 395 on conservancy and Rs. 197 on water-supply. Sanitary Committees exist in 3 villages in Surat against 5 in the previous year. The work of the Chikli-Samroli Board is reported to have been satisfactory. Popular contributions from all villages amounted to Rs. 1,430. The total amount available for expenditure was Rs. 2,659, inclusive of Rs. 799 and Rs. 400 on account of the Local Fund and Government grants, respectively. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,550, including conservancy Rs. 1,804, water-supply Rs. 372 and works Rs. 341. There are 3 Village Sanitation Committees in the



Thána District. The village contributions realized amounted to Rs. 772, of which Rs. 125 are still to be recovered at Tárápur. The amount available for expenditure was Rs. 2,992, of which Rs. 1,673 were expended—conservancy Rs. 883 and establishment Rs. 530, being the principal items.

The number of Sanitary Committees at work in the Ahmednagar District rose from 7 to 8. Only 2 of these, however, *viz.*, one at Shrigonda and another at Jámkhed, had any funds at their disposal. They spent Rs. 736 and Rs. 202 on sanitation and conservancy, respectively. The other 6 committees had no money to spend and did practically nothing. The number of Sanitary Committees in Khándesh was 5 as in the previous year. The funds at the disposal of these bodies amounted to Rs. 6,410 and their total expenditure was Rs. 4,592, made up of the following items:—Conservancy, Rs. 2,478; drainage, Rs. 1,359; improvement of water-supply, Rs. 401; miscellaneous, Rs. 324. The work of 3 of the 5 committees is favourably reported on. There are as many as 36 Sanitary Committees in the Násik District. Only 6 of these, however, were actually at work and had funds at their disposal. Their income, including balance, amounted to Rs. 4,802 and their outlay to Rs. 2,166, distributed under the following heads:—Conservancy and sanitation, Rs. 1,646; removal of prickly-pear, Rs. 353; establishment and contingent charges, Rs. 129; miscellaneous, 38. There were 45 committees in the Poona District, but none of them received any income or incurred any expenditure. They had an accumulated balance of Rs. 792 as before. The number of the Sanitary Committees in Sátára remained unchanged at 7. All of them worked with funds, their income having amounted to Rs. 1,814. Out of a total expenditure of Rs. 1,740, the following were the principal items:—Conservancy, Rs. 529; drainage, Rs. 689; purchase of lanterns, Rs. 101; improvement of water-supply, Rs. 100; establishment charges, Rs. 270. The only committee in Sholápur did no work.

There were 74 Village Sanitation Committees in the Southern Division during the year against 75 in 1898-99, one committee at Táloji in the Kolába District having been abolished. Of these, 6 are in the Belgaum District, 35 in Bijápur, 20 in Dhárwár, 1 in Ratnágiri and 12 in Kolába. The total income of all the committees, including the opening balance (Rs. 28,063), amounted to Rs. 47,779, and was made up of Rs. 9,941 popular contributions; Rs. 6,488 Local Fund grants; Rs. 2,694 Provincial grants; Rs. 33 derived from fines; Rs. 346 sale-proceeds of sweepings, &c., and Rs. 214 from miscellaneous sources. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 20,566, of which Rs. 5,004 were spent on establishment charges, Rs. 1,863 on water-supply, Rs. 4,410 on conservancy, Rs. 7,661 on roads, Rs. 458 on lighting and Rs. 1,169 for miscellaneous purposes, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 27,213. The expenditure on conservancy was considerably less than in the previous year, especially in Bijápur, where a considerable sum was spent on small famine relief works. Water-supply seems to have received generally less attention during the year in Bijápur. All the committees in the Belgaum District, except one, are said to have worked satisfactorily, 2 of them having done very well indeed. In Bijápur 3 committees are reported to have done nothing, while in Dhárwár all, except 3, are said to have worked with more or less energy in the face of plague and scarcity. Only 5 of the 12 committees in Kolába are reported to have been doing some little good. The other 7 are considered by the Collector to be failures and fit for abolition, as neither influential men nor sufficient money is available to keep them going. One committee only—Chikodi in the Belgaum District—prosecuted a large number (60) of persons, of whom 51 were convicted and fined. Elsewhere there were practically no prosecutions.

In Sind, at the beginning of the year 1899-1900, Part II of the Village Sanitation Act was in force in 73 villages in the districts of Karáchi, Hyderabad, Shikárpur and Thar and Párkar as against 69 in the preceding year. The Act is not in force in any of the villages in the Upper Sind Frontier District. It was applied during the year to four villages in the Hyderabad District. The total income of the committees was Rs. 22,500, of which Rs. 2,406 were received from Provincial Funds, Rs. 6,328 from Local Funds, and Rs. 12,350 from popular contributions, while Rs. 1,416 were raised under other heads. The opening balance amounted to Rs. 7,087, the expenditure to Rs. 19,400, and the closing balance to Rs. 10,187. The work done by the Sanitary Committees was satisfactory. In the Upper Sind Frontier District a sum of Rs. 2,236 was spent in connection with water-supply works, which were wholly carried out at the cost of Local Funds. The bulk of this expenditure, *viz.*, Rs. 1,356, was incurred on repairs to 43 wells.

The total expenditure of the Health Department of the City of Bombay during the year 1899 was Rs. 19,98,247; and excluding departmental receipts, the net cost to the Municipality was Rs. 12,72,983. In addition to this Rs. 40,631 were expended out of a grant of Rs. 90,000 made by Government towards the construction of health camps. The expenditure on plague for the year amounted to Rs. 9,53,969 as compared with Rs. 15,00,941 in the previous year. The principal sanitary works carried out by the Municipality during the year have been mentioned in the account of the administration of the Municipality given in Chapter III.

During the year 65,822 vessels of all sorts with 1,193,339 crew and passengers were examined by the Health Officer of the Port of Bombay. The number includes every person who left Bombay by sea during the year as well as those who arrived from certain infected ports. In all 155 cases of plague were detected—4 on incoming vessels, 117 on outgoing vessels and 34 on vessels in harbour; 62 vessels were disinfected and 17,662 persons were rejected or segregated. One case of cholera, 2 of small-pox, 7 of measles, 5 of scarlatina, 7 of chicken-pox and 168 of jigger were also found. Of these the five scarlatina cases only were found on troopships. They were landed and isolated in the military cantonment, Colába. One of the



P. & O. steamers arrived with a case of small-pox which was removed to the European Hospital, and 82 of the crew and passengers who were unprotected by previous vaccination or small-pox were vaccinated. In addition to the medical examination of crew and passengers which was conducted by day on shore prior to their embarkation as directed by the Venice Sanitary Convention, each ship's company was again inspected on board before the issue of a bill of health immediately before departure from this port. This means that the crew of almost all vessels bound to ports out of India were examined three times, first when they were shipped, secondly when their kit was being disinfected and thirdly immediately before the vessel sailed.

Pilgrim traffic.

The pilgrim traffic between Indian ports and Jeddah was stopped during the year 1899 on account of the existence of plague in Bombay, but 862 returning pilgrims were inspected and their baggage disinfected. They were on arrival in Bombay Harbour sent direct from the ships to their homes at Government expense.

### Vaccination.

Strength of the Department.

The total strength of the Vaccination Department during the financial year 1899-1900, excluding Native States, consisted of 5 Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, 2 Superintendents of Vaccination, 1 Assistant Superintendent, 31 Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination, 15 clerks, 390 vaccinators and candidates, and 421 peons and Karkuns.

Vaccinations performed.

In British districts and Native States under the supervision of the Sanitary Department there were 673,467 persons primarily vaccinated and 89,204 re-vaccinated, against 621,310 and 48,342, respectively, in the previous year.

Primary vaccination.

The following table shows, for a series of years, the number of persons primarily vaccinated, their increase or decrease and the success attained :—

		Years ending 31st March.									
Primary Vaccination.		1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.*	1896.	1897.	1898.	1900.	1900.
Persons	...	885,260	935,099	934,165	905,870	712,356	732,648	736,511	691,339	623,796	679,467
Increase	...	...	49,839	...	...	2,097	20,203	3,863	...	...	58,157
Decrease	...	14,972	...	10,934	18,295	...	...	...	54,672	63,043	...
Successful cases	...	641,913	668,290	673,919	652,706	665,833	633,044	650,033	626,170	579,144	629,744
Percentage of success	...	95.10	94.99	94.56	94.13	93.48	93.23	92.33	91.94	92.64	92.68

\* From 1895, the Vaccination Statistics of the Baroda, Gutch, Kathiawar, Piplanpur and Idar States and of the Cambay State from 1899 have been excluded and shown separately.

Results in primary vaccination.

Out of 679,467 persons primarily vaccinated, 629,744 or 92.68 were successful. The number of unsuccessful cases was 5,889. In 44,430 cases the result was unknown as the children were not brought for inspection, 596 persons were operated on a second time on account of the failure of the first operation. The percentage of success, excluding "unknown" cases, was 93.07.

Results in re-vaccination.

During the year 89,204 persons were re-vaccinated. The number of successful cases was 37,127 or 41.62 per cent. In 43,964 instances the result could not be ascertained and in 8,113 the operation failed. The percentage of success, excluding "unknown" cases, was 82.06. The following table shows the number of infants successfully vaccinated in the Presidency exclusive of Native States. The birth and death statistics are taken for the calendar year, as usual, in calculating the number available for vaccination, because infants are generally not vaccinated until three months after birth :—

Year.	Births returned as having been registered.	Deaths registered among children under one year.	Children available for vaccination.	Children under one year vaccinated successfully.	Children remained to be vaccinated under one year.	Percentage of infants protected to infants available.
1898-99	562,371	99,590	462,781	380,953	101,828	78.91
1899-1900	635,348	134,036	501,312	431,630	119,682	78.29

or Race.

During the year there were primarily vaccinated 4,665 Christians, 503,837 Hindus, 112,646 Mussalmans, 2,115 Parsis, and 50,204 persons of other castes.

The age details are compiled for three periods, viz., under 1 year, between 1 and 6 years, and above 6 years. The numbers under each period primarily vaccinated were 543,712, 119,737, and 16,018. The number of infants successfully vaccinated was 509,251, of children between 1 and 6 years 108,851, and of persons of other ages 11,642.

There were 348,621 males and 330,846 females primarily vaccinated and 63,349 males and 25,855 females re-vaccinated, the totals of persons operated on being 411,970 males and 356,701 females. In primary vaccination the sex percentages were, respectively, 51.31 males and 48.69 females. In re-vaccination the percentages were respectively 70.92 and 29.08 and in total operations 53.60 and 46.40.

