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PART I.

SUMMARY.

THE year 1888-89 was rendered memorable by several events of a painful character. In the middle of the year a cyclone overwhelmed a coasting steamer crowded with passengers, and immediately after its close a terrible conflagration destroyed a great portion of one of the most populous cities of the sea-board. Severe drought during many months of the monsoon season brought several districts to the verge of famine; but timely rain at its close averted all danger by assuring the prosperity of the principal crops. The prices of food grains however almost universally rose. In spite of the deficient rainfall the year was on the whole prosperous. The cultivators paid the land revenue without difficulty, and purchased much waste land from the State. With one exception the principal railways did a thriving traffic. The commerce of Bombay experienced a considerable, and the commerce of Karachi and Aden a remarkable, expansion. The growth of the cotton mill industry was such as to excite much attention outside the limits of the Presidency. With the single exception of opium, all the more important sources of revenue—the land, salt, customs, excise, forests, incomes, mint, stamps and registration—yielded higher returns than in the previous year. Imperial necessities compelled the Government of India to apply to the Local Government for a considerable contribution in addition to the contract allotment to imperial revenue; and existing and prospective financial pressure entailed retrenchment and the most careful husbandry of resources in every department. Substantial reductions were achieved in the expenditure of the Public Works, Irrigation, Forest and some minor departments; and the financial result of the year's administration was a small surplus from provincial revenue in place of the deficit of the preceding year. Improvement and progress were visible in many departments besides those already named. The commands and staff of the army were entirely reorganised. A new forest survey party was created. The post office extended postal facilities in order to meet the growing wants of the public. In some branches of the police force some increase in efficiency was discernible. The development of the great departments of public benevolence, the medical and the educational, was not arrested. Many new hospitals and schools were founded, and technical education received special encouragement. Several citizens made generous contributions towards the erection of new hospitals in Bombay. The Victoria Technical Institute in the same city made a good start. In the department of legislation the Bombay Municipal Act was the most important achievement of the year.

The Government of the Bombay Presidency continued to be conducted during the year under review by His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Reay, LL.D., G.C.I.E. On May 23rd, 1888, the Honourable Mr. (now Sir) Raymond West, M.A., F.R.G.S., Honorary LL.D., fourth Member of Council,

Personnel of the
Administration.

vacated his seat on taking leave on medical certificate for six months, and was temporarily succeeded by the Honourable Mr. J. R. Naylor. On June 1st, 1888, the Honourable Mr. West was appointed to be Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. Sir Raymond West resumed his seat in Council on November 18th, 1888. No other changes in the personnel of the administration occurred during the year.

The Governor's
Tours.

On September 22nd, 1888, His Excellency the Governor paid a short visit to Ahmednagar to confer with the local authorities on the measures to be adopted in the event of the continuance of the drought then prevailing in that district. The visit was of a private nature; but His Excellency made use of the opportunity to inspect the schools and other local institutions.

On December 19th His Excellency commenced a tour in Kánara and the Southern Marátha Country. Starting from Bombay in Her Majesty's I. M. S. "Dalhousie," His Excellency reached Kárwár on December 21st, where addresses from the Municipality and the Private Schools Society were received and replied to, the new municipal hall formally opened, and the jail, hospital and other public buildings inspected. His Excellency then resumed his journey, *via* Honávar to the Gairsoppa Falls, where he spent Christmas in the camp of Mr. Propert, the Commissioner of the Southern Division. During this halt His Excellency visited Sirsi, where he received addresses from the Municipality, the Local Board and the Kánara Forest Association. On the 28th, after receiving the Kumta Municipality, His Excellency re-embarked at Honávar, and proceeded by way of Marmagao to Dhárwár. At the latter town a municipal address was received and replied to, and the jail, hospital, lunatic asylum, training college and high school inspected. On the 31st His Excellency visited Hubli and after receiving the municipal address and inspecting the railway works, started in the evening for Mahábaleshvar.

On January 16th, 1889, His Excellency left Bombay for a short tour in Rájputána, in the course of which he paid visits to His Highness the Mahárája of Jodhpur, G.C.S.I., and His Highness the Mahárána of Udaipur, G.C.S.I., by both of whom he was splendidly entertained. His Excellency returned to Bombay on January 27th.

On March 23rd, His Excellency quitted the Presidency proper for Sind in order to open the new bridge over the Indus at Sukkur. Embarking in the "Dalhousie," His Excellency reached Karáchi, after a favourable passage, on the 26th, and left for Sukkur the same evening. The bridge was opened in the presence of a large gathering on the 27th, and at the breakfast, of which the Governor's party subsequently partook, His Excellency spoke in high eulogy of the engineering skill displayed by Mr. Robertson, the Superintending Engineer, and his Assistant Mr. Hequet. The designation of the Lansdowne Bridge was conferred on the new structure. The customary address was presented by the Municipality of Sukkur, and His Excellency exchanged visits with His Highness Ali Murad the venerable Mir of Khairpur. The proximity of Sukkur to Quetta afforded an opportunity, of which His Excellency availed himself, of viewing the important military works, and of traversing the strategic railways, lately constructed in connexion with the latter place. Besides inspecting the fort, arsenal, hospital and other buildings at Quetta His Excellency held a darbar of border Chiefs, and made an excursion to the Khojak. On his return to Karáchi, where he arrived on April 2nd, His Excellency received and replied to addresses from the Sind Sabha, the

Mahomedan Association and the Sind College Association, and visited the Sind Arts College and the Mahomedan Madrasa. His Excellency quitted Karachi on April 4th, and after paying a flying visit to Porbandar, completed his fourth tour by returning to Bombay on April 6th.

In consequence however of the occurrence of a terrible conflagration which reduced a great portion of the city of Surat to ashes, His Excellency again quitted Bombay on April 8th in order to make a personal inquiry into the causes and extent of the calamity. Reaching Surat before daybreak, His Excellency spent the morning of the 9th in viewing the scene of the fire and in conferring with the local authorities. His Excellency returned to Bombay on the afternoon of the same day, and immediately after arrival attended and presided at a meeting convened by the Sheriff of the city to concert measures of relief for the sufferers in Surat.

Among the events connected with the administration of the year 1888-89 must be mentioned the proceedings which resulted in the dismissal from the service of Government of Mr. Arthur Travers Crawford, C.M.G., C. S., Commissioner of the Central Division of the Presidency. Mr. Crawford, who entered the Bombay Civil Service in 1854, was, after a career of distinction in its subordinate grades, appointed Commissioner of the Southern Division in 1879, from which in March 1886 he was transferred to the Central Division. Shortly after the commencement of the year under review certain vague rumours of habitual corruption on the part of Mr. Crawford in the disposal of his patronage, which had for some time past been current, took the shape of specific accusations which, on the opening of inquiry, increased rapidly in number and were found to be supported by evidence. Accordingly on July 16th, 1888, Mr. Crawford was suspended from office; and one of his confidential agents, a Brahmin named Hanmantrao Raghvendra, who appeared to have been his principal intermediary in corrupt transactions, was arrested on a criminal charge. On the 18th Mr. Crawford absconded in disguise from Poona, and attempted to secure a passage on board a vessel leaving Bombay, but was arrested and brought back to Poona on a warrant charging him with the commission of an offence under Section 161 of the Indian Penal Code. He was immediately released on bail, and ultimately the criminal charge was withdrawn, and a Commission, consisting of Mr. Justice Wilson of the Calcutta High Court as President, and of two other civilian officers of high rank belonging to other Presidencies, appointed under Act 37 of 1850 to inquire into the various allegations of official misconduct on his part. The Commission sat at Poona from October 23rd, 1888, till January 16th, 1889. Thirty-two charges (eight of which were subsequently withdrawn at the suggestion of the Commissioners) were preferred against Mr. Crawford. In one of these Mr. Crawford was charged with borrowing large sums from natives residing within his jurisdiction, and to this he pleaded guilty. The remainder were charges of the corrupt receipt of money from official subordinates or from Chiefs of Native States, as an inducement to the bestowal of official favour, principally in the matter of promotions and transfers. The evidence in support of these charges included, in every case, the admission of the party alleged to have paid the bribe, supported in the majority of cases by other evidence, oral and documentary, and in some by the testimony of men admitted by Mr. Crawford to have been employed by him in a confidential capacity. All these charges were denied by Mr. Crawford, and at the conclusion of the hearing the Commissioners recorded their opinion that none of them were proved.

Proceedings
against Mr. A.
T. Crawford,
Commissioner,
C.D.

In view however of the fact that the inquiry before the Commission had revealed a habit of reckless and dishonest borrowing on the part of Mr. Crawford, and the existence of a system of corruption mixed with extortion certainly prevalent around him, constituting a condition of things altogether inconsistent with the proper performance of his public duties, the Secretary of State declared Mr. Crawford disqualified for the public service, and directed his dismissal. Mr. Crawford's name was consequently removed from the list of Bombay Civil Servants shortly after the close of the year. It should be added that Hanmant-
rao, Mr. Crawford's alleged intermediary in the majority of the cases brought before the Commission, was tried and convicted by the District Magistrate of Poona on two charges of corrupt intervention between that officer and his subordinates and was sentenced to imprisonment and fine. He appealed without success, and subsequently while undergoing his sentence made a full confession of his criminality not only in the cases for which he was indicted, but in a large number of others, extending over several years and connected with Mr. Crawford's administration of the Southern as well as the Central Division.

Native States.

In addition to the territory under its direct administration, the Government of Bombay exercises political control over some 350 Native States, scattered over every division of the Presidency, and presenting numerous gradations of size, wealth and civilisation. The principal features of the year's administration of the most important are mentioned briefly below, and more at large in the body of the Report. The State of Khairpur under its venerable Chief, who clings to the traditions of ancient times, stands apart in its unqualified adherence to purely eastern methods of government. In all the rest the influence of British ideas is more or less visible; and the history of the year, though uneventful, reveals in the case of many a growing conformity to the principles and methods in application in British territory.

North Gujarat States : Cutch.

The year under review was the fourth of the independent administration of His Highness the Ráo of Cutch. The State suffered somewhat severely from an unfavourable season and its frequent concomitant, epidemic disease; and the Darbár found it necessary to open relief works and grant partial remissions of the import and town duties on grain. There was some increase of crime, more especially crime against property; but the results of the action of the police and of the criminal courts in the detection and punishment of offenders, and in the recovery of stolen property do not compare unfavourably with those of the previous year. Crime of the most serious description was not common. There was a considerable decline in the number of suits disposed of by the civil courts. The circumstances of the year were unfavourable to the expansion of trade and manufactures; and although there was a slight increase in the value of the imports into the State, there was a material decrease in the value of the exports, due chiefly to the failure of the cotton crop, which forms the staple of this branch of the trade. Several cotton presses had to be closed, and those that continued to work diminished their output. The land and customs revenues declined, while the expenditure exceeded that of the previous year. The system of accounts adopted is not altogether clear, but the finances of the State appear to be sound. The expenditure on public works was large, and, on the whole, judicious. After six years of immunity the State was afflicted by a severe epidemic of cholera; and the various institutions for medical relief were in consequence more largely availed of by the public than in previous years. Another calamity of the year was the loss at sea of the S. S. *Vaiturna* with 800 passengers from Cutch. Vaccination was energetically carried out. The registration of births and deaths was, however, imperfect and inaccurate. The progress of education

was somewhat retarded by the generally unprosperous character of the year, and there was a decrease in the number of pupils, though several new private schools were opened. The horse-breeding establishment at Bhúj was maintained as usual, but with results much less satisfactory than those of the previous year.

The Pálanpur Superintendency comprises eleven States of which the most important are those of Pálanpur and Rádhanpur. As in the two previous years the season was unfavourable and there was a scarcity, to which were superadded a very severe epidemic of cholera and much small-pox. The finances of the Pálanpur State were unsatisfactory, the expenditure as in previous years exceeding the revenue; but there was satisfactory evidence in the foundation of new villages, and the excavation of many new wells, of increasing general prosperity both in this and in the Rádhanpur State. In the latter State, two joint ministers representative of the Hindu and Mahomedan communities were appointed by the Naváb. There was a general increase in crime, and the work of the police and of the criminal courts in the detection and punishment of offenders showed considerable improvement in comparison with that of previous years. A smaller percentage of stolen property was, however, recovered. The civil courts of Pálanpur made much progress in clearing off their heavy arrears. Somewhat fewer children were vaccinated in the Superintendency than had been vaccinated in the previous year, but many more patients were treated at the various hospitals and dispensaries. A new dispensary was constructed in Thárad, one of the smaller States. There was an increase in the number of schools and of scholars, including the scholars—sons of Chiefs and Tálukdárs—who attended the Victoria Tálukdári School at Pálanpur.

Pálanpur Superintendency.

The Province of Káthiáwár comprises 188 States, divided into seven classes, the Chiefs in the first two of which, comprising 14 States, are invested with plenary judicial powers. Railway construction continued to be energetically carried on in several States. The Jetalsar-Veráwal extension was practically completed within the year, and the last rail of the Porbandar-Dhoráji line was laid shortly after its close. The lawlessness which in previous years had reached such serious proportions in Junágad and several other States as to require the deputation of a special officer, Major Humfrey, to deal with it, received in the year under review a serious check by the capture or death of almost all who remained in outlawry. Violent crime was as usual prevalent; but cases of robbery and dacoity, which had occurred to the number of 175 in the previous year, fell in the year under review to 149, and there was a considerable decrease in the amount of property stolen. The Agency police force, to which is entrusted the protection of the non-jurisdictional States, was re-organized during the year and in coping with crime showed some improvement, but the operations of the police of the jurisdictional States showed deterioration both in securing convictions and in the recovery of stolen property. The early portion of the season was exceedingly unfavourable, but the November rain which Káthiáwár enjoyed in common with the rest of the Presidency prevented an actual famine. Some scarcity, especially of fodder, was however experienced, and many of the poorer ryots temporarily emigrated. Trade nevertheless expanded; the value of the exports and imports by sea rising from 386½ lákhs to 418½ lákhs. Exclusive of the expenditure on railways, the entire outlay on public works in the province amounted to 21½ lákhs as compared with 18½ lákhs in the previous year; the excess in the year under report being partly due to the opening of relief works in some of the States in anticipation of famine. Among the principal works of the year were the construction of Jubilee water-works in Bhávnagar and of a Jubilee bridge in Navánagar. Satisfactory progress was visible in both of the important departments of medical relief and education.

Káthiáwár.

Several new dispensaries and schools were opened, and the number of patients who were treated at the former, and of scholars under instruction in the latter class of institutions, considerably increased. In connexion with education, special mention must be made of a munificent donation of Rs. 10,000 by the enlightened ruler of Bhávnagar to the Tálukdári Girássia School.

Mahi Kántha
Agency.

The Mahi Kántha Agency comprises 64 States, among which the State of Idar alone possesses any individual importance. On the eastern side the boundaries of the Agency adjoin those of Rajputána, and the feuds of the Bhils who inhabit the villages on either side of the border are a constant source of anxiety. In the year under review an alleged encroachment of the Bhils of the Rajputána State of Mewár on the lands of the Bhils of Pol in the Mahi Kántha led to serious raiding, resulting in some loss of life and considerable destruction of property. The appearance on the scene of a strong force of police put an end to the disturbance, and its exciting cause was subsequently removed by the demarcation of the boundary. Some progress was made with the settlement of the numerous other boundary disputes which previously existed or arose within the year. The season was on the whole unfavourable, and the public health suffered from epidemic disease; but there was no actual distress. There was however an increase of crime, especially of violent crime against person and property. The number of robberies and dacoities rose from 134 in 1887-88 to 191 in 1888-89, and the amount of property lost or destroyed in connexion with these offences increased seven-fold. This was partly due to the exceptional disturbances on the Pol-Mewár frontier already referred to; but there was also a substantial increase in the amount of property lost by theft. In coping with crime, the States' police failed to show much efficiency, while the organization of the new Agency police is not yet complete. Only 12 per cent. of the property stolen during the year was recovered; but, on the other hand, a larger number of offenders were arrested, and the proportion of convictions obtained compared favourably with that of the previous year. The exceptional increase in civil litigation, noticed in the previous year as due to the introduction of the Limitation Act, was not maintained in the year under review, and the Civil Courts were in consequence able to reduce their arrears from 1,207 to 578. Except in the State of Idar, where a satisfactory expenditure, chiefly on roads, was incurred, the outlay on public works was considerably less than in the previous year. Among the principal objects of expenditure were the Jubilee clock tower and the new jail at Sádra. In consequence of a larger personal expenditure by several Chiefs the gross aggregate expenditure of all the States exceeded the gross revenue by nearly a lách of rupees. The medical institutions of the Agency were not as largely attended as in the previous year, and somewhat fewer children were vaccinated. With regard to education, also, there is little progress to record. The work of the Church Missionary Society in educating the Bhils continued to be successful, and the Maharája of Idar showed his appreciation of it by a donation of Rs. 1,500 towards the erection of a new dispensary and school.

Rewa Kántha
Agency.

The Rewa Kántha Agency comprises the first class State of Rájpipla and sixty smaller States and estates. Rájpipla continued under the sole administration of a British officer. The disputed succession to the late Thákur of Bhádarwa was settled during the year, and the Kadana State attached in consequence of the death of the Chief. The season was everywhere unfavourable, and the public health suffered from an epidemic of cholera. There was an increase of crime, which was especially marked in the case of violent offences against life and property. The police were fairly successful in securing the conviction of offenders arrested by themselves; but were far from successful in

recovering stolen property. Vaccination and medical relief were carried on as in the previous year. Progress was made with education by the opening of seven new schools. The States of Lunávada, Bálásinor and Sunth were satisfactorily administered by their respective Chiefs.

Owing to the continued minority of the Mahárája, the administration of the Kolhápúr State was carried on as in the previous year by the Diván with a Council. The construction of the Kolhápúr State Railway which is to connect Kolhápúr with Miráj was inaugurated with much ceremony by the young Chief in person on May 3rd, 1883, and the work was thereupon commenced with vigour. The season was fair, and the harvest not below the average. As compared with the previous year, there was an increase in the number of cases of cognizable crime brought to trial, and an improvement in the proportion of convictions to acquittals; but with a material increase in the amount of property stolen there was a decrease in the proportion recovered by the police. Crime of the most serious kinds against life and property was more prevalent than in the former year. Civil litigation increased; but the Courts, both original and appellate, kept pace with the increase and slightly reduced their arrears. The financial condition of the State was satisfactory. The collections of land, forest and ábkári revenue exceeded those of the previous year; and although the expenditure, in consequence of the extra outlay entailed by the construction of the railway, exceeded the receipts by more than five lákhs, the State still possessed at the close of the year an accumulated balance of over 27 lákhs. With a view to the encouragement of local industries an industrial exhibition was held in Kolhápúr at the commencement of the year, and the Darbár undertook to transmit local exhibits to the Poona exhibition at its own cost. Although the public health during the year was generally good, the medical institutions supported by the State were much more largely resorted to than in the former year. Education flourished. The number of schools and of pupils showed some increase; but the most satisfactory features of the year in this connexion were the excellent results achieved by the agricultural class opened in the previous year, the improvement in the attendance at the Technical school, and the formation of a midwifery class for women in connexion with the Kolhápúr hospital.

Deccan Group
Kolhápúr.

Six of the eight petty States forming the Southern Marátha group were administered during the year by their respective Chiefs and two, Miráj Junior and Rámdurg, the Chiefs of which are minors, by joint administrators. In the majority of the States the rainfall was deficient or unseasonable, and the usual results of a bad season, prevalence of sickness and an increase of crime, were generally visible. Judging from the recorded results the police and the criminal Courts of most of the States do not appear to be efficient in the discharge of their duties. The States for the most part consist of scattered and isolated groups of villages, and the failures of the police are attributed to the difficulties thus thrown in their way. Some improvement in the working of the forces was visible in Súngli, in the two States of Miráj, in Kurundvád Senior, and in Jamkhandi; but in the other States there was more or less deterioration. The financial condition of all the States, except the two Kurundvád States, which are in debt, was satisfactory. The expenditure in the two Miráj States and in Mudhol exceeded the year's receipts; but these States possessed accumulated balances. Institutions for medical relief, and vaccinators existed in all the States and were taken advantage of on the whole to a greater extent than in the preceding year. Education made progress generally, but the number of schools slightly declined in Kurundvád Junior.

The Southern
Marátha States.

The State of Sávantvádi continued under the direct administration of Government, but Colonel Westropp, the Political Superintendent under whose

South Konkan
Group:
Sávantvádi.

administration of eleven years the State had made material progress, retired during the year. The season was not altogether favourable, but the public health was good. The survey of the State approached completion. The Police had less crime to deal with than in the preceding year; but were much less successful both in securing convictions and in recovering stolen property. The State was fairly free from serious crime. Civil litigation decreased. The financial condition of the State improved; the deficit of the previous year being replaced by a small surplus. Vaccination progressed satisfactorily, and medical relief was dispensed at the various public institutions to much the same extent as in the previous year. Education continued to make fair progress; the number of State and private schools increased, and in many of the former, the teaching was highly efficient. The Technical school was doing well, though a large number of the pupils deserted it on the imposition of a small fee. The local manufactures were prosperous and progressive. Gratifying evidence of the benefit which the State has derived from long management by Government has been recorded in observations summarised in the body of the Report, by the officer who after an absence of twenty-four years returned to Sāvantvādi in the year under review as the successor of Colonel Westropp.

Sind :
Khairpur.

His Highness Ali Murad Khān, Mir of Khairpur, was honoured by the addition of two guns to his salute, and exchanged visits with His Excellency the Governor at Bukkur on the occasion of the opening of the Lansdowne Bridge. The administration of the State underwent no change during the year. It is conducted after the rude and primitive methods of former days, and there is a consequent absence of trustworthy statistics respecting it. There was a general increase of crime, principally against property, during the year. The police force is undisciplined, but, according to the statistics given, remarkably efficient in the detection of offenders and the recovery of stolen property. The administration of justice is summary. The State is in debt, but accurate information respecting the finances is not available. Trade is hampered by numerous and vexatious imposts. Medical relief and education are in a very backward condition, but some trifling improvement in both was visible in the year under review.

Aden and the
Somāli Coast.

The area of the Settlement at Aden was enlarged during the year by the purchase of five square miles of territory from the Akrahi Chief. Intercourse with one of the neighbouring tribes which was guilty of a breach of faith was broken off; but the relations with the majority of the Chiefs improved. There was a slight increase in offences—chiefly under special laws—in the Settlement. The revenues of the municipality of Aden steadily improved, concurrently with a marked growth of population. Owing to the spread of small-pox greater attention was paid to vaccination. Education participated in the general progress by which the year was marked. On the Somāli Coast the principal events of the year were the withdrawal, according to treaty, of the French representative from Zaila, an unsuccessful attack by a neighbouring tribe on the town of Berbera, and a conflagration which reduced the latter town to ashes—only however to be immediately re-built with remarkable improvements. The year was on the whole one of progress, especially in trade. Crime somewhat decreased; but there was a marked increase, due to the establishment of regular Courts, in civil litigation. Vaccination was opposed in parts of the protectorate and the fire at Berbera destroyed the only school on the Coast.

The Great Tri-
gonometrical
Survey.

Parties of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India were employed during the year in Gujarāt and the Southern Marātha Country. The Gujarāt party surveyed topographically 1,077 square miles, and triangulated 1,460 square miles.

The Southern Marátha party surveyed 1,579 square miles, triangulated 1,900 square miles and traversed 1,500 square miles. Both parties worked, for the most part, in difficult country, and the Southern Marátha party had also to contend with some violent opposition from the natives on the Nizám's frontier.

The three Revenue Survey parties of Gujarát, the Deccan and the Konkan were at work during the year, and in the aggregate measured 1,964,640 acres, and classified 1,804,361 acres; results which were considerably larger than those of 1887-83. The total expenditure exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 31,719. The establishments of the Gujarát party, reduced to three by the transfer of one to the Cambay State, were almost exclusively engaged in revision operations. The majority of the Deccan Survey establishments were similarly engaged; but a few were employed in original measurement and classification in Kánara and the Southern Marátha Jágírs. All the establishments of the Konkan Survey, except two employed in original measurement in Janjira and original classification in Ratnágiri, were engaged in revision.

Revenue Survey
and Settlement:
Presidency
proper.

Original or revision settlements were introduced into 811 villages, of which 779 were Government villages. The estimated annual augmentation of the revenue in these latter was Rs. 1,93,021, or 29 per cent. on the previous collections. In the different districts the percentages of increase varied from 49 in parts of Kánara where the settlement was original, to 22 on revision settlement in Ahmedabad. The total cost from the beginning of revision settlement operations in the Presidency proper up to the close of the year under review was Rs. 41,56,753 and the increase in the annual revenue demand resulting from these operations Rs. 22,25,458; an increase of 34 per cent. on the original demand equivalent to a return of 53 per cent. on the expenditure.

The Survey department in Sind measured a little over half a million acres of land. As in previous years no classification was carried out, the classing establishments being engaged in preparing for the introduction of revised irrigational settlements. The expenditure of the department was 1½ lakhs. Irrigational settlements were introduced during the year in 222 villages, and resulted in an increase of Rs. 23,940, or 20 per cent., in the annual revenue demand.

Sind.

A separate party for forest survey was organised during the year and carried on operations with three establishments in several districts of the Deccan and Konkan.

Forest Survey.

Of the whole culturable area of the Presidency proper, amounting approximately to 25¼ million acres, a little over 24½ million acres were under cultivation in the year of report. The area under cultivation decreased slightly in the Northern Division, but increased in the Central and Southern Divisions. The area of waste taken up during the year was 183,627 acres. For Sind corresponding statistics are not available owing to the incompleteness of the survey; but there is evidence of a steady extension of cultivation in most districts. The holdings into which the occupied land of the entire Presidency is divided number about 1½ millions. In order to recover the land revenue it was found necessary during the year to levy distraints on 3,473 of them. The number of distraints was small in proportion to the total number of occupancies, and in spite of the unfavourable season was somewhat less than the number resorted to in the previous year.

Cultivated lands.

The most important estates under the management of Government officers were those of the Talukdárs, Thákors and minors of Gujarát in charge of the Talukdári Settlement Officer. Progress was made with the liquidation of the debt in which these estates are involved and several were released during the

Wards' and other
estates under
Government
management.

year free of incumbrances, but only, it is to be feared, to become again involved by the apparently incurable extravagance of their owners. Owing to the very unfavourable season, the progress made in the year under review was considerably less than in the previous year; and but little reduction was effected in the expenses of management. Some improvement was, however, effected in respect of the education of the minors under the charge of the Settlement Officer. The encumbered estates in Sind were under the management of the district officers who were occupied in their liberation from debt. Minors' estates in the Presidency proper were managed as usual by the Collectors, and call for no special remark.

Legislation.

Six Acts were passed by the Legislative Council during the year, and two Bills were pending at its close. The most important of the former was the City of Bombay Municipal Act, III of 1888, a measure by which the previously existing laws relating to the municipal government of the City were consolidated, and their provisions brought into uniformity with the many requirements which have arisen with the growth of the City during the last thirty years. Before coming into operation the new law was, at the suggestion of the Government of India, subjected to certain alterations which were embodied in a separate Act, IV of 1888. By another important measure, Act V of 1888, the establishment of a Port Trust at Aden was finally effected. Of the Bills under consideration at the close of the year, Bill No. 2 had for its object the repeal of the existing salt laws for the Presidency proper and Sind and the enactment of a single law applicable to the entire Presidency. The other Bill dealt with a subject of the highest general interest—the promotion of sanitation in rural communities—an object which it sought to achieve by the creation of a system of village committees and boards with the requisite powers for making and enforcing sanitary rules.

Police.

During the year under report the Police Department lost the services of an invaluable officer by the death on June 5th, 1888, of Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., Commissioner of Police in the City of Bombay. Sir Frank Souter, who joined the Police in 1854 and received the thanks of Government for distinguished service on several occasions, among which may be mentioned the arrest of the Chief of Nargund in 1858 and the destruction of a band of dacoits under Bhagoji Nalik in Nasik in 1859, was appointed Commissioner of Police in Bombay in 1864, and held that office, with conspicuous success, until his death. In the suppression of the dangerous riots which disturbed the tranquillity of the City in 1874 he displayed both personal gallantry and tact, and his detective ability was applied with unvarying success to the discovery of serious crime within his charge. His many excellent personal qualities rendered him highly popular, and the sudden death which terminated his honourable career was deplored no less by the public than by Government.

The various police forces of the Presidency, including Aden, were maintained during the year at a total strength of 22,163 men and at a cost of Rs. 40,51,534. In some districts it was found difficult to secure suitable recruits at the existing rates of pay. There was no appreciable improvement in the education of the forces. Thirty-four per cent. of the mofussil police could read and write, the proportion varying according to districts from 64 per cent. in Ahmedabad to 9 per cent. in Thar and Parkar. Of the Bombay city police only 24 per cent. possessed the rudiments of education.

The working of the police engaged the especial attention of Government during the year and several important changes were introduced in connection with the annual returns of crime which it was sought to render more valuable as tests of police efficiency. In the whole Presidency, (including Aden) 55,627 cognizable offences were reported to the police as compared with 62,704 such

offences reported in 1887-88; the decrease in the year under report being due to magisterial discouragement of petty prosecutions under local Acts in the City of Bombay, in consequence of which the number of such offences taken up by the police declined by 8,932. In connexion with cognizable offences the police arrested 63,768 persons, out of whom 42,854 or 67 per cent. were convicted on trial. In the previous year 72 per cent. of the accused brought to trial in cognizable cases were convicted; but in explanation of the falling off in the percentage for the year under review it may be pointed out that the class of offences—those under local or special Acts—which conspicuously diminished in that year, was precisely that in which convictions are secured with the greatest facility. In the percentage of convictions in cognizable cases under the Indian Penal Code there was a falling off in the case of Bombay City alone; the percentages for the mofussil, which are always low, were practically stationary, while those reported by the Railway police showed considerable improvement. The value of the property reported stolen within the Presidency during the year was Rs. 12,52,249 as compared with Rs. 13,26,799 in the preceding year; while the value of that portion recovered amounted to Rs. 5,61,283 or nearly 46 per cent.; this being also the percentage recorded in the previous year. The decrease in the amount of property stolen was shared between the mofussil and the city of Bombay; but while in the former some improvement in the proportion of recoveries was visible, the percentage of recoveries in Bombay was the lowest recorded for many years. To review briefly the work of the four separate forces of the Presidency in dealing with cognizable crime—the police of Bombay City, dealing with a population which though large is concentrated within a narrow area, were on the whole the most successful, obtaining the conviction of 93 per cent. of the persons arrested by them. This percentage was nevertheless smaller than that recorded in 1887, and if the cases under local laws be excluded, and the cases coming under the Indian Penal Code taken by themselves, the percentage of convictions to arrests falls to 50, which again was considerably smaller than that of the previous year. Only 44 per cent. of the property stolen during the year was recovered, and here the decline in the percentage was still more marked than in the instances given above. At the same time there was an increase of violent crime both against person and property, which for a time created a sense of some insecurity in the minds of the public. The Aden police were successful in obtaining the conviction of 84 per cent. of the persons arrested; but the proportion of stolen property recovered, which was very high in 1887, did not exceed 38 per cent. in the year under review. The police of the various railways within the Presidency secured the conviction of 68 per cent. of the persons arrested, and recovered nearly 62 per cent. of the property stolen during the year; their operations in both respects being considerably more successful than in the previous year. The police of the mofussil, who work under greater difficulties than any other force, secured convictions in only 57 per cent. of the cases in which they made arrests; and if the Penal Code cases be taken separately, the percentage falls to 40; both being only very slightly higher than those of the previous year. A more marked improvement was visible in the recovery of stolen property. For the whole mofussil the percentage of property recovered was 44; in the Northern Division and Sind the percentages were considerably, and in the Southern Division slightly, higher than this; but the average was materially reduced by the low percentage of 31 recorded in the Central Division.

Turning to non-cognizable crime, 65,149 such offences were reported, as compared with 63,960 in the previous year. In connection with these cases, 115,322 persons were tried, and 21,426 or only 18 per cent. convicted, as compared with 21 per cent. in the previous year. The responsibility however in connection

with non-cognizable offences rests rather with the Magistrates than with the police who, as a rule, have little to do with them. The majority are petty cases of hurt and the like, which are frequently compounded or withdrawn in the course of trial.

Vagrants.

The number of European vagrants dealt with at the Government Work-house in Bombay was 119, of whom 95 were admitted during the year. Seventy-two were discharged, 23 deserted and 24 remained in the house at the close of the year. The cost of the work-house was Rs. 7,001.

Destruction of wild animals and snakes.

Poisonous snakes caused the death of 1,165 persons and 81 cattle, and wild animals the death of 65 persons and 2,252 cattle during the year. The human mortality was very slightly less than in the previous year, while the animal mortality was appreciably greater; results which are somewhat surprising in view of the fact that Rs. 12,754 were expended in rewards for the destruction of 389,472 snakes and 961 wild animals—numbers exceeding those recorded in 1887-88 by 77,996 and 30 respectively. The Southern Division of the Presidency suffered more severely in casualties both among human beings and cattle than in the previous year, but there was also a larger destruction of dangerous carnivora in this Division. Nine-tenths of the snakes destroyed were destroyed, as usual, in the district of Ratnagiri.

Chemical Analysis.

The work of the department presided over by the Chemical Analyser to Government was considerably heavier than in the previous year; the number of medico-legal cases dealt with rising from 282 to 360, and the number of analyses from 1,266 to 1,432. Of the medico-legal cases 182 related to the poisoning of human beings and 91 to the poisoning of cattle. The presence of poison chiefly arsenic was detected in 46 per cent. of the former and in 53 per cent. of the latter cases. Among the other operations of the department were the analysis of 280 samples of drinking water, and of numerous samples of petroleum, salt, opium, liquors and other articles submitted by the Customs and A'bkári Departments or from Commissariat stores.

Criminal Justice.

The total number of offences reported during the year was 127,653, of which 105,030 were returned as true, and 100,089 were brought to trial. The number of persons brought to trial was 172,812, of whom 66,835 were convicted. Of those who were convicted 8,616 appealed, or applied for revision. On comparison of these statistics with those of the previous year it appears that in the year under review the number of offences reported diminished by 5,616, but that the proportion returned as true fell slightly from 84 to 83 per cent.; that the number of persons brought to trial decreased by 1,810, but that the proportion convicted fell from 43 per cent. to 38 per cent.; and that the number of convicts who resorted to the higher courts increased by 1861, while the proportion of those who did so with more or less success fell from 31 per cent. to 28 per cent. The decrease in offences must be ascribed to the very large diminution, already noticed in dealing with the operations of the police, in the number of offences reported under special and local laws in the City of Bombay; in many classes of real crime, such as offences against public justice, against the person and against property there was a sensible increase, and in the most serious kind of crime—murder and attempts to murder—the increase exceeded 50 per cent. The prevalence of graver crime is further indicated by the fact that the number of persons punished by imprisonment was somewhat larger, and the number punished by fine was considerably smaller than in the previous year. The aggregate amount however of the fines inflicted was much greater. The punishment of whipping, especially in the case of juvenile offenders, was more frequently resorted to than in previous years.

As the result of the action of the Criminal Courts described in the foregoing remarks, the number of convicts—15,275—admitted to the criminal jails of the Presidency during the year, was 1,605 in excess of the number admitted in 1887. The increase, though generally distributed over the Presidency, was especially marked in Sind. Sixty-one per cent. of the prisoners, a rather larger proportion than that of the previous year, were under sentences of confinement for periods not exceeding three months. Ninety-three per cent. were undergoing rigorous imprisonment. The number of convicts identified after admission to jail as previously convicted was somewhat larger than in the previous year; but in spite of the efforts of Government to secure closer attention to this important matter, the percentage of such convicts identified before sentence considerably diminished. The daily average convict population was 6,145, or 629 more than in 1887, when the average was abnormally affected by the Jubilee releases. Twenty-three convicts escaped, nine of whom were recaptured. The number of jail offences committed was slightly greater than in the previous year. The number of convicts released under mark rules rose from 527 to 657. There was an increase from 30 to 39 in the percentage of convicts engaged in manufactures; but the net realisations from jail labour fell from Rs. 1,16,584 in 1887 to Rs. 1,12,061, in consequence chiefly of a temporary break in the extra-mural employment of the Nāra Gang. The increase in the number of convicts coupled with this decrease in the profits of labour resulted in an increase of Rs. 41,863 in the net cost of maintenance. The net cost of each convict was Rs. 54-14-0. The mortality among the convicts was higher than in the preceding year; the death-rate rising from 20 to 23 per mille. There was a marked decline in the mortality at Shikārpur and a marked increase, due to the presence of cholera, in that at the Nāsik Jail. The number of prisoners admitted to the civil jails was 1,883. An inquiry into the administration of the jails throughout India was being conducted during the year by two Medical officers appointed by the Supreme Government.

Prisons.

There was a considerable decrease in civil litigation during the year under review. The number of suits instituted throughout the Presidency was less by 8,824 than the number instituted in the previous year; a very large decrease occurring in suits on contracts both written and verbal, on accounts, and for money and moveables not specified; counterbalanced to some extent by an increase in the number of suits for goods sold and for wages, and of suits under Bombay Act III of 1876. There was a substantial increase in the number of suits filed before village Munsiffs. The total value of the claims made in the suits instituted was 19½ lakhs of rupees. In 59 per cent. of the suits the claims did not exceed Rs. 50. Including suits in arrear from the previous year, the Courts disposed of 194,007 suits. This number was less by 6,797 than the number disposed of in 1887; but the suits in arrear at the close of the year were less by 2,557 than the arrears of the previous year. The average duration of suits increased in all classes of Courts except the High Court. The number of appeals continued to increase in spite of the diminution in original suits. The number of applications for execution fell. Owing to the operation of Act VI of 1888, arrests and imprisonments of judgment-debtors were much fewer than in the previous year. The Subordinate Judges were in general well qualified for their office; but the work of many of the Courts was said to be beyond the power of a single officer to keep pace with.

Civil Justice.

Act XVII of 1879 continued in operation in four districts of the Dekkhan. The number of suits instituted under this Act during the year declined, as anticipated in the report of the previous year; the decrease occurring chiefly in suits under Chapter II, and being visible both in what are termed agriculturist

Dekkhan
Agriculturists'
Relief Act.

cases, and in suits against non-agriculturists. Of the suits under Chapter II, 36 per cent. were contested, a somewhat larger proportion than those of the preceding year; but on the other hand a slightly larger proportion of claims were admitted, and there was no appreciable diminution in the proportion of suits (42 per cent.) disposed of at the first hearing. Sixteen per cent. of the contested claims were rejected. The result of the work of the Judges and Conciliators in the trial of redemption suits, was the settlement of a mortgage debt of Rs. 1,93,691 for Rs. 1,52,108; the total debt so settled since the passing of the Act amounting to 31½ lakhs, which has been settled for a little under 22 lakhs. The amount of compounded debt actually paid in the same time cannot be accurately estimated, but is probably not far short of 11 lakhs. The average duration and cost of suits increased during the year. There was some decrease in the number of Conciliators, and of applications for conciliation, and the proportion of cases in which conciliation was successful fell from 23 to 25 per cent. The failures were mostly due to refusals of parties to attend; but the investiture of Conciliators with powers to compel attendance was not found to improve matters, since the parties though forced to appear, could not be forced to agree. Inquiries into the working of the Act were being conducted by a special officer during the year, and had not been concluded at its close.