The following table shows by districts and circles the percentage of success in primary and re-vaccinations contrasted with those for the previous year :—

No.	Districts and Circles.	Percentage of success of primary vaccination.		Percentage of success of re-vaccination.	
		1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
1	Western Registration District ...	92.55	92.21	48.38	58.08
2	Presidency Circle ... ..	94.96	87.65	21.32	9.90
3	Central Registration District ...	92.03	92.75	55.51	56.28
4	Southern do. do. ...	92.13	92.26	60.28	60.34
5	Gujarát do. do. ...	97.42	96.60	60.49	69.92
6	Sind do. do. ...	91.05	91.99	59.96	60.76
7	Aden, Bushire, Muskat Shaikh Othman ... ..	57.75	57.14	41.09	71.22
	Average for the Presidency ...	92.84	92.68	56.97	41.62

Percentage of success including "unknown cases."

The quality of lymph in use throughout the year was good. No consignments of English Lymph were received during the year. Lymph is supplied to mofussil applicants by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners and the Superintendent of Vaccination, Presidency Circle, Bombay.

In the Western Registration District, vaccination with animal lymph was performed in 8 villages of the Khándesh, in 1 of the Násik, and in 2 of the Kolába Collectrates.

In the City of Bombay, vaccination with animal lymph exclusively was carried on throughout the year. In the Central Registration District, animal vaccination was carried on in the city of Poona, cantonments of Poona and Kirkee, and in the cities of Ahmednagar, Sholápur and Sátára, where animal lymph was kept up during the year, and in these 17,869 children were vaccinated from the calf. Of the minor municipalities, Junnar, Alandi, Jejuri, Sásvad, Sirúr, Talegaon Dábháda, Lonávla, Baramati, Sangamner, Vámbori, Bhangár, and Chiplún have provided sums for a calf every six months; the Bári and Pandharpur municipalities have provided a calf every four months. The above practice of providing for calves has been introduced in the chief towns of Bhor, Aundh, and Akalkot Native States. In the Southern Registration District animal vaccination was continued in Belgaum, Dhárwár, Hubli, Gadag-Bettigeri, Byádgi, Ráuebennur and Háveri municipal towns. In Savanúr lanoline vaccine lymph obtained from the Bangalore Animal Vaccination Depót, was substituted for vaccination direct from the heifer. In the Kolhápúr and Sánгли Native States animal vaccination was also continued. In the Gujarát Registration District, animal vaccination was continued in Ahmedabad City. In the Sind Registration District animal vaccination was carried on in the town of Karáchi without any opposition throughout the year.

The total expenditure on account of vaccination as compared with the preceding year is shown in the following statement :—

Establishments.	1898-99.		1899-1900.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Provincial ... ..	83,477	9 6	82,392	4 7	.....	.....	1,085	4 11
Municipal and Cantonment ... ..	87,794	14 6	40,029	9 1	2,234	10 7	.....	.....
Local Fund ... ..	1,03,750	9 1	1,04,573	2 0	822	8 11	.....	.....
Native States ... ..	30,785	13 4	31,288	2 5	502	5 1	.....	.....
Total ...	2,55,808	14 5	2,58,283	2 1	2,474	3 8	.....	.....

The total cost for the Presidency, including all charges, was Rs. 2,58,283 against Rs. 2,55,809 in the preceding year, whilst the successful cases, excluding dispensaries, were 663,658, the average cost for each successful case being 6 annas and 3 pies against 6 annas and 9 pies in the preceding year.

The total number of villages visited by vaccinators of the department during the year was 37,782 in British districts and 6,705 in Native States. Altogether 5,549 villages remained unvisited.

Villages visited and not visited by vaccinators.

No inoculation was reported to have been practised anywhere in the Presidency, except in the Kashmor Táluka, Sind District, and steps are being taken to prosecute the offender. No instances were reported of any disease having been communicated through vaccination.

Inoculation.

**Veterinary.**

An account of the Veterinary College, Bombay, will be found in Chapter VII (Instruction).

**VETERINARY DISPENSARIES.**

Number of Dispensaries and cases treated.

There were in all 19 veterinary dispensaries open during the year—11 stationary and 4 itinerant—in the Presidency proper, and 3 and 1, respectively, in Sind. The number of animals treated in each dispensary and the success obtained is shown in the following table :—

Dispensary Town.	Brought over from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Returned incurable.	Unknown.	Balance.
Nasik ... ..	25	1,138	1,163	763	43	46	280	...	32
Nasik Itinerant ... ..	...	643	643	452	10	8	173	...	...
Dhulia (Khandesh) ... ..	10	2,236	2,236	1,193	594	95	341	...	13
Jalgaon ( do. ) ... ..	7	1,000	1,007	442	147	290	116	...	12
Khandesh Itinerant ... ..	11	594	605	138	47	27	391	...	3
Poona ... ..	15	750	765	606	26	62	61	...	10
Belgaum ... ..	26	1,539	1,565	1,369	56	37	75	...	23
Do. Itinerant ... ..	18	1,015	1,033	808	74	46	84	...	21
Dhárwar ... ..	10	1,250	1,260	1,051	84	45	69	...	11
Ratnágiri ... ..	2	585	587	522	6	48	11	...	...
Kolába ... ..	10	1,545	1,555	1,404	10	67	53	...	21
Ahmedabad ... ..	64	2,539	2,603	2,298	20	54	58	...	59
Nadiád (Kaira) ... ..	32	1,940	1,972	1,641	105	48	142	...	36
Kaira Itinerant ... ..	8	625	633	475	39	32	43	...	44
Surat ... ..	49	1,106	1,155	1,083	14	7	7	...	44
Hyderabad (Sind) ... ..	15	999	1,014	903	34	27	31	...	19
Karachi ... ..	40	2,622	2,662	2,575	25	29	1	...	32
Naushahro Itinerant ... ..	3	314	317	235	54	8	14	...	6
Shikárpur... ..	26	820	846	761	38	10	11	...	25
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>23,250</b>	<b>23,621</b>	<b>18,719</b>	<b>1,425</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>1,961</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>415</b>

Cattle disease.

Of the total treated, 494 were cases of rinderpest, 118 of anthrax and 1,360 of foot and mouth disease. There were no cases treated of pleuro-pneumonia or charbon symptomatique. The principal outbreaks of rinderpest were at Jalgaon and Kolába; anthrax occurred chiefly in Ratnágiri and Naushahro, while foot and mouth disease extended over Nasik, Ratnágiri, Kolába and Naushahro.

Receipts and expenditure.

The expenditure on veterinary dispensaries for the year was Rs. 27,250, and the income, including balance, was Rs. 43,925, of which Rs. 11,885 was contributed by Local Boards, Rs. 8,841 by Municipalities and Rs. 2,114 by Government. There is thus a balance of Rs. 16,675.

Operations under the Glanders and Farcy Act, Bombay.

Four suspicious cases were admitted to the Lazaretto—one for farcy and three for glanders—but in no case were the symptoms characteristic. During the year, 4,112 horses were imported, including 1,845 horses and 132 ponies from Australia. None of the latter were found diseased or infested with ticks. Restrictions placed upon the embarkation of horses by the Queensland Government have permitted the temporary suspension of the Live Stock Importation Act in Bombay. The admissions for surra fell 33 per cent. in the year; rabies, on the other hand, increased from 14 to 32. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 8,960, against Rs. 9,438 in 1898-99.

# CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

## Education.

### General Summary.

THE following statement gives the attendance returns for the last two years :—

Classes of Educational Institutions.

Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.		Number of Pupils.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
<i>Public Institutions.</i>				
University Education—				
Arts Colleges ... ..	10	9	1,843	1,744
Professional Colleges ... ..	4	4	951	918
School Education, General—				
Secondary Schools ... ..	467	481	44,073	47,223
Primary Schools ... ..	9,237	9,118	508,747	508,504
School Education, Special—				
Training Schools ... ..	18	18	893	855
Other Schools ... ..	32	33	2,308	2,464
Total, Public Institutions ...	9,768	9,663	558,870	561,708
<i>Private Institutions.</i>				
Advanced ... ..	120	117	4,159	4,609
Elementary ... ..	2,751	2,646	66,689	64,888
Total, Private Institutions ...	2,871	2,763	70,848	69,497
Grand Total ...	12,639	12,426	629,718	631,205

Omitting private institutions, that is to say, institutions which are not under Government inspection, the number of boys under instruction has decreased from 488,824 to 488,814, but the number of girls has increased from 70,046 to 77,894. The average monthly number on the rolls has fallen from 592,879 to 578,975 and the average daily attendance from 440,991 to 435,715. The ratio of the average daily attendance to the average monthly number is 75 this year, while it was 74 last year. All classes of institutions show a partial decrease, except the Secondary and Special schools, which show increase in attendance. The net result is a loss of 115 schools and a gain of 2,838 scholars over the last year's figures. The decrease in the Primary schools is chiefly in the Central Division, Káthiáwár and the Southern Division. There is also a considerable decrease in the number of pupils in Primary schools in the Central Division; the Northern Division and Káthiáwár, owing partly to plague and partly to famine. But this decrease in the number of pupils is somewhat balanced by increases in the Southern Division and Sind. The following table gives full details as to the attendance in the different classes of public schools for the years 1898-99 and 1899-1900:—

Class of Schools.	Number of Schools.		Number of Pupils.		Schools.		Pupils.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Government ... ..	63	68	9,949	10,617	...	...	668	...
Local Boards ... ..	4,035	4,035	217,110	215,234	...	...	...	1,876
Municipal Boards ... ..	788	788	69,136	78,363	...	...	9,227	...
Native States ... ..	2,494	2,431	150,156	138,738	...	63	—	11,413
Aided ... ..	2,219	2,153	101,728	104,688	...	66	2,960	...
Unaided ... ..	169	193	10,791	14,068	24	...	3,277	...
Total ...	9,768	9,663	558,870	561,708	24	129	16,132	13,294

The number of pupils learning English has risen from 47,486 to 50,222 and the number learning a classical language from 23,241 to 24,048, and the number learning a vernacular language from 526,374 to 527,600.

The distribution of the pupils according to race is given below :—

Race.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	4,217	4,134
Portuguese and Native Christians ...	10,725	11,390
Jews ...	1,692	1,808
Pársis ...	14,293	15,954
Mahomedans ...	95,666	95,552
Hindus ...	423,352	426,075
Aboriginal and Hill Tribes ...	8,838	6,694
Others ...	87	101
Total ...	558,870	561,708

It will be observed that the "Portuguese and Native Christians," "Jews," "Pársis," "Hindus" and "Others" show an increase, whilst the remaining races show a decrease.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure from all sources is given in the following table :—

Years.	Provincial Fund.	Local Cess.	Municipal Rates.	Fees.	All other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1898-99 ...	20,23,506	9,93,121	4,05,776	15,07,276	23,56,557	73,20,236
1899-1900 ...	21,41,326	9,60,188	4,31,908	15,23,966	23,29,744	73,87,132

The increase in the expenditure from Provincial Funds will be explained below. The decrease under all other sources is mainly due to smaller expenditure on buildings in Native States.