Registration
under the Indian
Registration Act;

The steady increase visible since 1882 in the registrations under the Indian Registration Act III of 1877 was maintained in the year under review, when the number of documents registered exceeded that of the previous year by over 8 per cent.; compulsory and optional registrations both sharing in the increase. The aggregate stated value of the property affected by the various instruments registered was 763½ lakhs of rupees, and the average value of each instrument Rs. 528. The average registration fee was Rs. 1-12-6. The increase in registrations and the slight enhancement of certain fees effected in the previous year resulted in an increase of Rs. 34,465 in the gross receipts of the department; while on the other hand the measures of reduction of establishment commenced in 1887 and carried further in the year of report, counterbalanced as they were to a great extent by the increased expense entailed by the larger operations of the year, resulted in a small saving in the expenditure; and the net result was a surplus of Rs. 1,84,019. -

Under the
Dekkhan
Agriculturists'
Relief Act;

The effects of the unfavourable season of 1888, necessitating a general resort of the poorer cultivators to the money-lenders, were visible in the districts subjected to the operation of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, in a large increase of 22 per cent. in the number of deeds registered under that Act. In the district of Ahmednagar, which suffered exceptionally, the ratio of increase was as high as 31 per cent. The increase was visible in transactions of every description. The aggregate value of the property represented in the registered documents was over 54½ lakhs, the average value of each transaction being Rs. 53. The fee receipts exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 7,554; but the expenditure also showed a natural increase of Rs. 1,022, and the net result was a deficit of Rs. 20,214, which however was less by Rs. 6,414 than the deficit of the previous year.

And under the
Joint Stock
Companies' Act

Thirty new companies and societies were registered, and fourteen went into liquidation or were dissolved during the year, leaving a total of 224 with a paid-up capital of nearly 937½ lakhs in existence at its close. More than half of these were mills and presses. The receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 10,681 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,052. The net financial result of the operations of the Registration Department under all the Acts, was thus a surplus of Rs. 1,73,433.

The passing of the new Municipal Act, referred to in a preceding paragraph, marks an era in the development of the City of Bombay. In reforming and consolidating the provisions of the older laws which in thirty years of prosperity the city had outgrown, the new Code has introduced long-needed improvements in the regulations affecting drainage, water-works and other sanitary matters, has systematised the procedure relating to registration and assessment, has restricted exemptions from liability to taxation, and has conferred on the Corporation in certain respects a somewhat larger measure of financial independence. Among constitutional changes, the number of members elected by the rate-payers has been increased from 32 to 36, the privilege of returning two members each has been accorded to the University and the Chamber of Commerce, and the conduct of elections has been precisely regulated. The Town Council has become the Standing Committee; and the Chief Officer of the Municipality, formerly termed the Chairman of the Corporation, now bears, in conformity with the general custom in Indian cities, the official title of President.

The revenue of the Municipality in the year under review amounted to 49½ lakhs, thus falling short by 2 lakhs of the receipts of the previous year, chiefly in consequence of a reduction of the town duties on grain, sugar and ghee, coupled with smaller importations of these and some other commodities. The receipts from the property rates, however, showed a satisfactory increase. The expenditure, exclusive of loan works, amounted to 52 lakhs, or 6 lakhs less than that of the previous year; the decrease occurring principally in connection with Municipal Debt, under which exceptional disbursements were made in the previous year on account of repayments of certain loans, and payments of interest on others. New debt to the amount of 34½ lakhs was incurred during the year and the total debt at its close amounted to 236½ lakhs. The amount spent on the various loan works was nearly 32 lakhs, 25 of which were devoted to the Tansa water-works.

The course of the works at the Tansa lake was somewhat retarded at the commencement of the year by a panic among the workmen arising from the appearance of cholera in the neighbourhood; but good progress was nevertheless made, both with the dam, which was raised within 44 feet of the final level aimed at, and with the duct, in connection with which 4,800 lineal feet were tunnelled and four miles of main were laid and jointed. At the Vehar lake the first section of the work of replacing the puddle trench in the waste weir, in order to stop the daily escape, when the lake was full, of 1½ millions of gallons, was completed, and materially reduced the leakage. The leakage from the Tulsi dams was gauged and was found to afford no cause for anxiety. Within the city little expenditure was incurred on new works. After consideration of various proposals, it was finally decided to build the projected Municipal Offices on a site opposite the Victoria Terminus, from designs submitted by Mr. Stevens; and the work, which is estimated to cost 9½ lakhs, was commenced a few days before the close of the year.

The public health suffered to some extent from cholera and small-pox. Two instances of the importation of these diseases into the city by sea came under public notice. In the one a number of persons suffering from cholera were put on shore by a coasting vessel from Bhavnagar; in the other several pilgrims affected with small-pox were landed by a steamer from Java. A Committee was in consequence appointed by Government to consider measures for obviating similar danger in future. In addition to these troubles the city was for a time infested by a large number of vagrants driven by scarcity from Kathiawar and Gujarat, who sought a livelihood by begging, and, until deported at the cost

chiefly of certain charitable citizens, were a nuisance and a danger to the community. Eighty-six fires occurred during the year, and caused the destruction of property worth $7\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs. The fire brigade was found to require re-organization. The number of street accidents was 490, or 95 more than in the previous year, in spite of a large concurrent extension in the provision of paved foot-paths. The attendance in the 62 primary schools, towards which the Municipality contributed Rs. 37,633 during the year, showed some decline. Under the new Act a Joint Committee of eight members for the control of primary education has been appointed by Government and the Corporation.

District
Municipalities.

The number of district municipalities was as in the previous year 153. The number of municipal commissioners was 2,193, of whom 896 were elected and the rest nominated. The commissioners paid, in general, fair attention to their duties; but in some of the larger towns men of business were discouraged from regular attendance by the waste of time which occurred at the meetings. The aggregate income, exclusive of balances, of all the municipalities amounted to 38 lakhs, exceeding the income of the previous year by about a lakh. In the Northern Division the revenue of the Ahmedabad Municipality was swelled to the extent of more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs by a loan for new water-works and the deposits of the contractors; but on the other hand the revenue of the Karachi Municipality which had contracted a similar loan in the previous year decreased by $2\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs, and in the municipalities of the Central Division there was a falling off of true revenue to the extent of a little over one lakh. The incidence of municipal taxation varied from Rs. 0-13-3 per head in the Southern Division to Rs. 1-12-9 in Sind. The receipts from octroi decreased everywhere except in Sind. The aggregate expenditure of the municipalities amounted to $38\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, exceeding the income of the year by half a lakh and the expenditure of the preceding year by nearly 4 lakhs. The increase occurred in Sind and the Northern Division, where the loans incurred by the Karachi and Ahmedabad Municipalities, either in the previous year or in that under report, were being spent. Many of the municipalities, especially in the Central Division, had large balances invested in Government paper, which are intended to be devoted to works of water-supply or drainage.

Military.

During the year under report the strength of the Bombay Army in both its European and Native components was increased from 38,892 to 39,675 men, owing to the transfer from Madras to Bombay of the Nagpore Command carrying with it two regiments and a battery. The total cost of the army during the year was $259\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, or Rs. 11,252 in excess of its cost in 1887. The year was distinguished by several important changes in organisation. The separate department of the Judge Advocate General for Bombay was abolished with those of the other Presidencies, on the creation of a single department for all India, and the establishment retained for Bombay was considerably reduced. The Presidency Commands and Staff were entirely reorganised; the most important changes, besides the abolition of the terms "Division" and "Brigade" in favour of the term "District" in denoting the senior commands, being the reduction of the Northern Division from a Major-General's to a second class District Command, the reduction of the second class Brigade of Nasirabad to a Station command, and the transfer, referred to above, of the Second Class District of Nagpore from Madras to Bombay. Satisfactory progress was made with the coast defences of Bombay, Karachi and Aden, and new guns were mounted in some of the forts. All the batteries on the war establishment of the army have now been supplied with new 12-pounder breech-loading guns. Gymnastic and garrison instruction was carried on at the usual places during the year. For the annual musketry course canvas instead of

iron targets were generally used, and one result of the change was the recovery of much larger quantities of lead from spent bullets. Owing to the abolition in July 1888 of compulsory school attendance, the number of European soldiers under instruction during the year fell considerably, and the number of candidates for certificates decreased by one half. The proportion of European soldiers possessing school certificates was 77 per cent. In the native army, on the other hand, the number of men under instruction rose, and more obtained certificates than in the previous year. Thirty per cent. of the native troops, exclusive of the Beluch regiments, were certificated. Among the horses of the army the mortality was slightly greater than in the previous year, owing to an outbreak of anthrax at Mhow and some other stations. The existing lock-hospitals were maintained during the year; but the practice of compelling prostitutes to submit to periodical examination was discontinued under orders from the Government of India. As the result of this, a serious increase in venereal disease among the troops was reported. Much attention was paid to the sanitary condition of cantonments, especially that of Poona. The principal military works under construction during the year will be mentioned further on in connexion with the department of Public Works.

The work of the Bombay Shipping Office increased in the year under review. There was a small increase in the number of European, and a considerable increase in the number of native, seamen shipped and discharged. Fewer Europeans were however shipped directly to or from the shore—a fact ascribable to the gradual substitution of native for European sailors. The net receipts of the year were the largest yet obtained.

Marine;
Bombay
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The ordinary revenue of the Bombay Port Trust in the year under review was 43½ lakhs, and the ordinary expenditure 40½ lakhs; leaving a surplus of Rs. 2,62,171, exclusive of the sum of one lakh which is annually set aside for the reduction of debt or the construction of new works. The income and expenditure exceeded that of the preceding year by 3 and 3½ lakhs respectively. The surplus of the previous year, which was somewhat smaller than that of the year under review, was applied to the construction of a new Graving Dock; and the reserve fund of the Trust remained therefore at the amount—nearly 16 lakhs—at which it stood in 1887. While the general financial position of the Trust was thus sound, the Dock accounts, taken separately, present a less satisfactory aspect. The new Victoria Dock was fully opened for traffic on April 3rd, 1888. The number of vessels—527—which entered the two docks was only 39 in excess of the number which had entered the Prince's Dock alone in the preceding year; and the net revenue of the two docks was in consequence short by Rs. 84,256 of the total amounts annually payable as interest on the capital expended on their construction. The entire capital expenditure up to the close of the year on the Victoria Dock, which was nearly complete, was 84½ lakhs; the original estimate of cost having been 94 lakhs. The entire capital expenditure (including the above) of the Trust up to date amounted to 503½ lakhs, of which 17½ lakhs were expended during the year. The total capital receipts, augmented during the year by a loan of 8 lakhs from Government, and by receipts to the extent of 30½ lakhs from sales of land and other sources, amounted to 505½ lakhs, of which 474½ lakhs were borrowed. The Apollo reclamation was completed within the year, and the contract for the construction of the new graving dock was signed shortly before its close.

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enjoyed in the year of report. The Trustees obtained from Government a grant of Rs. 82,000 towards the dredging of the harbour, and also a loan of 2½ lakhs. A capital expenditure of 6½ lakhs was incurred on works and stores. The dredging operations were less successful than in the previous year owing to the greater depth at which they were carried out, and to the hardness of the material dealt with. A further division of the Erskine wharf was completed and the three berths of this wharf were opened for use either before, or shortly after, the close of the year.

Aden and Perim.

There was a fair increase in the number of vessels which entered Aden harbour during the year, and a very remarkable increase of nearly 65 per cent. in the number of steamers which called at Perim. The majority of the latter came for coal.

Agriculture.

Establishments of circle inspectors in connection with the Department of Land Records and Agriculture were maintained as in the previous year in two districts of the Presidency; but financial pressure prevented any extension of the system. Experiments were carried out as usual under the superintendence of the department at the Bhadgaon, Poona and Hyderabad farms; but the last named farm was subsequently handed over to the District Local Board, which has agreed to maintain it for the purposes for which it was created. An experiment in ensilage at the Poona farm proved very successful, the silage after seven months' deposit being perfectly fresh and acceptable to cattle. Milch cattle of several of the best native varieties were kept at this farm with a view to testing their qualities and improving them by inter-breeding. Experiments in the cultivation of wheat carried out on the Hyderabad farm, tended, in contrast with those at Bhadgaon, to show that the rotation system was superior to that of alternate fallows known by the name of Lois Weedon. The experimental distribution of selected wheat-seed to the cultivators of the Nára valley in Sind was continued and the area sown with this seed encroached considerably on that under pure Sindhi varieties. The American cotton grown on the Bhadgaon farm again gave an improved yield, indicating that when once acclimatised exotic cotton will yield good results in Khándesh. In Dhárwár, where a small area was under this variety the cultivators are reported to be convinced of its superiority; but to be deterred by the fear of immediate loss, pending acclimatisation, from generally accepting it. Special inquiries respecting the deterioration of the Amrótí cotton, made during the year, went to show that the cotton of inferior staple now grown was introduced from outside the Presidency, and superseded the pure varieties in consequence of its larger yield. Among minor experiments, those in the culture of the Egyptian date-palm gave encouraging results, especially in Sind, and are to be continued on a larger scale. Attempts are being made to resuscitate the cultivation of iudigo in Gujarát and the adjoining Native States. The private sugar refineries at Poona and Baroda worked at a loss; owing, it is said, to the inferiority of the Deccan sugarcane to that of other parts of India. Cattle-disease was less prevalent than in the preceding year; and some slight diffusion of knowledge on the subject among the natives was becoming visible. A contagious disease hitherto unrecognised by science, but resembling pleuro-pneumonia, appeared among the sheep and goats on the Bhadgaon farm, and was there subjected to careful investigation; but as far as the discovery of a remedy was concerned, without success.

Advances to
Cultivators.

During the year Rs. 84,390 were lent by Government to cultivators in the Presidency for the purchase of seed and cattle, or to effect permanent improvements in their holdings. Interest at 6½ per cent. was ordinarily charged on these loans, but in a few exceptional instances, as in the case of loans to the Bhils of Khándesh, was foregone. As in previous years the district of Belgaum obtained

a very large share—nearly two-fifths—of the total grant, almost the whole of which was expended on works of permanent improvement.

A yearly census of agricultural stock is taken by the village officers in the Presidency proper, but the enumeration cannot be relied on for perfect accuracy; and no census at all is taken in Sind. In the latter province it was estimated that on the whole the number of sheep and goats had somewhat increased in the year under review, but that there had been no material variation in other description of stock. In the rest of the Presidency the variations exhibited are such as might have been expected from the unfavourable character of the season in the months when the supply of fodder is especially dependent on the rainfall. In the Northern and Central Divisions a decrease of 154,124, equivalent to 2·63 per cent., in the number of cattle occurred; the districts of Násik, Khándesh, Ahmednagar, Ahmedabad, Surat and Broach suffering most in this respect. With regard to equine stock, sheep, goats, and carts the fluctuations in the Northern Division were unimportant, and in the Central Division were considerable only in the case of sheep and goats, which decreased somewhat seriously in Násik, Sholápur, Ahmednagar and Khándesh. In the Southern Division the district of Kánara was exceptional in suffering from a decrease of every kind of stock, and in the district of Dhárwár the competition of the railway as a means of conveyance was reported to have resulted in a reduction in the number of horses and ponies; but in spite of these and some other minor fluctuations the aggregate totals of stock, under every head, for the whole Division exceeded those of the preceding year.

Agricultural stock.

The results of the efforts made by Government to promote horse and mule-breeding during the year were not altogether encouraging. Except in Sind no progress was visible. Rather more mares were covered on the average by each stallion than was the case in 1887-88; but the ascertained percentage of foals produced was lower than even the poor percentage of that year. Owing to the wretched condition of the animals in many districts where a scarcity of fodder prevailed very little progress was made in branding mares suitable for breeding. In mule-breeding, which was almost confined to Sind, the results were altogether inadequate. Financially, however, the working of the department was characterised by a satisfactory curtailment of expenditure.

Horse-breeding.

Eleven shows of various kinds were held in different parts of the Presidency during the year under review. Among the most important and successful of these were the Ahmedabad, Poona, and Sind Horse-shows and the Horse, Cattle and Agricultural Show held at Chinchli in Kolhápur, at almost all of which larger numbers of animals were exhibited than in the preceding year. At the Ahmedabad Show, held for the encouragement of horse-breeding among the cultivating class, 634 horses were exhibited. At the Poona Show 374, and at the Sind Show, held at Jacobabad, 1,078 horses were exhibited. At all these Shows many excellent remounts for the cavalry and the police were purchased; and the animals in several other classes showed improvement. The want of fodder, however, experienced in Gujarát, left its mark on many of the exhibits, especially of young stock, at Ahmedabad. The annual Show held for the seventh time at Chinchli was conspicuously successful. The number of animals exhibited rose from 580 in 1887-88 to 714, 293 of which were horses. The young stock was particularly good. The popularity of this show was enhanced by the abolition of the rule which disqualified any but residents of the Kolhápur and adjoining States from taking prizes. The usual Horse and Cattle Shows were held at Bhúj and Rájkot, but that at the latter place was far from successful, and was reported to be unfavourably affected by the local shows held by the Chiefs of Junágad, Wadhwan and other States of Káthiáwar.

Shows.

Observatories.

There were 23 observatories under the control of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India. In August 1888 the work of storm-warning was transferred from the office in Bombay to that at Simla, and subsequently, public attention having been called by the losses attending the cyclone of November to the inadequacy of the local service of warnings, measures were taken for its improvement, and for the daily publication in Bombay of a weather report and chart giving the fullest information available for the guidance of mariners.

Season & Crops.

The season of 1888-89 was, like its predecessor, generally unfavourable. In Sind the inundation of the Indus, on which the prospects of 99 per cent. of the cultivation depend, was again deficient, and the rainfall was scanty. The rice crop was poor almost everywhere, and in the desert portions which depend on the rainfall the crops failed altogether. On the whole however the results of the year were not unfavourable. In the Presidency proper the character of the season in many districts of the Northern and Central Divisions was such as to give rise for a time to the gravest apprehensions. The first months of the monsoon were unusually dry, and though much benefit was experienced from good showers in August and September, the kharif or early crops suffered generally, but more especially in Gujarát, and in the Ahmednagar, Násik and Sholápur districts of the Deccan. In many districts the principal kharif crops—rice, bájri, some pulses, and in Gujarát early jowári, could not be sown at all, or if sown withered before reaching maturity. The districts which suffered most in this respect were those of Ahmedabad and Ahmednagar. All apprehensions of actual famine were however dispelled by a heavy cyclonic downpour in November, which almost everywhere secured the prosperity of the rabi or cold weather harvest. There was still however some scarcity and it was thought necessary to open relief works in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Ahmednagar and other districts; but they were never largely attended, and in the majority of cases were quickly deserted. In the Konkan districts the rainfall exceeded the average at the commencement of the monsoon and was somewhat deficient towards its close, and the coarse hill crops suffered much damage. In Sátára among the districts of the Central, and in Belgaum and Dhárwár among the districts of the Southern, Division, the rainfall was ample and, on the whole, timely; and in consequence, both the early and late crops yielded a satisfactory outturn.

Prices.

The effects of the unfavourable season in a large portion of the Presidency were visible in a rise of prices, which the free intercommunication by rail or road now existing between nearly all districts rendered general, and consequently nowhere extreme. With the facilities of transport given by the railways, the state of prices in any particular district affords little indication of the condition of the local harvest. In Sind the prices of rice and jowári rose, while that of wheat everywhere fell. In parts of Gujarát bájri and jowári were cheaper than in the preceding year, while all other food-grains were dearer. In the Central Division wheat was not on the whole dearer, and in many districts dál was cheaper than in the previous year; but the prices of all the other principal food grains rose, and the rise was scarcely less marked in districts which like Sátára enjoyed a copious rainfall than in many in which the crops had partially failed. In Thána and the Konkan districts of the Southern Division the coarser grains, harik and wári, grown on the hill-sides became generally, and in some cases extremely, dear, while the prices of other grains rose slightly. In Dhárwár and Belgaum wheat and rice fell in price; but in the former district, as in Sátára, dál and jowári, owing to large exports by rail, became dearer than in many districts where the outturn of these crops was much inferior.

Wages.

Throughout the Presidency the rates of wage for labour, both skilled and unskilled, exhibited little variation from those prevailing in the previous year.

High rates prevail in Sind, where the daily wage of an unskilled labourer is hardly anywhere below 5 annas, while in many districts it reaches 8 annas; and owing to the extensive railway, municipal and canal works under construction in various districts these rates show no signs of decreasing. The scarcity which for a time prevailed in Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar and some other districts produced extreme temporary fluctuations in the price of unskilled labour in rural areas, and the practical completion of the railway works at Belgaum was followed by a reduction from 14 to 12 annas in the daily wages of skilled labour; but with these exceptions the price of human labour in the Presidency proper was unchanged. In the districts of Poona, Sátára, Belgaum and Dhárwár, however, a decline in the rates for cart-hire, traceable to the competition of the railway, was observed.

During the year under review a net addition of 380 square miles was made Forests. to the State forests in the Presidency, bringing the total area at the close of the year to 14,698 square miles, of which 974 were in Sind, 8,493 in the Northern Circle, and 5,231 in the Southern Circle of the Presidency proper. The work of settling private rights and demarcating boundaries, which has long been completed for the greater part of the area in each circle, was in progress during the year in 9 tálukas of the Northern and in 3 tálukas of the Southern Circle. A new forest survey party organized in the year under review commenced operations with three establishments; two of which surveyed portions of the forests in the divisions of Násik, Thána, Poona and Sátára, while the third surveyed 132 square miles of forest in Kánara. The financial working of the Forest Department during the year was on the whole satisfactory. The receipts in consequence of considerable decreases in the quantity of sleepers and fuel taken from the forests of the Southern and Sind Circles by the Southern Marátha and North-West Railway Companies respectively, only partially counterbalanced by a large increase in the grazing fees and other revenue of the Northern Circle, did not exceed 28½ lákhs, and thus fell short of the revenue of the preceding year by nearly 2½ lákhs; but on the other hand the expenditure was reduced from 19½ to something under 17 lákhs, and the result was a net surplus of 11½ lákhs which exceeded that of the previous year by more than half a lákhs. The Kan-nigeri saw mills in Kánara benefited by orders from Hubli and Kolhápur, and in consequence obtained larger profits than in the previous year. Some other features of the year's record were less satisfactory. The number of forest offences dealt with by prosecution or composition rose from 8,300 in 1887-88 to 9,668. In the Northern Circle the number of cattle impounded for trespass rose from 162,209 to 199,426. In the same Circle one-fifth of the whole forest area was traversed by fire; the greater portion of the mischief being perpetrated in the divisions of Surat and West Khándesh, where the forests were wilfully fired by the villagers for the purposes of cultivation or the destruction of wild beasts. In the Southern Circle also fires were extremely numerous and in almost every case were known or believed to be maliciously caused. In Sind the area injured, though small, was twice as great as in the previous year. Energetic steps for the protection of the forests from this kind of injury were taken in the Northern and Southern Circles, and at the close of the year 81 per cent. of the area in the former Circle was reported to have been secured from danger. The usual measures of sowing and planting were carried out during the year; but the processes of reproduction were seriously interfered with both by the fires, and, in certain divisions, by the want of rain.

Eighty-one factories to which Act XV of 1881 applied existed in the island Manufactures
and Industries of Bombay and were visited by the Inspector during the year. Children under twelve worked in six mills; the manager of one of which was prosecuted and punished for employing them as full-time hands. The number of accidents

reported during the year was 445, only six of which however had fatal results. The number of steam boilers examined under Act III of 1887 was 494 or 140 more than were examined in the previous year. The receipts of the department exceeded the expenditure, and the deficit of the previous year was replaced by a fair surplus.

The period between January 1888 and June 1889 was one of marked expansion in the cotton mill industry of the Bombay Presidency. The number of mills rose from 75 to 84, and the number of spindles from 1,779,220 to 1,820,369. The development of the export trade in cotton yarns with China and Japan kept pace with the increase in production; and the exports of piece-goods in 1888 exceeded those of 1887 to the remarkable extent of 13½ millions of yards; but during the first half of 1889 a reaction was visible and shipments were made on a much smaller scale. The growth of the cotton industry attracted the attention of the English cotton-spinners and a suggestion emanating from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, that factory legislation on the lines of the English Acts should be introduced into India, excited much interest and apprehension in Bombay. The subject was exhaustively discussed both in the press and at a meeting of the Mill-owners' Association. Another event of great importance to the mercantile community of this Presidency was the passing of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889. By this Act, which came into force on April 1st, 1889, the stamping of lengths on all piece-goods at the place of manufacture is rendered compulsory, and false stamping made punishable by fine and imprisonment. The Act was accepted with general satisfaction.

If the manufacture of salt and distillation of liquor, which are dealt with elsewhere, be excluded, there remain few indigenous industries of any importance to be described, and fewer with regard to which there is any progress to record. Handloom weaving appears to be suffering from the competition of the cotton-mills, and oil-pressing from the competition of kerosine. The silk industry of Yeola in Násik was said to be much depressed, and the art-work of Kánara continued to decline. On the other hand the manufactures of silk, gold brocade and carpets in Ahmedabad and of brass-work in Násik were reported to be flourishing, and the Reay paper mills near Poona quadrupled the outturn of the previous year. It is to be regretted that the experiments in tobacco-curing carried on for some years in the district of Kaira have proved a failure and been finally abandoned.

Trade.
Bombay.

The expansion in the trade of the port of Bombay which was recorded in 1887-88 was repeated, in much the same ratio, in the year under review. The total value of the sea-borne trade amounted to 9,768 lakhs as compared with 9,104 lakhs in 1887-88, thus showing an improvement of 7 per cent. The increase was distributed, but not equally, over every branch of the trade. The total value of the foreign trade, amounting to 7,886 lakhs, exceeded that recorded in the previous year by 591 lakhs; but while the exports in this branch showed an augmentation of 13 per cent., the increase in the imports scarcely exceeded 2 per cent. The increase in the coasting trade was more evenly distributed. Among the commodities imported in conspicuously larger quantities were cotton piece-goods, kerosine oil, coal and machinery. The imports of piece-goods, which far exceeded those of any other single commodity, improved to the extent of 17 per cent. In spite of the new duty, the demand for kerosine oil continued to grow, and large quantities of Russian oil, which has practically driven the American article out of the local market, were brought to the port. The larger imports of coal and machinery are explained by the growing wants of the railways and the mills. The imports of copper and silk seriously declined; but in both cases from abnormal causes, one being the existence of a copper "Corner"

in Paris, and the other a failure of the silk crops in China. Among exports, raw cotton, cotton twist, grain and seeds were shipped in much greater quantities than in the previous year. The exports of raw cotton had a value of 1,211 lakhs, equal to one-third of the value of the whole export trade. It is to be feared that the future of the trade in this commodity may be injuriously affected by the growing practice of adulteration which is reported to prevail.

A more considerable expansion than in the case of Bombay was visible in *Karachi*. the sea-borne trade of *Karachi*, the value of which rose from 887 to 1,118 lakhs, an increase of more than 26 per cent. In exports the increase was equivalent to 46 per cent, and in imports to 37 per cent. Owing to an abundant harvest in the north-west of India, the export trade in wheat recovered from the depression from which it had suffered since 1885, and by a remarkable increase of 527 per cent. nearly re-attained the level of its most prosperous period. As in Bombay, kerosine oil, cotton piece-goods and twist were imported in largely increased quantities. The improvements which have made the harbour of *Karachi* accessible to vessels of the largest tonnage, and the increased and increasing wharf accommodation with all the modern appliances for the expeditious landing of cargo combine to secure for *Karachi* all the direct trade of foreign countries with Northern India. The situation of the port gives her a right to this, and the capabilities of the harbour, ample as they are, can be almost indefinitely extended.

The port of Aden fully participated in the commercial activity which else- *Aden*. where marked the year under review, the value of the total trade rising from 517 to 656 lakhs. The increase, equivalent to 27 per cent., was shared almost equally between the imports and the exports, and was visible both in the trade with India, and in that with foreign countries, but to a smaller extent in the former than in the latter. In foreign commerce, the trade of Aden with Arabia holds the first place; but this, though itself progressive, was being rapidly overtaken in the import branch by the trade with the United Kingdom. With regard to the latter, the most interesting feature of the year was an increase of 1,700 per cent. in the imports of English twist, and the consequent disappearance of the Bombay article from the Aden market.

During the year 1888-89 the revision of establishments in the Public Works *Public Works*. Department with a view to secure at the same time economy and efficiency continued to engage the attention of Government, and most of the measures of reduction, by amalgamating wherever possible the public works and irrigation offices, by proportionately diminishing the number of upper subordinate officers and by abolishing temporary establishments, proposed and partially introduced in 1887-88, were fully carried into effect. Further proposals of an important character for the revision of the system of auditing accounts were under consideration. The total annual saving from all the changes effected or in contemplation is estimated at over 2½ lakhs. The actual saving effected in the year under review as compared with 1886-87 was 2½ lakhs, the total establishment charges falling from nearly 21 lakhs in that year, and from 19½ lakhs in 1887-88, to 18½ lakhs.

The expenditure of the Public Works Department on civil works was nearly 50 lakhs as compared with 54 lakhs in the previous year, when a larger amount was spent on new works. Of the total sum, 1½ lakhs were expended from Imperial funds, chiefly on customs, post and telegraph offices. The expenditure from Provincial Funds, including contributions, amounted to 19½ lakhs, incurred on the construction or repair of a large number of works for administrative, judicial, protective, educational, medical and other purposes. The most impor-

tant works completed during the year were the new Police Courts and the Elphinstone College in Bombay, and the Yeravda Reformatory at Poona.

The year was distinguished by a remarkable display of liberality on the part of wealthy citizens in promoting the extension of hospital accommodation in the City of Bombay. A generous donation of 1½ lakhs made early in the year by Sir Dinshah Manekji Petit for the erection of a hospital for women and children in the neighbourhood of the Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital was followed by a still more munificent gift of 1½ lakhs together with a valuable piece of land from Bai Motlibai, widow of the late Mr. Manekji Nowroji Wadia, for the erection of an obstetric hospital. Mr. Framji Dinshah Petit, son of the first, named donor, presented a sum of Rs. 75,000 for the creation of a laboratory at the Grant Medical College. In accordance with a bequest of the deceased, the trustees of the late Mr. Bomanji Edulji Allbless handed over to Government a sum of Rs. 66,000, subsequently raised to Rs. 72,000, for the erection of an obstetric hospital in connection with the Cama institution. Among other contributions may be mentioned a donation of Rs. 30,000 by Mr. Sorabji Cowasji Powvalla for the construction of a free dispensary in the Fort, and a donation of Rs. 10,000 by Mr. Dwarkadas Lallubhai towards the cost of a dispensary for women and children. The munificence of her citizens has thus amply provided for the most pressing medical requirements of the city, with the one exception of a suitable hospital for the European community. This last has been a most pressing want for many years and it is satisfactory to be able to record that a commencement was made during the year of buildings which will ultimately form part of a new hospital fully adapted to requirements. The cost will be met wholly from Provincial revenues and the economies effected in the establishments were the direct means of enabling Government to provide a grant for the commencement of the scheme.

The outlay incurred on communications was 26½ lakhs, most of which was spent on roads and bridges. Important roads were in process of construction in the Ahmedabad, Khándesh and Belgaum districts. In Poona and Ahmednagar the hill tracts inhabited by Kolis and Ramosis were being pierced by a number of roads in the hope that the increase of prosperity which may be expected to result from this measure will tend to check the predatory habits of these tribes. Nearly 2½ lakhs were spent on miscellaneous works. Projects of water-supply for several municipalities were under consideration; and a project for the construction of water-works estimated to cost 6 lakhs, at Ahmedabad, was approved and commenced just before the close of the year.

In addition to the special defence works described below, military works of various descriptions costing in the aggregate 13½ lakhs were carried out during the year by the Public Works Department. About 5 lakhs of the expenditure was incurred on repairs, and nearly 4½ lakhs on original works. The most important of the latter were two new barracks for European troops at Colába, built at a cost of 3¼ lakhs. At Aden steps were taken towards the erection of new barracks for the Artillery, and the zareeba at Zaila on the opposite coast was provided with an ample reservoir of drinking water. The total expenditure up to the end of the year on the Special Defence works amounted to 15½ lakhs. The works at Bombay and Aden approached completion, and those at Karáchi were being vigorously carried out. The works on the Sátara fort were brought to a close, and the fortified post at Ahmedabad was completed with the exception of the bastions.

Irrigation.

The entire outlay on irrigation works throughout the Presidency during the year amounted to nearly 24½ lakhs, of which 7½ lakhs were expended on capital account. The principal works in progress were the Nira canal, and the Mbas-

wad, Wághad and Parsul tanks in the Presidency proper, and the Desert Canal and Eastern Nára works in Sind. Owing to scarcity of labour and material the work at the Bhatgarh lake, which forms the storage reservoir of the Nira canal, made somewhat slower progress than in the preceding year. The dam was raised to a height of 300 feet above the level of the river, and the earth-work and masonry of the main canal were completed from the 72nd to the 95th mile. To meet a large extra demand for water power from the Gokák Mill Company, the construction of a storage work near Gokák was commenced and had made some progress by the close of the year.

The partial failure of the rain in the greater portion of the Presidency led to a demand for water from the various irrigation works which largely exceeded that of any previous year, and in some cases was in excess of the available supply. In the Presidency proper the area irrigated rose from 190,113 acres in 1887-88 to 222,878 acres; and the net revenue from less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ to more than 5 lákhs. The increase occurred almost exclusively in connexion with the strictly Government works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept; the area irrigated from works of this kind exceeding that of 1887-88 by 71 per cent., and that of 1885-86, the previous year of highest record, by 33 per cent. In consequence of the reductions in establishment referred to in a preceding paragraph, the working expenses of the department in Gujarát and the Deccan exhibited a satisfactory decrease in comparison with those of the previous year from nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs to $3\frac{9}{10}$ lákhs. The actual decrease in the establishment charges on these works as compared with the charges in 1886-87 was $1\frac{1}{10}$ lákhs, but this was partly counterbalanced by increased outlay on the repair of the works.

The extension of the lines of railway under the control of this Government during the year was not very marked; still some progress was made. The total length of line open to traffic was increased from 4,968 to 5,125 miles, the main additions being the opening of the section—67 miles—between Junágad and Verával in Káthiáwár, and of the section—79 miles—of the Mysore State Railway between Harihar and Berur. On the G. I. P. Railway the whole of the section between Bhusával and Khandwa was doubled and the second line brought into use; while on the Bhusával-Sheagaon section the second line was only opened as far as Nargaon. Under the contract with the Indian Midland Railway Company the working of the Itársi-Bhopál Railway was transferred to that company from the G. I. P. Railway Company and its control is no longer vested in this Government. There were at the close of the year 460 miles of new line still under construction, the principal being the Bellary-Kistna, the Mysore Extension, and the Porbandar branch of the Káthiáwár system. On all of them considerable progress was made and all should be open during the ensuing year. A short branch to connect Kolhápúr with the Southern Maratha Railway at Miraj was sanctioned at the close of last year and its construction actively proceeded with. This branch is being constructed entirely at the cost of the Kolhápúr State and by its own officers. As regards projects for future extension, 405 miles had been or were being surveyed, the most important being the link between Godhra and Rutlám, 111 miles, a line much wanted to connect Gujarát with Central India. A project for a short branch line from the Southern Maratha Railway of about 30 miles in extent southwards into the Kánara forests was also investigated as a Provincial measure, but the results were not very favourable. A survey was also undertaken for a short military service railway at Aden to connect Steamer Point with the outlying suburb near the frontier at Sheikh Othman. In consequence also of a desire on the part of the Ráo of Cutch for railway development within his State, correspondence with the

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Railways.

Government of India was re-opened regarding the old project of connecting the Bombay system of railways with Sind.

The provisions of the Indian Tramways Act was extended to this Presidency and the Indian Feeder Lines Company was permitted to commence operations on a tramway between Násik Road Station and Násik. The same company has also applied for leave to lay a tramway from Bársi Road Station to Bársi town, but the negotiations had not been completed at the close of the year, the difficulty arising from a portion of the existing road traversing a portion of His Highness the Nizám's territory.

The subscribed capital of the G. I. P., B. B. & C. I. and S. M. Railway Companies amounted at the end of the year under review to nearly 40½ millions sterling. The capital outlay on the Dhond-Manmád, Berár, Bhopál, Rajputána-Málwa, Mysore, Bhávnagar-Gondal and Morvi lines amounted to 17¼ crores of rupees. For most of the railways the year was a fairly prosperous one. The net earnings of the three first-named railways rose from 292½ lákhs in 1887 to 299½ lákhs. The G. I. P. Company enjoyed nearly the whole of the increase; the net earnings of the B. B. & C. I. Company improving to the extent of only half a lákh, while those of the Southern Marátha Company decreased by ⅔ of a lákh. The first two companies were able to recoup Government the whole sum of 174½ lákhs paid or payable by it as guaranteed interest for the year 1888, and also enjoyed considerable surplus profits; but the Southern Marátha Company paid no interest for 1888 and owed the State 100 lákhs at the end of 1888. The net earnings of the other railways mentioned above amounted to 106½ lákhs, and thus exceeded the earnings of the previous year by about 16½ lákhs; the bulk of the increase being enjoyed by the railways of the Rajputána-Málwa system, the net earnings of which exceeded those of the previous year by more than 15 lákhs. The net earnings of the Bhávnagar-Gondal line were higher by a little over a lákh than those of the previous year, and those of the Dhond-Manmád, Mysore, Bhopál and Morvi lines showed trifling improvement; but the net earnings of the Berár lines decreased.

Post Office.

The operations of the Post Office in nearly all its branches exhibited steady expansion during the year under review. The number of articles of all classes issued for delivery was approximately 57 millions, and exceeded by over 5 millions the number issued in the previous year. More parcels were exchanged with foreign countries, including the United Kingdom; but in consequence, chiefly, of a reduction in the postage on parcels exchanged through London, the receipts from this source slightly declined. Somewhat fewer articles were insured than in the previous year, but the value upon which insurance was effected rose from 229½ to 233½ lákhs. Only one sum of Rs. 800 was paid for the loss of an insured article, and even in this case the article was not lost within the Bombay Circle. The number of parcels sent value-payable increased by 44,755, and it was noticed that this system was being largely resorted to by traders sending railway receipts for goods. The maximum amount transmissible by inland money orders was raised during the year from Rs. 150 to Rs. 600; and the number and value of the orders, both postal and telegraphic, paid through the offices largely increased. It is satisfactory to note that though nearly 162 lákhs of rupees payable on such orders passed through the hands of the subordinate officials of the department, only three cases of embezzlement occurred, and in each case the money stolen, which did not in the aggregate exceed Rs. 50, was recovered. Less money was despatched to, but more money was received from, foreign countries through postal orders than in the previous year. Increased use was made of the postal savings banks; the aggregate deposits in which at the close of the year amounted to 183½ lákhs as compared

with 161½ lakhs at the close of the preceding year. To meet the growing wants of the public, postal facilities were increased during the year by the establishment of 31 new post offices and 56 new letter-boxes. Fewer complaints from the public were received than in the previous year and only a small minority of these proved well founded. Twenty criminal offences connected with their duties were committed by officials of the department, but only four were prosecuted to conviction. The mails were six times robbed, three of the cases occurring in Native States; but the amounts carried off were trifling and the robberies were not, with one exception, aggravated by the murder of the carriers.

The year 1888-89 was the second of the Provincial contract for five years made in 1886-87 with the Supreme Government. The total receipts for the year under all heads, Imperial, Provincial and Local, amounted to 1,256½ lakhs as compared with 1,259½ lakhs in 1887-88, and the total expenditure to nearly 861 lakhs as compared with 853½ lakhs. The net surplus of the year under report, amounting to 395½ lakhs, consequently fell short of the surplus of the preceding year by nearly 10½ lakhs. The decrease in the revenue of the year occurred almost exclusively in the Imperial Civil (chiefly opium) revenue and in the Military receipts. The increase in expenditure occurred principally in Provincial expenditure in the Civil and in Imperial expenditure in the Public Works departments, due in the case of the first department to causes described below, and in the case of the latter to an exceptionally large expenditure on military works.

Finance :
General.

The imperial civil receipts for the year amounted to 753⁹/₁₀ lakhs as compared with 767¹/₂ lakhs in 1887-88. The enhancement of the duty on salt raised the revenue from that source to the extent of 11½ lakhs, and the receipts from excise and customs also rose to the extent of 6½ lakhs; but the improvement under these and some other heads was more than counterbalanced by a loss of 30½ lakhs in opium revenue in consequence of a failure of the crop in Malwa. The imperial civil expenditure amounted to 76½ lakhs as compared with 81⁹/₁₀ lakhs in the previous year. The exceptional outlay incurred in the previous year on the creation of reserves of salt to replace those exhausted by the abnormal demand of 1885-87 in Northern India was not repeated and there was also a saving in expenditure on forests; but the decrease was in the main due to the transfer from imperial to provincial heads of a number of political charges. The net surplus of imperial civil revenue amounted to 677¹/₁₀ lakhs, which was less by 8½ lakhs than the surplus of the previous year.

Imperial.

The Provincial receipts of the year including receipts under departmental heads, amounted to 388 lakhs as compared with 379½ lakhs in the previous year. The increase of 8½ lakhs was due in some measure to real improvement in the revenue from stamps, excise and some other sources; but was for the most part the result merely of an adjustment of 5½ lakhs of land revenue transferred from imperial to provincial accounts to meet the political charges newly transferred during the year and of an adjustment of interest in consequence of the provincialisation of loans to agriculturists. The total provincial expenditure amounted to 386¹/₁₀ lakhs as compared with 381½ lakhs in the previous year. The increase of 4½ lakhs was partly due to the transfer of the political charges and interest-bearing loans already referred to, and partly to special causes; the increase under these heads being partially counterbalanced by a decrease of 3½ lakhs in the outlay on public works. The net result of the provincial revenue and expenditure of the year was a surplus of 1⁹/₁₀ lakhs, in place of the deficit of 2½ lakhs with which the accounts closed in the previous year.

Provincial.

The net imports of gold and silver into the Presidency during the year under review amounted in value to 271½ lakhs and 814½ lakhs of rupees respect-

Mint.

ively. No gold was tendered for coinage; but silver was received to the amount of 625½ lakhs from the Currency Department, and to the amount of 596½ lakhs from merchants and others, for coinage at the Mint. The silver received from both sources in the previous year amounted to 623½ lakhs and 828½ lakhs respectively. The silver tendered by the merchants included 40 lakhs worth of native ornaments and coins; the rest coming principally in bars and dollars from Europe, America and Australia. The nominal value of the silver coins issued during the year was 623½ lakhs as compared with 608¹/₁₀ lakhs in the previous year. Copper coin of the value of 1½ lakhs was also turned out. The total revenue of the Mint amounted to 13¹/₁₀ lakhs, and the expenditure to 8½ lakhs. The net profits, amounting to 5½ lakhs, were slightly in excess of those of the previous year.

Paper Currency.

Fewer notes of almost all denominations except the smallest were in circulation in the Bombay Paper Currency Circle during 1888-89, than in the previous year, the decrease in the aggregate value of the whole paper currency amounting to 23½ lakhs. The circulation was highest in the month of June, when large quantities of coin were held in stock by the Banks in anticipation of the Government loan to be opened in the following month; and was lowest in December when the cotton and other produce coming in from the mofussil had to be paid for in silver. The fluctuations occurred in the circulation principally of the larger notes; that of the smaller notes showed comparatively little variation, and maintained the tendency visible for several years past, to steadily increase. The circulation in the Karáchi Circle also diminished, but there the decrease was visible in notes both of the lowest and highest denominations. A considerable number of forged notes of the Calcutta series were presented for payment in both circles, and an attempt was made to defraud the department in Bombay by a claim for payment on the stolen halves of certain notes, but the offender was detected and punished.

Land Revenue.

The land revenue for collection in 1888-89 amounted to 347½ lakhs as compared with 338½ lakhs in the preceding year, and the revenue collected to 343⁹/₁₀ lakhs as compared with 336½ lakhs. The increase in the demand was distributed over the whole of the Southern Division, nearly the whole of Sind and half of the Central Division, but was considerable only in the districts of the Upper Sind Frontier and Shikárpur. In the Thána and Ahmednagar districts the demand decreased. In a few of the districts most affected by the unfavourable season of the year it was found necessary to grant temporary postponements of the demand in extreme cases; but on the whole the revenue was collected without difficulty.

Customs:
Bombay.

The imperial customs revenue collected in the port of Bombay during the year amounted to 21²/₅ lakhs, of which 19²/₅ lakhs were derived from duties on imports and 1⁰/₁₀ lakhs from duties on exports. The total receipts exceeded those of the previous year by 3¹/₅ lakhs; the increase occurring in the import duties, and more especially in the duty on petroleum which yielded nearly 3½ lakhs more than in the previous year. As already mentioned the duty on this oil does not appear to have in any way affected the demand. The amount of potable spirit imported during the year was less by over 21,000 gallons than the quantity imported in the previous year. This may have been due to the existence of large stocks in the markets, the imports of several preceding years having been ample; but a simultaneous increase in the imports both of spirits of wine and of flavouring essences gives rise to a suspicion that the processes by which German spirits are manufactured are being carried on in Bombay. The import duties on potable spirits consequently decreased and the decrease would have been large but for the higher rates chargeable under the amended Tariff Act

of 1887. The export duties fell off to the extent of above half a l  kh, in consequence of a contraction of the trade in rice—the only commodity taxed—with Arabia and Africa. The shares of customs revenue due under the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty to the Government of Portuguese India for the years 1886-87 and 1887-88 were finally adjusted during the year of report. The expenditure of the department amounted to $3\frac{1}{7}$ l  khs, or nearly 15 per cent. on the revenue.

At the port of Kar  chi the customs receipts amounted to $6\frac{3}{5}$ l  khs, exceeding those of the previous year by a little over half a l  kh. As in the case of Bombay, the increase was confined to import duties, and resulted chiefly from the tax on petroleum; and the export duties declined in consequence of a smaller trade in rice. Kar  chi.

The total realisations from duty on the opium brought into the Presidency during the year under review amounted to $205\frac{1}{2}$ l  khs as compared with $251\frac{1}{2}$ l  khs in 1887-88. The decrease in the year of report, as already mentioned in a preceding paragraph, was due to a diminution in the supply of opium from M  lwa for export to China, and the loss of duty which occurred, consequently affected the imperial share of the revenue. The amount of opium, calculated at 148,511 lbs., which passed into consumption in the Presidency exceeded the home consumption of the previous year by 5,984 lbs., and the amount of excise duty on opium credited to Provincial revenues consequently rose from $11\frac{2}{10}$ l  khs at which it stood in 1887-88, to $12\frac{1}{10}$ l  khs in the year under review. This duty includes, besides the pass-fees levied on opium consumed in British districts, various shares of the pass-fees levied on the opium consumed in all the Native States of the Presidency except Baroda, Rewa K  ntha, Mahi K  ntha, P  lanpur and Cambay. The first-named of these States imports no opium, the home grown produce fully meeting the demand, and the rest are entitled to receive the drug free of duty. The amount of opium consumed in all the States, including Baroda, during the year was 141,111 lbs. Opium.

The manufacture of salt was carried on with much activity during the year. In British territory 9, and in Portuguese territory 47, new works for this purpose were opened. The total quantity of salt produced during the year amounted to $10\frac{3}{4}$ millions of maunds, or 805,787 maunds in excess of the quantity produced in 1887-88. Of this amount $2\frac{1}{4}$ million maunds were Bar  gra salt manufactured at the Runn works, $\frac{3}{4}$ million maunds were manufactured at Buls  r in the Surat range, $\frac{1}{2}$ million maunds were produced in Portuguese territory and $7\frac{3}{4}$ million maunds were produced at the various other works in the Presidency proper. The amount of salt in stock from the previous year was $1\frac{2}{10}$ million maunds, and the total quantity available for consumption during the year was therefore $12\frac{3}{4}$ million maunds. The quantity of salt issued during the year, however, fell short by about a l  kh of maunds of the quantity issued in the previous year. Inclusive of $\frac{3}{4}$ million maunds issued duty-free or at a nominal duty, principally to Cochin and Travancore, a little under $8\frac{3}{4}$ million maunds of salt were removed from all the works; leaving a large balance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ million maunds in stock at the end of the year. About one-third of the decrease occurred in sales of Bar  gra salt and was due to the cessation of the demand from markets normally supplied from sources in Northern India, and to the competition of Panchbadhra salt. The remainder of the decrease occurred in sales of sea salt principally at Buls  r and S  nikatta. At the latter place the competition of the Southern Mar  tha Railway has caused a diminution in the number of traders who brought goods from Dh  rw  r in carts or on bullocks and returned with loads of salt. Of the total quantity of salt issued $4\frac{3}{4}$ million maunds, or about half a l  kh of maunds more than in 1887-88, Salt :
Presidency
proper.

were consumed in Portuguese territory or exported by rail or sea to other provinces of India. A little over one million maunds of this consisted of Barúgra salt and the remainder of sea-salt. The excess in the exports was principally due to the opening of a market in Central India and Bengal for cheap refuse salt which is almost unsaleable in this Presidency. Of the remaining $2\frac{9}{10}$ million maunds it is estimated that about $\frac{1}{2}$ million maunds were exported by road to the Nizám's territory and Mysore, leaving 2,659,885 maunds (including 6,833 maunds of table-salt imported from London) as the amount retained for consumption within the Presidency. Taking the number of consumers at 19,967,148, the quantity available for consumption by each was 10·96 lbs. as compared with 11·59 lbs. in the previous year, the average consumption being estimated at 9·66 lbs. in Gujarát and at 11·61 lbs. in the rest of the Presidency. The estimate is perhaps too low, since it takes no account of the consumption of the excised stock in the hands of wholesale traders during the depression in the salt trade caused by the circumstances mentioned below; but even if correct, the rate is by no means insufficient, and is higher than that recorded in any year except 1887-88. The wholesale price of salt was highest at Dhárwár in the month of August when it stood at Rs. 4-9-9 per maund and lowest at Ahmedabad in the same month when it stood at Rs. 2-15-8. In consequence of the enhanced duty, prices both wholesale and retail were higher than in the previous year; but no violent fluctuations occurred in either. At the works the maximum cost price was 12 annas at Shiroda and the minimum 3 pies in the Northern Konkan. The gross revenue of the department amounted to 180½ lakhs as compared with 172½ lakhs in the previous year. The receipts would probably have been much greater but for a disturbance in the trade caused by a rumour circulated in the last month of the year that a reduction of the duty was in contemplation. The dealers were naturally tempted to wait on events, and the consequence was a considerable decrease in the quantity of salt excised. On the publication, however, of an authoritative contradiction of the rumour the trade revived, and the quantity excised in the first few months of the current year was abnormally large. The expenditure amounted to 14½ lakhs as compared with 17½ lakhs in the previous year; the decrease being chiefly due to reductions in salaries and savings under certain heads. There was a considerable increase in cases of smuggling, especially in the Northern and Southern Divisions; the number of offenders convicted of this offence rising from 394 in 1887-88 to 501; but most of the cases were of a petty description.

Sind.

The quantity of salt manufactured in Sind during the year was 249,698 maunds, the bulk of which was produced at the Maurypur works, and the quantity sold, 227,807 maunds or 6,785 maunds less than the amount sold in 1887-88. The wholesale price rose in consequence of the duty from Rs. 3-0-8 to Rs. 3-7-0 per maund and the rate of consumption per head fell from $8\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. to $8\frac{1}{10}$ lbs. The imperial receipts of the department in Sind during the year were $6\frac{1}{10}$ lakhs and the expenditure $1\frac{1}{10}$ lakhs; both figures being in excess, the former considerably, and the latter slightly, of those of the preceding year.

Excise.

The excise revenue of the Presidency proper for the year amounted to 77½ lakhs as compared with 76½ lakhs in 1887-88. The greater portion—74½ lakhs as compared with 72½ lakhs in the previous year—was derived from the traffic in country liquor; and the remainder principally from fees on licenses for the sale of European spirit or Indian spirit taxed at foreign rates. With respect to the latter descriptions of liquor there is nothing special to remark except the appearance, for the first time, in Bombay of a small quantity of wine from Cashmere. To the revenue derived from country liquor the city of Bombay contributed 21½ lakhs, and the rest of the Presidency 52½ lakhs; the ratio

of increase in the case of the former being about one per cent. greater than in the case of the latter. In the Mofussil the revenue was practically stationary in five districts, and decreased in two—Thána and Kolába—in consequence of extensive illicit distillation; while in all other districts it increased. The incidence of excise taxation per head of population was $8\frac{1}{2}$ annas. The number of liquor shops in existence in the whole Presidency was 4,846 or 469 more than in the previous year, but all the new shops were tree-foot booths for the sale of raw toddy, for which licenses were liberally granted in Thána and Kolába. The expenditure of the Excise department during the year amounted to 3 lákhs exclusive of $3\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs paid as annual compensation for loss of ábkári revenue to the municipality of Bombay and various Native States.

The opposition manifested in 1887-88 by the liquor farmers and others to Sind. the reform of the ábkári system in Sind died away during the year under review; a combination of the farmers to excite discontent by enhancing prices above the ability of consumers to pay having failed in consequence of large importations of cheap mowra spirit from Uran. The excise revenue for the year amounted to 6 lákhs as compared with 5 lákhs in the previous year, the increase being the result of the high rates levied on the liquor manufactured at the central distillery. The incidence of excise taxation per head of population was 4 annas.

The total receipts of the Stamp Department amounted to 50 lákhs, exceeding those of the previous year by a little over one lakh. The receipts from court-fee stamps continued to fall off, but the loss from this cause was much more than counterbalanced by the increase in the receipts under the Indian Stamp Act. The expenditure of the department amounted to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs or about 4 per cent. on the revenue. Stamps.

The final demand on account of Income Tax (including that on salaries) for the year under review amounted to $35\frac{1}{10}$ lákhs as compared with $33\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs in the previous year, and the actual collections to $33\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs as compared with 33 lákhs. The increase, though not large, may be considered satisfactory in view of the difficulty of avoiding undue reductions of assessment with a system of facile appeal of which the fullest use is made. The incidence of the tax on the taxpayers varied from Rs. 20-11-7 in the Southern Division to Rs. 74-9-9 in the City of Bombay. Some further reductions of establishment were effected during the year, and the tax was collected at the trifling cost of about half a lakh. Income-tax.

The aggregate receipts of the six Incorporated Local Funds amounted to 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs, and the expenditure to $47\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs, both being slightly in excess of the amounts for the previous year. The receipts and expenditure of the Local Fund under Act I of 1884, which is the principal of the above, were $46\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs and $42\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs respectively. The aggregate receipts of the numerous funds for cantonment, police, marine, educational, medical, charitable and other purposes, which are grouped together under the name of Excluded Local Funds, amounted to $30\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs and the aggregate expenditure to $29\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs. Some large fluctuations, due to account adjustments, were observable in the receipts and disbursements of several of these funds, but there is little of general interest to notice in connexion with any except the growing zeal for instruction among the Lingáyats, indicated by their creation of a new educational fund at Dhárwár and by the larger subscriptions paid to that already existing at Belgaum. Local Funds.

The number of births registered in 1888 was 634,693, representing a ratio of 38.57 per mille of the population as enumerated in 1881. The births of males exceeded those of females in the proportion of 108 to 100. The number of births registered was higher by 6,500 than that recorded in the previous year; and the Vital Statistics and Public Health.

increase was distributed over every registration district except Eastern Gujarát. As in previous years the greatest number of births occurred in June, and the smallest in February. The number of deaths registered during the year was 468,039, or 12,778 in excess of the number registered in 1887. The ratio of deaths per mille was 28·44 for the whole Presidency; but varied from 17·46 in Sind, where the registration is exceedingly imperfect, to 37·15 in Eastern Gujarát. As usual the mortality among children under five years of age was very high, amounting to 42·31 per cent. of the whole; but it is satisfactory to note that this percentage was 2·09 lower than that recorded in the previous year. Among Christians the death-rate per mille was 18·72; among Mahomedans 20·98 and among Hindus 30·23. As in the previous year the greatest number of deaths was recorded in August and the least in February. The public health suffered even more seriously than in the preceding year from the ravages of cholera, which in the rainy season assumed an epidemic form, and after carrying off 36,500 victims was still prevalent in almost every part of the Presidency in the last month of the year. The highest death-rates from this cause were recorded in Gujarát. Fever, which accounted for nearly two-thirds of the total deaths; was somewhat less destructive, while bowel-complaints were rather more fatal, than in the previous year. The mortality from small-pox did not exceed 0·22 per mille, and was thus considerably less than the mortality from injuries, including deaths inflicted by snakes and wild animals, which amounted to 0·35 per mille.

Medical Relief.

Inclusive of seven new dispensaries opened during the year, there were 237 public hospitals and dispensaries in existence at the end of 1888; 45 of them being maintained wholly, and 149 partly at the expense of Government. Including 37,248 in-patients, 1,715,176 persons received medical relief during the year, the increase in the number of institutions being accompanied by an increase of 20,343 in that of patients. Of those treated 48 per cent. were men, 20 per cent. women, and the rest children of both sexes. Except in the case of in-patients, of whom 67 per cent. were cured and 8 per cent. died, statistics of the results of treatment were not recorded. The maladies from which relief was sought were principally skin-disease, malarial fever, diseases of the digestive organs and diseases of the eye. There was again, as in 1887, a marked increase in the number of patients treated for the first named disorder. The number of major operations performed, principally on the eye, was 4,779; 84 per cent. resulting in cure and 3 per cent. in death. The aggregate income of all the institutions except those supported by Native States, was 12½ lakhs, of which Government contributed 8 lakhs and Local Boards and Municipalities 2½ lakhs. Considering the strictly local character of most of the institutions the contributions from local bodies were somewhat disproportionate; but it is satisfactory to notice that they were larger than in the previous year. The receipts from sales of medicine were insignificant and inadequate. The aggregate net expenditure on medical relief was 10½ lakhs.

The generous donations of certain citizens of Bombay for the extension of hospital accommodation in that city have already been mentioned. There remain to be noticed two contributions towards the same object in the mofussil, one a donation of Rs. 10,000 by Mr. Jansetji Nusserwanji Petit for the creation of a dispensary at Váda in Thána, and the other a donation of Rs. 2,000 by a member of the same liberal family, for the addition of a female ward to the hospital at Sádra.

Lunatic Asylums.

With the exception of that at Ratnágiri the six Lunatic Asylums in the Presidency were fully occupied in 1888; the total number of inmates being 949 (or 36 more than in 1887) of whom 266 were admitted and 183 discharged

during the year. Of those discharged all but 20 were wholly or partially cured. Among the inmates were 123 criminal lunatics. As far as ascertained the causes of lunacy were chiefly physical, the commonest being the abuse of intoxicating drugs or liquors. There was more sickness among the lunatics than in the previous year; and a very high death-rate occurred at Colába. The net cost to Government of all the asylums was $1\frac{1}{16}$ lákhs. The average cost of each patient rose at all but two asylums, and in a marked degree at those in Dhárwár and Colába.

The expenditure during 1888 on military works connected with sanitation Sanitation. was $7\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs, or nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs more than in the previous year; the greater portion of the outlay being incurred on the construction of barracks at Colába and water works at Mhow. The various municipalities of the Mofussil spent $6\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs or about one-fifth of their aggregate income on conservancy, principally the employment of gangs of sweepers for surface cleaning, the construction or maintenance of simple latrines, and the improvement or protection on a small scale of the water-supply. Among the more considerable works of the year may be mentioned a large extension of distribution pipes in the city of Karáohi, the commencement of an important project of water-supply at Ahmedabad, and the construction of drainage works in the town of Dákor. A considerable sum was spent at Poona on improvements to the water-supply and a large scheme of drainage was in contemplation; and similar projects of both kinds are reported to be entertained by many other municipalities of the Northern and Central Divisions.

The expenditure on sanitation in the City of Bombay amounted to $11\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs. The Health Officer of the Port and his subordinates inspected and issued bills of health to 1,115 ships leaving the harbour during the year. A much larger number of ships sailed without such bills; but these were for the most part passenger steamers or small native craft proceeding short distances down the coast.

During the year 896,394 persons were primarily vaccinated and 54,700 Vaccination. re-vaccinated; these numbers exceeding those of the previous year by 16,639 and 4,910 respectively. The increase, however, was confined to castes and races other than the Hindus and Mahomedans. Of the primary operations 95·02 per cent. and of the secondary operations 61·32 per cent. were successful; both percentages being lower than those of the previous year, which were 95·40 and 65·16 respectively. The proportion, however, of children protected to the number capable of being vaccinated rose from 71·29 per cent. to 72·22 per cent. and the proportion of persons of all ages protected to the total population from 32·37 per mille to 32·89 per mille. In the cities of Bombay and Poona and in a few other places animal lymph was either exclusively or partly used; but in the greater portion of the Presidency vaccination was performed with human lymph alone. The expenditure of the department amounted to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs, and the average cost of each successful operation was 5 annas.

In the department of education the progress recorded in many preceding years was fully maintained in 1888-89. The year was further marked by the institution of an inquiry (not confined to this Presidency) by the Government of India into the important question of the growth of tendencies towards insubordination and irreverence among the rising generation, but the measures which the results of the inquiry indicated as expedient to check the evils admittedly existing were not brought into operation during the period under review. At the close of the year 582,853 pupils, of whom 60,804 were girls, were under instruction in 11,732 schools, both public and private, throughout the Presidency; the number of boys under instruction representing 28 per cent. and the number of girls 3 per cent. of those of an age to attend school. During the year the number of public schools rose from 8,274 to 8,642, the number of

Education :
General.

pupils on the rolls from 484,059 to 507,752, and the average daily attendance from 74 to 75 per cent. The increase was distributed over schools of every grade, but was most marked in the case of schools, more especially aided schools, affording primary and secondary education. The entire cost of the Educational Department was 54½ lakhs, of which Government contributed from provincial revenues 30 per cent. and the various local boards and municipalities 21 per cent.; while 21 per cent. was derived from fees and the remainder chiefly from the revenues of Native States. The proportion derived from fees showed a small but satisfactory increase during the year. Of the whole expenditure 43 per cent. was devoted to primary instruction.

Higher
education.

A larger number of candidates than in the previous year competed at the University examinations higher than the matriculation, and the number successful was both actually and proportionately higher. A new Arts College founded by the American Mission was affiliated to the University, and the number of students attending Arts Colleges increased. Among the professional colleges the Bombay and Poona Law Schools were in a flourishing condition, but the attendance at the Grant Medical College and the College of Science decreased. As regards the former however it is considered by the Principal that the medical profession in Bombay is overstocked, and it has been proposed to raise the standard of admission. A gratifying indication of the growing desire for the advanced medical education of women was afforded by an increase from 7 to 18 in the number of ladies attending the classes at this College. The number of High Schools (including 11 for girls) rose from 78 to 82, and the number of pupils in these schools from 21,391 to 22,335. The most efficient institutions were the Elphinstone High School in Bombay, the High schools at Poona, Ahmedabad, Dhárwár and Ratnágiri and the Rájárám High School at Kolhápur. Out of 1,690 candidates for the University Entrance Examination sent up from the various schools 46 per cent. passed; while of those sent up from private tuition only 7 per cent. were successful. The rules for the Final School Examination which in future is to take the place of the Matriculation as a test of qualification for Government service were finally settled during the year. The middle schools which serve as feeders to the high schools increased in number from 320 to 331, and the scholars attending them from 18,232 to 18,612. In accordance with the recommendations of the Education Commission the Goculdas Tejpal School in Bombay was transferred to the management of the Trustees, four other schools in the same city were amalgamated to form the Elphinstone Middle School and the school at Ránder in Surat was abolished. With few exceptions the High and Middle Schools, both Government and aided, were in a very satisfactory condition, and among the aided Middle Schools the St. Joseph's School at Bándora was reported to be a model of efficiency.

Primary
education.

The number of primary schools for boys (including police schools) was 7,573, and the number of pupils attending them 428,928; the schools having increased since the preceding year by 306 and the pupils by 19,764. The increase occurred principally in schools maintained or aided by the local boards. Many of the local boards evinced an increasing interest in the encouragement of education; but its extension is impeded by the fact that the income of these boards is far from elastic, and most of them are now spending the whole of it. On an average the primary board schools in a large portion of the Presidency proper were sufficiently good to stand comparison with the village schools of other countries, but those of Sind compared unfavourably both with the cess schools in the rest of the Presidency and with the indigenous mosque schools of the province itself. It is satisfactory to note that the latter schools are being brought under State supervision as aided schools without unduly interfering with their distinctive methods of tuition. Owing principally to transfers from the local boards there was a small increase in the number of municipal schools; but with some exceptions among the larger communities the municipalities as

a rule appeared to aim at economy rather than efficiency in the matter of education, and the standard of excellence showed a constant tendency to decline. The schools in the principal Native States have already received some notice; but it may be added generally here that the schools in Káthiáwár, Kolhápúr, Sávantvádi and some of the Southern Marátha States were good; but in most of the Sátára Jághírs the school-masters were underpaid and the tuition was in consequence unsatisfactory. The number of primary schools for girls rose from 504 to 540, and the number of girls under instruction, including those attending primary schools for boys, from 45,809 to 51,183. The increase was most marked in the northern division of the Presidency, in many parts of which the rural population was said to be showing an increasing sense of the value of female education.

The most important of the special schools for the education of the sons of Native Chiefs and Sardárs—the Rájkumár College at Rájkot, the Rájáram College at Kolhápúr, the Scott College at Sádra and the Tálukdári School at Wadh-wán—continued efficient and popular; and it is proposed to establish similar institutions for the Chiefs in Sind. Advantage was taken by the Maráthás of the scholarships founded by Government for their benefit, and the fund for the encouragement of higher education among the Lingáyat community was well utilised. Somewhat fewer Mahomedans attended the schools especially established for their benefit, but on the other hand many more attended the ordinary schools of every grade. The schools for the depressed castes were attended by 10,630 children, and those for aboriginal tribes by 5,984 children, the numbers of the first showing a large and those of the second a small excess over the attendance in the previous year. The number of schools for training teachers or imparting professional or industrial education rose from 92 to 102 and there was a proportionate increase in the number of students who attended them. The institutions newly opened during the year comprised four schools for mistresses, six industrial schools and two agricultural classes. Among the most successful institutions of this class were the Normal School at Ahmednagar, the Training Colleges for males and females at Ahmedabad, and the School of Art in Bombay. The industrial school at Ratnágiri was reported prosperous and progressive. The Victoria Technical Institute in Bombay was opened for teaching in September 1888; but the ceremony of formal inauguration was deferred till April 10th, 1889, when it was performed by His Excellency the Governor in the presence of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. The Institute affords instruction in machine-drawing, engineering and every branch of textile industry and when fully ready will accommodate 360 students. The number enrolled during the year under review was 280, and the daily average attendance 191.

Special and professional education.

During the year under review 1,924 publications, mostly in the Maráthi and Gujaráti languages, were registered in the Presidency. As far as mere quantity is concerned the year was more fruitful than its predecessor; but in the quality of the literature produced little or no improvement was visible. Next to school books, works of theology and religious poetry, for the most part mere reprints of older works, largely predominated, and secular works of the imagination, many of them trivial and of questionable morality, were also plentiful. But, partly no doubt as the necessary result of existing circumstances, there was little production in the important departments of art, history, science and travels. The literature of all the vernaculars was equally sterile in this respect; but in others, that of Gujaráti showed more vigour and vitality than the rest. The newspapers and periodicals of the Presidency increased by 24 during the year, and at its close numbered 173. Three subjects prominently occupied the attention of the press during the year—the financial condition of the empire, the proceedings against Mr. Crawford, C. S., and the educational policy of Government. In connection with the first of these subjects the imposition of fresh or

Literature and the Press.

enhanced taxation on incomes and salt was generally denounced, and a return to the import duties on cotton advocated. The action taken by Government against Mr. Crawford was almost unanimously approved. With regard to education, the proposal to transfer the control of higher education from the State to private bodies was censured as premature. Among other topics the *abkâri* department and the public service commission attracted some attention, and the administration of many of the Native States was subjected to more or less severe criticism.

Literary Societies.

The Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society received a large accession of new subscribers during the year, and at its close the members numbered 241. The Society which has an extensive library purchased or was presented with 536 new books and 87 coins in the course of the year. At the Gujarâti Dnyân Prasârak Mandli, a society which receives from Government a small grant towards defraying the expenses of popular lectures, eight lectures on scientific and other subjects were delivered during the year, one of them by a Pârsi lady doctor. The Bombay Medical and Physical Society held nine meetings at which papers dealing with technical points in medical theory and practice were read. The members and income of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute fell off during the year; but additions were nevertheless made to the library. Three lectures, two of which were lectures on Egypt by the Honourable Mr. Justice Scott, were delivered at this institution in the course of the year.

Museums.

The Victoria and Albert Museum in Bombay was enriched during the year in the natural history division by the acquisition of numerous specimens of mammalia, reptiles, fishes and insects, and in the anthropological division by models of the heads and specimens of the head-dresses of natives of various parts of the Presidency. The Museum was visited by 640,206 persons during the year. The Museum at Karâchi, founded in 1852 by Sir (then Mr.) Bartle Frere, and transferred in 1870 to the municipality, contains collections fairly representative of the natural history, geology, botany, manufactures and antiquities of India. It was visited during the year by 88,862 persons.

Archæology.

The Archæological Survey of Western India resumed and completed during the year the survey of the ancient ruins at Bijâpur. Those on the sites of the old suburb of Shâhâpur and of the city of Nauraspur principally occupied the attention of the party; and their researches revealed the existence of an elaborate under-ground system of pipes and tunnels ramifying in every direction to feed the wells, tanks and cisterns of the palaces and mosques which during the prosperity of the Muhammadan kingdom were clustered on these sites. Numerous photographs and drawings were made, and on the completion of this survey, operations were transferred to the Jain temples at Pâlitâna in Kâthiâwâr.

Ecclesiastical.

The effective strength of the establishment of chaplains of the Church of England was maintained more steadily than in previous years. Two new churches in the mofussil were consecrated and a new church was in course of erection in Bombay.

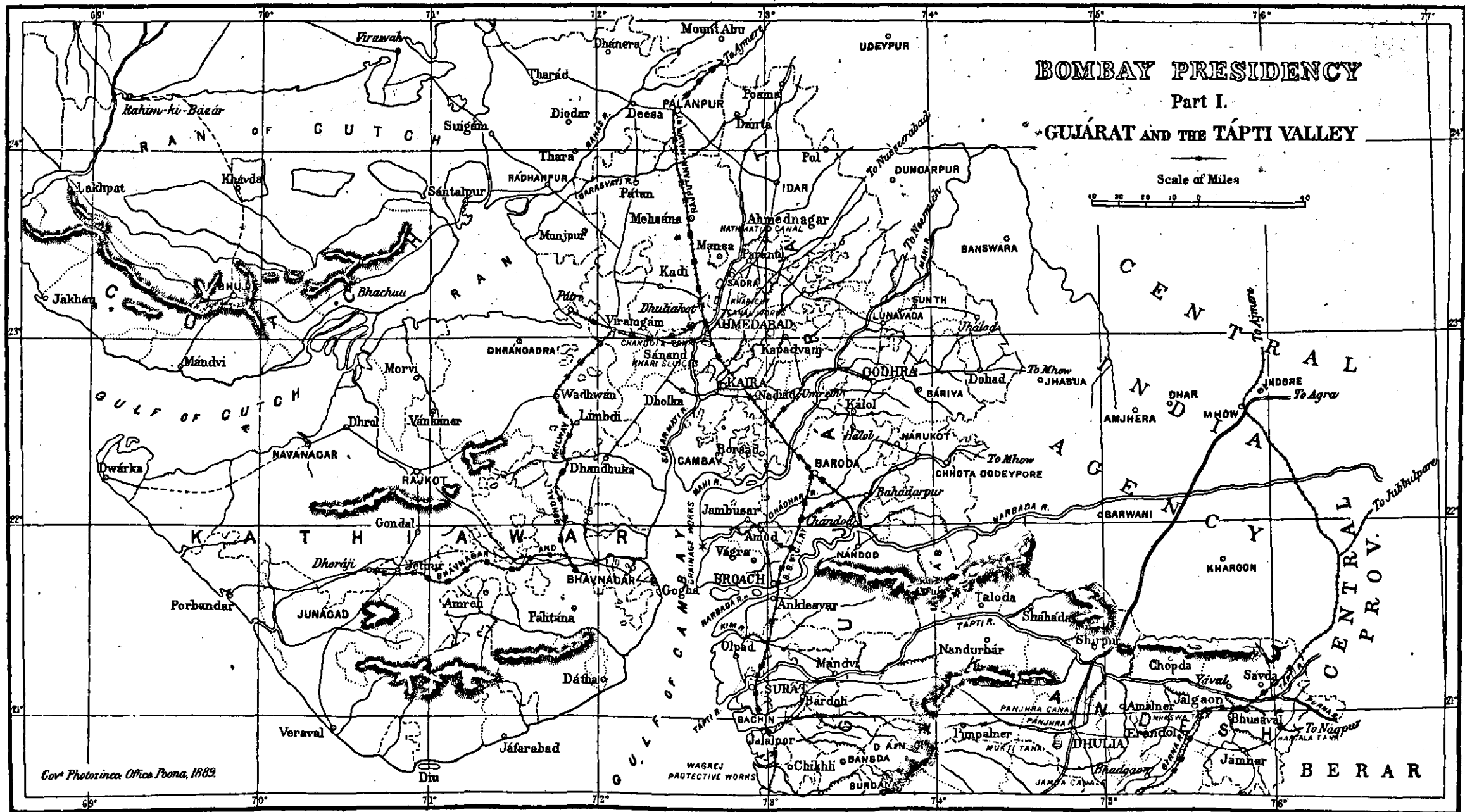
Stationery.

Stores of the value of 3½ lakhs were issued by the Stationery department during the year. Some saving was effected in the purchases of ink, paper and cloth in the Indian market; and the purchase of country stores to the value of 1⁰/₁₀ lakhs (as contrasted with 1½ lakhs in the previous year) in substitution for stores previously obtained from England, was estimated to have resulted in a further saving of ¼ lakhs.

Government Printing Presses.

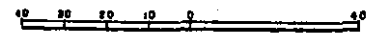
The operations of the Government Central Press in Bombay during the year 1888-89 resulted in a net profit of Rs. 86,037; those of the Government Press in Sind in a net profit of Rs. 9,165, and those of the Photozincographic office at Poona in a net profit of Rs. 22,831. The aggregate surplus from the three presses exceeded that of the previous year by more than half a lakh.

PART II.



BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
 Part I.
GUJARAT AND THE TAPTI VALLEY

Scale of Miles



Gov. Photoduc. Office Poona, 1889.

JAMBUVAR TALUKA
 * VASRA BY
 (1) AMANPUR NARIAD CHANNEL
 (2) KORA MADAFAR BY
 (3) SAMADPUR KADODRA PARIADRA BY

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 geographical position: The North Gujarát States, forming the most important group, lie to the north of the Narbada and comprise an area more than twice as large as that of all the remaining States. The South Gujarát States, which lie to the south of the Tápti, are comparatively unimportant. The Marátha States fall into four groups. The North and South Konkan groups lie below the *gháts* to the north and south of Bombay respectively. The Deccan and Southern Marátha States are situated in the southern and eastern portions of the table-land. The province of Sind contains one State. The Settlement at Aden, together with the subordinate Somáli Coast and Perim, though directly administered by the Government of Bombay, is also included in this review.

The following statement shows the area, population and revenue of the States referred to:

Name.	Area in Square Miles.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Gross Revenue.
			Rs.
GROUP 1: NORTH GUJARÁT—			
Cutch	6,500	512,084	18,51,787
Pálanpur-Rádhanpur Group	7,775	576,478	13,16,750
Mahi Kántha	9,300	517,465	11,47,453
Káthiáwár	20,559	2,943,899	1,55,66,329
Cambay	350	86,074	6,28,197
Rewa Kántha	4,837	543,452	20,84,317
Nárukot	143	6,440	5,442
GROUP 2: SOUTH GUJARÁT—			
Dharampor	794	101,289	2,82,477
Bánsda	215	31,807	2,58,153
Sachin	42	18,036	1,87,477
GROUP 3: NORTH KONKAN—			
Khándesh Political Agency	3,840	60,270	1,36,548
Jawhár	534	48,566	1,12,795
GROUP 4: SOUTH KONKAN—			
Janjira	824	76,361	4,77,521
Sávantvádi	926	174,433	4,20,232
GROUP 5: DEKKHAN—			
Sátára Feudatories	3,314	318,687	9,50,908
Akalkot	498	58,040	2,72,629
Kolhápnr	2,816	800,189	31,25,046
GROUP 6: SOUTHERN MARÁTHA STATES—			
Southern Marátha Feudatories	1,936	326,921	16,23,442
Sánqli	1,083	196,532	9,74,839
Sayanúr	70	14,763	75,936
GROUP 7: SIND—			
Khairpur	6,109	129,153	7,16,832
GROUP 8: ADEN ...			
Somáli Coast	75*	34,860	1,73,593
Perim			2,09,800
Grand Total ...	71,940	6,976,109	8,25,98,503

* Exclusive of Perim, the area of which is 5 square miles.

NORTH GUJARAT.

CUTCH.

Area, 6,500 square miles; Population (1881), 512,084; Gross Revenue, Rs. 18,51,787.

The Cutch State is the first in point of size, and the second in point of wealth and General population, of the States under the Political control of the Bombay Government. His Highness the Ráo of Cutch spent the hot weather of 1888 at Mahábaleshvar. Among domestic events of note were the birth of a son to His Highness on 12th November 1888,

TRIBUTARY STATES.
Cutch.

the marriage of Prince Kalubha, brother of the Ráo, on 3rd March 1889, and the death of Prince Lakhapatji, second son of the Ráo, a little later. An event which excited much painful interest both within and without the State was the foundering of the coasting steamer "Vaiturna" with 800 passengers, chiefly Kutchis, on board, in a cyclone in November 1888. All on board were lost. A fund was raised for the relief of the families of the victims, and was liberally subscribed to by the Darbár.

Season and Crops.

The season was bad. Only 13 inches of rain fell and the resulting failure of the crops rendered it necessary for the Darbár to undertake measures of relief. The cotton crop, the staple of export, was much injured. The public health suffered from a severe epidemic of cholera.