The total expenditure of the year is divided between the different funds as under :—

	Percentage for British Districts.	Percentage for the whole Presidency.
Provincial Funds ...	36.3	29.
Local Cess ...	16.3	13.
Municipal Rates ...	7.3	5.9
Fees ...	21.9	20.6
Revenues of Native States (including cess and rates)...	.1	15.9
All other sources ...	18.1	15.6

The share which each class of institution has in the total expenditure is as under :—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges ...	3,72,543	3,42,666
Professional Colleges ...	1,13,352	1,22,982
Secondary Schools ...	19,02,210	19,75,337
Primary Schools ...	33,80,395	34,57,398
Special Schools ...	5,10,054	5,05,222
Buildings and Apparatus ...	4,31,948	3,66,380
University ...	1,99,859	1,31,573
Direction and Inspection ...	3,39,490	3,45,815
Scholarships ...	1,27,822	1,36,345
Miscellaneous ...	2,563	3,409
Total ..	73,20,236	73,87,132

Provincial Expenditure.

The following table compares the net expenditure from Provincial Funds for the last two years :—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.
University Education ...	1,55,081	1,32,007
School Education, General ...	8,24,162	8,26,172
School Education, Special ...	1,49,252	1,50,691
Buildings and Apparatus ...	10,113	1,25,482
Direction and Inspection ...	2,61,085	2,73,162
Scholarships ...	31,885	82,415
Miscellaneous ...	2,563	3,409
Total ...	20,28,506	21,41,326

The decrease in Arts Colleges is due to the absence of the Principals of Elphinstone and Deccan Colleges on furlough. The increase in the Professional Colleges is due to the appointment of three new Professors in the Law School, Bombay. The increase under Medical Schools is due to larger expenditure on the Medical Schools at Ahmedabad and Hyderabad. The increase under Buildings is due to the special grant sanctioned by Government to meet claims for completed buildings.

The payments to aided institutions have increased from Rs. 4,30,684 to Rs. 5,16,970. The increase is chiefly due to Building Grants paid to schools during the year. The awards for colleges and schools rose from Rs. 4,47,195 to Rs. 4,55,711. The increase is owing to re-assessment of grants to some schools and to the fact that some new schools were brought on the aided list. Only one sum of Rs. 225 was paid to the Poona City Municipality for apparatus. No further special grants could be paid owing to financial pressure. The Building Grants from Provincial Funds were:—to aided schools Rs. 79,288; to Board Schools Rs. 39,961 and to Government Schools Rs. 6,000. The principal grants were:—Arts College, Karachi, Rs. 30,000; Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, Rs. 11,585; and Methodist School, Poona, Rs. 10,000.

The expenditure from the Public Works Budget on Government buildings in 1899-1900 was as under:—

	Rs.
(a) Repairs	27,742
(b) Minor Works (up to Rs. 1,000)	4,213
(c) Large Works (above Rs. 1,000)—	Rs.
College of Science, Poona...	5,448
High School, Bijapur	5,490
N. J. High School, Karachi	2,529
Elphinstone College and General Record Office	1,712
Training College, Dhárwar	1,215
	16,324
Total, Public Works Department Budget	48,279

#### University Education.

Particulars as to Arts Colleges affiliated to the University in 1899-1900 will be found in Appendix VII—A (1), and the attendance in these colleges is shown below:—

Colleges.	Names on the rolls at the end of the year.		Average monthly numbers on the rolls.		Average daily attendance.		Fee receipts.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Elphinstone	315	319	316	329	262	289	33,284
Deccan	176	201	143	161	131	127	12,490	14,210
Sámaldás	133	149	122	135	113	138	5,790	6,792
Rájáram	67	23	74	18	65	52	3,188	2,106
Baroda	189	237	162	200	108	153	9,648	11,048
Wilson	827	298	342	335	251	216	24,463	23,603
St. Xavier's	198	177	173	177	163	168	15,029	17,502
Fergusson	282	244	184	193	182	191	15,012	14,270
Gujarat	263	277	216	250	220	228	15,427	15,514
Sind	87	80	90	80	77	63	7,077	7,002

The figures show that the general conditions were very similar to those of last year. The total roll number in all colleges fell from 2,032 to 2,000, but this is due to the large decrease in the Rájáram College at Kolhápúr, where the numbers fell from 67 to 23.

The following statement shows the number of candidates who succeeded in passing the University Examinations:—

Colleges.	Previous Examination.	Intermediate Examination.	B.A.	1st B.Sc.	B.Sc.	M.A.
Elphinstone	60	38	38	2	...	5
Deccan	25	29	25	...	...	3
College of Science	...	...	...	1	1	...
Grant Medical College	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sámaldás	36	12	10	...	...	...
Rájáram	19	14	...	...	...	...
Baroda	43	20	18	...	...	1
Wilson	67	55	49	2	1	1
St. Xavier's	43	17	26	...	...	1
Fergusson	55	22	25	...	...	1
Gujarat	62	28	11	...	...	...
Sind	27	18	10	...	...	...
Total	430	248	212	5	2	12
Total for previous year	325	238	192	4	5	13



Division.	Managed by Government.				Maintained by Native States.				Aided by the Department or by Local or Municipal Boards, or by Native States.				Unaided.			
	1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
<b>Girls' Schools.</b>																
Central Division (Bombay City & Mofussil)	1	61	1	52	...	...	...	...	12	1,210	11	1,145	1	100	1	84
Northern Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	522	4	431	...	...	...	...
Southern Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	216	3	240	...	...	...	...
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	209	1	209	...	...	...	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>52</b>	...	...	...	...	<b>19</b>	<b>2,151</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2,075</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>84</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>4,758</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>5,168</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>4,568</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>4,731</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>11,029</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>10,912</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>4,464</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>6,894</b>

In addition to the above, there was a boys' school, with an attendance of 106, managed by the Sholapur Municipality. The fee-receipts are as follows:—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.
Central Division	56,951	53,815
Northern Division	41,264	43,107
Southern Division	21,379	22,413
Sind	20,053	20,261
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,39,647</b>	<b>1,39,696</b>

Seven Middle schools were maintained by Government as in the previous year, one of them being a girls' school at Ahmedabad. The attendance was 959 boys and 40 girls. The number of Local Board Schools was 5, or 2 less than last year, owing to the closing of the Nargol and Hungund Schools. The attendance, however, has risen from 149 to 177. Sixty-eight schools, with an attendance of 3,173, including one girls' school, with 41 girls, were managed by Municipalities; and 87 schools, with an attendance of 4,730, including one girls' school, were managed by Native States. The number of aided schools was 127, against 129 in the previous year, but the attendance rose from 7,325 to 7,864. Unaided schools show an increase of 10, and number 62 with an attendance of 2,969. They include two new girls' schools, one in Bombay and the other at Ahmedabad. The total number of Middle schools in the Presidency was 356, and of pupils 19,912, showing an increase of 5 schools and 766 pupils.

The following table gives particulars of schools for children of European extraction:—

Schools for Europeans and Eurasians.

Class of Institutions.	Aided Schools.				Unaided.				Total of Schools.	Total of Pupils on the 31st March.	Number of pupils on the 31st of March learning			Classification of pupils on the 31st of March according to race or creed.							Number of girls in Boys' schools.	Number of boys in Girls' schools.	
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	Average monthly number on the rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	Average monthly number on the rolls.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Europeans or Eurasians.	Native Christians and Foreigners.	Jews.	Parsees.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Others.			
																							European or Eurasian.
For Boys { High Schools	9	1,234	1,215	1,048	1	54	72	67	10	1,288	1,238	670	43	1,189	58	45	25	14	5	2	221	...	
For Boys { Middle Schools	9	531	524	440	...	...	...	...	9	531	521	98	...	507	10	1	3	...	...	...	212	...	
For Girls { High Schools	12	1,540	1,452	1,195	...	...	...	...	12	1,540	1,548	475	21	1,311	100	27	101	5	2	...	...	201	...
For Girls { Middle Schools	14	518	495	379	...	...	...	...	14	518	518	41	4	463	33	...	18	4	...	...	...	168	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>3,819</b>	<b>3,677</b>	<b>3,062</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>3,573</b>	<b>3,978</b>	<b>1,239</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>3,420</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>339</b>	
Normal Schools	2	21	21	20	...	...	...	...	2	21	21	13	8	19	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	1	17	16	15	...	...	...	...	1	17	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>35</b>	...	...	...	...	<b>3</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>36</b>	...	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>3,857</b>	<b>3,713</b>	<b>3,097</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>3,911</b>	<b>3,994</b>	<b>1,255</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>3,456</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>339</b>	

\* Excluding the schools in Aden.

The number of schools remains the same, and there is a decrease of 67 pupils. Two Middle schools appear as Boys' schools this year, which were shown as Girls' schools last year. The cause of change is the preponderance of boys over girls in the schools.



The expenditure in these schools was as under :—

	Aided.						Unaided.				Total Expenditure from				Grand Total.
	Provincial.	Municipal.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	
For Boys. { High Schools.	34,273	330	46,768	8,397	39,458	1,19,277	8,749	..	12,685	21,434	34,372	890	55,517	80,532	1,40,713
{ Middle Schools	10,412	..	8,779	15,986	25,375	63,552	..	..	..	..	10,412	..	8,779	44,361	63,552
For Girls. { High Schools.	42,040	165	53,493	10,586	33,122	1,30,376	..	..	..	..	42,040	165	53,493	43,678	1,39,974
{ Middle Schools	9,055	850	8,294	8,003	15,633	38,344	..	..	..	..	9,055	350	6,294	20,688	38,344
Total ..	95,779	914	1,17,334	42,986	1,03,586	3,60,549	8,749	..	12,685	21,434	95,779	914	1,26,083	1,39,207	3,81,983
Normal Schools ..	3,698	..	3,692	180	6,526	12,994	..	..	..	..	3,698	..	3,592	6,705	12,994
Industrial Schools ..	826	..	..	708	307	1,933	..	..	..	..	826	..	..	1,012	1,933
Drawing Classes ..	7	..	125	..	..	132	..	..	..	..	7	..	126	..	132
Total ..	4,631	..	2,717	888	6,832	16,065	..	..	..	..	4,631	..	2,717	7,717	15,065
Scholarships ..	..	..	..	..	878	878	..	..	495	495	..	..	..	1,373	1,373
Buildings ..	17,951	..	..	1,185	5,948	35,079	..	..	..	..	17,951	..	..	17,128	35,079
Furniture and Apparatus ..	..	..	..	..	29	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	29
Total ..	17,951	..	..	1,185	16,550	35,986	..	..	495	495	17,951	..	..	18,540	36,461
Grand Total ..	1,13,361	914	1,20,051	45,066	1,27,268	4,11,900	8,749	..	13,180	21,929	1,13,361	914	1,28,800	1,86,464	4,33,529

The expenditure on these schools has increased by Rs. 24,555. The increase is mainly due to the resumption of payments on account of building grants by Government, but fees and endowments also show an increase, while subscriptions are less.

Primary Education.

The figures relating to Primary schools for boys contrast with those of the previous year as under :—

	Managed by Government.		Managed by Local Boards.				Managed by Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.					
	1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Central Division. { Bombay City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	2,969	59	4,023	..	..	..	..	
{ Mofussil ..	2	254	2	318	1,359	74,468	1,356	69,617	174	20,833	165	19,144	123	4,863	124	6,173
Northern Division ..	2	239	2	239	1,091	70,608	1,093	64,424	138	17,787	141	23,075	517	29,199	523	23,105
Kathiawar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	900	60,238	820	54,964
Southern Division ..	1	117	1	235	1,106	50,541	1,103	58,276	126	8,444	126	10,757	522	27,821	511	26,168
Sind ..	1	143	1	143	336	15,219	337	15,512	56	6,496	56	6,896	99	3,361	115	3,936
Aden ..	3	240	3	247	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	9	993	9	1,162	3,892	210,826	3,889	207,829	551	56,429	547	63,894	2,158	125,501	2,091	118,345

	Aided by the Department or by Local or Municipal Boards, or by Native States.				Unaided.				Total.			
	1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Central Division. { Bombay City ..	56	3,949	59	4,746	10	1,032	11	1,090	123	7,850	129	9,859
{ Mofussil ..	274	13,155	255	11,448	57	1,310	44	905	1,989	114,978	1,940	106,600
Northern Division ..	94	5,829	84	6,724	15	830	23	1,195	1,857	124,291	1,866	119,762
Kathiawar ..	15	1,568	15	1,362	..	..	..	..	915	61,864	835	56,326
Southern Division ..	669	15,624	622	16,087	2	5	2	14	2,326	102,552	2,265	111,537
Sind ..	756	26,464	777	28,520	8	895	8	146	1,248	52,098	1,297	55,172
Aden ..	22	1,320	23	1,303	9	145	13	227	34	1,706	59	1,777
Total ..	1,796	67,707	1,735	70,185	96	3,717	96	3,579	8,492	465,173	8,397	450,113

There is a net loss of 125 schools and 5,160 pupils. There has been no year of general prosperity since 1895-96, and in that year 8,810 schools contained 523,862 pupils. The net loss in primary education in the four years has, therefore, been 443 schools and 63,849 pupils, or, in other words, 3 per cent. of the children of school-going age in the Presidency have during the four years ceased to receive primary instruction. Looking further into the table, it will be seen that this year famine, rather than plague, has been the chief factor in reducing attendance. Thus in Bombay City there is a substantial increase, though the figures are still far below those for 1895-96. The Central Division, affected by both famine and plague, has a net decrease of 8,000 pupils. In the Northern Division the loss in Local Board schools is 6,000, and in Native State, excluding Káthiáwár, 6,000, and the total deficit would have been much larger than it is had not Municipal schools shown largely increased numbers. The greater part of the Northern Division has been during the year visited by a famine of unexampled severity. Káthiáwár has similarly suffered, and the loss there is closed on 5,500. Turning to the Southern Division, where plague diminished and famine was not established, a large increase in attendance has taken place in all classes of schools except those maintained by Native States. The net result is an increase of 8,985 pupils, though there are 61 less schools. The increase is satisfactory, but there are 31,000 fewer children at school in the division than there were in 1895-96. In Sind, again, there was little plague and only a partial famine, and the result is an increase of 39 schools and 3,054 pupils. The Sind figures approach those for 1895-96.

In the Central Division the number of Local Board schools fell from 1,359 to 1,356 and the number of pupils from 74,458 to 69,617. The variation in the number of schools is insignificant, but the decrease in pupils, amounting to 4,841, is shared by every district, and may be generally attributed to famine. In the Northern Division the number of schools increased from 1,031 to 1,093, but the number of pupils fell from 70,608 to 64,424, a decrease of 6,184, which was shared by every district except Surat, where there was an increase of 1,176 pupils. Thus in the Ahmedabad District there was a decrease of 2,009 pupils, and 17 schools were temporarily closed. In the Kaira District there was a loss of 1,686 pupils. In Broach the decrease was 2,529, and 3 schools were temporarily closed at the end of the year. The Panch Maháls lost 730 pupils out of a total of less than 4,000, and Thána 406. The increase in the Surat District is surprising, as the district suffered from plague and from famine, though not so severely as the more northern districts. In the Southern Division the number of Local Board schools fell from 1,106 to 1,103, but the attendance increased from 50,541 to 58,276. The increase is very largely confined to the Dhárwár District, which had 7,332 more pupils on the rolls than in last year. In Sind there is an increase of 1 school and 293 pupils. Increased attendance is recorded in the Karáchi, Hyderabad and Shikárpur Districts, while there is a decrease in the Thar and Párkar and Upper Sind Frontier Districts. The Karáchi District shows an increase of 1 school and 96 pupils. In Hyderabad 6 new schools were opened and there is an increase of 288 pupils. In Shikárpur the number of schools remains the same, but pupils increased by 75. On the other hand, in the Thar and Párkar District, which was affected by famine, 5 schools were closed, as the people migrated in search of water and fodder; the decrease in pupils was, however, only 77. The Upper Sind Frontier District lost 1 school and 89 pupils. The fees rose from Rs. 1,625 to Rs. 2,163.

In the Central Division the number of schools has decreased from 231 to 224, and the number of pupils from 23,702 to 23,167. Several towns were disturbed by plague, and in Sholápur 5 Municipal schools were temporarily closed on that account. In other places, again, as in the Khandesh towns, the attendance increased owing to the influx of distressed people from the districts. In Bombay City there was a considerable increase in attendance, due to the fact that the people faced the plague and did not flee from the city. For the Northern Division the report is more satisfactory, as there is a net increase of 3 schools and 5,288 pupils. The increase of pupils is, however, a recovery rather than a gain, and the figures are still below those for 1897-98 and 6,000 less than in 1896-97. In the Southern Division the number of schools is unaltered, but attendance has risen from 8,414 to 10,757. The schools of seven Boards were closed at the end of the year owing to plague. In Sind the number of schools remained the same, but the number of pupils rose from 6,496 to 6,895. There is a general complaint as to accommodation in the smaller towns. The fee-receipts rose from Rs. 5,591 to Rs. 5,983.

The number of schools maintained by Native States has fallen from 2,158 to 2,091 and the number of pupils from 125,501 to 113,845. The decrease is chiefly in the Northern Division and Káthiáwár owing to famine. In Káthiáwár the number of schools maintained or aided by the States has fallen from 915 with 61,804 pupils to 835 with 56,326 pupils, a decrease of 80 schools and 5,478 pupils. The majority of the schools closed were under the Morvi State, and it is reported that they have been closed temporarily on account of famine which caused the migration of the population from their villages. No less than 18 night schools were closed, most of which were under the Jámnagar State. Every economy had to be made owing to the very severe distress in the province. The large decrease in pupils is the first of its kind in Káthiáwár, where primary education has steadily progressed for many years. In the Central Division schools have increased from 123 to 124 and pupils from 4,863 to 5,172. The increase is mainly in the Akalkot State, but all States show a small increase. The account of the schools in the Bhor State is again unsatisfactory. Not one of the schools is in charge of a trained teacher. In the Northern Division the number of schools has risen from 517 to 523, but the number of pupils has fallen from 29,198 to 23,105. The decrease is due to famine in all the States, except Bánsda in the Surat Agency. The schools of the States in the Rewa Kántha Agency

lost 1,169 pupils through the famine; the Mahí Kántha did not suffer so severely, but the Palanpur schools were almost entirely depleted, as the number of pupils fell from 3,568 to 238. Sixty-one schools out of 63 were closed temporarily and the teachers placed on famine duty. Perhaps nowhere was the stress of famine more keenly felt than in this Agency, and it may be said that rural education has been for the time extinguished there. The Cambay and Surat Agency schools also suffered from plague and famine and lost heavily in numbers, while the 6 schools of the Jawhár State lost more than one-fourth of their pupils. In the Southern Division the number of schools fell from 522 to 511 and the number of pupils from 27,821 to 26,168. The Kolhapur State employs 91 trained headmasters, Sámli 17, Jamkhandi 10, Miraj 9, and Janjira and Mudhol 6 each, but the Sávantvádi State with 54 schools has only one trained master.

In Sind the Khairpur State has 113 schools as compared with 96 last year, and the attendance has risen from 3,381 to 3,936.

Aided Schools.

The figures show 1,735 schools with 70,185 scholars against 1,786 schools with 67,707 pupils, a net decrease of 51 schools and an increase of 2,478 scholars. In the Central Division the number of schools fell from 330 to 314 and pupils decreased from 17,104 to 16,189. In Bombay 3 new schools were opened, and there was a large increase of 797 pupils, but all other districts except Sátára register a decrease, which is large in Sholápur and considerable in Poona, Ahmednagar, Násik and Khándesh. Of the total number of 314 schools, 186 are in Municipal areas and the rest in Local Board areas. As reported last year a large number of aided schools are maintained by Missions and are generally found to be efficient. In the Northern Division there are 84 schools with 6,724 pupils against 94 schools with 5,629 pupils last year. The decrease in the number of schools is due to the withdrawal of aid from inefficient institutions, and the fall is chiefly in the Thána District. In the Southern Division the number of schools fell from 569 to 522, but the attendance increased from 15,624 to 16,087. The total loss of schools is 47, of which 6 were in municipal limits, 39 in District Local Board areas, and 2 in Native States. In the Dharwár District alone 30 schools were closed permanently, while 24 were temporarily closed at the end of the year. The majority of the Native State schools are in the Kolhapur and Sávantvádi States, and are reported to be fairly well managed. In Sind the aided schools number 777 with 28,520 pupils against 756 with 26,464 pupils last year. In Káthiáwár the number of aided schools is unchanged, but the number of pupils has fallen from 1,566 to 1,362. The Porbandar schools suffered from plague and lost 173 pupils and Abu Fakar's school at Rájkot was badly managed during the year and lost 86 pupils. The aided system is not as yet appreciated generally in Káthiáwár.