Police.

The police force consisted of 204 mounted and 402 unmounted men. The cost was Rs. 96,380 against Rs. 1,03,849 in the previous year. Offences reported numbered 1,142 against 1,030; persons arrested (all of whom were sent for trial) 1,824 against 1,616; prisoners convicted 1,366 (or 74 per cent.) against 1,226 (or 75 per cent.) The increase of crime, mostly thefts, was the natural result of the scarcity. The number of murders decreased to 5. Property stolen was valued at Rs. 54,600 as compared with Rs. 47,704 in the previous year. The amount recovered was Rs. 35,827; the percentage of recoveries to losses being the same as in the previous year (65).

Criminal Justice.

The Criminal Courts disposed of 2,207 cases involving 4,273 persons, of whom 1,987 were convicted. The corresponding figures in the previous year were 2,152, 4,109, and 1,682. There were 150 appeals against 110 in the previous year. Sentences were reversed in eleven cases only.

Prisons.

There were 12 prisons in which 2,321 persons were confined against 1,879 in the previous year. The total cost of the jails was Rs. 17,089 against Rs. 13,420. The receipts at the Bhúj Jail during the year amounted to Rs. 3,680.

Civil Justice.

The various Civil Courts disposed of 5,675 out of 5,868 cases on their files, against 6,308 out of 6,503 in the previous year. The arrears were 193 against 195. The number of appeals for disposal was 1,025 against 1,131, and the number decided was 788 against 913. The arrears in appeal were 237 against 218. The judicial receipts declined, in consequence of the diminution of suits, from Rs. 67,650 in the previous year to Rs. 59,810. The expenditure was Rs. 52,965 against Rs. 52,993 in the previous year.

Registration.

The number of documents registered was 1,828 against 1,876, and the amount of fees Rs. 7,730 against Rs. 13,453 in the previous year. The large decrease in fees was due to the smaller value represented by the documents registered.

Municipalities.

There were six Municipalities, the principal being that of Mándvi, with an aggregate income of Rs. 80,082 and an aggregate expenditure of Rs. 80,869. Owing to special causes the expenditure of the Mándvi Municipality during the year exceeded its income by about Rs. 2,000. In this and the following two paragraphs the year dealt with is the Samvat year 1944, corresponding to July 1887—July 1888.

Trade and Customs.

The value of the imports into the State was Rs. 70,10,303 against Rs. 69,90,588; and the value of the exports Rs. 26,37,636 against Rs. 30,82,104 in the previous year. The decrease in exports was due to the dearth, and to the failure of the cotton crops. The Custom revenue fell from Rs. 9,70,872 to Rs. 9,38,027, in consequence, partly, of remissions of duty on imports of food supplies. The two ginning factories were kept up, but the cotton presses decreased from 11 to 9, and the bales pressed from 14,084 to 9,618. The number of vessels which entered the ports was 3,669 against 3,451 in the previous year. Sales of alum yielded the State a profit of Rs. 8,145 against Rs. 4,311 last year. The manufacture of silk and other articles of luxury declined during the year.

Revenue and Finance.

The year 1944 opened with a balance of Rs. 4,60,099, and closed with a balance of Rs. 8,64,247. The revenue for the year was Rs. 18,51,787 against Rs. 19,49,023, as shown in the previous year's report. The decrease was chiefly in land revenue and customs. The expenditure was Rs. 15,26,246 against Rs. 14,40,682. There was an increase both in extraordinary expenditure and in ordinary expenditure. Additional expense was entailed on the State by the fact that the year Samvat 1944 was an intercalary one of 13 months, and there was a larger allotment to public works.

The following is an epitome of the State accounts for the year:

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
Opening balance	4,60,099	Expenditure (1944)	15,26,246
Revenue (1944)—		Expenditure of previous year	
Realised	14,18,202	adjusted	6,36,535
Unrealised	4,33,585	Outstandings to be recov-	
		ered	4,33,585
	18,51,787	Advances—	
Previous year's income		To be adjusted	2,88,902
brought to account	10,106	Recoverable	1,98,325
Recoveries of outstandings.	5,89,941		
Loan advances and deposits.	16,21,814		4,87,227
	45,23,747	Deposits repaid	5,83,907
		Closing balance	8,64,247
			45,33,747

Survey.

The State possesses a regular survey department. The cost of survey operations during the year was Rs. 4,669 against Rs. 5,622 in the previous year.

There are no forest reserves, but plantations of trees, besides those on the road-sides, are annually made by the State and 4,724 trees, about half of which perished, were so planted in the year under review.

TRIBUTARY STATES.
Cutch and Pálanpur.

The outlay on public works during the year ending 31st March 1889 was Rs. 2,19,002 against Rs. 2,14,360 in the preceding twelve months. The sum of Rs. 37,497 was expended on the break-water at Mándvi in process of construction. The expenditure on roads, old and new, was Rs. 46,575, and the expenditure on water works Rs. 37,265.

Public Works.

The record of births and deaths for the unalienated territory was respectively 4,716 and 3,480 against 4,929 and 3,262 in the previous year. No record is kept on the Zamindári estates. After six years of immunity the province was ravaged in the year under report by an epidemic of cholera, which carried off 2,032 victims. At the nine hospitals and dispensaries of the State there were treated 90,157 patients at a cost of Rs. 30,946, against 84,745 patients and a cost of Rs. 30,499 in the previous year. The Lunatic Asylum at Bhúj contained 7 inmates. Twenty-three children were taken care of in the Foundling Hospital. The vaccine operations of the year were 21,517 against 22,753 in the previous year. English lymph was obtained from Bombay and used with success. The cost of the Vaccination Department was Rs. 7,415 against Rs. 7,525 in the previous year.

Medical Relief.

The number of pupils in the 123 State schools in existence during the year was 7,161 or 26 less than in the last year. The private schools increased from 103 to 108; nearly half being Mahomedan. The expenditure on education was Rs. 70,168 against Rs. 68,890; and the school receipts Rs. 4,960 against Rs. 5,029 in the previous year. Six boys were sent from the Alfred High School to the Matriculation Examination in Bombay. Four perished in the "Vaiturna" on the way. One of the other two passed. The state of the school greatly improved under a new master. A large number of scholarships were given during the year for the encouragement of education. There were six libraries in the State with 3,957 books. There was one printing press owned by the Darbár, which was worked at a profit.

Education.

The pupils at the School of Art increased from 99 to 111. The Darbár Mint coined 67,000 *Kories* (coin of the value of about 4 *annas*) during the year. Six stallions maintained at Bhúj by the Bombay Government covered 171 mares, against 304 in the previous year. At the annual horse and cattle show 467 animals were exhibited against 456 last year. From the so-called Infanticide Fund, established to check infanticide among the Jádeja Girássias by facilitating the marriages of girls, Rs. 5,066 were disbursed during the year 1888-89 against Rs. 9,709 in 1887-88, and there was a decrease of 28 in the number of marriages effected.

Miscellaneous.

PA'LANPUR.

Area, 7,775 square miles; Population (1881), 576,478; Gross Revenue, Rs. 13,16,750 (approximately).

The Political Superintendency of Pálanpur comprises the two first class States of Pálanpur and Rádhanpur, and nine other Tálukas, noted in the margin, the Chiefs of which have restricted jurisdiction; the residuary powers vesting in the Political Superintendent. Pálanpur and Kámkrej pay tribute to the Gáekwár of Baroda. The peace of the frontier was not disturbed in the year under review.

States in the Superintendency.

- | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Tharad and Morvada. | 4. Santalpur and Chudchat. | 7. Kámkrej. |
| 2. Váv. | 5. Suigám. | 8. Diodar. |
| 3. Varáhi. | 6. Bhábhár. | 9. Tarvada. |

The season was again unfavourable. A partial failure of the early rain ruined the kharif crops, and though a copious downfall in November saved the rabi harvest, some scarcity was experienced and the Chiefs were advised to open relief works. Cholera raged throughout the Superintendency, but more especially in the Rádhanpur State, causing 4,806 deaths.

Season and Crops.

On January 17th and 26th, 1889, their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Reay passed through Pálanpur and His Highness the Diván was accorded the honour of an interview. Names were given to the infant heir apparent and his brother at a Darbár held on the 8th of May. The LeGeyt vegetable market at Pálanpur was opened on February 2nd, 1889, and a new hospital was opened at Rádhanpur during the year.

Important events.

The revenue of the Pálanpur State during the Samvat year (23rd June 1887 to 10th July 1888) was Rs. 5,00,218 and the expenditure Rs. 5,41,537, causing a deficit of Rs. 41,319.

Pálanpur State.
Revenue and Expenditure.

The measurement of the 12 villages referred to in last year's report has been completed and that of 13 others commenced. The cost to the State was Rs. 3,502. Assessment rates were introduced into six villages. The progress of the skeleton survey of the Ghadwara and Danta territory continued to be obstructed by the Thákurs of certain villages.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

The Diván exhibited a number of horses at the Ahmedabad Horse Show, to which he is a regular subscriber. The foundation of two new villages, and the creation of 800 wells, mostly unbuilt, afford satisfactory evidence of the increase and improvement of agriculture in the State.

Other matters.

In November 1888, His Highness the Naváb appointed a Hindu and a Mahomedan gentleman joint ministers of State. The revenue for the Samvat year was Rs. 5,17,211,

Rádhanpur State.

TRIBUTARY STATES.
Pálanpur and Mahi Kántha.

and the expenditure Rs. 4,98,049. Survey measurements were completed in 19 and commenced in 9 villages, at a cost of Rs. 2,896. Ten horses were sent by the Navab to the Ahmedabad show. Much waste land was brought under cultivation and 602 wells were sunk.

Other States.

The other States require no special remark.

The Superintendency generally :
Attachments.

Eleven estates were under attachment at the end of the year, including that of Malik Joráwarkhán, which is alone of importance. Owing to the badness of the season, no progress was made in the liquidation of the debt due from this estate at the commencement of the year under report.

Police.

No alterations of importance were made in the strength of the Imperial Police. The number of cognizable offences (666) reported to this force in the year exceeded by 90 the number reported in the previous year. Of 1,209 persons arrested, 1,062 were tried and 670 convicted. The percentages of persons convicted on (a) persons arrested and (b) persons sent for trial were 55 and 63 against 40 and 60 last year, and 35 and 40 in the year 1886-87. The value of property reported as stolen was Rs. 13,853 against Rs. 17,347 in the previous year, and the amount recovered Rs. 5,756 against Rs. 7,133—or 42 against 47 per cent. In the jurisdictional States of Pálanpur, Rádhanpur, Tharád and Váv the number of offences reported was 2,126 against 1,935, and the number of persons arrested 2,838 against 2,350 in the previous year. Of the persons arrested, 2,499 were sent for trial and 1,432 were convicted; the percentages of convictions to arrests and trials being 50 and 57 respectively against 45 and 52 in the former year.

Criminal Justice.

The number of trials held in the Superintendency Courts was 638 involving 1,440 persons against 587 and 1,251 last year. There were 312 convictions against 622 last year. Ten cases were pending at the close of the year. In the Courts of the jurisdictional States 2,139 cases were tried involving 4,187 persons of whom 1,989 were convicted. There was a decrease of 160 in the number of trials but an increase of 310 in the number of convictions as compared with the previous year.

Prisons.

To the five jails of the Superintendency there were admitted 1,809 prisoners against 1,583 in the previous year, and there remained 522 on 1st April 1889 against 386 on the same date in 1888. There were 19 deaths and 2 escapes. Intra-mural work has been adopted in the Pálanpur Jail.

Civil Justice.

In the Superintendency Courts 550 original suits were disposed of out of 819, leaving 269 pending at the close of the year, against 278 in the previous year. The number of Political cases disposed of was 26. In the jurisdictional States, out of a total of 6,036 original suits, 4,716, valued at Rs. 2,35,549, were disposed of, against 3,248 valued at Rs. 1,98,895 in the previous year. The number of suits in arrear in the Pálanpur States Courts fell from 2,298 to 1,001. The Pálanpur and Rádhanpur Courts disposed of 387 and 32 original political cases respectively during the year.

Public Works.

The expenditure on public works in the Superintendency amounted to Rs. 22,037; of which Rs. 13,514 were spent in the Pálanpur, and Rs. 7,023 in the Rádhanpur States. The principal objects of expenditure were the Jubilee Institute in Pálanpur and the Hospital in Rádhanpur. The Thakor of Tharád spent Rs. 1,500 on the construction of a dispensary.

Vital Statistics
& Medical Relief.

The number of persons vaccinated was 23,311, and the cost Rs. 3,357 against 24,580 persons and Rs. 3,295 last year. There were 4,875 cases of small-pox and 979 deaths. The number of hospitals and dispensaries in the Superintendency is five, and the number of patients treated at these institutions was 29,448 against 26,871 in the previous year.

Education.

Four new schools were opened in the Pálanpur and Rádhanpur States, raising the total to 44. There was an increase of 428 in the number of enrolled pupils as compared with last year. The average daily attendance was 1,947, against 1,647 last year. There were 49 private schools in existence. Nine boys, the sons of Chiefs and Tálukdárs, were attending the Victoria Tálukdári School at the close of the year.

Miscellaneous.

Disease carried off 3,681 head of cattle against 4,160 in the previous year.

The issues of opium from the Superintendency for retail sale and the quantities imported by the larger States were less than in the previous year.

MAHI KÁNTHA.

Area, 9,300 square miles; Population (1881), 517,485; Gross Revenue, Rs. 11,47,453.

General.

The Mahi Kántha Political Agency consists of a group of 64 States of various sizes and jurisdictions, lying along the border of Rájputana. Of these the State of Idar, which comprises more than half the total area and receives tribute from several of the smaller States, itself paying tribute to the Gáekwár of Baroda, is the most important. The remaining States pay tribute either to the British Government or to the Gáekwár. The year under review was not marked by the occurrence of any event of exceptional importance. The lawless habits of the Bhils inhabiting villages on both sides of the Mahi Kántha—Rájputana border are always a source of trouble; and in the year under report a boundary dispute between the States of Pol and Mewár led to much raiding on both sides, resulting in the loss of several lives and the destruction of property worth Rs. 70,000 within the Mahi Kántha limits. Peace was finally restored by the demarcation of the

boundary. Including twelve new disputes raised during the year there were 38 boundary cases for settlement, of which 22 were settled. The disputes with Baroda continued unsettled. No border Courts were held during the year. In some States fair progress was made with the introduction of a revenue survey and of the "bighoti" system of assessment. Out of 17 estates under attachment by the Political Agent at the commencement of the year, two, those of Mahmudpur and Ghodásar, were released during its course, and the debt on several others was reduced.

The pay of the Idar State police was reduced and some deterioration in the force in consequence was visible. Though in general disinclined to assist in the repression of crime, a few of the Bhumias were induced to make arrangements for patrolling the main roads and establishing police posts in their estates. With reference to the general administration there is little to be noticed except such progress as is indicated by the introduction during the year of a survey settlement into 20 villages, the excavation of 73 new wells and the foundation of two new villages. The State expended Rs. 23,166 on public works, a sum which in proportion to its means was satisfactory. Idar.

No progress was reported from the 2nd class State of Pol, the Ráo of which avoids extraneous influences by a life of seclusion. The border troubles which occurred in this State during the year have already been referred to. Cultivation among the border Bhils is reported to be largely increasing. Pol.

The Rána of Dánta persisted in his refusal to bring the schools of his State into line with those of the rest of the Agency by placing them under the control of the educational inspector. The breaking up of forest land for cultivation continued. The survey of the villages co-shared by this taluka and Pálanpur made progress, and it was hoped that the definition of their general rights would remove the friction at present existing between the two darbárs. Dánta.

The 3rd class State of Málpur is heavily burdened with debt and the financial position underwent no change during the year; but the Ráwal was induced to appoint an honest and capable *kárbhári* and some improvement may be anticipated in the current year. Málpur.

In spite of the disputes regarding the succession of Thákor Keshrisinghji, noticed in the previous year's report, the administration of the Mánasa Taluka was creditable and progressive. A new tank, towards which the Mahájan community subscribed Rs. 30,000, was under construction in the vicinity of the principal town. The new revenue system which is highly popular was almost completed. Shortly after the close of the year under review the State was attached in consequence of the death of the Chief. Mánasa.

The condition of the talukas of Iol and Katosan under their intelligent and liberal-minded Chiefs was most satisfactory; but nothing occurred in either to call for special remark. Iol and Katosan.

The record of the Bávisi Zilla, a portion of the Agency in charge of an Assistant Political Agent, was one of progress. Crime diminished, but there was an increase in the percentage of criminals convicted. An expenditure of Rs. 2,714 was incurred on public works. The popular opposition to the collection of the local cess much diminished. In consequence of the unfavourable rainfall preparation was made for the opening of relief works, which however were found unnecessary. The abolition by the Baroda Government of the tolls on the frontier was reported to be much appreciated by the people of the zilla. Bávisi Zilla.

The remaining talukas are small and unimportant, and call for no particular remark. Other States.

The season, owing to the insufficiency of the early rain, was on the whole unfavourable; but in consequence of heavy showers in November the outturn of the rabi crops was little below the average, and there was no distress. The public health, however, suffered somewhat severely from fever and cholera, the latter disease causing 1,165 deaths. Season and Crops.

Two separate police forces exist in the Mahi Kántha—the police of the several States and the police attached to the Agency. The States' police, consisting of 172 troopers and 1,017 foot, maintained at a cost of Rs. 94,384, both the strength and the cost being somewhat below that of the previous year, were on the whole inefficient in discipline and work. The large portion of the Idar State held by the Sardárs, Bhumias and Bháyads of the darbár continued to be without any proper system of public protection from crime; but a scheme for the establishment of a special force for this territory was under consideration. The Agency police had a strength of 197 savárs and 202 foot, and was maintained at a cost of Rs. 80,444. The force was without the ordinary powers of initiative in matters of crime possessed by the police in British districts. The operations of the two forces have not been separately recorded. The number of offences reported to both during the year was 1,794 and the number of persons arrested 2,360, out of whom 2,200 were sent for trial and 1,347 or 57 per cent. convicted. In comparison with the previous year there were increases of 308 in the number of offences reported, of 526 in the number of persons arrested, of 623 in the number sent for trial and of 369 in the number convicted; and the proportion of convictions to arrests showed an improvement of 4 per cent. Crimes of violence against life and property increased from 134 to 191. The amount of property lost by robbery and dacoity including the Bhil raids rose from Rs. 11,772 in the previous year to Rs. 81,885, of which property worth only Rs. 3,591 was recovered. Excluding property taken or destroyed in The Agency generally: Police.

TRIBUTARY STATES.
Mohi Kdntha.

raids, the amount of property stolen was Rs. 53,602 as compared with Rs. 41,571 in the previous year, while the amount recovered was Rs. 14,655 or only 12 per cent. as compared with recoveries to the extent of 30 per cent. in the previous year.

Prisons.

In the various jails and lock-ups, 29 in number, of the Agency 1,177 prisoners were confined during the year as compared with 752 in 1887-88, the daily average being 193. The cost of the jails was Rs. 14,537. The new jail at Sádra completed in the previous year was utilised for the confinement of prisoners under sentences of imprisonment for periods not exceeding one year, who were formerly sent to the jail at Ahmedabad.

Criminal Justice.

The various Criminal Courts dealt with 2,429 cases, involving 4,556 accused; these numbers being 356 and 911 respectively in excess of those recorded in the previous year. The Courts convicted 2,199 accused, or 48 per cent. of the number arraigned as compared with 49 per cent. in the previous year. The preponderating crime was theft. The Political Agent sitting as a Court of Session tried 13 accused and convicted two; and the Idar Court of Session tried 11 and convicted 7. The appellate courts heard 37 appeals and interfered with the sentences of the lower courts in 26 cases.

Civil Justice.

The number of civil tribunals in the Agency was 43. The number of suits in arrear in these Courts at the beginning of the year was 1,207 and the number filed during its course, 2,218; but 2,847 cases were disposed of, and the arrears reduced at the close of the year to 578. In comparison with the previous year, when the introduction of the Limitation Acts in the Agency Courts caused an exceptional outburst of litigation there was a decrease of 2,457 in the number of suits filed, and of 840 in the number disposed of. The value of the suits filed during the year of report was Rs. 1,56,777, and the amount of fees recovered Rs. 10,242. The number of decrees executed was 1,644 and the number pending 1,449. The appellate courts received 146 appeals and disposed of 93 during the year. In the Agency Courts 289 out of 553 civil political cases were disposed of.

Public Works.

The expenditure from Agency local funds on public works during the year was Rs. 23,234, out of which Rs. 12,029 subscribed by the chiefs and talukdárs were expended on the Jubilee clock tower in Sádra, and the bulk of the remainder on the Sádra jail, and a new English school. The expenditure in Idar was Rs. 23,166, most of which was spent on communications. The total expenditure on public works in the Agency amounted to Rs. 58,485 as compared with Rs. 1,24,602 in the previous year.

Revenue and
Finance.

The year under report for the purposes of this paragraph is the Samvat year 1944 corresponding nearly to the revenue year 1887-88. The aggregate gross revenue of all the States for the year under report was Rs. 11,47,453, or Rs. 3,391 less than the revenue of the previous year, while the aggregate gross expenditure was Rs. 12,34,414 or Rs. 35,511 in excess of that of the previous year. The revenue of Idar was almost stationary; but the expenditure showed a considerable increase attributed to exceptional expense incurred in connexion with the darbár at Ahmedabad in 1887. In several other States similar increases in expenditure were ascribed to the same cause or to exceptional domestic outlays. The receipts from Local Funds amounted to Rs. 67,925 and the expenditure to Rs. 50,276. The amount of tribute, including outstandings, due for the year was Rs. 1,39,099, and the amount recovered was Rs. 1,06,419.

Vital Statistics and
Medical Relief.

The number of births registered during the year was 12,851 as compared with 12,703 in the previous year and the number of deaths 9,048 as compared with 9,743. The number of patients treated at the various dispensaries fell from 34,352 in 1887-88 to 31,534; the decrease occurring principally in the Bávisi Zilla, where the public health was exceptionally good. The number of children vaccinated fell slightly from 15,453 to 15,263.

Education.

Owing to the amalgamation of the English and Gujaráti branches of the Scott College, there was a nominal decrease from 100 to 99 in the number of schools in existence during the year; but the number of pupils slightly rose from 6,182 in 1887-88 to 6,267. There was a decline in the attendance at the Anglo-Vernacular Schools at Idar and Sádra; but the teaching appears to have been efficient. Fewer girls attended the 9 female schools, but a higher percentage passed the examinations. The total expenditure on education (including buildings) was Rs. 27,046, or Rs. 5,497 less than in 1887-88, when there was a larger outlay on buildings. Progress was made with the education of the Bhils, the number of boys of this race under missionary tuition rising from 39 to 60. A donation of Rs. 1,500 in aid of this object was made during the year by the Chief of Idar to the Rev. Mr. Thompson. At the Scott College the attendance of sons of Chiefs and Talukdárs rose from 22 to 25, and the results of the examination were satisfactory.

Miscellaneous.

The dyeing trade at Pethápúr showed signs of revival, while that of Vásna received a further impetus by the immigration of a number of Bhávsárs (dyers) from Baroda. The fairs held annually at Sámháji and Brahmakhed both showed signs of decline, which however may be only temporary and due to the unfavourable season of the previous year. In consequence of a rise in the price the sales of opium in the Agency decreased by 1,062 lbs. The ábkári arrangement made in the previous year by which the liquor shops of Gho-dásar, Haldarwás and Bávisi were to be supplied from a British distillery with liquor, to be sold at the rates prevailing in British territory, failed to work well, and, as elsewhere described in this report, all the shops in these talukas were accordingly taken possession of by Government on a five-years' lease.

KÁTHIÁWÁR.

Area, 20,559 square miles; Population (1881), 2,343,899; Gross Revenue, Rs. 1,55,66,329.

The Province of Káthiáwár contains 188 States of varying size and importance; the principal being the first class States of Junágad, Navánagar, Bhávnagar, Porbandar, Dhhrán-gadhra, Morvi and Gondal, and the second class States of Vánkánér, Pálitána, Dhrol, Limbdi, Rájkot, Wadhwan and Jafarabad. Of these the States of Porbandar and Vánkánér are, in consequence of the minority of their Chiefs, administered, the first by a British officer and the second by a Kárbhári appointed by Government; while the rest are administered by their respective rulers, who are vested with plenary jurisdiction. The remaining States are divided into five classes and the judicial powers of their Chiefs are graded in a diminishing scale, the residuary jurisdiction being vested in the Political officers who superintend the various groups, while the Political Agent for Káthiáwár superintends the whole. Thirteen of the States pay no tribute; 97 pay tribute to Government and 78 pay tribute to the Gáekwár of Baroda.

The States

Though marked in many respects by progress, the year 1888-89 was on the whole uneventful. The band of dacoits, referred to in the report of the previous year, continued its depredations until the end of August 1888, committing 20 dacoities between the commencement of the year and that date, after which it was effectually broken up, the majority of its members being killed or arrested by the police under Major Humfrey and his Assistants. The Miánas of Malia committed one dacoity, but the Mayás and other dangerous tribes gave no trouble. The usual horse-show was held at Rájkot in December 1888. The whole province was shocked by the sudden death, on March 23rd, 1889, of Colonel J. W. Watson, the Political Agent, who with little interruption had held office in Káthiáwár since 1863, and had gained a rare knowledge of its people.

Important events.

The early rain failed throughout the province, and in October the gravest apprehensions prevailed. These were however dissipated by heavy rain in November, in consequence of which the winter crops gave an excellent outturn. There was nevertheless a dearth of the commoner food-grains, and a scarcity of fodder which resulted in high mortality among the cattle.

Season and Crops.

The Agency police was reorganized in December 1888, the mounted branch being reduced by 52 and the infantry increased by 110 men, bringing the total strength up to 887 men. The cognizable cases reported to this force numbered 952 as compared with 860 in the previous year; and in connexion with these the police arrested 1,251 persons as compared with 969. Out of 1,151 persons sent for trial, 596 or 52 per cent. were convicted, as compared with a corresponding percentage of 50 in the previous year. The amount of property stolen in the Thána circles guarded by the Agency police was Rs. 18,446 as compared with Rs. 24,118 in the preceding year; the amount recovered was Rs. 8,170 or 44 per cent. as in the previous year. The police force of the jurisdictional States numbered 7,219 men. The number of offences reported to this force was 11,549, and the number of accused arrested, 12,259. Of these 11,160 were brought to trial and of this number 6,243 or 56 per cent. were convicted. In the preceding year the number of offences reported was less by 1,120 and the numbers of accused brought to trial was correspondingly smaller, but the percentage of accused convicted was more than 2 per cent. higher. The amount of property stolen in the jurisdictional States was Rs. 2,77,487 as compared with Rs. 3,10,900 in 1887-88; but the recoveries amounted to only 30 per cent. as compared with 33 per cent. in the previous year. As usual violent crime was prevalent throughout the province, but to a less extent than in the preceding year. The number of robberies and dacoities fell from 175 to 149, and the Agency police succeeded in arresting several of the most notorious dacoit leaders.

Police.

In the various jails and lock-ups of the province 12,711 prisoners were confined during the year as contrasted with 10,479 in the previous year. The total cost of the jails was Rs. 1,39,926, or Rs. 26,837 in excess of the previous year's cost. In the Agency jail at Rájkot 407 prisoners were confined at a cost of Rs. 6,634.

Prisons.

The Agency Courts in addition to 74 appeals disposed of 1,567 criminal cases, involving 3,031 persons, of whom 1,298 or 42 per cent. were convicted as compared with 1,423 cases in which 2,774 persons were accused and 1,274 or 46 per cent. were convicted in the previous year. The courts of the jurisdictional States tried 12,895 cases involving 23,777 persons, of whom 11,145 or 47 per cent. were convicted as compared with 11,993 cases in which 21,544 persons were tried and 10,193 convicted (the percentage of convictions being the same) in the previous year.

Criminal Justice.

The Agency Courts disposed of 3,189 original civil suits, or including appeals and political cases of 3,387 civil cases of the aggregate value of Rs. 49,69,621 as compared with 3,937 cases of the value of Rs. 41,38,983 in the previous year. The courts of the jurisdictional States disposed of 27,747 civil cases of the aggregate value of Rs. 32,99,752 as compared with 36,474 cases of the value of Rs. 40,02,920.

Civil Justice.

The number of documents registered during the year was 464 as compared with 733 in the previous year.

Registration.

The total value of the exports from the various ports of the province amounted to Rs. 2,27,10,178 as compared with Rs. 2,19,68,656 in the previous year, and the total value of the imports to Rs. 1,91,37,955 as compared with Rs. 1,67,11,528. The principal exports were grain, cotton, wool and bullion, the increase being most marked in case of the first

Trade.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Kathiawar and Cambay.* named commodity. The principal imports were rice and other grain, cloth, metals, timber, sugar and bullion, all of which, except cloth and metals, shared in the general increase. The Navánagar State reduced the duties on imports at all ports to the level of the rates levied at the port of Jodiya.

Public Works. Besides expenditure on railways, the expenditure on public works by the Agency Department during the year amounted to Rs. 1,36,397; and the expenditure in the various States including those under management to 20 lakhs approximately. The principal works executed by the Agency engineer were the Jetalsar Civil Station buildings and extensions of the Rájkumár College and other schools. The expenditure in the States includes that on several famine works which were temporarily opened. In the State of Bhávnagar the expenditure amounted to 8½ lakhs, chiefly incurred on the Jubilee water-works, the dredging of the creek and two roads commenced as relief works. Among other works of the year were the erection of a Jubilee bridge in Navánagar, the deepening of the Manságar tank at Dhrángadhra and the construction of a road between Dhrángadhra and Halwad.

Local Funds. The aggregate receipts of the numerous Local Funds of Káthiáwár during the year amounted to Rs. 13,19,547, and the disbursements, including transfers, to Rs. 11,64,229; while the balance at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 4,55,587 in cash and Rs. 9,73,700 invested. Among the more important of these funds are the following—the revenue (including balances) for the year being shown against each:—Education Fund (Rs. 7,32,244), District Local Fund (Rs. 6,33,700), Infanticide Fund (Rs. 1,82,212), Civil Stations Fund (Rs. 1,26,156), General Fund (Rs. 1,26,009) and Registration Fee Fund (Rs. 1,01,607). A special officer was appointed by Government during the year to examine and report on the accounts of the various funds, and was engaged on this duty at its close.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief. The number of hospitals and dispensaries, exclusive of the West Hospital, in the province rose from 81 in 1887-88 to 85 in the year under review; and the attendance of patients from 434,526 to 453,214. The total cost of these institutions, 71 of which belong to the States and 13 to the Agency, was Rs. 1,82,803. At the West Hospital 7,650 patients were treated. The total number of vaccinations performed was 87,326 or 6,164 fewer than in the previous year, the decrease being ascribed chiefly to the prevalence of cholera and the deterioration of the lymph.

Education. The number of schools rose from 853 in 1887-88 to 859, and the attendance from 49,919 to 52,619. Thirty-five boys from the five high schools of the province matriculated in Bombay. The primary schools showed increased efficiency, and there was a steady increase in the attendance at the girls' schools. The total expenditure on educational institutions, excluding the Rájkumár College, the Tálukdári (Girassia school and the Sámaldás Arts College, was Rs. 3,78,199 as compared with Rs. 3,68,225 in the previous year. A tendency to adopt the system of aiding private schools was observed in several States. Thirty-six boys attended the Rájkumár College, and 56 attended the Girassia School. The latter institution received a munificent donation of Rs. 10,000 from the Chief of Bhávnagar. Twenty-six female pupils attended the Barton Training College, and this institution was very favourably reported on by the Educational Inspector.

Tribute. Including outstandings, the tribute due to the British Government for the year under report was Rs. 7,20,248. Of this sum Rs. 6,85,093 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 35,155 for collection at the end of the year.

CAMBAY.

Area, 350 square miles; Population (1881), 86,074; Gross Revenue, Rs. 6,28,197.

General. The Mahomedan State of Cambay continued during the year under report to be ruled by the Naváb, who succeeded in 1880. Some changes were made in the personnel of the administration, including the appointment of a native gentleman to be head of the Educational Department and of Mr. Summers, Superintendent of the State Survey, to be Revenue Adhikári also. The last obstacle to perfect free trade was removed by the abolition of the Mapára impost. One boundary dispute was pending at the close of the year. No progress was made with the settlement of the disputes with the Girassias.

Season and Crops. The rainfall was scanty and the grain harvest meagre; but the cotton and tobacco crops were good and there was a sufficiency of fodder. Public health was bad, and the city of Cambay suffered from an epidemic of cholera.

Military. The State maintained a military force of 540 men with twelve guns at a cost of Rs. 49,705.

Police and Criminal Justice. The police force including village watchmen was 641 against 610 in the previous year, and its cost was Rs. 49,586 against Rs. 44,839. There was an increase of crime, due to the bad season. Offences reported were 693 against 647; and the value of property stolen Rs. 12,074 against Rs. 4,118 in the previous year. The Courts disposed of 663 cases, of which 274, involving 499 persons, were cognizable. The percentage of convictions to accused in these cases was 57. Twenty-six appeals were lodged and 23 disposed of.

Prisons. The number of prisoners confined in the criminal jail during the year was 235 against 164 in the last year. There were 7 deaths. A mutiny of 13 prisoners was suppressed by force. The net cost of the jail, deducting earnings, was Rs. 348 against Rs. 981 last year.

Civil Justice. The total number of suits on the files of the Courts during the year was 2,627 valued at Rs. 1,64,668 against 2,539 valued at Rs. 1,33,810 in the previous year. The arrears at

the close of the year were 546 against 584. The number of appeals was 129 against 84. The appeals in arrear at the end of the year were 35 against 27. The applications for execution rose from 3,880 to 4,423. A special committee was appointed to deal with this work.

Compulsory registrations fell from 436 to 400; optional registrations rose from 173 to 181. Registration.

The income of the Cambay Municipality rose from Rs. 7,842 to Rs. 8,324, while the expenditure fell from Rs. 33,501 to Rs. 30,140. The difference between revenue and expenditure was met as usual by a grant from general revenues. Municipalities.

The expenditure on public works was Rs. 33,155 against Rs. 42,272 in the previous year. The Anglo-Vernacular School was completed at a cost of Rs. 7,100. Public Works.

The financial condition of the State was not satisfactory. The year Samvat 1944 (October 1887 to November 1888) which for financial purposes is the year under review in this report, opened with a small balance of Rs. 1,673 and ended with a deficit of Rs. 31,702. The expenditure exceeded the receipts by Rs. 33,375; a result partly due to the fact that the year was an intercalary one with 13 months, and partly to exceptional private expenditure. The State had a debt of Rs. 1,20,000 bearing interest at 4½ per cent. The total receipts of the year 1944 were Rs. 6,28,197 against Rs. 6,08,368 in the previous year; and the total expenditure Rs. 6,59,899 against Rs. 6,06,695. The land revenue rose from Rs. 3,26,065 to Rs. 3,37,844; and excise from Rs. 30,361 to Rs. 35,000. There was a slight expansion of trade in spite of the bad season, and the customs revenue improved. Revenue and Finance.

The birth and death registration though slightly improved continued to be unreliable. The Cambay dispensary was removed to a new and better building, but the number of patients fell from 13,987 to 10,755. Vaccinations numbered 2,094 against 2,137 in the previous year. An epidemic of cholera carried off 288 persons in Cambay city. Medical Relief.

The number of State schools decreased by one, and the number of State scholars by 18, but the total number of children under instruction in schools of all descriptions increased by 188. Education.

REWA KANTHA.

Area, 4,837 square miles; Population (1881), 543,452; Gross Revenue, Rs. 20,84,317.

The Rewa Kántha Agency comprises the first class State of Rájpipla and the five second class States of Chhota Udeypur, Báriya, Lúnávada, Bálásinor and Sínth, besides 55 States and estates of smaller importance. General remarks.

During the year titles of honour were conferred by Government on the Diván of Sínth and the Kárbhári of Bálásinor, and a gold medal was presented to the Agency Daftardár by the Chiefs of Lúnávada and Bálásinor for services rendered to these States in the settlement of a long standing dispute.

The new ábkári system appears to be working satisfactorily. The first payments in annual compensation to the Chiefs and Thákors who have leased their ábkári rights to the British Government were made during the year. Several States increased their establishments for the repression of opium-smuggling.

Fourteen petty estates with a revenue of Rs. 1,02,638 were under the direct management of the Agency owing to the minority or indebtedness of the owners. The usual Border Court for the adjudication of cases between the Rewa Kántha States and those under the Bansvada Assistancy was held at Sínth in December 1888. All the cases on the calendar were disposed of. The holding of the Dungarpur Border Court was postponed owing to the late unfavourable season in Meywár.

The season was unfavourable. The rainfall averaged 23 inches, varying from 21 inches in Pandu Mewás to 32 inches in Báriya. The rabi crops generally failed. The prices of food-grains were, consequently, higher than in the previous year. Cholera prevailed throughout the Agency and caused 1,021 deaths. Season and Crops.

The Rájpipla State continued under the sole administration of a British officer, according to the system inaugurated in 1887. The income of the State amounted to Rs. 8,98,297, and the expenditure to Rs. 7,98,195. Two younger sons of His Highness the Rája continued their studies at the Rájkumár College, and two others left it during the year. Rájpipla.

The management of the State was conducted by the Rája with the assistance of his Nyáyádhish acting as Diván. The revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 1,72,202 against Rs. 1,82,217 in the preceding year, the decrease being chiefly due to the bad season. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,86,411 against Rs. 1,84,076. Rs. 13,380 were spent on public works. Chhota Udeypur.

The Rája of Báriya continued to delay his final adhesion to the policy of free trade by the abolition of transit duties, though the subject was pressed on his attention during the year. The income of the State during the year amounted to Rs. 1,96,133 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,91,999. Rs. 7,704 were spent on public works. Báriya.

The Lunavada State was administered by its able and intelligent Chief. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,99,942 and expenditure to Rs. 2,36,115, against Rs. 2,02,909 and Rs. 1,91,100 respectively in the previous year. Among the causes of the Lunavada.