Night Schools.

The number of schools has fallen from 182 to 155 and the number of pupils from 4,193 to 3,351. The decrease in the number of pupils was general, but was most marked in Káthiáwár, where the number has fallen from 1,117 to 616. In the Central Division 2 schools were closed, and the pupils decreased from 834 to 711. In the Northern Division the Municipal Boards maintain 7 schools, one more than last year, and the number of pupils has increased, but the aided schools have decreased from 7 to 4 with a corresponding decrease of pupils, and the Native State schools, 16 in number, also show a decline in attendance which is due to famine. Of these 16 schools, 10 are in Cutch and 6 in the Rewa Kántha Agency. In the Southern Division the number of schools fell from 20 to 19 and the number of pupils from 687 to 496. Only one of the schools is in a British district. There are also 25 evening classes attached to day schools in the Native States, 23 being in Sávantvádi. These classes have an attendance of 579 pupils. In Sind the number of schools has fallen from 32 to 30. Of these, 8 are maintained by Municipal Boards, 12 by the District Local Boards, and 10 are aided. The total attendance in them was 867 against 888 in the previous year. In Káthiáwár the number of schools has fallen from 62 to 44. Of these, one is a Middle school at Jámnagar and the rest are primary.

Unrecognized Schools.

The number of such schools has fallen from 2,871 to 2,763 and the number of pupils from 70,848 to 69,497. In the Central Division a decrease of 102 schools is recorded, which is shared by all districts except Sátára and Bombay City. Of the 463 schools in the Division, 17 teach Arabic or Persian, 18 teach Sanskrit, 110 the Koran, and the rest are primary schools, of which 3 are for girls. In the Northern Division 557 schools are returned with 19,352 pupils against 563 schools with 18,476 pupils last year. Of these 557 schools, 217 teach the Koran only, 2 teach Arabic, 12 Sanskrit and 1 English, and 325 are primary schools. In the Southern Division 511 schools with 14,242 pupils are returned against 796 with 15,017 pupils last year. 107 of these are Koran schools, and 703 are ordinary boys' schools, while one is a girls' school. The largest number of these schools, in British districts, is to be found in Ratnágiri, a district very advanced in the matter of education. In Sind the number of schools is 654 with 9,558 pupils against 680 and 9,125 pupils last year. The bulk of these schools are small Koran schools, which are not sufficiently efficient to be placed on the aided list. In Káthiáwár there are 38 advanced schools teaching Arabic, Persian, or Sanskrit, that elementary schools have increased from 227 to 233 and "other" schools from 4 to 7, the total number now being 278 schools with 13,376 pupils. Of these 13,376, 9,689 are boys and 3,687 are girls. The majority of the latter are in Koran schools.

Primary Schools for Girls.

The attendance returns for Girls' schools are as follows :—

	Managed by Local Boards.				Managed by Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.				Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards or by Native States.			
	1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-1899.		1899-1900.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Central Division—																
Bombay City ...	38	1,241	27	1,137	17	670	17	889	...	...	...	...	33	3,157	33	3,129
Mofussil ...	62	3,734	67	4,080	41	2,862	42	4,069	48	2,588	50	2,708	47	3,036	48	3,170
Northern Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	8,190	92	9,049	...	...	...	...
Káthiáwár ...	39	657	20	1,468	39	1,733	39	2,225	67	3,221	68	3,128	...	...	10	438
Southern Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	379	9	250	98	3,529	87	3,150
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	40	1	28
Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>6,769</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>6,847</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>9,281</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>11,027</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>14,447</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>15,338</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>13,692</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>13,638</b>

Besides the schools shown above, one school in the Central Division and two in the Northern Division, with a total number of 314 pupils, were maintained by Government, and there were nine unaided schools, of which eight, with an attendance of 1,050 pupils, were newly opened during the year. Five of these, with an attendance of 918, were opened in Bombay. There is a general recovery of lost ground, except in the Central Division, in Sind, and in the Aden school. Bombay City, the Northern Division, Káthiáwár, and the Southern Division show increases in schools and pupils, and the total figures of the table are the highest ever recorded, being in advance of those for 1895-96. The net gain for the year is 6 schools and 4,917 pupils. In the Central Division the Girls' schools of the Poona District were much disturbed by plague. In Bombay City the Gujaráti schools made much progress, while the attendance at Maráthi schools declined, though a new school was opened. The Native State schools increased from 48 to 50 and the pupils from 2,588 to 2,708. The aided schools of the division, which are generally most efficient, also flourished during the year and show an increase of 291 pupils. In Káthiáwár the schools increased from 90 to 92 and pupils from 8,190 to 9,049, while 312 girls attend boys' schools. In the Southern Division the number of schools rose from 152 to 154, and the number of pupils from 5,920 to 7,257. Among this number are 19 boys, but there are 6,848 girls in boys' schools, and thus the total number of girls in primary schools in the division is 14,036 against 11,925 last year. At the close of the year 27 schools were temporarily closed. Local Board schools increased from 38 to 39, and pupils from 657 to 1,468. Seven schools are under mistresses and the rest under experienced masters. The number of Municipal schools remains the same, but attendance has risen from 1,732 to 2,225. Seven schools were closed at the end of the year on account of plague. Seven are under trained mistresses and 34 female assistants are serving in the various Municipal schools. There was a slight decrease in schools and pupils in Native States and 8 schools were closed at the end of the year. Twenty-nine female assistants are employed altogether, of whom 8 are trained and 21 untrained. There are 10 aided schools in the division, 9 of which are in British districts and one in Sávantvádi. The London Mission School at Belgaum, and the Basel Mission School at Bijápur were added to the list during the year. All the 9 schools in British districts are Mission schools, and are well housed and managed. In Sind, the number of schools has declined, but this is due to alterations in the class of small aided schools from girls' to boys' schools. The Jacobabad and Shikárpur schools show no progress, and are said to be badly managed, while those at Rohri, Lárkhána, and Sukkur obtain fair reports.

Examination results in Primary schools.—The divisional returns for all primary schools in General Table V are as under:—

Divisions.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils on the Roll.	UPPER PRIMARY STAGE.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.			TOTAL.					
			1			2			3			Boys.	Girls.	Total.
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.			
Central Division ...	2,257	129,321	35,874	2,767	39,641	42,700	5,245	47,945	39,082	8,703	41,735	111,606	16,715	128,321
Northern Division...	2,070	133,869	37,871	3,614	41,485	39,717	6,898	46,615	33,590	12,172	45,768	111,194	22,684	133,868
Káthiáwár ...	927	65,375	22,288	1,839	24,128	23,626	3,940	37,566	10,100	3,583	13,683	56,914	9,361	66,275
Southern Division...	2,419	118,794	39,080	1,413	40,493	40,269	4,252	44,521	25,379	8,421	33,800	104,708	14,088	118,794
Sind ...	1,405	60,841	11,056	478	11,534	25,360	4,094	30,354	14,181	4,322	18,453	50,547	9,794	60,341
Aden ...	40	1,805	50	...	50	1,427	108	1,533	180	42	222	1,657	148	1,805
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>9,114</b>	<b>598,504</b>	<b>146,109</b>	<b>10,110</b>	<b>156,219</b>	<b>173,009</b>	<b>25,435</b>	<b>198,644</b>	<b>116,418</b>	<b>37,243</b>	<b>153,661</b>	<b>485,736</b>	<b>72,788</b>	<b>558,524</b>

The figures generally show a decline as compared with last year, except in the columns for girls, which show improved figures in the Upper Primary Stage and in the totals. The figures

generally follow the course of plague and famine, and there is thus a decline in the Central Division, Northern Division, and Káthiáwár, while there is considerable improvement in the Southern Division, and slight improvement in Sind.

*Education of Special Classes.*

Colleges for Chiefs  
and Talukdars.

The number of Kumárs at the Ráj Kumár College fell from 44 to 41. The efficiency of the college was, however, well maintained. The Girásia College at Gondal had 60 pupils and the fees rose from Rs. 7,550 to Rs. 11,625. Of the 59 pupils at the Wadhwan Girásia College 55 were presented for examination and all passed. The Scott College had 27 pupils. In the British Districts of the Northern Division 414 boys and 80 girls, the children of Thákors or Talukdars, attended local schools. In the Central Division 20 sons of Jághirdárs attended schools in Ahmednagar and 4 in Sátára. In the Southern Division 22 sons of Sirdárs were at school. All Talpur boys, above 11 years of age, in Sind are now required to attend the Madressah at Karáchi.

Mahomedans.

In the Central Division the number of Mahomedans has decreased from 16,546 to 15,628. Of this number, 62 are in Arts and Professional Colleges, 1,259 in Secondary schools, 14,171 in Primary and 186 in Special schools. There is thus a slight falling off in the attendance in colleges, and a large decrease under Primary schools; but a most satisfactory increase in the attendance at Secondary schools and Special schools. There are 18 Mahomedans at the Poona and Dhulia Training Colleges against 17 last year, and the account for the year shows progress generally, especially in the important direction of secondary education. In the Northern Division the total number under instruction has fallen from 17,137 to 16,977. Of these, 6 are in Arts colleges, 33 in Special schools, 471 in Secondary schools and 16,467 in Primary schools. In all the Agencies of the Northern Division there is a decrease, and in the Pálanpur Agency the number of pupils fell from 747 to 131. In Káthiáwár the total number of pupils attending all kinds of institutions fell from 20,669 to 20,128. The number in Secondary schools has risen from 372 to 384, and the number in recognised Primary schools has fallen from 12,789 to 11,648. Three Mahomedans only are to be found in Training schools and two in Special schools. In the Southern Division there is a partial recovery in attendance at schools of all kinds. The total figure has risen from 11,948 to 12,730, but the improvement is mainly confined to Primary schools. There is a small increase in the number attending Training colleges and Industrial schools, but the number in Secondary schools is less, and there is no return for colleges. In Sind there are 36,654 Mahomedan pupils in recognised institutions of all kinds against 35,430 last year. Seven pupils are in the Dyaram Jethmul College, of whom six receive Sir Ali Murad scholarships. In Secondary schools there is an improvement, as the number has risen from 379 to 420, but this number is lamentably small when the Mahomedan population of Sind is considered.

Aboriginal and Hill  
Tribes.