- TRIBUTARY STATES.** *Kewā Kantha and Nārakot.* increase in expenditure were the dearness of food-grains and a high expenditure on public works. It is in prospect to establish a Sanskrit school in the State to commemorate the Rāni Swarup Kuwarba.
- Balasinor.** The Balasinor State continued to prosper under the administration of the Navāb. Soap-making, which is one of the chief local industries, is active and profitable. The revenue of the State was Rs. 1,44,908 against Rs. 1,40,165 in the previous year and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,42,544 against Rs. 1,32,369. Rs. 24,140 were spent on public works.
- Sūnth.** The administration of the Sūnth State was as usual satisfactory. The town of Rāmpur is growing in size and in trade. A Victoria Jubilee Girls' School was completed and opened during the year, and the Rāja has founded a scholarship of Rs. 10 per mensem, to be called after Mr. Campbell, in connection with the Ahmedabad Female Training College.
- During the year the income of the State amounted to Rs. 1,23,238 against Rs. 1,24,401 in the previous year and the expenditure to Rs. 1,36,726 against Rs. 1,01,064. The excess expenditure was incurred in connection with the Rāja's visits to Ahmedabad and Bombay. Rs. 8,371 were spent on public works.
- Bhādarwa.** The disputed succession to the late Thākor Adesinghji of Bhādarwa was settled by Government during the year in favour of the deceased Chief's brother Fatchsingji. The latter has made an amicable settlement of the property in dispute with the widows of his predecessor.
- Kadana.** In consequence of the death of Thākor Parvatsingji the Kadana State has been placed under attachment. The adopted son of the deceased Chief is at the Girāsia School at Wadhvān.
- Umēta.** The Umēta State continued under Agency management. It is hoped that its debt will be cleared off within six years. In the current year the revenue amounted to Rs. 42,542, while the expenditure was Rs. 48,209.
- Minor States.** The Vajiria Estate possesses a balance of Rs. 1,85,000, which it is in contemplation to expend on useful public works. The administration of the minor States calls for no special remarks.
- General Police.** The strength of the Agency police force (144 men) was unchanged during the year, but the cost, hitherto met from the Gāikwār's subsidy, was transferred to a Provincial Fund. The total strength of the Native States police force was 1,103 maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,18,319. During the year 2,561 offences were reported against 2,287 in the last. The number of persons arrested and brought to trial was 2,876. Of this number 2,047 or 71 per cent. were convicted, and 204 remained under trial at the end of the year. Stolen property was valued at Rs. 45,274, of which 35 per cent. was recovered.
- Criminal Justice.** During the year 4,439 persons were brought before the Magistracy. Of these 2,631 were convicted, 89 died or escaped or were transferred and 211 remained untried at the end of the year. There were 13 murders against 5, 51 robberies against 34, and 24 dacoities against 10 in the previous year,—a serious increase of violent crime. Four criminal appeals were preferred to the Political Agent.
- Prisons.** The number of prisoners admitted to the 25 jails of the Agency rose from 2,659 in 1887-88 to 3,392. The cost under this head was Rs. 23,716.
- Civil Justice.** Including arrears 261 suits were on the files of the five Agency Civil Courts during the year. Of these 190 or 72 per cent. were disposed of and 71 were pending at the close of the year. The value of the suits instituted during the year amounted to Rs. 19,280. Six appeals were preferred to the Assistant Political Agent and by him disposed of. No special appeal was preferred to the Political Agent.
- Medical Relief.** There were nine dispensaries in the Agency, maintained at a cost of Rs. 17,173, and having an average daily attendance of 39 each. During the year 19,755 primary vaccinations and 298 re-vaccinations were performed at a cost of Rs. 3,574.
- Education.** There are 106 schools in the Agency. Seven new schools were opened during the year,—6 in Rājpipla and 1 in the Sankheda Mewās. The total expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 30,525.

NARUKOT.

Area, 143 square miles ; Population (1881), 6,440 ; Gross Revenue, Rs. 5,442.

- General.** This petty State continued to be administered by the Political Agent on the terms of the agreement of 1833. Nothing of importance occurred during the year under review.
- Season and Crops.** A scanty rainfall damaged the rice crop, but other grains fell slightly in price.
- Revenue and Finance.** The principal revenue is derived from a plough-tax, the yield of which (Rs. 5,442) in the current year was less by Rs. 230 than that of the year before ; but on the other hand there was an increase of Rs. 369 in the receipts from the A'bkāri and Forest Departments which were respectively Rs. 526 and Rs. 1,005. Receipts from duties on traffic rose also from Rs. 165 in 1887-88 to Rs. 1,053 in the current year, in consequence of the establishment, with the sanction of Government, of light tolls and export duties.

In order to establish an equilibrium in the finances of the State certain changes to take effect from 1st August 1889 have been sanctioned by Government.

No change was made in the strength or constitution of the police force, which numbers 41 men. Seventeen offences, the majority being thefts, were reported during the year. Fifty-two persons were brought to trial and forty-eight convicted. None appealed. Forty-one prisoners were admitted to the subordinate jail at Jámbughoda during the year.

Civil jurisdiction was vested in the Mahálkari of Jámbughoda, who has the powers of a Subordinate Judge, 2nd Class, and in the Political Agent and his Assistant.

The expenditure on Public Works was Rs. 647 against Rs. 335 last year.

The public health was good. The vaccination of 163 children was effected, and 942 persons were treated at the Jámbughoda dispensary. The cost of this institution was Rs. 737.

There is one vernacular school at Jámbughoda. The attendance was satisfactory.

TRIBUTARY STATES.
*Nárukot, Dharam-
por and Bándsa.*
Police and Criminal
Justice.

Civil Justice.

Public Works.

Medical Relief.

Education.

SOUTH GUJARAT.

DHARAMPOR.

Area, 794 square miles; Population (1881), 101,289; Gross Revenue, Rs. 2,82,477.

This State is under the Superintendence of His Excellency the Governor's Agent at Surat. In the present review all statements and figures have reference to the Hindu year, July 9th, 1888—July 10th, 1889.

The season was fair. The kharif crops, which are the staple of the State, were scarcely below the average. The public health was good.

The Revenue Survey continued in progress and was accompanied by an improvement in the land revenue. The survey of 12 fresh villages was completed during the year, bringing the number of surveyed villages up to 35. The cost of the year's operations was Rs. 5,754 against Rs. 4,309 last year.

The Police force of 48 men was maintained at a cost of Rs. 6,654. Offences reported were 359, persons tried 500, and convictions 417. The percentage of convictions to trials was 83 against 80 last year. Property valued at Rs. 506 was stolen, of which 61 per cent. was recovered against 35 per cent. last year.

Including one arrear from last year, there were 102 original cases on the file of the Civil Court; of which 61 were decided during the year. Five out of six appeals were disposed of.

The admissions to the Dharampor Jail during the year were 139. The cost of the jail was Rs. 2,843 against Rs. 2,421 last year.

The condition of the State's finance is not altogether satisfactory. The revenue was Rs. 2,53,160 against Rs. 2,74,752 in the previous year. The decrease occurred principally under the head of *Ábkári*, owing to diminished consumption of liquor in the State. The rayats, it appears, resort to the neighbouring States for cheaper spirit. The Forest revenue, on the other hand, improved. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,80,544 against Rs. 3,75,175 last year. There was thus a deficit of Rs. 27,384 (resulting from the repayment of a portion of the debt of Rs. 77,500 incurred on the marriage ceremonies of the Rájá's daughter last year) which was covered by a fresh loan of Rs. 27,500. Including the new loan and the opening balance, the gross revenue of the current year amounted to Rs. 2,82,477.

The diminution in the consumption of State liquor has been noticed above. The loss therefrom amounted to Rs. 22,190.

The expenditure on Public Works was Rs. 22,186 against Rs. 27,798 last year. Only Rs. 9,383 were expended on works of public utility. The Jubilee dispensary was completed.

The admissions to the dispensary numbered 12,566, or 1,298 less than last year. The expenditure was Rs. 5,254. The number of children vaccinated was 5,515 against 5,164 in the previous year.

There were five State schools with an average attendance of 864. The expenditure decreased from Rs. 3,010 last year to Rs. 2,431. The Darbár is said to intend some improvement of this department.

BÁNSDA.

Area, 215 square miles; Population (1881), 31,807; Gross Revenue, Rs. 2,58,153.

The Bándsa State is governed by a Chief having the title of Rájá.

The rainfall was below the average and both the early and late crops suffered. The public health however was good.

Season and Crops.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

*Bánsda, Sachin,
and the Khándesh
Political Agency.*

The Police force of 89 men was maintained at a cost of Rs. 6,744. Offences reported numbered 189, against 207 last year. Of these 61 were offences against the *Ábkári Act*. A more thorough system of criminal registration was introduced during the year. The number of persons arrested and tried was 273 out of which 221 were convicted, against 287 and 251 respectively in the previous year.

Civil Justice.

There were 52 original suits and 5 appeals before the Civil Courts against 33 and 4 in the previous year. All were disposed of within the year.

Prisons.

The number of prisoners admitted to the jail was 106 against 51 last year. At the close of the year 26 remained in custody. The cost of the jail was Rs. 853 against Rs. 517 last year.

Revenue and Finance.

The finances of the State were in a satisfactory condition. The gross revenue for the year under report (Rs. 2,58,153) exceeded that of the previous year by something over half a *lák*. A portion of this increase was only nominal, resulting from account adjustments of alienated revenue; and a portion, derived from the dowry received by the *Rája* on his marriage in June 1888, was exceptional; but there was some genuine increase in the receipts of the *Ábkári* and *Forest Departments*. A saving of Rs. 29,000, of which Rs. 7,000 were invested at interest, was effected during the year under report. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,29,313 against Rs. 1,53,481 last year.

Public Works.

The expenditure on public works rose from Rs. 18,246 last year to Rs. 22,572. In consequence of the dearth relief works were opened on the *Bánsda*, *Kathrot* and some other roads.

Medical Relief.

At the *Bánsda Dispensary* 8,316 persons were treated, against 4,587 in the previous year. The increase is the more remarkable as no serious epidemic occurred during the year. There were 1,260 vaccinations against 1,411 last year.

Education.

The number of schools rose again to 13 and the number of pupils to 476 against 442 last year. A free reading room exists at *Bánsda* and a gymnasium is being constructed at the principal school.

SACHIN.

Area, 42 square miles; Population (1881), 18,036; Gross Revenue, Rs. 1,87,477.

General.

In the year under review the petty State of *Sachin* came under direct British administration by the abdication of the *Naváb*. The Assistant Collector in charge of the *Chorási Division* of the *Surat Collectorate* was appointed Administrator.

Season and Crops.

The rainfall was below the average; but the cotton and *jowári* crops did not materially suffer.

Police and Criminal Justice.

The Police force was reorganised and reduced by the abolition of the *Arab guard* during the year. It now numbers 5 mounted and 52 unmounted men. Offences reported numbered 87 against 59 last year, and convictions 56 against 27. The increases are due to improvement in the Police rather than to growth of crime. Thirteen prisoners were admitted to the jail.

Civil Justice.

Of 106 cases for disposal, 101 were decided during the year. Six out of seven appeals were decided.

Revenue and Finance.

The Revenue receipts of the year were Rs. 1,87,478 and the expenditure Rs. 1,77,818. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 1,89,260. The expenditure on Public Works was Rs. 35,695 against Rs. 28,254 last year. The *Ábkári* revenue showed an increase of Rs. 2,462.

Medical Relief and Education.

The expenditure on medical relief was Rs. 2,982. That on education was Rs. 4,747 against Rs. 5,413 last year.

NORTH KONKAN.

THE KHÁNDESH POLITICAL AGENCY.

Area, 3,840 square miles; Population (1881), 60,270; Gross Revenue, Rs. 1,26,548.

General.

The petty States under the political supervision of the Collector of *Khándesh* consist of the State of *Surgána* and two groups of estates known as the *Mewás States* and the *Dángs*. The inhabitants chiefly *Bhils* and *Konkani Kumbis*, are illiterate and addicted to drink; and the Chiefs, who also belong to one or other of these races, for the most part share the characteristics of their subjects. The *Surgána State*, with a population of 14,205 souls, and an income of Rs. 17,339 derived from a plough-tax and various cesses, is ruled by a Chief of *Konkani* descent. During the year under report the Chief was induced to abolish transit duties and remodel the *ábkári* arrangements; but the latter reform was not thoroughly carried out. Throughout the Agency there was as usual little serious crime; but the number of criminal cases tried by the Political Agent increased from one in 1887-88 to four, and the number tried by the *Mewás Dewán* and the Assistant Political Agent from 8 to 15.

MEVÁS STATES.

The Mevás estates, six in number, lie between the Narbada and the Tápti rivers. One of the largest, that of Raisingpur, was under the direct management of the Political Agent owing to the minority of the Chief, and the finances were in a flourishing condition. The revenue of this estate during the year amounted to Rs. 23,963, against an expenditure of Rs. 10,520; and there was an invested balance of Rs. 70,000. The remaining estates were administered by their respective Chiefs. That of Káthi had an income of Rs. 36,328, which was considerably in advance of the income of the previous year, but owing to the marriage of the Chief the expenditure was somewhat in excess of it. The estate of Chichli had an income of Rs. 24,669, which was more, and an expenditure of Rs. 18,162, which was less, than that of the previous year. The smaller estates require no remark.

THE DÁNGS.

The Dángs consist of fifteen petty estates lying between Khândesh and Baroda, with an estimated aggregate area of 660 square miles, and a population of 31,280 souls. The inhabitants are Bhils, Konkans and Warlis. Cultivation is principally carried on by the Konkans who move from village to village or from *dáng* to *dáng* as the exigencies of their calling or the oppressions of the Chiefs prompt them. The village Pátils mostly belong to this class. The revenue is derived from a plough-tax and numerous cesses, and is collected by the Chief of each estate in person in an annual tour, during which he and his followers are gratuitously maintained by the Pátils. At the customary Darbár held at Pimpladevi by the Political Agent in May 1889, the Chiefs were brought to consent to the demarcation of their forests, and steps were taken towards the improvement of the ábkári system by the establishment of a central distillery.

JAWHAR.

Area, 534 square miles; Population (1881), 48,556; Gross Revenue, Rs. 1,12,795.

The Jawhár State was administered by the Rája. The survey settlement has been completed with some minor exceptions. General.

The season was rather less favourable than the last and prices rose. The public health was good. Season and Crops.

The strength of the Police was 25. Offences reported were 87 against 57 last year; persons arrested 152 against 86; prisoners convicted 93 against 69. The percentage of prisoners convicted to prisoners tried was 63 against 97. There was a similar falling off in the percentage of recoveries of stolen property. The Magistrates dealt with 289 offenders out of which 153 were convicted. None appealed. Ninety-four prisoners were admitted to the jail, and cost Rs. 604. Police, Criminal Justice and Prisons.

Eighty-five out of 112 suits were disposed of against 107 out of 133 last year. Thirteen appeals were decided and 3 remained pending. Civil Justice.

The total revenue for the year was Rs. 1,12,795 against Rs. 92,573 last year. The increase was principally in land and forest revenue. The expenditure was Rs. 91,124 against Rs. 1,06,915 last year, when the Chief's marriage entailed extra expenses. The year used is the year June 6th, 1888—June 5th, 1889. Revenue and Finance.

The Jawhár-Talavli road was completed. The total expenditure on Public Works was Rs. 16,498 against Rs. 13,993 last year. Public Works.

At the dispensary 2,667 patients were treated against 2,979 last year. Vaccinations numbered 1,597 against 1,353. The registers showed 1,187 births and 626 deaths. Medical Relief.

There were 11 schools with 227 scholars, against 10 with 214 scholars last year. The cost was Rs. 2,026 against Rs. 1,680. Education.

SOUTH KONKAN.

JANJIRA.

Area, 324 square miles; Population (1881), 76,361; Gross Revenue, Rs. 4,77,521.

The Mahomedan State of Janjira, popularly termed Habsan, lies between the districts of Ratnágiri and Koláha and is administered by a Naváb, under the political supervision of the Collector of Koláha. In furtherance of the policy of creating Local Self Government inaugurated last year, a District Board for the State, and a Municipality for the town of Jafferabad were established during the year under review. Advantage was taken by the cultivators of the Takávi Act passed last year. Agricultural stock considerably increased, but there was a slight diminution in the number of carts. General.

The season and crops were poor. The rainfall of the year was little less than in the previous year; but its distribution was unfavourable, and both the rice and *varkas* or hill crops were below the average, and prices rose considerably. Season and Crops.

TRIBUTARY STATES.
Janjira

Survey and Settlement.

The survey operations in progress in the State, originally estimated to cost Rs. 58,000, had up to the close of the year under review cost Rs. 75,072, and were expected to require two years more for completion. The expenditure during the year 1888-89 was Rs. 5,801 against Rs. 5,463 in 1887-88. The area measured in the year was 23,456 acres; the area classified 17,299 acres.

Legislation.

The following enactment received the approval of the Naváb's Government during the year under report.

Act I of 1889 to regulate the powers and procedure of the Tahsildár's (Mámlatdár's) Courts. The Act was based on the corresponding Bombay Act III of 1876 with a few modifications and alterations. A notification embodying a complete list of the enactments introduced into the State from time to time with a specification of amendments and alterations made therein up to March 1888 was published during the year.

Police.

The total strength of the Police force employed in the State during the year was 135. Exclusive of the A'bkári Police the strength was 122 as compared with 119 in the previous year, and the cost of maintenance Rs. 13,463 against Rs. 13,136. The cost of the A'bkári Police was Rs. 1,065 against Rs. 1,069 in the previous year. The proportion of instructed men did not improve. Cognizable offences reported during the year were 191 against 211. Arrests were 185 against 181; prisoners sent for trial 175 against 161, and prisoners convicted 112 against 69. The percentage of convictions to arrests thus rose from 38 to 60. The year under report was marked by an almost entire immunity from the worst kind of crime. During the year the value of property reported to have been stolen rose from Rs. 4,071 to Rs. 8,452, but the increase is attributable to the large amount lost in a single case of breach of trust. The percentage of recoveries to losses was 53 against 53 in the previous year.

Criminal Justice.

There were 9 Criminal Courts in operation during the year, viz., one Sadar Court, 2 Sessions and 6 Magisterial Courts. There were 315 cases for trial against 340 in the previous year; and 308 were disposed of. Of 614 persons involved in the above, 146, or 25 per cent., were convicted. This was 5 per cent. better than last year; but still far from good. There were 17 criminal appeals (against 12 last year), all of which were disposed of during the year. Sentences were absolutely reversed in only 3 cases.

Prisons.

To the Central Jail at Murud 53 prisoners were admitted during the year, against 60 in the year before, and 37 discharged against 41. The cost of the jail was Rs. 1,115 against Rs. 1,227. 86 prisoners were admitted to the two lock-ups.

Civil Justice.

The number of Civil Courts was 3 as before. There were 611 new suits filed during the year against 558 in 1887-88. Of a total of 694 suits (including arrears) on the files 642 were disposed of during the year leaving 52 pending at the close of the year. The value of the claims in the suits instituted during the year was Rs. 68,286 against Rs. 71,493 in the previous year. The value in those disposed of was Rs. 81,006 against Rs. 73,502 in 1887-88. Out of 66 appeals for disposal 62 were finally dealt with. There were 1,070 applications for execution of decrees, in 496 cases of which satisfaction was obtained in full or in part. The total receipts of the Courts amounted to Rs. 5,516 against Rs. 5,337 in the previous year.

Registration.

Deeds numbering 351 and representing property worth Rs. 1,16,606 were registered in the year against 343 representing Rs. 82,100 registered in the year before. The receipts rose from Rs. 2,278 to Rs. 2,618.

Forests.

Under the working-plans devised in 1886-87 the Forest Revenue continued to improve; the receipts for the year mounting from Rs. 45,159 to Rs. 49,054 and the expenditure falling from Rs. 8,324 to Rs. 7,816. The settlement of the forests made progress. The officers of the department dealt with 390 forest offences involving 1,836 persons, against 210 offences last year. The Criminal Courts were not resorted to. Free grants of timber worth Rs. 1,405 were made during the year. The damage by forest fires was trifling.

Trade.

The value of imports and exports by sea was as follows:

	1887-88.	1889-90.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	2,93,807	3,23,183	29,376
Exports	3,54,175	4,44,183	90,008
Total	6,47,982	7,67,366	1,19,384

The high prices of grain the Bombay market stimulated the export trade in that commodity. The increase in imports was chiefly in cotton, woollen stuffs and metals.

Public Works.

The outlay on public works during the year amounted to Rs. 50,444 against Rs. 37,702 in the previous year. Rs. 35,322 were spent on original works. A new road between

Shrivardhan and Mhaisla was nearly completed during the year. Several public offices and a market at Murud were among the works completed during the year. The construction of the Jubilee water-works was again delayed.

The total revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 4,77,521 against Rs. 4,31,920 in the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,00,047 against Rs. 3,70,699. Compared with the figures for 1887-88 there was an increase of Rs. 45,601 in the receipts and of Rs. 29,348 in expenditure. The closing balance of the year amounted to Rs. 2,64,431. The collection of land revenue, which is chiefly levied in kind, amounted to Rs. 1,61,500 against Rs. 1,41,192 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 20,308, which was due to enhanced prices of grain. The net profit from the sale of salt was Rs. 16,181 against Rs. 16,430 in 1887-88. The expenditure under the head "Darbar" rose again to Rs. 73,070 (the figures of 1886-87) against Rs. 55,683 in 1887-88.

Revenue and Finance.

As anticipated in last year's report, the improved *abkari* system on the model of that prevailing in the neighbouring British territory, introduced into the State at the beginning of 1888, has led to a substantial increase of revenue, coincident with a decrease in the consumption of drink. The gross revenue rose from Rs. 32,004 to Rs. 49,345, while consumption fell from 10,437 to 9,134 gallons. The expenditure was Rs. 12,410 against Rs. 24,890 last year, when the total was swelled by sums paid as compensation to *inamdars*. The net profit of this department during the year was Rs. 36,936, against Rs. 7,114 in the year preceding.

Abkari.

The number of births registered during the year was 1,876 against 2,274 in the previous year, and the number of deaths 1,518 against 1,415. Cholera caused 126 deaths. At the Murud Dispensary 4,936 patients were treated during the year, against 4,161 in 1887-88. The cost of the institution was Rs. 2,682 against Rs. 2,631. A new dispensary was opened at Jafferabad. There were 2,466 vaccinations against 2,349 last year. The cost was Rs. 505. An agreement was come to with the State Government during the year that the British Inspector of Sanitation should be remunerated for his services in superintending vaccine operations by a payment of Rs. 120 per annum by the State.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

An expenditure of Rs. 2,667 was incurred during the year on the improvement of water-supply for drinking.

The number of State schools rose from 39 to 42 and the number of scholars from 1,966 to 2,079, while the number of private schools fell from 22 to 15 in the year under review. The girls' schools increased by one. The English school suffered temporarily from a change of masters, but recovered itself. In spite of the increase in schools the expenditure on education fell from Rs. 11,687 to Rs. 11,223.

Education.

SAVANTVADI.

Area, 926 square miles; Population (1881), 174,433; Gross Revenue, Rs. 4,20,232.

The year was marked by the retirement of Colonel G. R. C. Westropp, the Political Superintendent, under whose able administration during a period of 11 years the Savantvadi State had made remarkable progress in prosperity and good government. He was succeeded by Colonel Phillips. During the year, the Sir Desai, who continued unfit to be entrusted with the duties of government, made a tour through portions of the Bombay Presidency, from which he derived much benefit to his health. He was accompanied by his wife, the Bai Sahib Tarabai, and by a native officer of the Bombay Government, appointed as his companion. An English lady was engaged as governess and companion to Tarabai. The Sir Desai's cousin, Shriram Sawantrao, enjoyed the advantage of a tour in Northern India with Colonel Westropp, the retiring Superintendent.

General.

The rainfall though copious was not seasonable. An unusually heavy fall in June damaged the hill crops, and untimely breaks in September and October injured the later crops. The outturn was consequently below the average, and there was a rise in the prices of food grains. Notwithstanding the unfavourable season the State coffee estates were again worked at a profit, the receipts amounting to Rs. 1,789 against a charge of Rs. 1,543.

Season and Crops

The survey of the town of Vadi was completed during the year. The total cost of the survey of the entire State approaches 4 lakhs of rupees, of which nearly three-fourths have been recouped by the realizations of additional revenue since the introduction of the survey rates. The long standing dispute between the Hera and Savantvadi States was finally settled during the year. Considerable progress was made in the enquiries relating to the rights of persons holding *inam*, *dewsu* and other rent-free lands, and 131 such claims were disposed of or 24 more than in the previous year. The majority of the claims were decided adversely to the claimants.

Survey and Settlement.

Twenty-nine estates of minors and lunatics were under direct management, the principal being that of the Sir Desai's cousin. Four of the minors were receiving a good education.

Wards' Estates.

The standing Legislative Committee formed last year worked well. Two meetings were held at which the legislative wants of the State were discussed and several Acts and Regulations of the British Government adopted.

Legislation.

The strength of the Police force (139 men) was the same as last year, but the cost (Rs. 22,200) was Rs. 1,880 less. Offences reported were 328 (290 being cognizable) against

Police.

TRIBUTARY STATES.
Sarantvadi.

398 last year: persons arrested 326 against 397; prisoners sent for trial 300 against 375; prisoners convicted 186 against 275. The percentage of convictions to trials was 62 against 73 last year. Of stolen property valued at Rs. 5,826 only Rs. 2,025 or 34 per cent. were recovered. The percentage of recoveries to losses last year was 48.

Criminal Justice.

There were nine Criminal Courts in the State during the year. One second class Magistrate was reduced, and the Desai of Parma invested with the powers of a third class Magistrate within the limits of his Deshat villages. The Courts tried 661 cases involving 1,306 persons against 579 cases last year. Of the 1,306 accused, 530 or 40 per cent. were convicted, against 48 per cent. last year. Of those released, 418 were acquitted in cases compounded. The crime was not generally of a serious nature; but there was one case of infanticide. The total number of offences reported was 829 against 762 in the previous year. Of the 67 cases by which the record of the year under review exceeds that of 1887-88, 54 were cases of breaches of special laws; many of them trivial breaches of alkari licenses formerly punished departmentally. The work done by the village fouzdar's, as the police patels of the State are termed, was on the whole satisfactory, and no instance of any abuse of their powers on the part of those officials was brought to notice. There were 93 criminal appeals, against 70 in the previous year. All were disposed of within the year with the result that in 57 cases the sentences were confirmed, in 20 mitigated and in 16 annulled.

Prisons.

The total number of prisoners admitted into the jail was 102 and into the lock-ups 207 against 111 and 185 respectively in the preceding year. The total cost of the jail amounted to Rs. 5,515 against Rs. 5,387 in 1887-88.

Civil Justice.

There were 3 Civil Courts of original jurisdiction and 1 Court of Appeal. The suits filed during the year in the 3 original Courts numbered 1,685 against 2,122 last year, 1,155 of them being small causes. Including arrears, the number on the files was 2,004; of which 1,684 were disposed of, and 320 remained pending. The value of suits filed was Rs. 67,449 or about Rs. 6,000 less than in the previous year. Of 3,714 applications for execution during the year, 3,092 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 622 against 913 last year. The Judicial Assistant decided 120 appeals out of 166 including 27 belonging to the previous year. The decisions of the lower Courts were reversed in 7 cases only. There were 40 special appeals to Government and 37 such appeals, including 11 from the previous year, were disposed of. The Small Cause Court Act introduced last year worked satisfactorily. In exercise of his revisionary powers under the Act the Political Superintendent disposed of 16 applications out of 18 received and in 14 of them confirmed the decisions of the lower Courts. The total receipts of the Civil Courts from all sources amounted to Rs. 12,900 and the expenditure to Rs. 16,301 against Rs. 15,749 and Rs. 15,300 respectively in 1887-88. The decrease in receipts was due to the decrease in suits.

Registration.

There were 2,115 documents registered during the year. The receipts fell from Rs. 6,803 to Rs. 6,193 owing to the smaller value of the documents registered. The expenditure was Rs. 1,160, against Rs. 1,228 last year.

Municipalities.

The only Municipality is that of Vadi. A bye-law was passed during the year compelling carpenters, masons and certain tradesmen to take out licenses chargeable with small fees. Some sanitary improvement is indicated by the reduction of the death rate and the absence of any epidemic. The municipal income, including the previous year's balance, was Rs. 6,481 and the expenditure Rs. 6,252, most of which was spent on repairs to roads and sanitation.

Military Local Corps.

The efficiency of the Savantvadi Local Corps was maintained and the behaviour of the men continued to be excellent. A new scheme of pensions sanctioned by Government gave general satisfaction. The total cost of the corps amounted to Rs. 47,554 or about 5,000 less than in 1887-88, when exceptional expenditure on clothing was incurred.

Forests.

The area under forest increased from 42,965 acres in 1887-88 to 43,909 acres in the year under report. The new acquisitions were added to reserved forests, the area of protected forest remaining unaltered. Free grants of forest produce to the rayats, for agricultural and other purposes, were liberally made. Offences against the forest laws continued to diminish. There were 142 such cases (involving 371 persons) against 161 cases last year. A large number were compounded; and only 89 of the persons charged were punished. The net income of the department after meeting all charges was Rs. 14,622, showing a decrease of Rs. 107 compared with last year. But the limit of productiveness has not yet been reached, and with improving management a progressive increase may be anticipated.

Manufactures.

The local manufactures continued to thrive during the year under report. A second pottery for the manufacture of Mangalore tiles was opened in Vadi, and the establishment of a third on the Goa frontier was in contemplation. Specimens of the lacquered, inlaid and other art ware of the State were sent to the Exhibition held at Poona in October 1888, and subsequently, for the most part, deposited in the Museum there.

Public Works.

The total expenditure on public works amounted to Rs. 81,911 against Rs. 93,883 in the previous year. The State contribution to this expenditure was Rs. 53,843; the remainder being derived from local, municipal and toll funds. Nearly half of the outlay

was devoted to lines of communication, and about Rs. 25,000 to new buildings and repairs.

The accounts of the Telegraph Office at Sávantvádi showed a small surplus of Rs. 170 at the end of the year. The number of Post Offices was reduced from 8 to 7.

The total ordinary revenue of the State during the year under report was Rs. 3,86,929, against Rs. 3,92,928 in the previous year. The decrease was due to larger outstanding balances chiefly of land revenue. The ordinary expenditure was Rs. 3,13,121, against Rs. 3,13,165 last year. The gross receipts and expenditure were Rs. 4,20,232 and Rs. 4,10,868 against Rs. 4,23,265 and Rs. 4,39,452 last year. There was thus a surplus against a deficit, due partly to an increase in the receipts from the pottery works and partly to decreases in extraordinary expenditure and in remissions. The accounts of the year closed with a cash balance of Rs. 1,06,762. The State possesses a funded capital of 1½ lakhs which was not increased during the year.

The Local Fund receipts, including last year's balance, amounted to Rs. 50,298 and the expenditure, incurred principally on roads and schools, to Rs. 44,948, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,345. Two tolls owned by the State yielded a net profit of Rs. 3,342. A third toll at Amboli, belonging to Government, yielded a net balance of Rs. 8,000, which was remitted to the treasury at Ratnágiri.

The working of the Ábkári Department was satisfactory. A further slight reduction of the number of stills and liquor shops was accompanied by an increase of the revenue from Rs. 36,651 last year to Rs. 37,415. The expenditure was Rs. 1,404 against Rs. 1,488 last year. There were 61 offences against the ábkári laws involving 107 persons against 38 offences involving 55 persons in the previous year. The apparent increase is due to the substitution of magisterial for departmental processes in trivial cases. The smuggling of liquor from the Goa territory into the State has much diminished.

The total realizations on account of stamps fell from Rs. 25,040 in 1887-88 to Rs. 23,064 in 1888-89. The decrease is chiefly observable in Court-fees owing to the diminution in number of civil suits.

There were 5,616 births and 3,009 deaths against 5,573 and 3,153 respectively in 1887-88. An improving ratio of births to deaths noticeable during several years, may be attributed to advances in sanitation and prosperity. The patients at the hospital and dispensaries numbered 11,592 against 12,844 last year. Twenty-five lepers, 15 being admitted during the year, were treated at the asylum. For the last seven years the principle of segregation has been enforced in the institution. The patients are well treated and frequently improve greatly in health during residence, but no complete cure has ever been effected. Twenty-six lunatics were treated in the lunatic asylum against 31 the year before. The public health during the year was excellent. There was no cholera and little small-pox. Primary and secondary vaccinations numbered 5,806 and 371 against 5,548 and 587 last year. The total cost of the Medical and Vaccination Departments of the State was Rs. 15,091 against Rs. 15,674 in the previous year.

During the year the number of schools fell from 123 to 120, while the number of pupils rose from 4,476 to 4,572. Ten unaided schools were closed, but the State or aided schools increased by 7. Expenditure was Rs. 26,447 against Rs. 25,708 last year. Pupils in the English school increased by 26, Muhamadan pupils in the schools generally by 22, and girls under instruction, by 36. On the other hand, the attendance at the Technical School fell from 33 to 22. The library at Vádi continued to flourish. Under the close supervision of the State authorities education continues to make fair progress; and the "thorough efficiency" of some of the schools has received the approbation of the Director of Public Instruction.

Colonel Phillips, who returned to Sávantvádi as Political Superintendent after 24 years absence, finds the condition of the country and its people greatly improved and the revenue of the State nearly doubled. Where there was hardly any road practicable for cart traffic, except the military road from Belgaum to Vengurla via the Rám Ghát, there are now 335 miles of cart road, of which 176, being bridged and metalled, are practicable for carts all the year round. The number of schools has risen from 6 in 1865 to 120. The English school, which was then quite in its infancy, is now in a position to compete with some of the Government High schools, having passed 52 students at the entrance examination of the Bombay University during the last 12 years.

THE DEKKHAN.

SA'TA'RA JA'GHIRS.

BHOR.

Area, 1,491 square miles; Population (1881), 145,876; Gross Revenue, Rs. 4,27,970.

The administration of the State of Bhore, which lies to the south-west of the Poona General Collectorate, was conducted by the Chief of the State, the Pant Sachiv. During the

TRIBUTARY STATES.
Satara Jaghirs.

monsoon of 1888 the Chief visited Poona. In January, 1889 he made his usual tour of inspection through the State.

Season and Crops.

The rainfall was timely and the harvest good.

Survey and Settlement.

No progress was made with the survey during the year under report. From December 1888 the Khoti Act I of 1880 was made applicable to the khoti villages, 30 in number, of the Sudhagad Taluka of the State, and a Settlement Officer appointed. Nine villages were settled by this officer before the close of the year.

Police.

Exclusive of 30 sowars of the State "Paga," the police force consisted of 169 men, or one more than in the previous year, and was maintained at a cost of Rs. 13,784 as compared with Rs. 13,416. The number of offences reported to the police during the year was 858 as compared with 836 in 1887-88; the number of persons arrested 497 against 675; the number of prisoners sent for trial 479 against 642, and the number convicted 123 against 128. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 24; and of convictions to prisoners sent for trial 25; the percentages of the previous year having been 19 in both cases. The percentage of convictions to actual trials (cases withdrawn being excluded) was 39 against 34 in the previous year. There was therefore some improvement in the working of the police. The property stolen during the year was valued at Rs. 5,184, and the amount recovered at Rs. 1,867 or 35 per cent. The amount stolen in the previous year was almost the same; but the proportion recovered—66 per cent.—was much higher. The decrease in the year under review was attributed to the escape of a gang of Beluchi robbers into British territory after a course of depredation in the State.

Criminal Justice.

During the year the Magistrates disposed of 523 cases involving 915 persons as compared with 569 cases involving 1,172 persons in the preceding year. The number of accused convicted was 235 or only 25 per cent.; and 541 were discharged without trial. The figures however are an improvement on those of the previous year, when only 17 per cent. of the accused were convicted. The large majority of the offences complained of were of a petty nature. Twelve cases involving 30 persons were tried by the Chief sitting as a Court of Session. Twenty-five accused were convicted. The Chief disposed of nine appeals, and reversed the sentences in six cases.

Prisons.

In the jail at Bhor 72 persons were confined as compared with 63 in 1887-88. The cost of the jail was Rs. 2,129 against Rs. 2,151 in the previous year. There were no deaths among the prisoners.

Civil Justice.

Including the arrears of 1887-88 there were 1,342 suits on the files of the three Civil Courts during the year, as compared with 1,455 in the previous year, and 1,150 were disposed of as compared with 1,296. The number in arrear at the end of the year was 192 against 159 at the close of the previous year. The Chief, as a Court of appeal, disposed of 88 out of 93 appeals. Out of 2,164 applications for execution, 1,823 were disposed of, and 341 remained pending as compared with an arrear of 269 in the former year. Under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act there were 296 applications for disposal against 345 in the previous year.

Municipalities.

There were two municipalities at Bhor and Shirwal. The receipts of the former amounted to Rs. 5,529, and the expenditure to Rs. 4,705. Compared with the previous year there was an increase of Rs. 1,257 in the receipts, due partly to the imposition of a house-tax, and an increase of Rs. 1,144 in the expenditure. The Shirwal Municipality had an income of Rs. 1,305 and an expenditure of Rs. 410.

Forests.

The demarcation of the forests in the catchment area of Lake Fife was proceeded with. The number of forest cases tried was 18 involving 29 persons against 5 involving 13 persons in the previous year.

Revenue and Finance.

The official year of the State is the Fasli year ending June 5th, 1889. Including an opening cash balance of Rs. 87,309, the nominal revenue of the State (excluding Local Funds) during the year under report was Rs. 6,82,697. This sum includes alienated revenue, outstanding balances, advances recovered and deposits. The principal heads of Revenue were the Land and Sayer or Miscellaneous (including Atkari, Stamp and Registration) Revenues. The actual cash receipts, exclusive of Local Funds, deposits received and advances recovered, amounted to Rs. 3,19,217 as compared with Rs. 3,01,226 in 1887-88. The expenditure, including alienations and remissions, but excluding Local Funds, amounted to Rs. 5,01,542. The household expenses of the Chief amounted to Rs. 69,477 against Rs. 65,513 in 1887-88. The closing balance in cash was Rs. 1,28,033. The total Local Fund receipts from all sources were Rs. 45,252, and the expenditure Rs. 32,628.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

The number of births registered during the year was 4,001 as compared with 5,269 in 1887-88, and of deaths 3,159 as compared with 2,991. At the Bhor Dispensary 2,568 patients were treated. The cost of the institution was Rs. 837. Three vaccinators maintained at a cost of Rs. 747 vaccinated 4,034 children as compared with 5,024 in the previous year, and were punished for the decrease.

Education.

The number of State schools rose from 29 to 32 and of scholars from 1,020 to 1,089. The expenditure rose from Rs. 5,736 to Rs. 6,679. There were 19 private schools with 258 pupils.

DAPHLÁPUR.

Area, 95 square miles; Population (1881), 6,007; Gross Revenue, Rs. 22,044.

No change occurred during the year 1888-89 in the administration of the Daphlápur General Jághir.

The season was fair; but prices rose owing to the export of grain by the Southern Marátha Railway. Season and Crops.

The police force, consisting of 28 men as in the previous year, was maintained at the very low cost of Rs. 363. Twenty-one offences were reported to the police and 22 persons were arrested and sent for trial; but only 3 were convicted. In the previous year 13 offences were reported, 12 persons arrested and 9 convicted. The amount of property stolen was Rs. 198, of which Rs. 6 only were recovered. The Criminal Courts dealt with 43 cases as compared with 51 in the previous year; and out of 55 accused involved convicted 10. The cases were mostly of a trivial nature and twenty-three were compounded. There were no appeals. Three prisoners were confined in the jail. Police, Criminal Justice, and Prisons.

Including arrears there were 32 civil suits for disposal as compared with 30 in the previous year. Twenty-three were disposed of, only 7 being contested. Two appeals were preferred to the Political Agent. Civil Justice.

The total revenue of the State for the year, including cash recoveries (Rs. 15,724), remissions and alienations (Rs. 4,973); and outstanding balances (Rs. 9,569) amounted to Rs. 30,266 as compared with Rs. 29,123 in the preceding year. The gross revenue shown at the head of this section has been obtained by deducting from the total revenue the amount representing arrears recovered during the year. The expenditure inclusive of remissions and alienations amounted to Rs. 22,367 against Rs. 19,715 in the previous year, and the closing cash balance was Rs. 5,635. Revenue and Finance.

The number of births registered during the year was 250 as compared with 272 in the previous year, and the number of deaths 106 as compared with 152. The number of children vaccinated was 256 as compared with 220 in the previous year. Vital Statistics and Medical relief.

The number of schools fell from 5 to 4, owing to the closing of the girls' school, and the number of pupils from 134 to 107. The expenditure, however, rose from Rs. 442 to Rs. 612, owing to an increase in the pay of the master of the principal school. Education.

JATH.

Area, 884 square miles; Population (1881), 49,486; Gross Revenue, Rs. 1,50,761.

The administration of the Jath State, which adjoins the Bijápúr Collectorate, was conducted by the Chief, assisted by a Karbhári. General.

The rainfall was unseasonable and the prices of grain rose but not sufficiently to check the export trade. Season and Crops.

The police force consisted of 85 men, as compared with 75 in the previous year, but the expenditure fell from Rs. 8,610 to Rs. 6,203; refunds of arrear pay having swelled the total of the previous year. The number of crimes reported to the police was 331 as compared with 346 in 1887-88; the number of persons arrested 166 against 86; and the number of prisoners convicted 106, or 64 per cent. of those arrested as compared with 42 (or 50 per cent.) in the previous year. The value of property stolen in the year was Rs. 1,676 against Rs. 862; of this 33 per cent. was recovered against 75 per cent. in 1887-88. Police.

The Criminal Courts disposed of 231 cases involving 499 accused as compared with 197 cases involving 378 accused in the preceding year. The number of accused convicted was 205 or 41 per cent., as compared with 113 or 28 per cent. in 1887-88. The Chief sitting as a Court of Session tried 7 cases. There were 20 appeals, and in 7 cases the sentences were reversed. Criminal Justice.

During the year 103 prisoners were confined in the jail as compared with 79 in the previous year. The daily average rose from 12 to 33, and in consequence of overcrowding there was much sickness and 6 deaths. On an outbreak of cholera the prisoners were moved into camp and the jail fumigated. The expenditure on the jail was Rs. 2,488 against Rs. 2,030 in 1887-88. Prisons.

Out of 147 civil suits for disposal 112 were disposed of and 35 remained pending at the end of the year. Three out of ten appeals were disposed of. The expenditure on Civil Justice was Rs. 5,691 as compared with Rs. 5,593 in the previous year. Civil Justice.

The expenditure during the year on public works, including a sum of Rs. 14,854 expended on such works but entered under the head of advances, was Rs. 24,889. The greater portion was spent on roads. Public Works.

The official year for the purposes of this paragraph is the Fasli year 1298 (June 6th, 1888—June 5th, 1889). The receipts of the year, including an opening balance of Rs. 22,287, and the Local Funds, Rs. 49,043, are shown as Rs. 2,76,626. The land revenue amounted to Rs. 1,42,592 as compared with Rs. 1,42,305 in the previous year. Advances recovered, deposits and the Chief's private revenue were included in the heads of receipt. Revenue and Finance.

TRIBUTARY STATES.
Sátara Jágírá.

The actual revenue of the State can best be estimated from the sum shown at the head of this section, representing the land, *sáyar* and local revenue (exclusive of the Chief's private income) as determined for collection at the annual *jamábandi*. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,18,902, including a Local Fund expenditure of Rs. 12,591. The expenditure shown in the previous year was Rs. 3,91,660. The principal decreases were in miscellaneous and *Khasgi* expenditure; but they were due to mere account adjustments, and detailed comparison is useless.

The *A'bkári*, Salt and Opium Departments continued under the direct management of Government during the year.

Vital Statistics
and Medical
Relief.

The number of births registered during the year was 2,242 and the number of deaths 1,228 as compared with 2,659 and 1,367 respectively in 1887-88. Cholera carried off 291 persons. At the dispensary 4,941 patients were treated as compared with 3,622 in the previous year; but the cost of the institution decreased from Rs. 2,389 to Rs. 1,868. The number of children vaccinated was 2,303 as compared with 2,228 in the previous year.

Education.

The number of schools rose from 22 to 23 and of scholars from 761 to 777, but the average attendance somewhat declined. The expenditure fell from Rs. 5,769 to Rs. 5,313.

PHALTAN.

Area, 397 square miles; Population (1881), 58,402; Gross Revenue, Rs. 1,22,754.

General.

The Phaltan State lies to the north-east of the Sátara Collectorate. It was administered during the year under review by the Jágírdár, assisted by a *Kárblári*.

Season and Crops.

The rainfall was scanty and untimely, and both the early and late crops suffered. The yield was 10 annas. The public health was good.

Police.

The regular police force numbered 88, and its cost was Rs. 7,364 against Rs. 8,946 last year. The number of offences reported was 241 against 198; of persons arrested 189 against 213, and of persons convicted 73 against 125. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 39 against 59. The value of property stolen was Rs. 4,368, against Rs. 3,840. The percentage of recoveries was 56 against 18. There was no crime of the most serious kind.

Criminal Justice.

There were five Criminal Courts besides the Jágírdár's Appeal Court. The number of persons brought before them was 385 against 410 last year. Only 96 were convicted, while 281 were discharged without trial. There were no trials in the Sessions Court. The Jágírdár heard nine appeals, in all of which the sentences were modified or reversed.

Prisons.

Forty-four prisoners were admitted to the jail against 90 last year. The expenditure was Rs. 510 against Rs. 591.

Civil Justice.

The administration of civil justice improved. There were two Civil Courts besides the Jágírdár's Court in which 421 suits out of 593 on the files were disposed of against 220 out of 519 last year. The arrears were 172 against 299. The majority of the suits were laid under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act. The Jágírdár disposed of 39 appeals out of 56.

Registration.

The number of documents registered was 2,867 against 2,053 in the previous year.

Municipalities.

The receipts of the Phaltan Municipality were Rs. 5,060 chiefly derived from octroi and the expenditure Rs. 4,903. The closing balance was Rs. 1,057.

Public Works.

Beyond a further expenditure of Rs. 20,441 on the Phaltan water works, reported complete last year, there was practically no expenditure on Public Works in the State.

Revenue and
Finance.

The revenue from all sources, including Local Funds, was Rs. 2,27,436 against Rs. 2,72,605 last year, when the receipts were swelled by a large loan and the sale of promissory notes. This year's receipts also include a loan of Rs. 25,567. The actual receipts were Rs. 1,73,044. The expenditure as shown in the accounts was Rs. 2,15,184, but excluding mere adjustments of alienated revenue the actual expenditure was Rs. 1,60,792. This includes repayment of a loan of Rs. 28,620. There was a closing balance of Rs. 13,794, against Rs. 1,542 last year. The State owed the Bank of Bombay Rs. 65,000, with interest, at the end of the year.

Vital Statistics and
Medical Relief.

The registered births (2,070) and deaths (1,380) were fewer than last year. The number of patients treated at the dispensary was 10,406 against 7,603. The expenditure was Rs. 1,489 against Rs. 1,311. Vaccinations were 2,076 against 1,951.

Education. ✓

The number of schools was 20 and the expenditure on education Rs. 4,279, or nearly the same as last year. There was an increase of 79 in the number of pupils (774). There were seven unaided schools.

AUNDH.

Area, 447 square miles; Population (1881), 58,916; Gross Revenue, Rs. 2,27,379.

General.

The Aundh State consists of several groups of villages situated within the limits of the Sátara Collectorate. The administration was conducted by the Chief, the Pant Pratinidhi.

Season and Crops.

The season was unfavourable and the prices of grain and fodder rose considerably.

The strength of the stipendiary police was 53, as compared with 57 in 1887-88. There were also 179 village watchmen. The total cost of the force was Rs. 10,471 as compared with Rs. 10,393 in the previous year. The number of offences reported to the police was 332 as compared with 362, the number of persons arrested 169 against 152, and the number convicted 42 or 23 per cent. of those arrested, against 67 (or 37 per cent. of those arrested) in 1887-88. The value of property stolen during the year was Rs. 1,941 as compared with Rs. 1,703 in the previous year; but while only 26 per cent. was recovered in 1887-88, 62 per cent. was recovered in 1888-89. The number of incendiary fires increased from 16 to 31. TRIBUTARY STATES.
Sátára Jáhírs
and Akalkot.
Police.

The Criminal Courts disposed of 334 cases involving 671 accused as compared with 303 cases involving 553 accused in the previous year. They convicted 171 or 35 per cent. of the accused, as compared with 39 per cent. in the former year. There were 10 appeals. Criminal Justice.

The number of prisoners confined in the jail was 72 as compared with 59 in the previous year; and the cost of the jail was Rs. 1,599 as compared with Rs. 1,537. Prisons.

Out of 365 suits, the Civil Courts disposed during the year of 241 or one more than in 1887-88. The value of the claims involved was Rs. 28,173. The number of suits for disposal under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act was 185 as compared with 214 in the previous year, and 120 were disposed of. Twenty-four out of 38 civil appeals were disposed of, as compared with 15 out of 32 in the former year. Out of 443 applications for execution 336 were disposed of. Civil Justice.

The official year of the State is the Fasli year ending June 5th, 1889. The nominal revenue of the year was Rs. 3,09,631, as compared with Rs. 3,03,459 in the previous year. This includes not only Local Funds but also alienated revenue, outstanding balances, remission and deposits. The land and sayar revenue demand, and the judicial receipts for the year were Rs. 2,27,379 as given at the head of this section. The expenditure of the year including Local Funds was Rs. 2,71,746, as compared with Rs. 2,71,727 in the previous year. The closing cash balance was Rs. 6,565. The Local Funds receipts and expenditure were respectively Rs. 19,417 (including the opening balance) and Rs. 13,771. Revenue and
Finance.

The number of births registered was 2,330 against 2,556, and of deaths 1,462 against 2,064 in the previous year. At the two dispensaries 7,358 patients were treated as compared with 6,206 in the former year. The number of vaccinations fell from 3,073 in 1887 to 2,447. Vital Statistics and
Medical Relief.

The number of boys' schools rose from 28 to 31, and of scholars from 850 to 904. There were 3 girls' schools with 91 pupils. Education.

AKALKOT.

Area, 498 square miles; Population (1881), 58,040; Gross Revenue, Rs. 2,72,629.

The Akalkot State adjoins the Sholapur Collectorate. The system of administration during the year was as described in last year's report. General.

The season was a fair one though the rainfall was again deficient, and postponements of the land revenue had in consequence to be granted in a few villages. The public health was good. Season and Crops.

The strength of the regular police force—7 mounted police and 52 foot—and of the shetsandis, or village police, who hold land and cash inams was the same as last year. A semi-military guard of 46 men was also maintained. The working of the police improved. Offences reported to the police numbered 404 against 235 last year; persons arrested were 670 against 155, and prisoners convicted were 220 against 40. The value of property reported stolen was Rs. 7,748 against Rs. 4,546, and the percentage of recoveries 34 against 22 last year. The apparent increases presumably indicate better registration and greater vigour, and no growth of crime. Police.

Offences reported to the Magistrates diminished by 91 as compared with last year, and the number of persons accused by 154. Six out of eight cases committed to the Sessions broke down on trial. Criminal Justice.

Sixty-one persons were confined in the jail during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,518. Prisons.

Including 74 arrears, there were 485 civil suits on the files of the Court during the year, 463 of which were disposed of. Eighteen appeals out of a total of 74 on the files were decided during the year. Out of 950 old and new applications for execution of decrees 811 were disposed of, and the arrears at the end of the year reduced from 252 to 139. Civil Justice.

The number of documents registered during the year was 491 against 418, and their value Rs. 80,659 against Rs. 50,840 last year. Registration.

The forests were worked at a profit. The revenue for the year was Rs. 3,808 and the expenditure Rs. 2,716, against Rs. 2,380 and Rs. 2,575 respectively last year. Forests.

The construction of the new roads for which estimates were prepared last year was proceeded with at a cost of Rs. 31,260 and the expenditure on Public Works consequently rose from Rs. 26,061 to Rs. 40,544. Public Works.

The gross income for the year was Rs. 2,82,984 (including Rs. 10,355 on account of recoveries of advances, &c., excluded from the total at the head of this section) against Rs. 2,95,425 in 1887-88. The land revenue showed a decrease of Rs. 6,346. The gross Revenue and
Finance.

expenditure, on the other hand, increased to Rs. 3,03,588 from Rs. 2,74,651 in 1887-88. The principal items of increase were Rs. 83,099 in personal expenses of the Rája, and Rs. 14,633 on public works.

The State was nevertheless free from debt, and had a cash balance of Rs. 1,45,900 at the close of the year. There was also an outstanding balance of Rs. 98,699 in land revenue.

There were 2,517 births and 1,345 deaths registered during the year against 2,500 births and 1,629 deaths in 1887-88. The number of patients treated at the Akalkot dispensary was 6,970 against 6,015 in the preceding year and the cost of the institution Rs. 2,441 against Rs. 2,416. Vaccinations numbered 2,288 against 2,100.

There were 31 schools, including one for girls, against 27 in the previous year. The average daily attendance rose from 1,069 to 1,205, and the cost from Rs. 7,084 to Rs. 7,804.

KOLHAPUR.

Area, 2,816 square miles; Population (1881), 800,189; Gross Revenue, Rs. 31,25,046.

The Kolhapur State is in respect of population and revenue the most important of those under the control of the Bombay Government. There are subordinate to it several feudatory States, the chief of which are Vishalgad, Bavda, Kágál and Ichalkaranji. The Chief, who has the title of Mahárája, is a minor of 15 years of age. He continued to attend the Rájikumar College at Rájkot during the year and made satisfactory progress with his studies. The administration continued to be exercised by the Diván with a Council. Among the principal events of the year was the ceremony of turning the first sod of the projected Kolhapur State Railway, which was performed by His Highness on May 3rd, 1888. The line thus inaugurated is intended to run from Kolhapur to Miráj, a distance of about 29 miles. The title of Companion of the Indian Empire was conferred by Her Majesty the Queen-Emress on Khán Bahádur Meherjibháí Kuwárji, and the grant and badge were delivered in public darbar by the Political Resident on November 22nd, 1888. The usual Horse and Cattle Show was held at Chinchli on the occasion of the annual fair. The number of exhibits was 714, of which 279 won prizes. The number of horses and cattle brought to the fair was largely in excess of the number of the preceding year.

In the Administration Report of this State for the year 1887-88, the year under review for purposes of revenue and finance was the Fasli year 1296, corresponding to July 1886—July 1887. In the present year, the accounts have been made up to June 5, 1889. The "year under review" in this Report will therefore be June 1888—June 1889, and the "previous year" for purposes of comparison will be June 1887—June 1888.

Abájiráo Krishna, Pant Pratinidhi, Chief of Vishalgad, attained majority during the year, but the system of administration was unchanged. He matriculated at the Bombay University, but continued to attend the Rájaram College. The receipts of the State during the year under review were Rs. 1,08,713 as compared with Rs. 1,01,134 in 1887-88. The expenditure was Rs. 1,26,841, against Rs. 1,17,124. The increase was chiefly in personal expenditure. The expenditure on public works was Rs. 32,751 against Rs. 27,504 in the previous year. There was an invested capital of Rs. 1,41,473. The question of revising and enhancing the rates of the lately completed survey was under consideration during the year, and delayed the introduction of the settlement.

The Chief, Madhavráo Pant Amatya, continued to manage the affairs of his State. The receipts for the year 1888-89 were Rs. 93,216 against Rs. 93,211; and the expenditure was Rs. 1,00,206 against Rs. 92,808 in the previous year. The increase was chiefly in personal expenditure. There was an invested balance of Rs. 15,900.

The Chief of Kágál is a minor of 13 years of age. He attends the Rájikumar College and the State is administered by the government of his brother the Mahárája. The receipts for 1888-89 were Rs. 2,87,615 against Rs. 1,63,782, and the expenditure Rs. 2,67,977 against Rs. 1,24,119 in the previous year. The increases in revenue and expenditure are mainly nominal and due to account adjustments connected with the late Chief's trip to Europe. The expenditure on public works was Rs. 25,911 against Rs. 21,932 in the previous year. There was an invested balance of Rs. 2,90,000.

The Chief of Ichalkaranji is a minor of eighteen. He matriculated in Bombay in November 1888. The State receipts for 1888-89 were Rs. 2,02,262 against Rs. 1,90,398 in the previous year, the increase being due to account adjustments connected with the Chief's marriage in a former year. The expenditure was Rs. 2,02,072 against Rs. 2,59,279 in 1887-88, when the accounts were swelled partly by adjustments and partly by expenditure on a new palace. The public works expenditure was Rs. 57,599 against Rs. 44,353 in the preceding year. There was an invested balance of two lakhs.

The season was fair. The kharif and rabi crops were average and the sugarcane good. The prices of grain, excepting rice, rose.

Two inám villages were settled during the year. The preparation of sanads in connection with the City Survey was completed. Progress was made with the alienation settlement and only five arrears remained at the close of the year. The area of waste decreased by 21,439 acres, owing principally to extension of forest.

The military establishment of the State comprises the Kolhápúr Infantry and the Red Rissala or the Mahárája's Bodyguard. The strength of the former during the year was 542 rank and file under the command of a European officer; that of the latter was 156 men. The Kolhápúr Infantry cost Rs. 79,137 and the Rissala Rs. 54,214 during the year under review against Rs. 83,760 and Rs. 56,391 respectively in the previous year.

The number of the police force of the State including feudatories was 660. It cost Rs. 68,862 against Rs. 63,839 in 1887-88, the increase being due to the supply of new uniforms. The conduct of the force was good, 44 men only having been punished during the year against 71 in the preceding year, while 101 men, against 84 in the previous year, were granted certificates of good conduct. The number of offences reported to the police was 519 against 498 in the previous year. The number of persons arrested was 463, of whom 461 were sent up for trial, against 463 and 458 of the preceding year. Of those sent for trial, 367 or nearly 80 per cent. were convicted, against a percentage of 73 in the preceding year. The percentage of thefts detected was 85 against 73 last year. The value of property reported stolen during the year was Rs. 32,509 against Rs. 23,336 in the preceding year, while the percentage of recoveries was 73 against 81. There were 9 fires maliciously caused against 32 in the previous year.

There were 33 Magisterial Courts including those of the feudatories. There were 2,745 cases involving 5,138 persons (including those under trial at the beginning of the year) brought up for trial before these Courts in 1888-89 against 2,550 cases involving 5,039 persons in the previous year. Of the accused 1,250 were convicted and 39 committed to the Sessions, leaving 44 persons under trial at the end of the year, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 1,175, 55 and 27. There was a decrease in sentences of imprisonment and an increase in sentences of fine compared with the former year. There was a decrease in the amount of the fines. The number of cognizable crimes was 937 as compared with 743 in 1887-88; and of non-cognizable 1,808 against 1,807. Cases of murder, attempt at murder and culpable homicide increased from 10 to 13 and cases of house-breaking from 182 to 216, while serious crime of all other descriptions diminished.

There were three Courts of appeal. The total number of appeals was 138 against 135 in the previous year. All but four were disposed of within the year. Sentences were reversed in 28 cases. There were, besides, 3 appeals to the President in Council, in two of which the convictions and sentences were upheld and in one modified.

There were 3 Courts of Session presided over respectively by the Political Agent, the Chief Judge of Kolhápúr and the Chief of Bávda. The number of Sessions cases tried during the year was 20 against 38 in the preceding year. Ten convicts were sentenced to capital punishment, and in seven cases the sentences were confirmed by Government.

The number of criminal jails was 15. The number of prisoners in the central jail was 430 against 447 in 1887-88, the admissions during the year being 274 against 317. There were 708 prisoners confined in the 14 subordinate jails against 692 in 1887-88. The net cost to the State per prisoner was Rs. 73 against Rs. 76 in the preceding year. The number of admissions into the Jail Hospital was 105 against 53. There were no deaths.

The number of Civil Courts of original jurisdiction in the State, including its feudatories, was 18, or one less than in the last year. Of these, 3 exercised appellate jurisdiction. The total number of suits for disposal during the year was 5,767 against 5,665 in the preceding year. Of these, 4,413 cases valued at Rs. 4,43,141 (against 4,275 cases valued at Rs. 5,33,838 in the previous year) were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 1,354 cases at the close of the year against 1,390 in 1887-88. The total number of applications for execution of decrees on the files during the year was 4,522 against 4,421 in 1887-88. Of these, 3,711 were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 811. There were 543 appeals for disposal against 415 in 1887-88. Of these, 413, against 279, were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 130 cases for disposal at the close of the year against 136 in 1887-88.

There were 4,769 documents of the value of Rs. 13,88,475 registered during the year against 4,955 of the value of Rs. 14,76,743 in 1887-88. The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 22,969 against Rs. 24,277, and the expenditure to Rs. 5,380 against Rs. 5,626 in 1887-88.

The number of municipalities in the Kolhápúr State and its feudatories was nine, those of Kágál and Ichalkaranji, which have not been legally constituted, be included. A code of municipal rules framed by the State and approved and sanctioned by the Government of Bombay has been introduced in 7 municipalities. The income of the Kolhápúr Municipality exclusive of the cash balances was Rs. 50,153 during the year against Rs. 47,803 and the expenditure Rs. 51,248 against Rs. 44,106 in 1887-88. Of these, Rs. 10,580 were spent on public works. The Municipality has taken in hand the construction of masonry drains in the town of Kolhápúr, and a small sum has been spent in experiments. The aggregate receipts of the 6 minor municipalities were Rs. 12,842 and the expenditure Rs. 8,282.

With a view to revive old local industries or to encourage local artists to betake themselves to modern industries, an industrial exhibition open to competitors from this and the

PRINCIPAL STATES.
Kohápur.

Southern Marátha States only, was held in the month of April 1888 in the town of Kollápur. It was successful and the result was considered by Government to be satisfactory and highly creditable to all concerned. The cost to the State was Rs. 500.

The State also contributed towards the Poona Exhibition, and bore the expense of transmitting the exhibits from the State. A picture contributed by Abá Lál, a Kollápur artist, received special commendation.

Forests.

During the year under review, forest demarcation was effected in 78 villages and forest settlement in 41. Of the total number of 462 villages to be demarcated and settled, the demarcation has been completed in 348 villages and the settlement in 234. The total forest area has been ascertained by accurate measurement to be 435 square miles and not 650 as stated in the last year's report.

The total income of the Forest Department in the year under report was Rs. 1,18,782, (excluding the produce of the Bávda forests, the management of which has since the last report been restored to the Chief of Bávda) against Rs. 77,105 in the preceding year. With the same exclusion the total expenditure was Rs. 63,760 against Rs. 48,988. The net profit amounted to Rs. 55,022; an increase of Rs. 21,902 over that of the preceding year. The increase was due to larger sales of myrabolans.

Revenue, Finance
and Trade.

As stated above the financial accounts of the State have been made up to the end of the Fasli year 1298, ending June 5th, 1889. The results for the State proper are as follows:—

The total gross revenue of the Kollápur State proper (including municipal receipts), for the years 1887-88 and 1888-89 was Rs. 22,86,513 and Rs. 24,00,821 respectively against Rs. 22,70,722 in 1886-87, and the total expenditure (inclusive of municipal disbursements) Rs. 20,71,053 and Rs. 29,14,663 respectively against Rs. 20,94,519 in 1886-87. The surplus revenue at the close of the year 1887-88 amounted to Rs. 2,15,160 against Rs. 1,76,203 in 1886-87. The large expenditure in 1888-89 as compared with the expenditure in the previous year or as contrasted with the receipts of the same year is due to the large outlay incurred on the Kollápur State Railway, which also accounts for a corresponding decrease (Rs. 5,13,842) in the State balances.

The accumulated balances at the close of 1887-88 amounted to Rs. 32,26,847 of which Rs. 19,45,664 were invested in Government promissory notes. The accumulated balances at the end of 1888-89 were Rs. 27,13,005 of which Rs. 19,94,900 were invested in Government securities. The amounts under debt heads, &c., on the receipts side for the years 1887-88 and 1888-89 were respectively Rs. 4,43,614 and Rs. 4,99,153 against Rs. 4,89,169 in 1886-87; and those on the disbursements side were Rs. 4,78,103 and Rs. 9,73,341 respectively against Rs. 5,16,614 in 1886-87. The large increase under this head includes a very large amount advanced to the State Public Works Department to meet the expenses of the State Railway.

The amount of the land revenue demand was Rs. 10,96,859 in 1887-88 and Rs. 10,95,413 in 1888-89 against Rs. 11,60,450 in 1886-87; and the actual collections amounted to Rs. 10,53,596 in 1887-88 and to Rs. 10,59,721 in 1888-89 against Rs. 11,19,833 in 1886-87. The outstandings on account of Land Revenue at the close of 1887-88 and 1888-89 amounted to Rs. 92,971 and Rs. 1,24,994 respectively against Rs. 82,215 in 1886-87. The Abkári revenue during the year 1888-89 amounted to Rs. 1,24,226 against Rs. 1,19,469 in 1887-88.

The expansion of trade which may be assumed to have resulted from the abolition of the sthálmod and sthálbharit duties in 1886, cannot easily be measured, as no registration of imports and exports is enforced by the State; but the increase of toll bar receipts from Rs. 30,639 in 1886-87 to Rs. 34,485 in the year under review may be taken as an indicating some increase of commerce.

Public Works.

The total amount spent on public works in the Kollápur State proper and the 3 feudatory states of Vishálgad, Kágal and Ichalkaranji managed by the Darbár amounted to Rs. 8,80,008 against Rs. 4,54,423 (including expenditure in Bávda) in the preceding year. The amount spent in the Bávda State in the year under report was Rs. 4,052 against Rs. 742 in 1887-88. Of the Rs. 8,80,008, Rs. 7,63,748 were spent in the Kollápur State proper against Rs. 3,59,891 in 1887-88. The large excess was mainly due to expenditure of Rs. 4,43,784 on the State Railway, which, under the energetic supervision of Mr. Shannon, the State executive engineer, and his staff, made very satisfactory progress. Among the other original works under construction during the year in Kollápur proper, were the Victoria Jubilee bridge at Ajra, the Lee-Warner bridge near Udgaon, and the Panchganga bridge near Rukdi. The sum spent on the Victoria bridge was Rs. 53,570.

Vital Statistics and
Medical Relief.

The births and deaths registered in the State and its feudatories during the year were 31,434 and 20,029 respectively against 33,160 and 21,532 in the previous year. The birth rate per mille was 39 against 41, and the death rate 25 against 26. The public health, excepting in the town of Kollápur, was generally satisfactory. A drainage scheme for the capital has been undertaken. The number of dispensaries in the State, inclusive of feudatories, was 11, the most important of them being the Albert Edward Hospital. The number of patients treated in all dispensaries was 107,752 against 98,364 in 1887-88. The number of patients treated in the hospital was 43,313 against 37,389. The number of

lunatics treated in the Lunatic Asylum was 18. The total number of primary vaccinations performed during the year was 50,781 against 28,318 in the previous year. The expenditure on vaccination was Rs. 4,810 against Rs. 4,720 in 1887-88.

The number of educational institutions existing during the year 1888-89 inclusive of the Technical School and the Midwifery class attached to the hospital, was 217 attended by 13,619 scholars, against 215 with 13,324 scholars in 1887-88. The above number comprises 1 college, 2 training schools, 8 Anglo-vernacular and 185 primary schools for boys, 19 girls' schools, 1 midwifery class and 1 technical school. The total income from fees and fines amounted to Rs. 19,932 against Rs. 20,130 in the previous year and the direct cost was Rs. 1,01,401 against Rs. 1,04,911 in the preceding year. Including indirect charges the total expenditure was Rs. 1,27,879 against Rs. 1,55,048 in the previous year. The number of students in the Rájárám College was 25 against 22 in 1887-88. Four boys passed the 1st B.A. examination against 6 in the previous year. Ten passed the Previous examination against 2. The numbers in the Rájárám High School increased in spite of the competition of the Mission High School and the private English School. Twenty-nine out of 46 candidates from this school passed the Matriculation examination. The number of Sárdárs in the Sárdárs' class was 7, as in the preceding year. Three of these matriculated. The agricultural class opened in 1887-88 has achieved most satisfactory results, as out of the 17 candidates examined for the 1st grade 16 passed successfully.

The number of girls' schools rose from 16 to 19 and the pupils from 835 to 914. The number of separate Mahomedan schools was the same as in the preceding year. The number of Mahomedan scholars was 1,331 against 1,283 in the previous year. Three schools for low caste boys were attended by 166 pupils.

The pupils in the Jayasingh Rao Ghatge Technical school increased from 40 to 54.

A midwifery class attached to the hospital was opened in the town of Kolhápúr on June 1st, 1888. It was attended by 9 female adult students. Instruction was given by a European midwife in elementary and primary midwifery and nursing.

The number of the public libraries was three, and of private libraries 19. There was one State and four private presses.

SOUTHERN MARÁTHA STATES.

The following 8 States comprise the subordinate charge of the Assistant Political Agent, Southern Marátha Country; their area, population and gross revenue are detailed below:

Names of State.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Average per Square Mile.	Gross Revenue.		
				Rs.	a.	p.
Sángli	1,083	196,832	181	9,74,839	1	9½
Miraj (Senior)	339	69,732	205	2,90,671	10	8
Miraj (Junior)	207	30,541	147	2,52,956	14	7
Kurundvád (Senior)	182	35,187	192	1,31,130	9	1½
Kurundvád (Junior)	114	25,811	226	1,30,808	8	4
Jamkhandi	492	88,917	170	4,33,349	15	4½
Mudhol	362	62,163	144	2,11,736	12	6
Rámdurg	140	29,570	211	1,72,787	10	8
Total	2,919	523,753	179	25,98,281	3	½

Six of the States are under the management of their respective Chiefs, who all exercise 1st class jurisdiction. The Chiefs of Miraj (Junior) and Rámdurg being minors, their States are managed by Joint Kárbháris.

No events of importance occurred in any of the Southern Marátha States during the year. These States consist for the most part of scattered groups of villages and their Police administration is unfavourably affected by this. A slight improvement is however visible in four States. Education has progressed in all except one. The majority show an increased expenditure on public works. A free trade policy has been adopted in all the States and the financial condition during the year of all except the two Kurundvád States was satisfactory. Cholera and small-pox generally prevailed, but with less destructive results than in the previous year.

SA'NGLI

The results of this the Chief's first complete year of sole government were on the whole satisfactory.

The season was poor and prices generally rose. The area of waste land was reduced during the year.

The Police force, foot and mounted, had a strength of 433. One inspectorship was abolished. The total expenditure was Rs. 58,530 as compared with Rs. 56,000 last year.

TRIBUTARY STATES. Offences reported were 589 as compared with 493 ; persons arrested 395 against 389 and prisoners tried 371 against 329. The percentage of convictions to prisoners sent for trial was 53, as in the previous year. Property stolen amounted to Rs. 16,232 against Rs. 39,287 and the quantity recovered to Rs. 6,324 against Rs. 12,262. The percentage was 38 against 31.

Criminal Justice. The Magistrates dealt with 1,507 persons against 1,233 in 1887-88, and convicted or committed 481 against 317. There was an increase of crime under theft, hurt and other laws, chiefly the Cattle Trespass Act.

Prisons. There was 1 jail at Sangli and 7 lock-ups as in the previous year, in which 392 prisoners were confined during the year. The cost of jails was Rs. 6,365 against Rs. 5,769 in 1887-88.

Civil Justice. There were 2,268 suits for disposal, and 2,006 were disposed of, leaving 262 arrears, as compared with 297 in the previous year. The arrears in applications for execution at the end of the year were 274 as compared with 376 last year. Of 355 appeals, 289 were disposed of.

Municipalities. There were 6 municipalities as in the previous year. The receipts of the Sangli, Shahapur and Mangalvedha Municipalities, which are alone of importance, were Rs. 11,047, Rs. 16,067 and Rs. 5,018 respectively and their expenditure Rs. 9,432, Rs. 12,469 and Rs. 5,433 respectively.

Public Works. There was a satisfactory increase in public works expenditure, Rs. 1,37,401 being spent as compared with Rs. 85,815 in the previous year; of the total, Rs. 25,408 were spent on school-houses and Rs. 64,923 on buildings.

Revenue and Finance. The year 1888-89 opened with a balance of Rs. 8,34,067 against Rs. 7,55,213 in 1887-88. The closing balance was Rs. 8,76,848. Including Local Funds and debt heads the receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 10,52,090 and the expenditure to Rs. 10,09,909 as compared with Rs. 10,97,099 and Rs. 10,17,644 in the previous year. The decrease in receipts was due chiefly to the large arrears of land revenue recovered and adjustments of deposits and inams, made in the previous year. The decrease in expenditure is due chiefly to the abolition of the office of Joint Administrator and to the fact that the Chief did not draw his full allowances.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief. The registers showed 8,047 births and 5,590 deaths as compared with 8,453 and 5,582 in the previous year. Cholera appeared in May and disappeared in December 1888, and attacked 1,113 persons of whom 523 died. There were 73 deaths from small-pox. At the 6 State dispensaries 39,457 persons obtained relief as compared with 38,309 in the previous year. The cost was Rs. 13,732 against Rs. 11,797. There were 8,083 vaccinations as compared with 7,029 in the previous year. The expenditure on vaccination was Rs. 2,434.

Education. There were 76 State schools, an increase of 2, with 4,868 scholars as compared with 4,450 in 1887-88. Four boys from the Sangli High School matriculated in Bombay. The attendance at the girls' schools was irregular. The cost of instruction was Rs. 27,828 as compared with Rs. 39,712 in 1887-88. There were 35 private schools with 1,155 scholars.

MIRAJ (SENIOR).

Season and Crops. The season was unfavourable, and the prices of staple food grains generally rose. A great reduction occurred in the area of waste land.

Police. The strength of the police force remained the same as in the last year, but the cost rose from Rs. 20,658 to Rs. 21,733, owing to the supply of new uniforms. Of 338 persons arrested (against 311 in 1887-88) 318 were sent for trial, and 216 convicted; the percentage of convictions to arrests being 66 as in the previous year. The value of property stolen was Rs. 5,824-11-6 and of recoveries Rs. 3,883-6-1, giving a percentage of 66, which compares favourably with the percentage (55) of the preceding year. There was a large increase in the amount of damage caused by incendiary fires owing to the malicious destruction of Rs. 8,000 worth of State grass in this manner. The offenders were punished.

Criminal Justice. The Criminal Courts, which were increased by one, dealt with 934 persons against 793 in the previous year, but only convicted 342 against 354. There were 31 appeals of which 10 were more or less successful.

Prisons. There were 120 prisoners confined in the 3 jails during the year as compared with 93 in 1887-88.

Civil Justice. The Civil Courts disposed of 700 out of 718 suits within the year, against 914 out of 961 in the previous twelve months.

Registration. There were 779 documents of the value of Rs. 2,18,066 registered against 714 of the value of Rs. 1,77,748 in 1887-88. The expenditure was Rs. 2,875-4-6 against Rs. 2,186-1-3. The net income from stamps decreased by Rs. 2,852.

Municipalities. There were 5 municipalities as in the previous year, with an aggregate income of Rs. 36,678 and expenditure of Rs. 27,959. By the Miraj Municipality Rs. 5,716 were spent in conservancy and Rs. 4,067 on public works.

Public Works. The State expenditure on public works was Rs. 62,416 against Rs. 66,731 in the previous year.

In the previous year's report the year dealt with for financial purposes was the Fasli year ending May 31st, 1887. For this report accounts for the Fasli years ending May 31st, 1888, and May 31st, 1889, are available. The latter has been taken as the year of review. TRIBUTARY STATES.
Southern Maratha
States.
Revenue and
Finance.

The receipts for the year under review were Rs. 3,09,491 and the expenditure Rs. 3,17,265. The excess was in private expenditure. Comparison with the previous year's figures is useless as the accounts for 1887-88 relate to 10 months only. The State balance in 1888-89 was Rs. 8,00,327, of which Rs. 6,97,047 were invested.

Cholera prevailed in the State and caused 128 deaths. There were three dispensaries maintained at a cost of Rs. 6,871 as compared with Rs. 6,587 in the previous year. The number of patients increased at all. The number of vaccinations was 2,884 as compared with 2,608 last year. Medical Relief.

There were 42 State schools with 2,737 scholars as compared with 40 schools and 2,629 scholars in the previous year. The attendance in the Miraj High school improved, and 7 boys from the school matriculated in Bombay. There were 6 girls' schools. The expenditure on education was Rs. 21,759. There were 14 private schools with 386 pupils. Education.

MIRAJ (JUNIOR).

The Chief of Miraj (Junior) is a minor and the administration was conducted by General Joint Kárbháris.

The season was fair and the prices were unchanged. Season and Crops.

The police force of 132 men cost Rs. 14,623 as compared with Rs. 13,418 last year. Offences reported were 47; arrests, 54; trials, 50; and convictions, 23. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 42.5 as compared with 38 last year. The value of property stolen was Rs. 1,261 against Rs. 2,556 and of recoveries Rs. 345 against Rs. 1,432, the percentage being 27 against 57. Police and
Criminal Justice.

The Magistrates tried 214 persons and convicted 47 or 22 per cent. In the previous year only 16 per cent. of the persons tried were convicted. The administration of justice appears to be exceedingly unsatisfactory. There were 16 appeals as compared with 6 last year.

Out of 151 suits, 131 were disposed. The arrears were 20 as compared with 38 last year. All the appeals made were decided within the year. Civil Justice.

The financial year reviewed in last year's report was the Fasli year ending May 31st, 1887. The year under review in the present report is the Fasli year ending May 31st, 1889. The income of the State for the year under review was Rs. 1,78,543 and the expenditure Rs. 1,83,680. The excess was in outlay on public works. The income and expenditure for the year 1887-88 were Rs. 1,86,455 and Rs. 1,68,586 respectively. The expenditure on public works during the year was Rs. 46,964 against Rs. 37,966 in the preceding year. Revenue and
Finance.

The daily attendance at the State dispensaries improved during the year. Cholera and small-pox prevailed, but vaccinations fell from 903 to 854. Medical Relief.

There were 26 schools with 1,273 pupils against 22 with 1,090 in the preceding year. The expenditure was Rs. 6,641 against Rs. 6,526. Education.

KURUNDVÁD (SENIOR).

The season and crops were average. Season and Crops.

The Police force numbered 64 and cost Rs. 4,760-3-0 against Rs. 4,041-9-6 last year. The Police arrested 57 persons against 62; sent 48 for trial against 57, and obtained convictions in 71 per cent. of the cases against 64 per cent. The value of property stolen fell from Rs. 2,115-8-0 to Rs. 450-15-5 and the percentage of recoveries rose from 57 to 59. The Courts tried 200 accused against 236; and convicted 101 against 92. Eleven appealed. Fifty-two prisoners were confined in the jail against 48 last year. Police, Criminal
Justice and Prisons.

The total number of suits for disposal was 363 against 389 last year, and 280 were disposed of leaving 83 in arrear as compared with 65 last year. Twenty out of 25 appeals were disposed of. Civil Justice.

The Public Works expenditure was Rs. 6,828-4-3 as compared with Rs. 5,822-1-8 in the preceding year. Public Works.

The revenue for the Fasli year ending June 5th, 1889, was Rs. 1,31,450 against Rs. 1,00,565 in the previous year. The increase was due to the recovery of outstanding balances. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,31,349 against Rs. 99,600, but the increase was partly due to mere adjustments in the accounts. Revenue and
Finance.