In the Central Division the number of pupils under instruction fell from 1,341 to 1,197. Nearly all of these are in Local Board Primary schools. In the Poona District the number of Special Koli schools rose from 8 to 10 with a fair increase of pupils. Six of these schools are under Koli teachers. In the Northern Division there is a large decrease of pupils from 7,353 to 5,392. The famine naturally affected the aboriginal and hill people most severely, and in the Kaira District alone 1,067 Dharalas disappeared from school. In the Surat District there are 34 Kaliparaj schools attended by 1,306 boys, and special grants of Rs. 500 and Rs. 125 were given by the District Local Board for scholarships and prizes. In the Panch Maháls the famine greatly affected the Bhils, and there was a loss of 323 pupils, while in Thána and Ahmedabad the numbers were also much reduced. In the Agencies of the Northern Division the story is much the same, for in the Rewa Kántha the attendance of pupils fell 50 per cent., and in the Mahi Kántha the number of pupils is 6 only. In the Surat Agency, however, there were 707 boys attending local schools against 652 last year. The number in the Southern Division, Sind and Káthiáwár are insignificant.

Depressed Classes.

In the Central Division the number of pupils has fallen from 6,763 to 6,031. Of these, 15 are in Secondary schools, 5,989 in Primary schools, and 27 in Special schools. In the Poona District there are 3 schools and 6 classes for the special education of low-caste children. The attendance in these schools decreased from 258 to 181. 284 boys, as compared with 298 last year, were also learning in ordinary Local Board schools. In the Sátára District the number attending all classes of schools fell from 704 to 680. Only 3 special classes attached to Local Board schools are maintained. One of these is taught by a Mahár and another by a Mahomedan. In the Sholápur District all the low-caste schools suffered severely from famine and the total number of pupils fell from 598 to 439. A Mahár boy from the Kem school passed the 3rd Grade Public Service Certificate Examination and, with another who passed in 1897-98, was employed by the Famine Department. In Ahmednagar the education of low-caste children is largely provided for by Missionary schools. In Násik there are 6 special free schools and 2 classes maintained by the District Local Board. The total attendance in schools of all kinds was 763, and one low-caste boy from the district passed the 1st year's course at the Dhulia Training School. The Khándesh District suffered from famine, and many children of the depressed castes went to relief works, the total number falling from 838 to 560. In Bombay the attendance rose from 189 to 255. In the Northern Division there are 3,221 pupils at school, of whom 7 are in Secondary schools, 3,004 in Primary boys' schools, 119 in Primary girls' schools, and 1 in the Industrial school in Cutch. The Branch District Local Board maintains 4 Special schools. In Kaira a special District Local Board school was opened, but was not

successful, but the aided Missionary schools increased in number and showed largely increased attendance. In the Southern Division the total attendance fell from 1,673 to 1,670, but the number in Secondary schools increased from 12 to 33. Of these, one is in the Miraj High School and one in an Anglo-Vernacular school at Kárwár, the rest being in Mission schools. Local and Municipal Boards in the Division maintain 27 Special schools and Native States 11. In Sind 173 children of the depressed classes are attending schools. Most of these are in aided schools; but 40 were found in municipal and 13 in District Local Board schools.

*Special Instruction.*

The number of training schools and other institutions for professional and industrial education are shown in the following table:—

Schools for professional and industrial education.

	1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Normal Schools for Masters ...	8	642	8	617
Do. for Mistresses	10	251	10	233
Schools of Art ...	1	207	1	335
Drawing Classes ...	3	189	2	170
	(26)	(4,196)	(26)	(6,297)
Medical Schools ...	4	265	4	220
Veterinary College ...	1	39	1	33
Gymnastic Institutions ...	2	152	2	166
				(28)
Agricultural Classes ...	3	106	3	128
	(4)	(183)	(4)	(146)
Forest Class, Science College ...	1	87	1	29
Engineering School ...	1	25	1	24
Industrial Schools ...	16	1,343	18	1,359
	(3)	(1,464)	(2)	(1,464)
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>3,256</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>3,319</b>
	(32)	(5,843)	(32)	(7,935)

The most noticeable increase in attendance was at the drawing classes attached to independent institutions.

The number of trained head masters has risen and the number of untrained head masters has fallen considerably. The number of trained assistants is, however, less by 117, while the number of untrained and unpassed assistants has increased. The Poona Training College was closed on account of plague from July to November. Consequently the annual examination was not held, and no new admissions were made except in the case of 8 Mahomedans, who were specially admitted. The Practising School was also closed for 4 months, but showed its efficiency by passing 8 candidates out of 11 at the 3rd Grade Public Service Certificate Examination. The Dbulia Training School had an undisturbed year and the examinations were held as usual, 26 students were examined in the 2nd year's course and 20 passed the examination. Of these, 3 were allowed to join the Poona College, and the rest obtained appointments. 50 candidates appeared at the 1st year's examination and 41 passed. The Female Training College had 41 students on the roll at the close of the year. Of these, 6 were wives of schoolmasters and 1 the wife of a student in the Male Training College. In the Northern Division 136 students were examined at the Premchand Raychaud Training College, Ahmedabad, and 128 passed. Of these, 38 were in the 3rd year's class, 45 in the 2nd, and 45 in the 1st. In addition, 23 masters appeared for examination and 17 were successful. At the Entrance Examination of the College 377 candidates appeared, of whom 99 qualified and 46 were admitted to the 1st year's class. In the Mahálakshmi Female Training College, Ahmedabad, there were 116 women under training and 40 girls in the Anglo-Vernacular School. 89 women were examined in the Preparatory and College classes and 65 were successful. Two teachers also appeared successfully for examination, and the college sent out altogether 22 mistresses to different schools. In Káthiáwár the number of trained head masters has risen from 554 to 572 and of trained mistresses from 49 to 56. In the Southern Division there were 105 students in the Dhárwár Training College. Eight of these were Mahomedans. The college was closed for some months of the year and the Certificate Examination could not be held. At the Entrance Examination 52 students were admitted. In Sind there were 61 pupils at the Training College, of whom only 11 were Mahomedans. In the 3rd year's class 19 passed out of 21 presented, in the 2nd year's class 15 passed out of 18, and in the 1st year's class 24 passed out of 29. The Practising School had 143 boys on the roll. The Municipal and Convent Normal classes at Karáchi had 15 and 14 pupils on the rolls, respectively.

The number on the rolls of the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai School of Art was 335 against 207. The average daily attendance was 216 against 134, but the fee-receipts fell by Rs. 210. The distribution of pupils throughout the different classes is shown below.

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Elementary or Drawing School ...	189	173
Drawing Teacher's Class ...	8	6
Architectural Drawing Class ...	13	6
Painting Atelier ...	29	26
Sculpture Atelier ...	7	12
Draftsman's Class ...	12	24

The result of the annual examination was as under :—

	NUMBER OF STUDENTS EXAMINED.				CERTIFICATES GRANTED.				DRAWING TEACHERS' CERTIFICATE.	
	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.	Total.	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.	Total.	Number examined.	Number passed.
1888-89	48	30	37	115	2	13	31	46	9	5
1899-1900	52	32	22	106	22	23	13	57	5	4

The above tables show that there has been an improvement in attendance and in the results obtained.

Drawing Classes.

The number of students who learn drawing in schools for general education has increased from 14,416 to 16,559, and that the results of the annual examinations were as under.

	1899.		1900.	
	Number of Pupils examined.	Number passed.	Number of Pupils examined.	Number passed.
Central Division	526	149	543	173
Northern do.	233	68	358	141
Southern do.	283	67	267	98
Sind do.	118	34	95	36
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	76	19	77	38
Central Provinces	614	123	594	194
Cutch	15	2	17	9
His Highness the Nizám's Dominions	10	6	7	4
Central India	20	4	25	12
Total	1,800	472	1,933	635

The figures are satisfactory, as the number of those who learn drawing in schools has increased by 2,143, while the examination results are throughout superior to those of last year. The number of certificates issued and the number of prizes awarded have increased largely and the percentage of success has risen from 26.3 to 34.54. In the 1st Grade Art Examination, 18 institutions obtained ten or more than ten certificates, the College of Science heading the list with 41. The highest percentages of success were obtained by the Baroda High School, the Ahmedabad High School, and the Baroda Kala Bhuwan. The Dhárwár High School and the Ahmednagar Education Society's High School won four prizes each, and it is noticeable that the Poona High School for Native Girls succeeded in obtaining 11 certificates. Eleven institutions are mentioned as having sent in work much below the standard. In the 2nd Grade Art Examination the number of candidates was less than in last year, but the figure of success was much higher and a comparatively large number of prizes was awarded. The Kala Bhuwan at Baroda is conspicuously first, having obtained nine certificates and eight prizes. For the 3rd Grade Art Examination, fifteen candidates appeared and four passed, and for the Drawing Teachers' Examination four appeared and one was successful.

Medical Schools.

The examination results of the Poona Medical School show that among 1st year candidates 31 passed out of 32, 2nd year out of 19 all passed and 3rd year 54 out of 65 passed. At the final examination 31 passed out of 40. There were 113 candidates for entrance, of which 33 were admitted. There were 65 pupils at the Ahmedabad Medical School. Of the 33 first year men, 30 passed. All the four 2nd year men passed and the examination for 3rd year men was postponed. There were 200 candidates for the Entrance Examination, of whom 31 passed. At Hyderabad all the 9 third year men passed and 12 first year and 15 second year men out of 20 in each case were successful. There were 17 candidates for entrance. At the end of the year the number on the rolls was 46.

Veterinary College, Bombay.

The attendance in the college has slightly decreased, but this is due to a large number of students having left the college. The fresh admissions were much more numerous than in the last two years, but District, Local and Municipal Boards send up very few students, which is no doubt partly due to the disturbed condition of the Presidency. The college suffered during the year from the plague and small-pox which attacked Bombay. The examination was held in December and 18 candidates passed out of 39 presented. Of these, 9 were graduates, of whom one went into private practice, one was appointed Inspector under the Glanders and Farcy Act, 2 became assistant officers at the college and one joined the Grant Medical College, while 4 are unemployed.

Agricultural classes.

The school at Hyderabad, Sind, for training Tapedárs has grown from 77 to 108. The students are all boarders and consist of 48 Mahomedans and 55 Hindus. At the annual examination 33 students were presented, in the 2nd year's course, of whom 24 passed, and 48 in



the 1st year's course, all of whom were successful. In the Central Division there are 3 agricultural classes. That at Sholapur contained 10 pupils, but none were sent up for examination in January, as plague was prevalent in Sholapur. There is an aided class attached to the Education Society's High School at Ahmednagar, which had 7 students on the rolls. There are no classes attached to High schools in the Northern Division and Sind, and in the Southern Division there is one class only attached to the Rajaram High School, Kolhapur, the work of which was much interfered with by plague. It contained 10 pupils only at the close of the year, against 47 in 1898-99. In Káthiáwár there is a class attached to the High school at Bhávnagar and another in connection with the Training college at Rájkot. Both show smaller numbers than in the previous year.