The number of patients treated at the Kurundvád dispensary was 4,139 against 3,931 last year. The expenditure was Rs. 2,041 against Rs. 2,155. There were 1,339 vaccinations against 1,039. Medical Relief.

Seven schools with 424 boys, cost the State Rs. 1,812 as compared with Rs. 1,716 last year. Education.

TRIBUTARY STATES.
Southern Maratha States.

KURUNDVAD (JUNIOR).

- The rainfall was unseasonable and the crops were poor.
- Police.** The Police force of 69 men cost Rs. 6,715. Offences reported were 143 against 122; arrests, 131 against 75; trials, 103 against 59; and the percentage of convictions to arrests was 37 against 49. The value of property stolen was Rs. 751-7-6 against Rs. 1,025-10-9 and the percentage of recoveries 36 against 62 in the preceding year. The working of the force thus distinctly deteriorated.
- Criminal Justice.** The Magistrates tried 247 persons against 221 in the preceding year, and convicted 99 against 109. There were 8 appeals. Fifty-two persons were confined in the jail as compared with 32 last year.
- Civil Justice.** Out of 137 suits the Courts disposed of 120, leaving 17 arrears against 13 last year. Twenty-four out of 29 appeals were decided in the year.
- Revenue and Finance.** The income of the year ending June 5th, 1889, was Rs. 1,80,821 and the expenditure Rs. 1,30,318. The income and expenditure for the preceding twelve months were Rs. 1,23,266 and Rs. 1,23,252 respectively.
- Medical Relief.** Cholera and small-pox caused 419 deaths. At a new dispensary established at Maindargi 5,052 patients were treated. Vaccinations rose from 593 to 1,023.
- Education.** There were 9 schools with 307 pupils against 10 with 452 last year. The cost was Rs. 1,602.

JAMKHANDI.

- Season and Crops.** The season and crops were good.
- Police.** The strength of the stipendiary Police force was 338 as compared with 329 last year, and the cost Rs. 40,281 against Rs. 42,477. There were also 330 shetsandis or village watchmen. Offences reported were 305 against 303 in the previous year; persons arrested, 137 against 119; prisoners sent for trial, 123 against 87. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 33 against 29. The value of property stolen increased from Rs. 5,619 to Rs. 7,457, but the percentage of recoveries rose from 24 to 38.
- Criminal Justice.** The Magistrates tried 390 accused against 386 last year, and convicted 73 against 83. There were 34 appeals against 24. In the four jails 85 prisoners were confined against 68 in the previous year. The cost of the jails was Rs. 2,808 against Rs. 2,311.
- Civil Justice.** The number of suits on the files of the Civil Courts was 811 against 725 last year, and the number disposed of in the year was 668 against 606. The arrears were 143 as compared with 119. Thirty out of 32 appeals were disposed of.
- Municipalities.** Two new municipalities were established during the year, raising the total to seven. Their aggregate receipts principally derived from octroi and house-tax amounted to Rs. 21,031 and the aggregate expenditure to Rs. 16,827.
- Public Works.** During the year Rs. 66,010 were spent on public works as compared with Rs. 74,281 in the previous year.
- Revenue and Finance.** The revenue for the year ending 5th June 1889 was Rs. 4,62,142 against Rs. 4,52,861 in the previous year. The increase was due to the recovery of outstanding balances. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,05,442 as compared with Rs. 4,06,955 in the preceding year.
- Medical Relief.** The number of patients treated at the three State dispensaries was 25,768 against 22,019 last year. The cost of the institutions was Rs. 6,437 against Rs. 7,697. There were 3,706 vaccinations as compared with 3,729 last year. Cholera caused 154 deaths.
- Education.** The number of schools was 42 against 44 last year, and of scholars 1,834 against 1,892. At the Anglo-Vernacular School at Jamkhandi a matriculation class was formed and 4 boys were passed. Education cost Rs. 12,754 as compared with Rs. 11,947 in the previous year.

MUDHOL.

- Season and Crops.** The rainfall was untimely and the crops were poor. Prices rose generally.
- Police.** The regular Police force of 101 men was maintained at a cost of Rs. 9,340 as compared with Rs. 8,743 last year. The increase was due to adjustments of pay in the accounts. Offences reported to the Police were 58 as compared with 49 last year; persons arrested 75 against 48; and prisoners sent for trial 55 against 46. The percentage of convictions to arrests fell from 91 to 70. The value of property stolen increased from Rs. 383-2-6 to Rs. 10,254-9-8, while the percentage of recoveries fell from 78 to 14.
- Criminal Justice.** The number of Magistrates was increased to three. The Courts tried 322 persons against 294 last year, and convicted 83 against 64. There were 22 appeals. The sentences of the lower Courts were modified or reversed in every case but one. The administration of justice appears to be bad. Forty-six prisoners were confined in the jail at a cost of Rs. 2,368.
- Civil Justice.** Out of 481 suits on the file 376 were disposed of in the year and 105 remained in arrear as compared with 171 in the previous year. The arrears of applications for execution of decrees decreased from 160 to 101. Twenty-three out of 29 appeals were decided in the year.

There were 3 Municipalities with an aggregate income and expenditure of Rs. 6,938 and Rs. 4,388. TRIBUTARY STATES,
Southern Marátha
States and Savanúr.
Public Works.

The expenditure on public works during the year was Rs. 30,142 as compared with Rs. 21,622 last year.

Since the last report the State has adopted the Fasli year for the purposes of accounts. The revenue for the year ending June 5th, 1889, was Rs. 2,52,042 and the expenditure Rs. 2,63,237. The excess was in the private expenditure of the Chief. The revenue for the year 1887-88 was Rs. 2,19,999 and the expenditure Rs. 1,01,352, but these figures appear to relate to a period of ten months only. Revenue and
Finance.

There are two dispensaries in the State, a new one having been opened at Mahalingpur in January 1889. The number of persons relieved rose from 11,892 last year to 13,229, and the cost to the State rose from Rs. 2,842 to Rs. 3,307. The number of vaccinations rose from 1,955 to 2,095. Medical Relief.

There were 22 schools with 1,076 pupils against the same number of schools and 1,007 pupils in the preceding year. There was one Anglo-Vernacular school. The expenditure on education was Rs. 7,188 as compared with Rs. 6,414 last year. Education.

RÁMDURG.

In consequence of the minority of the Chief, the Rámdurg State was administered by two Joint Kárbháris. The introduction of the survey rates continued to be delayed. General.

The season was bad and the crops were below the average, but prices did not rise. Season and Crops.

The Police force of 59 men remained the same as in the last year, but the cost rose to Rs. 6,273 as compared with Rs. 5,677, the cost in the previous year. The increase was due to payments of arrears and the cost of new uniforms. The number of offences reported to the Police was 89 against 68 last year; of persons arrested, 98 against 93; of prisoners sent for trial, 83 against 88. The percentage of convictions to arrests fell from 60 to 48. Property stolen was valued at Rs. 1,817 as compared with Rs. 2,278 stolen in the preceding year. The percentage of recoveries was 48 against 51. The total number of persons brought to trial was 156 against 188 last year, and the number convicted was 58 against 85. Three appealed. Thirty-nine prisoners were confined in the jail against 37, at a cost of Rs. 1,756 against Rs. 1,614. Police and
Criminal Justice.

There was only 1 suit in hand at the commencement of the year. Out of 242 suits on the file 223 were disposed of, leaving 19 arrears against 1 last year. Fifty out of 51 appeals were disposed of. Civil Justice.

There were two municipalities with an aggregate income of Rs. 9,837, and an aggregate expenditure of Rs. 6,789. Municipalities.

The amount spent on public works during the year was Rs. 14,957 as compared with Rs. 14,165 in the previous year. Public Works.

The Fasli year has been adopted by this State for the purposes of accounts. The revenue for the year ending June 5th, 1889, was Rs. 1,51,813 and the expenditure Rs. 1,30,218. There was an accumulated balance of Rs. 2,28,680 at the end of the year. The revenue for the year 1887-88 was Rs. 1,18,870 and the expenditure Rs. 94,423; but these figures relate to a period of ten months only. Revenue and
Finance.

At the two State dispensaries 12,013 patients were treated. The cost of the institutions was Rs. 2,301 against Rs. 2,990 last year. The number of vaccinations was 1,272 against 1,193. Public health was good. Medical Relief.

There were 20 schools with 1,199 scholars against 21 with 1,193 in the former year. The expenditure on education was Rs. 6,490 as compared with Rs. 7,301 in the previous year. Education.

SAVANUR.

Area, 70 square miles; Population (1881), 14,763; Gross Revenue, Rs. 75,936.

The State of Savanúr is situated within the Dhárwár Collectorate. The Naváb Abdul Tabriz Khán was invested with full powers in civil and criminal matters in January 1889. The inquiry into titles in connection with the City Survey approached completion. General.

The rainfall was plentiful but unseasonable and the crops suffered. The public health was not good. Season and Crops.

The police force numbering 43 men was maintained at a cost of Rs. 4,568 against Rs. 4,074 last year. Offences reported were 86 against 76; persons arrested 39 against 64, and persons convicted 16 against 21. Less property was stolen in the year and a greater proportion recovered. The Diván is the only Magistrate. Cases tried numbered 25 against 39 last year. There were no arrears and no appeals. Four prisoners were confined in the jail during the year. The cost was Rs. 115. Police, Criminal
Justice and Prisons.

The Diván, who has the powers of a Subordinate Judge, disposed of 70 suits out of 86 on his file during the year. The Naváb disposed of 7 appeals. Civil Justice.

- TRIBUTARY STATES.** The revenue of the year inclusive of Local Funds was Rs. 75,936, against Rs. 73,742 last year; and the expenditure Rs. 48,199 against Rs. 63,126. There was a cash balance of Rs. 72,208. The expenditure on public works was Rs. 6,141 against Rs. 3,768 last year.
- Succur, Khairpur and Adca.**
- Medical Relief.** Registered births and deaths numbered 616 and 559 respectively. Cholera visited the State. Vaccinations were 561 against 551. A dispensary is still wanted.
- Education.** There were six State schools with 278 scholars against five with 230 scholars last year. One was Anglo-vernacular. There were eight private schools against five last year.

SIND.

KHAIRPUR STATE.

Area, 6,109 square miles; Population (1881), 129,153; Gross Revenue, Rs. 7,16,832.

- General.** The Khairpur State, lying in the north of Sind, is governed in a patriarchal manner by a Chief having the title of Mir. The present Chief, His Highness Ali Murád Khán, is 76 years of age. The year was marked by the untimely death of Mir Jan Muhammad, son of the Chief, on December 25, 1888. His Highness the Chief exchanged visits with His Excellency the Governor of Bombay at Bukkur on March 27, 1889, on the occasion of the opening of the Lansdowne Bridge, and was honoured by the addition of 2 guns to his salute.
- The State has never been surveyed and the revenue is paid in kind. About three-fourths of the whole area is estimated to be waste. The area under cultivation during the year was about 241,634 acres against 273,222 acres last year.
- Trade.** The value of the exports during the year was Rs. 8,36,750 and of the imports Rs. 6,02,079. Duties are levied on all articles of import and export, and such articles passing from one taluka of the State to another have to pay duty in each taluka passed.
- Police and Criminal Justice.** The Police force consisted of 306 men, maintained at a cost of Rs. 22,920. The force was without uniform or discipline. Offences reported were 950 against 860 in the previous year; arrests 1,020 against 890; prisoners sent for trial 970 against 850, and prisoners convicted 955 against 760. The percentage of convictions to prisoners tried was 98 against 89 last year. The high percentage is attributed to the summary methods of the "patriarchal" Courts rather than to the detective efficiency of the Police, but the statistics with regard to stolen property indicate that the Courts receive valuable assistance from the force. Property stolen was valued at Rs. 13,520, and recoveries at Rs. 11,520 (or 85 per cent), against losses and recoveries of Rs. 11,286 and Rs. 8,860 respectively last year. There were only 12 appeals. Ten sentences were confirmed.
- Prisons.** In the two prisons of the State 1,095 persons were confined during the year against 884 the year before. The cost of the jails was Rs. 7,062 against Rs. 7,946.
- Civil Justice.** The only regular Civil Court was that held by Mir Faiz Muhammad, son of the Chief. Fifty-eight suits were filed and disposed of in this Court. Other civil disputes were dealt with by Panchayats. There were eight appeals to the Chief.
- Military.** The military disbursements during the year amounted to Rs. 1,70,050, including the previous year's arrears, against Rs. 1,87,506 in 1887-88.
- Revenue and Finance.** The receipts and expenditure are shown as exactly equal, being Rs. 7,16,832 against Rs. 6,94,168 in the previous year. The debt of the State is said to be under three lakhs, but reliance cannot be placed on the figures communicated by the officials of the State.
- Medical Relief.** There are six native physicians in the pay of the State, five of whom travel in the camp of the Mir, treating all comers, and one resides at Khairpur. The expenditure on this head was Rs. 15,125 against Rs. 7,863 last year. Three vaccinators employed in the State effected 3,182 operations against 2,915 in the previous year.
- Education.** There were 7 State schools maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,824, and 36 private schools. There was some improvement in the attendance during the year.

ADEN.

Area, 75 square miles (exclusive of Perim, 5 square miles); Population (1881), 34,860;
Gross Revenue, Rs. 1,73,593.

- General.** The area of the Settlement at Aden was enlarged during the year under review by the purchase from the Akrahi Chief of five square miles of territory to the north of the harbour. The Settlement enjoyed a year of unbroken tranquillity and progress. The survey of the proposed railroad to Shaik Othman was completed. At a personal conference with the Resident, a number of the neighbouring Arab Chiefs, including the Kotaibi, agreed to lower the transit duties on the caravan routes and to fix a future tariff; and the compact was carried out by the majority. Intercourse with the Kotaili, who gave trouble the year before, was broken off in consequence of their breach of this agreement. Five additional Chiefs became regular stipendiaries of Government, and three Chiefs died during the year.

The Aden Police force is dealt with in Chapter III.

During the year the Criminal Courts (excluding that of the Cantonment Magistrate) tried 572 cases involving 853 persons against 536 cases involving 851 persons in the previous twelve months. The increase was principally in offences against special laws. The number of persons convicted was 680 against 707 in the previous year, the percentage falling from 83 to 80. There were 9 appeals, and in two cases the sentences were reversed. The Resident held two inquiries under Act V of 1883. The Cantonment Magistrate disposed of 109 cases against 126 cases in the previous year. Crime more than doubled in Perim, there being 23 cases with 56 offenders. In all parts of the Settlement there was comparatively little of the worst form of crime.

The number of persons confined in the jail during the year was 317 against 252 in Prisons. 1887-88. The jail receipts were Rs. 2,998 against Rs. 3,118, and the expenditure was Rs. 10,258 against Rs. 10,083.

The suits filed during the year numbered 1,363, of the aggregate value of Rs. 63,812, Civil Justice. against 1,488 suits of the value of Rs. 75,241 filed in 1887-88. Twenty-three suits remained pending. There was only one appeal. The receipts of the Resident's Court amounted to Rs. 8,199 and the expenditure to Rs. 10,481.

Ninety-five deeds, representing a value of Rs. 78,900, were registered, against 129 deeds Registration. of the value of Rs. 1,56,822 in the previous year.

The gross revenue shown at the head of this section represents Imperial and Provincial Municipal receipts, which are dealt with in Chapter V. The revenue of the Aden Municipality, including Shaikh Othman, was Rs. 1,50,607 against Rs. 1,42,210 in the previous year, and the expenditure Rs. 1,47,547 against Rs. 1,27,713. Among the items of increased expenditure was a grant of Rs. 2,000 to the Prince of Wales Dispensary in aid of a project, to which the natives contributed Rs. 8,000, to obtain the services of a trained European midwife. The closing balance was Rs. 53,276, of which Rs. 25,000 was invested. The population of the Settlement continued to increase, and Shaikh Othman, lately a suburb of Aden, is now a rival town of 10,000 inhabitants.

Quarantine was enforced during the year against arrivals from Saigon, Singkal, the Quarantine. Persian Gulf, Barus Island, Rangoon and Bombay. The conversion of the flat "Hyderabad" into a lazaretto was carried out.

The public health suffered from endemic small-pox, but from no epidemic. At the Medical Relief. various hospitals and dispensaries 14,242 persons were treated against 14,476 last year. Owing to the spread of small-pox greater attention was paid to vaccination, and the number of operations performed rose from 1,605 last year to 2,050. The registered births and deaths were respectively 731 and 1,674. A similar ratio has obtained for many years past, and, as the sanitary condition of the Settlement is described as particularly good, must be taken, in the absence of any explanation, to be due to defective registration.

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

Shipping and Trade.

The expenditure on the Government schools during the year was Rs. 5,062 against Education. Rs. 4,526 last year. The attendance in the English school decreased by 4 per cent. There were 35 private schools with 1,221 pupils (including 209 girls) against 32 schools with 992 pupils last year. The Government grant-in-aid to these schools was Rs. 243.

THE SOMALI COAST.

Gross Revenue, Rs. 2,09,800.

The Somali country lies on the coast of Africa opposite Aden, and is inhabited by General. three tribes with numerous sub-divisions. The British protectorate extending from Ras Jibuti to Bandar Ziyada is administered by a Political Agent, who is subordinate to the Resident at Aden. The coast is divided into the two sub-residencies of Bulhar-Berbera and Zaila. Among the principal events of the year was the withdrawal of the French representative and the French flag from Zaila in accordance with a convention between England and France. An attack on Berbera by the Ayal Ahmed tribe was repulsed with loss and the tribe subsequently resumed peaceful relations. The town of Berbera was burnt to the ground on June 1, 1888, but has been rebuilt with considerable improvements. Narrow and tortuous lanes have been replaced by broad and regular streets, and hovels of wood by houses of stone. The above occurrences did not prevent a large expansion of trade.

The military force was reduced from 147 to 138 men during the year.

Military.

Berbera-Bulhar.—The Police force numbered 61 men, including the force at Karam. Police and Criminal Justice. The cost was Rs. 18,419 against Rs. 13,418 in the previous year. The number of cases tried was 321 against 362 last year. There was little crime of the worst kinds. Of 523 accused, 457 were convicted. There were 328 prisoners in the lock-ups, many of them political prisoners, against 206 last year. The cost of maintenance was Rs. 3,651 against Rs. 796.

Zaila.—Police work was performed by 36 Egyptian infantry. The force is to be reorganized. There were 68 cases tried involving 112 persons of whom 85 were convicted.

TRIBUTARY STATES.
The Somali Coast.

Civil Justice.

Civil litigation largely increased. In Berbera-Bulhar 327 suits were disposed of during the year against 90 in 1887-88, and in Zaila 230 against 12. Litigants showed a decided preference for the regular Courts over the punchayats.

Trade.

Trade continued to expand in a remarkable manner. The ports of Berbera and Bulhar were entered by 929 country craft against 673; and the port of Zaila by 708 against 567 last year. At the latter port 47 merchant steamers called, against 23 in 1887-88. The value of the imports and exports rose at Berbera and Bulhar from Rs. 41,20,165 to Rs. 48,12,644, and at Zaila from Rs. 21,51,598 to Rs. 30,27,100. The number of European merchants, mostly Greek, Italian and French, largely increased, and Zaila was visited during the year for the first time by Abyssinian merchants bringing civet.

Revenue and
Finance.

Berbera-Bulhar.—The revenue of this sub-division, principally derived from customs, was Rs. 1,33,157 against Rs. 1,34,667; and the expenditure, excluding military charges, was Rs. 78,499 against Rs. 70,196 in 1887-88.

Zaila.—The revenue of Zaila, derived as the above, was Rs. 71,643, and the expenditure, excluding military charges, Rs. 33,080 against Rs. 56,086 and Rs. 34,207 in the previous year.

Medical Relief.

The public health was generally good, but there was a slight epidemic of small-pox. At the Berbera dispensary 1,738 patients were treated against 2,909 last year. Vaccination progressed in Berbera, where 342 operations were performed against 274 the year before. It was opposed in Zaila.

Education.

The great fire destroyed the school at Berbera, and there were none elsewhere on the coast.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Surveys.

• GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

DURING the year 1888-89 topographical surveys were in progress in Gujarát and the Southern Marátha Country. An establishment was also engaged in the survey of the Mewar-Marwar boundary.

The Gujarát Party surveyed topographically 1,077 square miles at an approximate cost of Rs. 20,213, and triangulated an area of 1,460 square miles at a cost of Rs. 3,962. The ground surveyed was for the most part covered with dense jungle or lofty trees which intercepted the view, and was in parts hilly or broken by ravines, necessitating very minute and laborious operations. The tract triangulated, besides possessing some of the above disadvantages, was extremely unhealthy and the outturn of work under the circumstances was satisfactory. The work done was fully tested by check surveys, and found to be thoroughly reliable. Owing to the minuteness of the triangulation, no traverse work was carried out by this party. Gujarát Party.

The Southern Marátha Party topographically surveyed 1,579 square miles at an approximate cost of Rs. 24,083 and triangulated 1,900 square miles at a cost of Rs. 4,990. An area of 1,500 square miles was traversed at a cost of Rs. 2,261. The areas surveyed and triangulated in the neighbourhood of Dhárwár and Kaládgi were open and presented little difficulty; but elsewhere the establishments worked among dense forests and lofty mountains. The triangulation establishment in Dhárwár and Kaládgi experienced much opposition from the inhabitants on the Nizám's frontier and some of the members were seriously assaulted. The work of this party was tested in the same way, and with the same results, as that of the Gujarát Party. Southern Marátha Party.

TIDAL AND LEVELLING OPERATIONS.

At the commencement of the year ending June 30th, 1889, tidal observatories were in existence at the ports of Aden, Karáchi, Bhávnagar, Bombay and Mormugão. In September 1888 a second observatory was established in Bombay at the Prince's Dock, and in March 1889 the observatory at Mormugão was dismantled. The arrangements for the establishment of a second observatory at Bhávnagar were not completed during the year. With a few exceptions, the self-registering instruments in use at the several observatories recorded the tidal and meteorological changes with regularity. At Aden the barograph was found to be in want of repairs, and the registrations for six months were imperfect. The anemograph was out of order for ten days. At Karáchi the tide-gauge failed to record on nine and the anemograph on eleven occasions; and the barograph was out of order eleven days. At Bhávnagar the tide-gauge suffered 35 interruptions, but none exceeded twelve hours in duration. Observatories.

The tide-tables for Indian ports published in England contained predictions of the time and height of high and low water for eight ports in this Presidency—Aden, Karáchi, Okha Point (Gulf of Cutch), Kathiwadar (Shiál Bet on the south coast of Káthiáwár), Bhávnagar, Bombay, Mormugão, and Kárwár. The differences between the actual and the predicted values of the times and heights of high and low water were observed, and in the cases of Aden, Karáchi, Bombay (Apollo Bandar) and Mormugão statements showing the amount and percentage of errors were prepared. Tide Tables.

Levelling operations were carried out in the Madras Presidency. Levelling operations.

REVENUE SURVEY.

Presidency Proper.

The Revenue Survey Parties at work during the year 1888-89 were those of the Gujarát Revenue Survey, the Deccan Revenue Survey and the Konkan Revenue Survey. In addition to the above a Forest Survey Party, newly organised during the year, was at work from October 1st, 1888. Parties at work.

The subjoined statement shows the effective strength and out-turn of work of each of the three Revenue Survey Parties:

Party.	Number of Establishments employed.	FIELD OPERATIONS.	
		Area surveyed.	Area classed.
		Acres.	Acres.
Gujarát Survey	8	42,462	2,71,787
Deccan Survey	19	1,755,776	1,382,695
Konkan Survey	11	166,402	149,879
Total	33	1,964,640	1,804,361
Total of 1887-88	33	1,618,508	1,420,181

The operations of the year resulted in an increase in both the area measured and the area classed.

Gujarát Revenue Survey.

During the first seven months of the year under report the number of field establishments in the Gujarát Survey Party was four as in the previous year. On the 1st November 1888 the number was reduced to three by the transfer of one establishment to the Cambay State. Two establishments were employed on revision measurements in the Ahmedabad and Kaira Collectorate, and in new miscellaneous measurements of portions of the Panch Maháls District, the original survey records of which had been destroyed by fire. One establishment was employed in revision classification in the Daskroi, Viramgám and Sánand Tálukas of the Ahmedabad Collectorate. A small party of classers was employed for a short time on revision classification of the Tálukdári villages in the Dholka Táluka of the Ahmedabad District. The total expenditure, debited to Government, of the Gujarát Party amounted to Rs. 77,643 against Rs. 75,345 in the previous year.

Deccan Revenue Survey.

Of the 19 field establishments employed in the Deccan Survey, twelve were occupied in measuring and seven in classing operations. Of the measuring establishments three were employed on partial revision measurement in the Bhusával, Jalgaon, Jámner, Taloda, Nandurbár and Páchora Tálukas of the Khándesh District and in Peint in the Násik District; and three on similar operations in the Wái, Koregaon, Jávli and Sátára Tálukas of the Sátára Collectorate. Two were employed on entire re-measurement in the Khed, Haveli and Purandhar Tálukas of the Poona Collectorate and 2 on partial re-measurement in the Súngola and Málsiras Tálukas of the Sholápur Collectorate. One was employed on original measurement in the villages of the Southern Marátha Jáhirs and the other on similar operations in the Siddápur Táluka of the Kánara Collectorate. Of the classing establishments one was employed on revision classification in the Amalner and Erandol Tálukas of the Khándesh District, one in the Khed and Haveli Tálukas of the Poona District and two in the Shrigonda and Karjat Tálukas of the Ahmednagar District. One was employed on original classification in the Siddápur Táluka of the Kánara District and the remaining two partly on original classification in the villages of the Southern Marátha Jáhirs and partly on revision classification in the Mán and Khatáv Tálukas of the Sátára Collectorate. The total expenditure of the Deccan Survey amounted to Rs. 2,83,135 against Rs. 2,31,649 in the previous year.

Konkan Revenue Survey.

The field establishments of the Konkan Survey were increased during the year from nine to eleven. One of the added establishments was employed on revision measurement in the Kalyán Táluka of the Thána Collectorate and the other on original classification in the Janjira State. Of the remaining nine establishments 7 were employed on revision measurement and classification in the Karjat, Murbád, and Kalyán Tálukas of the Thána Collectorate and in the Alibág, Panvel and Pen Tálukas and Uran and Nágothna Pethas of the Kolába Collectorate. One was employed on original measurement in the Janjira State and the other partly on original classification in the Devgad Táluka of the Ratnágiri Collectorate and partly on position classing in the Karjat Táluka of the Thána District. The total expenditure of the Konkan Party amounted to Rs. 1,74,525 against Rs. 1,59,921 in the previous year. Of this amount Rs. 1,69,400 were debited to Government against Rs. 1,55,505 in the previous year, and the balance to the Janjira State.

Forest Survey.

The out-turn of work performed in the period subsequent to October 1st, 1888, by the Forest Survey Party newly organised during the year is exhibited in the following statement:

Triangulation.	Traversing.	Plane tabling.
Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.
484	875	432

The Party was divided into three field establishments one of which was employed first in the Sátára, and subsequently in the Kánara District; a second in the Poona District, and the third partly in the Násik and partly in the Thána Districts. The total expenditure of the Forest Survey Party amounted to Rs. 30,009.

The total expenditure on Revenue Survey operations in the Presidency proper during the year amounted to Rs. 5,35,303 against Rs. 5,03,584 in 1887-88. Of this sum Rs. 5,30,178 were debited to Government, and the balance, Rs. 5,125 to the Janjira State.

Including the expenditure on Forest Survey (Rs. 30,009), the total expenditure debited to Government during the year was Rs. 5,60,187, against Rs. 4,62,499 in 1887-88.

Sind.

In Sind during the year original and revision measurements were carried out in the following talukas:

		Karachi ...	Original Measurement.
Karachi Collectorate ...	}	Kotri ...	Revision "
		Sehwan ...	" "
		Dadu ...	" "
		Sakrand ...	" "
Hyderabad Collectorate ...	}	Mirpur Khas ...	" "
		Tando Alahyar ...	" "
		Umarkot ...	Original "
Thar and Parkar District ...	}	Khipro ...	" "
		Sanghar ...	" "
Upper Sind Frontier District		}	Thul ...
	Kashmor ...		" "

There were measured 81,056 survey numbers containing 5,14,680 acres.

The measurement of 7,191 numbers with an area of 49,161 acres was tested by European and Native officers, with the result that error exceeding 2 per cent. was discovered in 66 numbers.

In addition to the measurements already mentioned, 11,154 survey numbers containing 59,750 acres, were measured at the time of classification by the measurers attached to classing establishments. This area was for the most part waste land which had been applied for by intending cultivators in the interval between measurement and classification.

As in the former year no regular classification was carried on during the year under report. The classing establishments were engaged in preparing for the introduction of irrigational settlements in talukas in which a revision of rates had become due. The total area dealt with by the classing establishments was 5,01,411 acres, comprised in 82,550 survey numbers. The work done in 11,429 numbers, comprising 71,840 acres, was personally examined by the Assistants in charge of the establishments.

The expenditure of the Sind Survey Department during the year was Rs. 1,42,307, against Rs. 1,49,207 in 1887-88.

Settlements.

PRESIDENCY PROPER.

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

Taluka or State.	Number of Villages.	Past Collections.	Estimated Collections under revised Settlement.	Percentage of Increase.
(i)—Government Villages.				
		Rs.	Rs.	
Dholka ...	76	1,51,766	1,86,039	22.58
Chopda ...	118	1,57,883	2,08,607	32.13
Dharwar ...	6	4,384	6,035	37.66
Belgaum ...	121	1,05,190	1,32,103	25.59
Khanapur ...	215	84,645	1,11,935	32.24
Bijapur ...	66	67,245	86,057	27.93
Bagevadi ...	28	18,928	25,577	35.13
Muddebihal ...	3	1,122	1,210	7.85
Sirsi ...	26	11,089	16,527	49.04
Siddapur ...	21	15,563	20,533	31.99
Khalapur Petha ...	99	42,363	58,578	38.27
Total ...	779	6,60,178	8,53,199	29.23
(ii)—Alienated Villages.				
Maval ...	2	1,601	2,063	28.86
Belgaum ...	11	2,645	3,243	22.61
Khanapur ...	9	849	992	16.84
Vaiya ...	1	3,792	4,698	23.89
Total ...	23	8,887	10,966	23.73
(iii)—Native States.				
Kolhapur State ...	9	12,865	17,212	33.89
Grand Total ...	811	6,81,920	8,81,407	29.25

In Gujarát the settlement operations comprised the introduction of a revision settlement in the Dholka Táluka, and the submission of revision settlement proposals for the Dhanduka and Daskroi Tálukas of the Ahmedabad Collectorate.

The number of villages in the Dholka Táluka revised during the year was 76, containing an area of 335 square miles, with a population of 223 souls to the square mile. The lands of the táluka are mainly of two orders of soil, one clayey black and the other sandy with an admixture of loam. The colour ranges from dark brown to pale grey, soil of the latter colour being known as "Gorádu." The rainfall over the tract is equable and in general seasonable. The application of manure is almost confined to Gorádu lands and to rice lands of the lighter kinds of soil. The staple food-grains produced are rice and wheat, which are exported to some extent. The chief local industry is the making of sweet oil from sesamum. During the term of the expired settlement some improvements were made in the means of communication of the táluka, the most important of which was the construction of a road between Ahmedabad and Dhanduka. The classification operations consisted of partial re-classification of soils in dry-crop lands, of entire re-classification of water supply in rice lands, and of classification of subsoil water-supply. The result of the introduction of the revised rates into these villages was an increase of 22 per cent.

The settlement operations of the Deccan survey during the year comprised the introduction of revision survey rates in 557 villages of the Khándesh, Belgaum, Dhárwár and Bijápur Collectorates, and of original survey rates into 47 villages of the Kánara Collectorate. Revised rates were also introduced into 32 inám and jághir villages.

In the Chopda Táluka of the Khándesh District revision survey rates were introduced in 118 villages with an area of 285 square miles and a population of 215 to the square mile. The country slopes gently from the foot of the Sátputa hills to the banks of the Tápti, and is watered by many small streams, most of which maintain a supply of water throughout the year. The climate favours the growth of all the best kinds of dry-crops. The staple food-grains are jowári and bájri, but about 54 per cent. of the cultivated area is devoted to cotton, wheat and linseed, which are grown for export. The only market of importance is Chopda. The revision operations were of the same character as those carried out in the Sánda Táluka in 1886-87. The introduction of revised rates resulted in an increase of 32 per cent. on the old revenue.

In the Dhárwár Táluka of that Collectorate revised rates were introduced into 6 villages with an area of 12 square miles and a population of 279 to the square mile. At the date of the original settlement these villages had belonged to the Khánápur Táluka, the characteristics of which are described below. The result of the revised rates was an increase of 37 per cent. to the revenue.

Revised rates were introduced into the whole of the Belgaum Táluka of the district of that name, comprising 121 Government and 11 Inám villages with an area of 432 square miles and a population of 233 souls to the square mile. The táluka, which is flat to the south-east and hilly to the west, is crossed by many perennial streams flowing towards the Ghátprabha or Málprabha rivers. The climate is damp and feverish. The mode of husbandry is good. Manure is invariably applied to rice lands, and, whenever available, to dry crop-land. Rice is the staple crop of the táluka, and náchni, sáva and kulthi the principal dry crops. Sugarcane, chiefly of the smaller kind, is largely grown in rich black soils. In some villages a second crop of pulses is obtained without irrigation in the rice fields. In communications the táluka has vastly improved. The West Deccan Railway line now passes through it with two stations within its limits. The towns of Belgaum, Sháhapur, Chandgad and Bágevádi are the chief markets. Weaving is the only industry of any importance. The revision measurement and classification operations were carried out on the partial system. The introduction of revised rates resulted in the case of the Government villages in an increase of 25 per cent. and in the case of the alienated villages in an increase of 22 per cent. on the previous revenue.

Revised rates were introduced into 215 Government and 9 Inám villages of the Khánápur Táluka of Belgaum comprising an area of 605 square miles and a population of 131 persons to the square mile. The configuration of the táluka is varied and in parts beautiful. The southern portion, hilly and covered with dense forests; is sparsely populated and almost uncultivated. In the north-west rise lofty mountains, their sides clothed with rich evergreen brushwood. In the centre, north-east and east along the valley of the Málprabha the country is open, and the well-tilled black soil plains are crowded with rich and populous villages. The rainfall over the whole tract is heavy and certain. Rice is the staple crop of the táluka. Jowári is produced to a small extent in the eastern portion, and a little náchni is grown, but the area under dry-crop is nowhere considerable. When obtainable, manure is applied to both rice and dry-crop lands. Since the original settlement, when no made roads existed, the táluka has been opened up, not only by cart roads but by two sections of the Southern Marátha Railway, one of which (the Bellary-Mormagão) gives an easy outlet for trade to the coast 84 miles distant. The chief market towns of the táluka are Nándgad and Khánápur, the first of which is an important trade centre. The population of the táluka is almost entirely agricultural. The revision survey operations were carried out on the partial system. The result of the introduction of the revised rates was an increase of 32 per cent. on the old rates in the Government villages and of 16 per cent. in the Inám villages.

In the Bijápur District revised rates were introduced into a tract containing 97 villages, divided among the Bijápur, Bágevádi and Muddebihál talukas, and comprising an area of 764 square miles and a population of 110 to the square mile. This tract is an undulating treeless plain with soil which is rich only on the banks of the Don and the Krishna by which it is watered. The rainfall, derived principally from the north-east monsoon, though not always seasonably distributed, is usually sufficient. Rabi crops are chiefly grown and the late jowári is largely exported. Roads are now plentiful, and the East Deccan Railway which traverses the tract has four stations within its limits. The chief market town is Bijápur. The revision survey operations were carried out on the partial system. The revised rates gave an increase on the old revenue of 27 per cent. in the villages of the Bijápur Taluka, of 35 per cent. in those of Bágevádi, and of 7 per cent. in those of Muddebihál.

The original settlement of the Sirsi Taluka was completed by the introduction of rates into 26 villages with an area of 50 square miles and a population of 60 to the square mile. About 78 per cent. of the cultivated area is devoted to rice and garden crops. The rice lands which are artificially manured are of good quality and the garden lands are second to none in Kánara. Rági is the only crop grown in dry-crop lands, nearly all of which are kept under grass for manuring purposes. The result of the settlement was an increase of 49 per cent. on the old revenue.

The settlement of the Siddápur Taluka was commenced by the introduction of rates in 21 villages with an area of 38 square miles and a population of 182 to the square mile. The rice lands are extensive but for the most part of poor quality and second crops are seldom obtained. Sugarcane of an inferior quality is largely grown. Dry-crop cultivation is confined to rági, the bulk of the land being kept under grass. The result of the application of the new rates was an increase of 32 per cent. on the old revenue of the villages.

Revised rates were also introduced into 3 isolated Inám villages in British territory and into 9 Inám villages in the Kolhápur State. The result in the former case was an increase of 25 per cent. and in the latter of 93 per cent.

In the Konkan districts the settlement operations of the year comprised the introduction of a revision settlement in the Khálápur Petha of the Thána District and the submission of revision settlement proposals for the Kárjat Taluka of the same district. Revised rates were settled in 116 Government villages of the Khálápur Petha in Thána, comprising an area of 123 square miles with a population of 218 souls to the square mile. The tract dealt with is a broad valley broken by many low and some lofty hills, covered for the most part with brushwood. The rainfall is heavy. The staple crop of the district is rice, which is largely exported. Nágli, wari and til are also grown. The alluvial soil in the valleys is good; but that of the hill sides gravelly and unproductive. The means of communication by road or rail are ample. The principal markets are Khálápur and Tupgaon. The revision operations consisted of entire re-measurement and entire re-classification, the partial system having been found impracticable during the progress of the work. The revised rates were actually introduced into 99 villages only during the year. The result was an increase of 38 per cent. on the former revenue.

Konkan
Settlements.

The settlements effected during the year resulted in a yearly enhancement of revenue of Rs. 1,98,021 or 29 per cent. in British villages and of Rs. 6,466 or 29 per cent. in alienated villages and Native States.

Total results of
the year.

The total cost of revision settlement operations in the Presidency proper up to the close of the year under report was Rs. 41,56,753. This expenditure has resulted in an increase in the annual revenue demand of Rs. 22,25,458 or 34 per cent. over the former revenue, the result being equal to a return of 53 per cent. on the total expenditure.

Expenditure on
revision settlement,
operations, and
results.

SIND.

During the year under report irrigation settlements were introduced into the Mirpur-Sakro and Ghorábári talukas of the Karáchi Collectorate, and into the Sukkur Taluka of Shikárpur. The extent and results of the settlement are shown in the following statement:

Taluka.	Number of Villages.	Past Collections.		Estimated Collections under revised Settlement.	Percentage Increase.	Year from which the Irrigational Settlements have effect.
			Rs.			
Mirpur Sakro	76	33,282	47,864	43.81	1888-89	
Ghorábári	84	42,265	50,100	18.53	1888-89	
Sukkur	62	94,712	1,06,235	12.16	1889-90	
Total	222	1,70,259	2,04,199	19.93	.....

ALIENATION SETTLEMENTS.

In the majority of the districts of the Presidency the inquiries respecting alienated lands had been completed or approached completion, and progress was being made with

General.

the issue of sanads. The total number of sanads issued during the year of report under Bombay Act II of 1863 or to hereditary and village officers was 207.