In the Central Division there are 14 Industrial schools. Perhaps the most important of these is the Sir D. M. Petit School at Ahmednagar which earned a grant of Rs. 2,126, and which is conducted on sound industrial and business lines. The Poona Municipal Technical School and the Pandharpur Robertson School of Industry also earned large grants. The Dhulia School formerly maintained by the District Local Board has now been taken over by the Municipality, and is prospering. In the Northern Division the Parekh School of Art and Industry at Surat is the only Industrial school in British districts. It had 60 pupils on the roll at the end of the year and is fairly prosperous, but lacks a good building. There is a school also at Bhúj in Cutch with 171 boys on the roll and an average daily attendance of 110. In Káthiáwár, the Industrial school at Vánkaner has been closed for the present. In the Southern Division there are 5 institutions, 2 of which are in British districts and 3 in Native States. The most important of these is the Ratnágiri Industrial School, which was attended by no less than 265 pupils. Of these, 21 are Bráhmíns, 230 other Hindus, 11 Mahomedans, and 3 Native Christians. There are 9 carpentry classes attached to Primary schools in the Dhárwár District, of which 3 are reported to be doing well, the others having been much interfered with by plague. In Sind the technical classes of the Naushahro Division have been abolished and a Central Technical school established at Kandiáro. Similarly at Hyderabad a number of small classes have been abolished and a Central Technical school has been formed, which is said to be doing good and systematic work.

There were 177 students on the rolls of the Victoria Jubilee Institute, the same as in the previous year. Of these, 8 are Europeans or Eurasians, 20 Portuguese and Native Christians, 3 Jews, 37 Pársis, 8 Mahomedans, 53 Bráhmíns, and 53 other Hindus.

#### Miscellaneous.

There were 679 candidates for the 2nd Grade Public Service Certificate and 2,626 for the 3rd Grade Certificate, of whom 373 and 1,378 passed, respectively.

The Bombay High School Athletic Association has been revived and a similar association has been created in Sind. The unfortunate conditions of the year prevented further action in this direction over the greater part of the Presidency proper. His Excellency Lord Northcote has presented a challenge shield for cricket for competition among the colleges affiliated to the University.

The translation of Sir W. Lee-Warner's "Citizen of India" was finished in each division last year, and Messrs. Macmillan and Co. have produced the Gujárátí, Kánarese, and Sindhi translations, while the Maráthi translation will shortly issue. The new lessons for the Gujárátí VIIth book have been completed and incorporated in the book, and the work of revision and expurgation goes on as books come up for new editions. A great deal of attention has been paid to the subject of illustrations for these books. The reports of the Government Professors of Oriental Languages on the search for Sanskrit manuscripts show that some very useful purchases were made, and that the Sanskrit library at the Deccan College was of considerable service to both Indian and European scholars, who obtained the loan of manuscripts. A sum of Rs. 1,079 was spent by Government in the purchase of useful books, and the expenditure from the Dakshina grant was as under:—

	Rs.	s.	p.
Dakshina to Bráhmíns	95	7	0
Rewards to authors	2,330	4	0
Allowances to teachers and students	17,811	10	8
Total	20,237	5	8

Out of the sum of Rs. 2,330-4-0, Rs. 1,270-4-0 were spent on the purchase of approved books for distribution to schools and registered libraries, and the rest was a grant to the Deccan Vernacular Translation Society for rewards to authors for approved books.

## Literature and the Press.

### NATIVE LITERATURE.

The total number of publications registered during the year was 1,220 against 1,135 in the previous year. Of these, 748 were books and 472 periodicals. Sixty-nine books were in English, 239 in Gujárátí, 104 in Maráthi, 62 in Hindi, 16 in Kánarese, 9 in Sindhi, 64 in Urdu and other languages combined, and 58 in classical languages, while 127 were polyglot works. Of the books published in English, 25 were educational; in Gujárátí there were 88 books of poetry, 25 of fiction and 18 on religion. Of Hindi books, 26 were poetry. There were 32 poetical and 11 dramatic works in Maráthi, while the principal heading under which the Sanskrit books fell was religion. Seventeen books of poetry were written in Urdu; Arabic and Sindhi being used mostly for religious writings.



Government decided in the course of the year that Native publications should be annually reviewed by the Director of Public Instruction. A critical review of the publications registered in this Presidency in the year 1899 was accordingly prepared by Mr. E. Giles, M.A., and published by order of Government.

### THE NATIVE PRESS.

Number of publications.

Circulation.

Subjects discussed by the Native Press.

At the end of the year 1899 there were in all 172 newspapers and 16 periodicals treating of current matters as against 178 newspapers and 16 periodicals in the previous year. Nineteen newspapers were newly started in the year under report, but as 25 of the old publications ceased to exist, there was a net decrease of 6. Of the whole 188, 51 were published in Bombay, 47 in the Central Division, 32 in the Northern Division, 31 in the Southern Division, 8 in Sind and 19 in Native States. Of the 35 papers which attained a circulation of over 1,000, one is published in English, 9 in Anglo-Vernacular, 9 in Gujaráti, 14 in Maráthi, one in Hindi and one in Sindhi.

The tone of the Chitpawan section of the press was less openly malevolent than in the preceding year, but the proprietor and sub-editor of the *Gurakhi* were prosecuted and convicted for seditious utterances. The editors of 7 papers were also warned by order of Government in respect of false or offensive articles. The subjects which gained the greatest attention were plague and famine. The administration of the former was less severely criticised than previously, and a heated discussion was carried on on the subject of inoculation, the opposition being headed by the *Kesari*. The appointments of Lord Curzon and Lord Northcote were hailed with satisfaction and the régime of Lord Sandhurst was, on the whole, unfavourably reviewed, principally in connexion with press prosecutions. The interest of the Native Press in the Congress is steadily on the wane. The Transvaal War was treated by the avowedly hostile section of the press on the lines dictated by the corresponding section of the home press. Great satisfaction was expressed that the last scene in the Poona tragedy was closed by the execution of Ranade and the Chapekars; but an attempt was made by the Chitpawan press to hold up the murderers to public admiration as heroes and martyrs. Cases of assault by Europeans upon Natives received as usual a great deal of attention. They had mostly to be sought for outside the Presidency and among them the Rangoon outrage caused an unparalleled burst of adverse criticism. The detention of the Natu brothers, while it lasted, was the subject of continual appeals in the Poona press in which they were compared to Dreyfus. Among the bills introduced into the Imperial Legislative Council, the Sugar Bounties Bill, the Punjab Land Alienation Bill, the Press Message Bill and the Whipping Act Amendment Bill were favourably received, but among the provincial measures discussed the Bombay District Municipal Bill evoked strong and bitter criticism, while the Khoti Act Amendment Bill came in for more moderate censure. The action of the Madras Government towards the severance of politics from education was extensively commented on, and disappointment was expressed at the refusal of this Government to sanction either the passing of University Examinations in compartments or the affiliation of the proposed private Law College. In discussing the G. I. P. Railway Signallers' strike, the Native papers consistently supported the strikers. Of Native States' affairs, the Kolhápúr poisoning case evoked considerable comment and the Political Agent was extensively criticised for his connexion with it and also for his plague policy. The notification issued by the Political Agent, Káthiáwár, regarding debts incurred by Native Chiefs was considered hard on the money-lenders as regards its retrospective effect, and hard on the Chiefs themselves as tending to lower their credit.

### Arts and Sciences.

#### THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, BOMBAY.

Some additions were made to various sections of the Museum especially in the Ornithological and Entomological departments, and specimens were prepared for exhibition. The usual care was bestowed upon the preservation of the specimens. The Museum was open to the public for 313 days in the year during which 683,277 persons passed the turnstiles as compared with 656,840 in the preceding year. The daily average rose from 2,078 to 2,182. Grants amounting to Rs. 1,894 were utilized during the year on preservatives, repairs to cases and reference books.

#### THE VICTORIA MUSEUM, KARÁCHI.

A few additions were made during the year to the Museum. The specimens were kept in a good state of preservation. The total number of visitors to the Museum during the year was 32,722 as against 33,624 and 28,950 in the two preceding years. The opening balance was Rs. 16, which was increased to Rs. 1,349, the increase being due to grants of Rs. 1,025 from the Karáchi Municipality for the year 1898-99, Rs. 700 from the same source for the year 1899-1900 and Rs. 600 from the Karáchi District Local Board for the year 1899-1900. The staff remained the same as before.

## CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

### ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY PARTY OF WESTERN INDIA.

The usual monsoon work of completing the drawings and photographs made during the preceding season was carried on from the 1st July 1899 to the 9th October. Work at Head-quarters.

The collection of Gandhara sculptures in the Victoria and Albert Museum, Bombay, were then photographed upon half-plate negatives to a scale of one-fifth, this work taking about a month.

A visit was paid to Ahmedabad in December to undertake certain conservation work under the personal instructions of the Viceroy. This work included repairs to the Jāmi Masjid, Shāh Alam, Siddi Sayyid's mosque and Dada Harir's well. Ahmedabad.

The survey of the Kolāba District was commenced at Revdanda shortly after Christmas. The principal buildings of interest here are an old fort and ruined churches of the time of the Portuguese. The visit was just paid in time to prevent a considerable portion of the former from being demolished in order to admit air and light to the Custom-house. Revdanda.

Towards the end of January the special apparatus required for photographing the gateways of the great Sānchi tope near Bhopāl was ready and the party set off thither. In order to ensure accuracy in the levels and jointures of the photographic sections, a vertical rigid frame-work 32 feet high was constructed in which the camera moved in a slot. With 12" x 10" plates it was found possible just to cover both the central lengths of the architraves of the gateways and also their ends by adopting the scale of one-eighth, which was sufficient to show up the smallest details of the carving. By using this scale, the total number of plates was reduced from the original estimate of 354 to 225. The work was carried out at a cost of Rs. 500 and occupied six weeks. Twenty years ago the Sānchi tope was in a neglected and ruinous condition and two of the gateways, the southern and western, were lying upon the ground in fragments. These were re-erected in 1883 by Major Keith, but the remaining two are in a dangerous condition and are likely to collapse at any moment. They could be best preserved by surrounding the dome with an iron collar from which iron stays should be attached to each of the gate ports. At the time of the visit repairs to the dome were being undertaken by the Bhopāl Darbār at the instance of the Viceroy.

While the Sānchi work was in progress visits were paid to Ajmere and Abu to prepare estimates for future survey and repairs; on completion of which the Kolāba District survey was taken up again, the camp being made this time at Alibāg where but little of interest was found. Ajmere and Abu.  
Alibāg.

The Junāgad Darbār have continued the good work done last year in repairing the temple of Somanāth at Pāthan by commencing the erection of a suitable enduring shelter to the famous Asoka Rock near that city. Junāgad.

An interesting find was made this year by the Public Works Department, while cleaning out a rock cistern at Purandhar, in the form of fragments of an image of Harihara, the rare dual god—Siva and Vishnu—in one. The image is well carved with rich detail in black stone and is about two-thirds life size. Purandhar.

The principal conservation works carried out during the year were repairs to the Rausa at Bijāpur, the Elephanta caves, and the various caves in the west of the Poona District. In all, Rs. 11,140 were spent upon repairs to old archæological buildings in the Presidency during the official year 1899-1900. The expenditure in the preceding four years is shown in the margin. Conservation.

	Rs.
1895-96 .. ..	16,441
1896-97 .. ..	14,815
1897-98 .. ..	8,593
1898-99 .. ..	13,603

## CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

### Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

#### ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

During the year under review no change has taken place in the permanent strength of the Ecclesiastical Establishment.

The following table gives the number and classification of the Clergy attached to the Diocese, indicating the total strength and the number actually resident:—

		Total	Absent.	Resident.
Chaplains	Sixteen Senior...	16	8	18
	Six Junior ...	6	1	6
	Three vacancies ...	3	3	...
Total Chaplains ...		25	7	18
S. P. G.	Eleven European and Eurasian Priests.	11	3	8
	Three Native Priests ...	3	...	3
	Three European Deacons ...	3	...	3
	One Native Deacon ...	1	...	1
C. M. S.	Eleven European Priests ...	11	...	11
	Three Native Priests ..	3	...	3
	Two Native Deacons ..	2	...	2
	Two European Associates ...	2	...	2
Society of St. John the Evangelist.	Nine European Priests ...	9	...	9
	Two Native Priests ...	2	...	2
	Two European Deacons ...	2	...	2
Railway Chaplains	Four, all Priests ...	4	...	4
Chaplain of Panchgani.	One European Priest ...	1	...	1
Head Master of Indo-British Institution.	Deacon ...	1	...	1
Harbour Chaplain	One European Priest ...	1	...	1
Total Clergy ...		81	10	71

Eight Clergymen besides the Chaplains are in receipt of allowances from Government, *viz.*, the Ministers of Holy Trinity Church, Esplanade, Bombay, St. Peter's, Mazgáon, Kolhápúr Camp, Railway Chaplain, Igatpuri, Chaplains of Parel, Panchgani, Jail and the Harbour.

**Churches.** All Government churches in stations visited during the year are in good substantial repair.

**Visitation Tours.** The following places were visited by the Bishop during the year in the order indicated:—Khandála, Lonávla, Mahábaleshvar, Ahmednagar, Poona, Kirkee, Sholápur, Bijápur, Belgeri-Gadag, Dhárwár, Belgaum, Kolhápúr, Sátára, Málegaon, Dápoli, Rájkot, Bhávnagar and Igatpuri. Two ordinations were held.

**Cemeteries.** Additional portions of ground for the cemeteries at Siwri (Bombay) and Igatpuri have been consecrated.

#### ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

**Establishment.** The establishment consisted of three Senior Chaplains and one Chaplain on probation. There were besides six officiating Chaplains in receipt of allowances from Government.

**Church Buildings.** There were six church buildings of the Church of Scotland, *viz.*, at Bombay, Poona, Kirkee, Karáchi, Mhow and Quetta. Church of Scotland services were also held in other buildings at Poona, Manora (Karáchi), Kotri, Hyderabad, Neemuch, Quetta, Sibi, Belgaum, Nasirabad, Ahmednagar and Aden.

**Visitation.** Six civil and 14 military hospitals including the Colába Lunatic Asylum, and four civil and four military prisons were periodically visited.

## THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

In the Archdiocese of Bombay there were 45 churches or buildings used for worship. The number of priests was 71, of whom 40 were engaged in teaching. The Roman Catholic Christians numbered 11,861 Natives and 3,799 others. The Government grants amounted to Rs. 18,000. Archdiocese of Bombay.

The population included in the Roman Catholic Diocese of Poona numbered 10,747 Natives and 2,364 others. There were 32 priests, of whom 5 Europeans serving as Military Chaplains and 2 Natives received allowances from Government aggregating Rs. 16,044. The number of churches was 38. Diocese of Poona.

In the Diocese of Daman, which extends to Bombay, Salsette and Bassein, there were 73,413 Native Christians. There were 62 priests and 58 churches. The annual receipts from Government amounted to Rs. 7,242. Diocese of Daman.

The Roman Catholic population of this Presidency which was under the Archdiocese of Goa numbered 34,766. The number of priests was 31 and of churches 69. The income from Government amounted to Rs. 2,760. Archdiocese of Goa.

## OTHER CHURCHES.

There were 830 members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, of whom 42 were Natives. The Methodist Episcopal Church numbered 1,021, of whom 617 were Natives. Free Church of Scotland numbered 868, of whom 668 were Natives, and there were 44 Baptists. Of these Churches, the first is the only one in receipt of a grant from Government. This grant amounted to Rs. 3,503. The American Congregational Mission numbered 7,500 Natives and 89 others.

## Stationery.

The value of stock on the 1st April 1899 was Rs. 2,28,528 and the receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 6,37,126, making a total of Rs. 8,65,653. The value of the issues during the year amounted to Rs. 6,07,842, leaving at the close of the financial year a balance of stationery stores of the value of Rs. 2,57,811. Receipts and issues.

The contracts for the supply locally of eleven kinds of papers were renewed during the year. The Stationery Department have now supplied 175 typewriters to various offices. Contracts are made for the supply locally of ink, sealing wax and rubber stamps. The total gain to Government by the substitution of country for European stores amounted during the year to Rs. 84,512 as against Rs. 58,687 in the previous year. Purchase of country stores.

## General Miscellaneous.

## GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

The gross earnings of the Government Central Press during the year 1899-1900, inclusive of those of the Type Foundry attached to it, amounted to Rs. 4,85,869, of which Rs. 27,332 were realized in cash or adjustments, whilst the total expenditure, including wear and tear of plant and a book charge of Rs. 17,400 for the rent of the Press building, amounted to Rs. 3,40,634, leaving a net profit to Government of Rs. 1,45,236. In 1898-99 the earnings amounted to Rs. 4,59,274 and the expenditure to Rs. 3,19,458. There was thus, as compared with the previous year, an increase both in earnings and expenditure of Rs. 26,595 and Rs. 21,175, respectively, due to increased work done for Government officers on account of the famine and to the new system of printing Government Resolutions and Abstracts of Proceedings in an extended form, as ordered by the Secretary of State for India. The value of the work done for various departments and officers was as follows:—

	Rs.
Secretariat Departments	1,61,713
Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Departments	29
Government of Madras	4
Comptroller, Central Provinces, Nagpur	43
Government Officers at the Presidency	77,198
Revenue and Magisterial Officers	80,214
Judicial Officers	26,546
Forest Officers	12,081
Police Officers	12,043
Survey and Settlement Officers	5,872
Medical Officers	8,171
Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay	23,973
Archdeacon and Chaplains	105
Sanitary Commissioner including Vaccination Officers	1,833
Political Officers	3,234
Educational Officers	9,620
Government Examiner, Railway Accounts, Dhárwár	11
Superintendent, Government Printing, Calcutta	2
Miscellaneous Officers	2,145
Plague Officers	4,720
Total	4,29,556

GOVERNMENT PRINTING PRESS, KARA'CHI.

The financial result of the working of this press during the year 1899-1900 is contrasted with that of the preceding year in the following statement:—

EARNINGS.		EXPENDITURE.	
1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
51,679	51,508	37,555	38,505

The earnings exhibit a slight decrease while the expenditure rose by about Rs. 1,000 which is accounted for under piece-work charges and contingent charges, which increased from Rs. 8,261 and Rs. 1,964 to Rs. 8,865 and Rs. 2,246, respectively. The value of printing the *Sind Official Gazette* was Rs. 5,192 against Rs. 5,007. The value of English and vernacular printing done during the year was Rs. 18,824 and Rs. 22,917 as compared with Rs. 16,521 and Rs. 25,985, respectively, in the preceding year.

GOVERNMENT PHOTO-ZINCOGRAPHIC OFFICE, POONA.

The new engine arrived during the year and proving too large for the old engine-room, additional accommodation has been made for it at the end of the steam press room. The steam stone-cleaner will be placed in the old engine room, thus giving extra space in the plate-cleaning room. The 50" disc stone-grinding machine arrived during the year and worked successfully.

On the 1st November 1898 there were 1,002 village maps on hand and 2,596 were received during the year, giving a total of 3,598. Of these 1,903 were printed, leaving a balance in hand of 1,695 on the 1st November 1899. Of Bombay Forest Survey maps, 155 were received and 135 were struck off, leaving 20 in hand. The number of negatives taken was 8,705 as against 8,210 of the previous year. Pulls from the two steam presses were 1,386,354 as against 1,427,726, and from the hand presses 188,106 and 214,155. In the following table the value and outturn of work executed during the year under report and the previous one are summarised:—

Year.	PAID WORK.		UNPAID WORK.		TOTAL.	
	Number of Copies of Forms and Maps issued.	Value.	Number of Copies of Forms and Maps issued.	Value.	Number of Copies of Forms and Maps issued.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1897-98	55,200	28,648	1,814,490	79,204	1,869,690	1,07,853
1898-99	60,688	31,662	1,583,014	82,161	1,643,676	1,13,823
Increase	5,488	3,014	..	2,956	..	5,970
Decrease	..	..	231,476	..	226,014	..

In addition to the value of work done for private persons and Government departments, receipts to the extent of Rs. 6,470 were obtained from miscellaneous sources. The total realizations during the year amounted to Rs. 1,20,294 against Rs. 1,11,953 reported last year. The total expenditure, inclusive of the cost of temporary establishments, amounted to Rs. 86,180, or Rs. 7,330 in excess of the charges for the previous year. The increase in expenditure was chiefly due to larger outturn of work during the year. The net gains of the department, however, increased from Rs. 32,103 in 1897-98 to Rs. 34,114 in the year under report.