Northern Division.

In the Kaira district six sanads were issued during the year. In Ahmedabad 18, and in Thána 30, sanads remained for issue.

Central Division.

In the various Collectorates of the Central Division 47 sanads were issued, and 277 remained for issue. The last number is exclusive of an estimated number of 2,608 sanads to be issued to the *gadkaris* or descendants of the old garrisons of the hill-forts in Sátara.

Southern Division.

Forty-one sanads were issued in Dhárwar and 113 in Ratnágiri. The number still to be issued in the various Collectorates of the Southern Division was estimated at 1,873, including 498 sanads to be re-issued in Ratnágiri.

Collection of Land Revenue.

Information respecting the amount of land revenue collected in the Presidency during the year 1888-89 will be found in Chapter V of this report. The following table, compiled from the Collectors' Administration Reports, exhibits the number of occupancies in each district and the number of distraints levied for the collection of the year's revenue :

Province or Division.	Collectorate.	Number of Occupancies.	Number of Distraints.
Sind	Thar and Párkar	Unknown.	None.
	Shikárpur	54,542	231
	Hyderabad	27,460	1,329
	Upper Sind Frontier	2,591	97
	Karáchi	18,359	46
	Total	102,952	1,703
Northern Division	Broach	50,345	1,097
	Ahmedabad	63,282	44
	Panch Maháls	26,261	59
	Kaira	114,185	39
	Surat	76,100	96
	Thána	78,501	5
	Total	408,674	1,334
Central Division	Khándesh	134,407	108
	Násik	71,094	12
	Sholápur	46,865	.....
	Poona	69,338	.....
	Sátara	74,387	.....
	Ahmednagar	70,245	18
	Total	466,336	198
Southern Division	Belgaum	50,262	2
	Dhárwar	62,220	1
	Ratnágiri	119,852	182
	Kánara	31,463	47
	Kolaba	43,182	2
	Bijapur	77,205	6
	Total	384,184	240
	Grand Total	1,362,146	3,475

The total number of distraints levied in the whole Presidency was 3,475, a number not excessive in proportion to the total number of occupancies—1,362,146,—and less by 104 than the number levied in the previous year. The decrease is satisfactory in view of the fact that the season of 1888 was generally unfavourable. The decrease was distributed over all parts of the Presidency except the Northern Division in which there was an increase of 325 distraints. In several districts, such as Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar and Sholápur, which suffered exceptionally from want of rain, there was either no increase, or an actual decrease in the number of compulsory processes resorted to. This was in part due to liberal postponements of the instalments in extreme cases; but as a rule the cultivators were found to pay with little demur on a mere warning of severity. The decrease in Sind was ascribed to the increasing appreciation on the part of landholders in some districts of the necessity of making the payments of the land revenue a first charge on the produce.

Waste Lands.

The following statistics respecting the waste lands of the Presidency, taken from the annual reports of the Collectors of districts, cannot in all cases, especially where the survey is still incomplete, be relied upon for perfect accuracy. This remark is especially applicable to Sind.

The following table exhibits the state and extension of cultivation during the year 1888-89 in the various Collectorates of the Northern Division :

Collectorates.	Total culturable area.	Actually cultivated.	Balance culturable waste.	Area newly taken up during the year.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Broach	491,303	463,364	27,939	942
Ahmedabad	1,520,262	1,445,142	75,120	14,974
Panch Maháls... ..	398,238	244,384	153,854	.....
Thána	982,502	937,309	45,193	1,911
Surat	689,301	651,349	37,952	2,955
Kaira	485,722	412,737	72,985	5,998
Total	4,567,328	4,154,285	413,043	26,780

Compared with the totals of the preceding year, the area of culturable land shows a decrease of 1,819 acres, due to the appropriation of such land for building and other purposes; the area of actually cultivated land shows a decrease of 3,111 acres, and the area of culturable waste an increase of 1,292 acres. The area of waste taken up during the year was less by 7,105 acres than the area taken up in 1887-88. These fluctuations, which are not striking, were the natural results of the unfavorable season.

The corresponding information for the Central Division is given in the following table:

Collectorates.	Total culturable area.	Actually cultivated.	Balance culturable waste.	Area newly taken up during the year.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Khándesh	3,616,741	3,154,660	462,081	44,155
Násik	2,140,225	2,018,477	121,748	27,583
Poona	2,093,774	2,053,944	41,830	146
Sátára	1,517,792	1,488,062	29,730	1,431
Sholápur	2,163,863	2,140,890	22,973	7,935
Ahmednagar	2,573,282	2,507,148	66,134	22,890
Total	14,107,677	13,363,181	744,496	104,140

In comparison with the totals of the previous year the area of culturable land shows a decrease of 80,036 acres, due partly to the fact that in certain cases in the preceding year estimated instead of actual figures were given, and partly to the inclusion in forest during the year under report of 35,860 acres in Násik. The area cultivated shows an increase of 12,645 acres, and the balance of culturable waste a decrease of 92,681 acres. The amount of land taken up during the year was less by 16,437 acres than the area taken up in the previous year. The decrease was most marked in Poona, where the disposal of the waste was suspended at the request of the Forest Department, and in Sholápur, where the practice of permitting purchases at nominal prices was put an end to. In Ahmednagar, notwithstanding the extremely bad season, the area taken up during the year showed a material increase.

The statistics for the Southern Division are as follows :

Southern Division.

Collectorates.	Total culturable area.	Actually cultivated.	Balance culturable waste.	Area newly taken up during the year.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Bijápur... ..	2,132,619	2,041,571	141,048	32,066
Belgaum	1,200,263	1,128,375	71,888	8,287
Dhárwár	1,612,724	1,560,434	52,290	10,100
Ratnágiri	1,212,267	1,211,383	884	140
Kánara... ..	376,305	314,411	61,894	1,986
Kolába... ..	574,171	568,434	5,737	218
Total	7,158,349	6,824,608	333,741	52,797

Compared with the totals of the previous year the area of culturable land shows an increase of 22,907 acres, due chiefly to more accurate measurements in Kánara. The area cultivated shows an increase of 66,568 acres and the balance of culturable land a decrease of 43,661 acres. The area of waste taken up during the year was less by 54,744 acres than the area taken up in the previous year, the decrease occurring almost exclusively in Bijápur, where the amount of land taken up in 1887-88 was abnormally great.

Similar statistics for the Province of Sind are not available owing to the incompleteness of the survey. From the statistics for those portions of the districts of Karáchi, Hyderabad, Shikárpur, and the Upper-Sind Frontier, for which information is attainable, it appears that the extension of cultivation is steadily diminishing year by year the proportion of waste to cultivated land. For the district of Thar and Párkar no statistics are available.

Government Estates.

There is nothing to record under this head.

Wards' and other Estates under the management of Government.

In the Ahmedabad Collectorate all estates of this description were under the management of the Talukdári Settlement Officer, whose report is separately summarised below.

In the other Collectorates all such estates, with the exception of a number in Broach and Kaira entrusted to the Talukdári Settlement Officer, were under the management of the District Revenue officers.

Exclusive of the encumbered estates in Sind, of which a separate account is given below, there were 85 estates of minors and others in the charge of the Collectors of districts. They varied in size from estates of a single acre to estates of several thousands. The aggregate area of the surveyed estates was 92,654 acres. The most important were the three talukdári estates of Kanjari, Mehlool and Valávpur in Kaira of which a detailed account was given in the report of the previous year. In the majority of cases the minors were at school, or otherwise under instruction. Ten estates appear to have been released from attachment during the year.

ESTATES IN CHARGE OF THE TALUKDA'RI SETTLEMENT OFFICER.

Estates in charge.

The following table shows the number and the revenues of the estates of all descriptions under the management, and of the talukdári villages in the revenue charge, of the Talukdári Settlement Officer during the year 1888-89 :

	Number of Estates.	Aggregate Revenue for collection, 1888-89.	Amount realized by sale under Decrees.
		Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad Talukdárs under Act VI of 1862	37		
Do. removed from Act VI of 1862, but continued under management	10	59,095	.....
Kaira Thákors under Act XXI of 1881	52	96,822	.....
Broach Thákors under Act XXI of 1881	8	63,484	.....
Minors' Estates under Act XX of 1864	30	60,851	.....
Miscellaneous Estates managed by agreement of owners	5	17,720	.....
Estates managed under attachment for default, &c., Section 144, Revenue Code	11	1,05,971	.....
Estates—(a) Managed under Section 320 of Civil Procedure Code	113	38,835	.....
(b) Sold under Section 320	4	.....	3,956
(c) Under process of sale	47	.....	.....
Estates managed under Section 504 of Civil Procedure Code	9	14,721	.....
Total	326	4,57,499	3,956
Talukdári villages under revenue charge	356	3,71,508	.....

In Ahmedabad,

In the Ahmedabad district 33 estates were under management under Act VI of 1862 at the beginning of the year. During the year 5 were brought under the Act and one removed from its operation, though not released from management. Of 47 estates under management, 21 were managed directly by the Settlement Officer, 22 by Talukdárs under his supervision, and 4 by creditors under special arrangements. During the year Rs. 8,140 were paid to creditors and Rs. 21,596 to Government, leaving Rs. 60,722 still due to the former and Rs. 1,06,375 still due to the latter. The reduction of debt was equivalent to 11½ per cent.

In Kaira,

The number of estates in Kaira under management under Act XXI of 1881, at the close of the year was 50; two having been released during its course. An advance of Rs. 2,500 (of which Rs. 500 was repaid) was obtained from Government to meet private claims against one estate. Altogether Rs. 2,955 were paid to creditors and Rs. 31,811 to Government, leaving Rs. 7,691 due to the former and Rs. 2,35,371 to the latter. The reduction of debt was 6½ per cent.

And in Broach.

One estate was released from management under Act XXI of 1881 during the year, and the number under such management at its close was seven. The sum paid to creditors was Rs. 4,075 and to Government Rs. 12,971, leaving Rs. 40,198 and Rs. 61,593 respectively due. The reduction of debt amounted to 10½ per cent.

Under the orders of Government the accounts of the Settlement Office were carried up to the end of July 1889, instead of ending as formerly on March 31st. The year under review therefore contained sixteen months and the fact that interest had to be paid for the four additional months, diminished the amounts available in all three districts for the reduction of the capital debt.

Minors' Estates under Act XX of 1864.

Three minors' estates were brought under Act XX of 1864, and two were released or removed from attachment during the year; leaving a total of 38—3 in Broach and 35 in

Ahmedabad—under management at its close. Including the previous year's balance the total realisations on all the estates amounted to Rs. 93,162, of which Rs. 28,457 were expended in meeting the Government revenue demand and other charges, and Rs. 64,705 partly devoted to the liquidation of debt and partly saved.

The difficulties in the way of the education of the minors, noted in the previous year's report, have been partly overcome. During the year one minor attended the Rájkmár College at Rájkot, and 10 were sent to the Grassia School at Wadhwan. Two were at school in Baroda. The collections on account of the Jubilee Fund for the establishment of a Tálukdári school in Ahmedabad had reached Rs. 20,220 at the close of the year.

Education of minors.

Thirty-one suits to which Government was a party, were pending or were instituted in the Civil Courts during the year. Five were terminated, one in favour of the Settlement Department, one in favour of the plaintiff and three by compromise.

Litigation.

The total revenue, including the last year's balances, realised in 1888-89 from the 326 estates of all kinds under management amounted to Rs. 6,11,657. The amount paid as charges of all descriptions was Rs. 2,51,570, and to creditors Rs. 1,37,266. An outstanding balance of Rs. 4,921 was written off and a balance of Rs. 2,17,900 remained in hand at the close of the year. The collections of land revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 4,31,914 against Rs. 4,66,624 in the year 1887-88, the decrease being due to the bad season; and the outstanding balance to Rs. 74,739 against Rs. 59,565. The expenses of management were equivalent to 9.28 per cent. on the actual collections, against 9.74 per cent. in 1887-88.

Financial review.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES, SIND.

In the Karáchi District 17 estates were under management at the beginning of the year: 4 of these, having been cleared of all debts and liabilities, were restored to their owners during its course and 13 remained under management at its close. Of an outstanding balance of Rs. 25,105 due to Government on 1st August 1888, Rs. 5,593 were paid off during the year, leaving a balance on 31st July 1889 of Rs. 19,512. The outstanding balance of private debt on 1st August 1888 was Rs. 1,914, of which Rs. 1,150 were paid during the year, leaving at its close a balance of Rs. 764 to the debit of the estates. The cost of management amounted to Rs. 571 or 2.25 per cent. on the revenue, against Rs. 1,759 or 6.75 per cent. in the year 1887-88.

Karachi.

In the district of Hyderabad there were 48 estates under management at the commencement of the year: 10 of these were relinquished during its course, and 38 were under attachment at its close. By a payment of Rs. 40,110 the debt due from these estates to Government was reduced to Rs. 78,105 at the end of the year. The private debt was reduced from Rs. 36,846 to Rs. 24,798. The cost of management amounted to 4 per cent. on the total receipts.

Hyderabad.

In the Shikárpur District 23 estates were under management at the commencement of the year: 7 were relinquished during its course, and 16 remained under management at its close. Of debt to Government amounting to Rs. 59,975, Rs. 15,620 were paid, and of private debt amounting to Rs. 28,549, Rs. 6,239 were paid during the year. The cost of management was 2.13 per cent. on the total receipts.

Shikárpur.

There were 4 estates under management in the Thar and Párkar District at the beginning of the year: one was relinquished during its course and 3 were under management at its close. The Government debt was reduced from Rs. 2,485 to Rs. 1,910 and private debts from Rs. 4,409 to Rs. 1,782. No expenditure was incurred on account of cost of management.

Thar and Párkar.

In the Upper Sind Frontier District there were 11 estates under management at the beginning of the year; 3 were restored to their owners during its course, and 8 remained under management at its close. Of a debt of Rs. 6,345 due to Government Rs. 2,800 were paid, and of private debts amounting to Rs. 12,404, Rs. 2,129 were paid during the year. No expenditure was incurred on account of cost of management.

Upper Sind Frontier.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

Course of Legislation.

Bills introduced
and Acts passed.

THE Acts passed by the Legislative Council of Bombay and assented to by the Viceroy and Governor General during the year 1888-89, and the Bills introduced before the Council and pending at the close of the year, are set forth, with short statements of their objects and reasons, in Appendix III-A.

Acts.

The Acts passed and assented to by the Viceroy and Governor General during the year under report were:

- (1) Act I of 1888—An Act to further amend the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1884, and the Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment Act, 1884.
- (2) Act II of 1888—An Act to amend the Sind Village Officers' Act, 1881.
- (3) Act III of 1888—An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Municipal Government of the City of Bombay (or the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888).
- (4) Act IV of 1888—An Act to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.
- (5) Act V of 1888—The Aden Port Trust Act, 1888.
- (6) Act VI of 1888—An Act to provide for the Revenue Administration of Estates held by certain superior land-holders in the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and the Panch Maháls, and to limit the further operation of Bombay Act VI of 1862.

Objects & Reasons.

The reasons for which Act VI of 1888 was introduced and passed were set forth at pages 47 to 49 of the Bombay General Administration Report for 1885-86, and those for Acts I, II and III at pages 61 to 66 of the Report for 1887-88.

Act IV of 1888.

The objects and reasons for introducing and passing Act IV of 1888 were described as follows:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to accord his assent to the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888 (Bo. Act III of 1888); but before that assent was given, the Government of Bombay was asked to undertake, and did undertake, to introduce a Bill at once into the local Council for the purpose of effecting certain alterations in the Act. This Bill has been prepared in consequence.

2. The object of the amendments proposed in sections 2 and 3 of the Bill is to retain in the hands of the Government of India the same control which has hitherto vested in it over the loan transactions of the Corporation.

3. The Government of India is of opinion that when Government deem it necessary to cause a special audit of the municipal accounts to be made under section 138 of the Act, it should be entitled to charge the cost of the audit to the municipal fund. Section 4 of the Bill is for the purpose of giving effect to this view.

4. The Government of India has also suggested a doubt as to the propriety of describing State property, as it is described in certain sections of the Municipal Act, as vesting in or belonging to the Secretary of State for India in Council. The Honourable the Advocate General has been consulted, and he advises that under sections 39 and 40 of 21 and 22 Vic., c. 106, and with reference to the case of *Kinloch v. Secretary of State* (L. R. 15 Ch. Div. 1), it would be better to employ "either the accurate expression 'vested in Her Majesty' or the loose and popular expression 'vested in Government.'" In accordance with this opinion, section 5 of the Bill is inserted for the purpose of describing State property, wherever it is referred to in the Act, as vesting in Her Majesty instead of in the Secretary of State for India in Council.

5. The Government of India also takes objection to the continuance of the town-duty on petroleum, since, by Act II of 1888, a duty is levied on that article for imperial purposes. It is therefore proposed by section 7 of the Bill to strike petroleum out of the Schedule H, which specifies the several articles on which town-duty may be levied by the Corporation; but in order not to interfere with current budget arrangements, this section will not come into force until the 1st April 1889 (section 1 of the Bill). It is believed that the removal of petroleum from the list of dutiable articles will not materially affect the power of the Corporation to raise the proportion of its revenue which it usually derives from town-duties.

6. The above comprise all the alterations desired by the Government of India; but the opportunity has been taken of repairing, by section 6 of the Bill, a small but rather important oversight in the drafting of section 308 of the Municipal Act.

Act V of 1888.

The objects and reasons for which Act V of 1888 was introduced and passed were described as follows:

The management of the affairs of the Port of Aden is at present in the hands of the Resident, who, under the orders of Government, administers the Aden Port Fund. But

the increasing importance of the port having appeared to make it highly desirable to establish a Port Trust, in which the commercial community should be duly represented, Bill No. 5 of 1886 was introduced for this purpose, and after full consideration by the Council was read a third time and passed on the 16th July, 1887. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General having, however, withheld his assent to that Bill for the reasons which are stated in the Government of India's letter No. 860 of 23rd May, 1888, the present new Bill is introduced for the purpose of supplying the defects in the former measure which are specified in that letter.

2. The alterations made and the new matter introduced into the present Bill are indicated in it by the use, respectively, of erased type and italics. The changes are principally in sections 6, 14, 20, 33, 40 and 41 and in the entire omission of section 42 of the previous Bill.

3. Omitting mention of the amendments of minor importance, the object of the additional proviso to section 20 is to require the Board to defray from the port fund such share of the pensions and leave allowances of Government officers and servants employed in connection with the harbour previous to the constitution of the Board as was earned during the time those officers and servants were so employed.

4. As Aden is essentially a fortress and naval depôt and Government has itself provided places and plant for landing and shipping military and naval munitions and stores, it is reasonable that the Bill should admit of the landing and shipping of such munitions and stores at any place within the port, without payment to the Board. This is provided for in the amended sections 33 and 40.

5. The Government of India considers that the power to remit tolls, rates and charges in special cases should vest in Government rather than in the Board, with the consent of Government, and this is provided for in the amended section 41.

6. The reason for omitting section 42 of the former Bill is that it conflicted with section 143 of the Army Act, 1881 (44 and 45 Vic., c. 58), which exempts all officers and soldiers of Her Majesty's regular forces on duty from tolls on embarking or disembarking from or upon any pier, &c., in India or any colony.

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

Bills.

- (1) Bill No. 2 of 1888—A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to salt and the salt-revenue throughout the Presidency of Bombay.
- (2) Bill No. 1 of 1889—The Bombay Village Sanitation Bill.

The objects and reasons for introducing Bill No. 2 of 1888 were described as follows :

Objects and Reasons.
Bill No. 2 of 1888.

The law for the regulation and control of the manufacture of, and traffic in salt in the province of Sind has hitherto been distinct from that in force in the rest of the Bombay Presidency. The Indian Salt Act, 1882, is the enactment at present in operation in that province, but its provisions are found to be in some respects ill-adapted to local requirements, and it is thought that it will tend to administrative convenience if the same law which is in force in the Presidency proper is extended to Sind.

2. Accordingly it has been enacted by the Governor General in Council in Act XX of 1884 that from such day as the Governor of Bombay in Council, by notification in the official Gazette, fixes in this behalf, the Indian Salt Act, 1882, shall cease to be in force in Sind.

3. It would have been possible for the Governor of Bombay in Council to extend the existing Bombay salt* law to Sind, without resorting to legislation; but the Bombay system required a few modifications to make it suitable for that province and it has been deemed desirable, therefore, to repeal the Bombay Salt Acts and to invite the Legislature to pass one new consolidated Act for the entire Presidency. This present Bill has been prepared for this purpose.

4. The opportunity has been taken of thoroughly revising and re-arranging the provisions of the Bombay Salt Act, 1873, and of amending them by the light of the experience gained in the working of that Act.

5. The Bill contains some new provisions on the subject of salt-earth. Salt-earth (called in Sind "kalar") is earth impregnated with or mixed with salt. Salt may be obtained from it, but it has been held by the Sadar Court of Sind that it is not a natural saline deposit or efflorescence within the meaning of the Indian Salt Act, 1882, and that nothing in that Act affects it. But salt-earth is obtainable in large quantities and without any trouble in Sind and in other parts of the Presidency also and as there is very little difference in the saline properties of it and of natural salt, it is necessary, for the protection of the salt-revenue, to bring the collection of it under control. In sections 10—12 of the Bill, therefore, the excavation, collection and removal of salt-earth except under and subject to the terms and conditions of a license are prohibited in the same way in which the excavation, collection and removal of natural salt are prohibited. But in order that this prohibition may not inflict unnecessary hardship, power is taken by section 13 to dispense in any local area or place with the necessity for obtaining a license for the excavation, collection or removal of salt-earth. The effect of this will be that in localities where there is no serious risk of loss to the salt-revenue, the excavation, collection or removal of salt

* Bombay Act VII of 1873 as amended by Bombay Act V of 1882.

earth for certain prescribed purposes will be permitted, subject only to such limitations and regulations as Government think it necessary to lay down in rules framed by them for this purpose.

6. In Chapter VIII of the Bill some changes have been made for the purpose of assimilating the scale of punishments under the Bombay law to that laid down in the Indian Salt Act, 1882. With this object:

(1) the fine of Rs. 1,000 which may be imposed under section 49 of Bombay Act VII of 1873 has been reduced in section 46 (a) of the Bill to Rs. 500, in conformity with section 9 of the Indian Salt Act;

(2) the punishment of imprisonment for two years and fine of an unlimited amount which may be imposed under sections 54 and 55 of Bombay Act VII of 1873 has been altered in section 47 of the Bill to a fine not exceeding Rs. 500, in conformity with section 25 of the Indian Salt Act;

(3) the same punishment has been provided in section 47 of the Bill for wilfully and maliciously giving false information as is laid down in the last paragraph of section 25 of the Indian Salt Act.

7. The other changes which the Bill proposes to make in the existing Bombay salt-law are designed for the purpose either of facilitating the introduction of the Bombay system into Sind or of improving the administration of the Salt Department in this Presidency generally.

Bill No. 1 of 1889.

The object and reasons for introducing Bill No. 1 of 1889 were described as follows:

1. The object of this Bill is to provide a simple machinery for promoting sanitary improvements and preventing insanitary acts and omissions in the villages of this Presidency which are not included in a municipal district or a military cantonment.

2. Such villages may be divided into:

(a) villages in which, under the advice and with the encouragement of the district officers or, in some cases, independently of such advice and encouragement, the inhabitants voluntarily take adequate measures for sanitation and conservancy;

(b) villages in which a very simple form of an institution is necessary for enforcing observance of ordinary sanitary rules and securing the supply of minor sanitary wants;

(c) villages which are too small to be constituted municipalities, but which, owing to their size or for other special reasons, need to be placed under a somewhat more elaborate and strict system than villages in class (b).

3. For villages in class (a), no legal provision is necessary, and so long as the inhabitants of any village co-operate to provide satisfactorily for keeping their village clean and free from nuisances, and for supplying it with pure water, and such other wants of a similar nature as are within their means, it is not intended that any portion of this Bill should be applied to it.

4. To villages in class (b) it is proposed (section 6) that the Collector shall, in his discretion, but not without in the first place hearing objections, apply Part II of the Bill. This part enacts that there shall be a Sanitary Committee in every village to which it applies, consisting of three or more adult householders appointed by the Collector, and that every Magistrate having jurisdiction in the village may, at any time, take part in the Committee's proceedings. Power is given to the Committee to make rules (section 11) for giving effect to the purposes of the Act, and to take cognizance of and punish breaches of those rules (section 14). It can also authorise expenditure for the purposes of the Act (section 16), and the necessary moneys for such expenditure can be raised either voluntarily or by a rate assessed by the Collector, in conference with the Committee, on the inhabitants of the village.

5. Section 7 enables the Governor in Council to extend Part III of the Bill to any village, or group of villages. For such areas, a Sanitary Board will be constituted of persons appointed by the Collector. The members will be partly residents and partly Magistrates having jurisdiction in the area, the number of members being prescribed by Government. In addition to the powers possessed by a Sanitary Committee, a Board will have authority, with the approval of the Collector, to enter into contracts for the daily surface-cleansing of streets, and for the removal of rubbish (section 26), and to provide for the construction of certain essential works and buildings (section 27). Where there is a Sanitary Board, the Collector may, subject to the orders of Government, from time to time appoint a Sanitary Inspector, with necessary subordinates (section 21). The duty of such an Inspector will be (section 22) to take measures for preventing breaches of the Board's rules, and for bringing offenders before the Board for punishment. The Board will be bound (section 29) to provide the salaries of this Inspector and of his subordinates, and all other necessary charges.

6. Part IV of the Bill contains provisions applicable generally to Sanitary Committees and Boards. Amongst other things, it provides (section 39), that District or Taluka Local Boards may make contributions from the local funds at their disposal to Sanitary Committees or Boards and that certain village servants shall be placed under the command of the Sanitary Committee or Board (section 41).

7. The intention is thus to constitute, wherever necessary, small local authorities who, with the co-operation of the magistracy, will be entrusted with the important duty of attending to village sanitation. It is thought that without the aid of such local bodies, operating each within the sphere in which by its constitution it is most likely to possess influence, no attempt to introduce the minor measures of sanitary improvement, which everywhere beyond the limits of municipal districts are so urgently needed, will be successful; and it is believed that for a moderate measure of this nature the spread of enlightenment in the Bombay Presidency has prepared the people in all, except a few backward parts, and that the Bill will be generally acceptable as affording a simple means of remedying a condition of things which is admittedly the cause of widespread disease, and to a very large extent, of the fatal epidemics with which the Presidency is so frequently visited.

Police.

MOFUSSIL POLICE.

The police force of the Mofussil, comprising the three divisions of the Presidency proper and Sind, had during the year 1888 a total strength of 18,998 men. It was maintained at a cost of Rs. 82,26,924, and was distributed as follows: *Mofussil generally.*
Strength and cost.

General Police Duties	...	...	...	...	10,913
Jail Guards	...	...	...	...	295
Treasury and Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	4,881
Town Duties	...	...	...	...	2,500
Cantonment	...	...	...	...	290
Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents	...	...	...	...	29
Total					18,998

There was a decrease of Rs. 59,928 in the total cost of the police as compared with the cost for the year 1887. The distribution of the force and its proportion to area and population are given in the subjoined table:—

Districts.	Sanctioned Strength.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	PROPORTION OF POLICE: 1 TO		Districts.	Sanctioned Strength.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	PROPORTION OF POLICE: 1 TO	
				Square Miles.	Population.					Square Miles.	Population.
Kanichá	1,421	14,116	478,689	9.93	886	Khándesh	1,698	9,544	1,237,281	6.85	728
Hyderabad	1,015	9,052	754,624	10	833	Násk	763	5,940	781,260	7.78	1,023
Thar and Párkar	573	12,720	203,340	22.17	354	Pooná	1,130	5,569	901,828	4.75	793
Shikárpur	1,116	9,620	822,178	8.02	736	Sacára	1,012	4,988	1,062,350	4.92	1,049
Upper Sind Frontier.	253	2,750	147,181	10.90	581	Stolápur	572	4,521	5,23,187	7.90	1,018
Ahmedabad	1,222	3,821	850,324	3.12	700	Belgaum	691	4,656	804,014	6.73	1,250
Kaira	729	1,809	804,890	2.20	1,103	Bijápur	654	5,600	628,493	8.70	970
Panch Maháls	791	1,588	255,479	2.01	322	Dhárwár	814	4,535	8,22,907	5.77	1,046
Breach	428	1,458	326,930	3.39	793	Kanara	693	3,910	421,540	6.64	808
Surat	766	1,632	614,198	2.17	591	Kolába	458	1,808	422,830	3.93	1,054
Thána	826	3,905	807,367	4.70	677	Ratnágiri	775	3,922	907,090	6.06	1,286
Ahmednagar	677	6,666	751,222	9.84	1,109						
Total							18,998	124,301	15,674,018	6.64	825

The great majority of the officers and men were Mahomedans and Maráthas.

Of the total number of 3,167 subordinate officers, 2,019 or 64.7 per cent., and of the 15,841 men, 4,596 or 29.01 per cent., possessed at least sufficient education to enable them to read and write an intelligible crime report. Taking subordinate officers and men together, the percentage possessing such education was 34.8 for the mofussil generally, while for the different districts it varied from 64.3 in Ahmedabad to 9.4 in Thar and Párkar. The highest percentage for any district in Sind was that for Shikárpur, viz. 26.9. The only districts of the Presidency proper which had a lower percentage than this were Bijápur with 23.2 and Panch Maháls with 18.2. Compared with those of 1887 the statistics of education show some improvement. *Education.*

The improvement in drill and ball practice noted in 1887 continued during 1888. In the Presidency shooting competition Sátára carried off the first and Thána the second out of the 15 prizes allotted to the foot police armed with smoothbore muzzle-loaders. Khándesh and Kaira, out of the five districts competing, won respectively the first and second prizes for men shooting with breach-loading carbines and muzzle-loading rifles. The largest number of marksmen's badges were again gained by men of the Dhárwár and Khándesh Police. *Drill and Ball Practice.*

Out of the total number of 19,008 subordinate officers and men (including Cantonment Police) 2,311 or 12.1 per cent. were punished—191 judicially and the rest departmentally. The number of punishments exceeded by 64 the average number for the three preceding years. In the different districts the percentage varied from 4.1 in Ratnágiri to 34.1 in the Upper Sind Frontier. *Punishments.*

Of the total number of subordinate officers and men 81 or 0.4 per cent. were rewarded by promotion and 211 or 1.1 per cent. by donations of money against 147 and 142 respectively *Rewards.*

in 1887. The number of rewards was highest in Ratnágiri (49) and Kolába (44). No rewards were given in Karáchi, Broach, Násik and Sholápur.

Recruits.

To maintain the sanctioned strength of the force 1,521 recruits were enlisted during the year. The difficulty in obtaining suitable recruits on the existing rates of pay, noted in former reports, was again experienced.

Dismissals and Resignations.

There were 221 dismissals and 510 resignations against an average for the three preceding years of 195 and 532 respectively.

Arms.

The necessity of arming the whole police force with firearms of a single pattern in order to obviate the inconvenience involved in the issue of many different kinds of ammunition has long been recognized, and measures to attain this end were being taken during the year under review.

Punitive Posts.

The punitive police post at Dabar in the Shikárpur District was withdrawn during the year: new posts were established at Tándo Jám in the Hyderabad District, in the Sanghar Taluka of the Thar and Párkar District, at Úber in the Broach District, at Kalusta and Pimpalgaon Bahula in the Násik District, and in the Khed Taluka of the Poona District. The last was withdrawn during the year.

Fluctuations of crime.

With a view to increase the value of the annual police returns as affording tests of the efficiency of the force in dealing with crime, some important changes were made by order of Government in the year under review. The statistical forms have been re-modelled, so as to show the whole number of complaints made to the police, or investigated by them under the orders of a Magistrate, and the final disposal of every case brought on the registers. Formerly complaints found to be due to mistakes of fact or law were omitted from the list, and there was no final account of undetected cases. The classification of reported cases as true, false or undetected has been taken out of the hands of the police and entrusted to the Magistrates. A single annual report compiled by the Inspector-General of Police has been substituted for the four annual reports formerly submitted by the Commissioners. For purposes of inter-comparison, however, the divisional arrangement of statistics has been retained.

The subjoined statement shows the amount of crime reported to, and the number of arrests made by, the police during the year under review:

	CASES.			ARRESTS.			
	Pending from previous year.	Reported with- in the year.	Total.	Pending from previous year.	Arrested with- in the year.	Tried.	Convicted.
Sind ...	321	9,217	9,538	324	11,670	10,397	6,481
Northern Division ...	861	11,155	12,016	223	13,004	11,086	7,799
Central Division ...	2,380	14,945	17,325	290	14,076	13,401	8,553
Southern Division ...	1,977	6,559	8,536	244	6,149	5,902	3,393
Total ...	4,539	42,236	46,784	1,021	44,999	41,646	26,011

In the next statement the amount of real cognizable crime dealt with is shown. By real cognizable crime is meant all complaints of cognizable crime investigated by the police (whether on reports to themselves or under the orders of the Magistrates) which have not subsequently been declared by the Magistrates to be entirely false:

Class of Crime.	SIND.		NORTHERN DIVISION.		CENTRAL DIVISION.		SOUTHERN DIVISION.		TOTAL MUFSSIL.	
	1888.	Increase or decrease over 1887.	1888.	Increase or decrease over 1887.	1888.	Increase or decrease over 1887.	1888.	Increase or decrease over 1887.	1888.	Increase or decrease over 1887.
Real cognizable crime — Abetment ...	...	...	...	- 1	...	...	...	...	...	- 1
I. Offences against the State ...	206	-36	137	+22	162	+56	115	+22	620	+64
II. Serious offences against the person ...	442	+9	657	+86	472	+17	372	+26	1,843	+138
III. Serious offences against the person and property ...	1,263	-103	1,317	+70	1,219	+30	526	+72	4,324	+69
IV. Minor offences against the person ...	40	- 1	53	-32	137	-23	67	+1	297	-55
V. Minor offences against property ...	4,400	-19	3,167	+426	4,198	+196	2,270	+2	14,035	+605
VI. Other offences...	2,136	+364	3,366	+161	5,094	+391	1,240	-186	11,836	+730
Total ...	8,457	+214	8,597	+732	11,282	+667	4,589	-53	32,955	+1,550
Non-cognizable Crime.	10,872	-205	15,479	-77	20,726	+561	8,994	+1,005	56,071	+1,284
Grand Total ...	19,359	+9	24,076	+655	32,008	+1,228	13,583	+942	89,026	+2,834

The following comparative table gives the amount of real cognizable crime for 1887 and 1888 for each Division and for the whole Presidency. Class VI comprises cognizable offences under the Gambling, Salt, Opium, Arms, Stamp, Forest and some other laws:

Cognizable Crime.

Offences.	SIND.		NORTHERN DIVISION.		CENTRAL DIVISION.		SOUTHERN DIVISION.		TOTAL.	
	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
Indian Penal Code cases	6,501	6,351	4,660	5,231	5,912	6,188	3,226	3,349	20,299	21,119
Class VI	1,772	2,136	3,205	3,366	4,703	5,094	1,426	1,240	11,106	11,836
Total	8,273	8,487	7,865	8,597	10,615	11,282	4,652	4,589	31,405	32,955

The table shows that offences under the Indian Penal Code have increased for the Presidency by 820, and under all laws by 1,550. Considering the bad season experienced in many districts during the year under report, this is not more than might have been expected; but it is a matter for regret that a large number of these cases consist of serious crimes of violence. Taking Indian Penal Code cases, a decrease of 150 cases is observed in Sind and an increase of 571 in the Northern Division, of 276 in the Central Division and of 123 in the Southern Division. The most serious feature in this statement is the increase of murders from 160 to 217, the increase being 10 in Sind, 8 in the Northern Division, 14 in the Central Division and 25 in the Southern Division. In the Southern Division the increase was principally in Belgaum (19 against 5) and Bijapur (10 against 2). In dacoities Sind shows an increase of 1, the Northern Division of 4, the Central Division of 11 and the Southern Division of 12. Thana in the Northern Division was the only district which showed a decrease. In the Presidency robberies increased from 236 to 262, the Central Division having an increase of 15 and the Northern Division a decrease of 5. In thefts there were increases of 319 and 263 in the Southern and Central Divisions respectively.

The following statement shows the results of the action of the police in the above cases as contrasted with results of the previous year:

	Total number of cases reported, including those pending from the last year.		Cases which ended in conviction.		Persons arrested.		Persons convicted.		Percentage of cases convicted to cases reported.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.	
	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
Indian Penal Code cases	21,639	22,842	8,465	9,284	29,129	31,182	12,375	13,792	39.1	40.6	44.1	44.2
Class VI	11,210	11,966	9,976	10,968	13,326	14,145	11,177	12,095	86.9	89.1	83.8	85.5

There was thus scarcely any improvement in the seriously low percentages for Penal Code cases of the previous year.

The following statement shows the amount of property stolen and recovered during the year:

Divisions.	VALUE OF PROPERTY		Percentage of Column 3 on 2.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH		Percentage of Column 5 on 4.
	Stolen.	Recovered.		Property was stolen.	Property was recovered.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Sind	2,13,402	1,32,237	61.9	4,376	3,144	71.8
Northern Division	1,25,896	94,211	74.8	3,033	2,832	93.3
Central Division	2,33,674	1,04,653	44.7	3,342	2,494	74.6
Southern Division	1,61,053	87,822	54.5	1,752	1,403	80
Total	7,34,025	4,18,923	57.07	12,503	9,873	78.96

The figures for the Central Division are conspicuously bad, but are much better than those of the previous year, when property of the value of Rs. 4,43,668 was reported stolen and only 30 per cent. recovered. The other three Divisions also show a decided improvement in the percentages of recoveries, which were last year, Sind 54, Northern Division 52 and Southern Division 50.

Non-cognizable
Crimes.

The following table shows the details of non-cognizable crime in each Division of the Presidency in comparison with that for the year 1887:

Divisions.	Total number of cases.		Number of cases in which the Police were employed.		Percentage of cases in Column 3 to those in Column 2.		PERSONS.									
							Number of persons appearing before the Courts.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Acquitted.		Percentage of persons convicted to those appearing before the Courts.	
Sind ...	11,077	10,973	148	149	1.33	1.3	22,006	22,318	8,117	6,166	8,779	8,492	11,302	13,332	16.00	16.3
Northern Division ...	15,556	15,479	686	226	3.7	1.4	30,172	29,927	6,804	10,181	6,084	5,218	17,230	14,205	23.14	17.4
Central Division ...	20,106	20,726	606	532	3	2.5	33,963	34,092	9,277	13,347	5,790	3,940	20,665	10,152	16	15.3
Southern Division ...	7,989	8,904	435	436	5.5	4.8	15,305	16,511	5,321	4,728	2,370	2,406	7,537	9,268	15.2	14.5
Total ...	54,767	50,071	1,793	1,343	3.2	2.8	106,146	107,443	23,009	33,422	18,863	16,905	56,574	57,017	17.9	15.3

There is a net increase over 1887 of 1,234 non-cognizable cases for the Presidency. The Northern Division and Sind have decreases of 77 and 205 respectively, while the Central and Southern Divisions show increases of 661 and 1,005 respectively. The increase of 1,005 in the Southern Division was chiefly due to an increase in cases of voluntarily causing hurt and was distributed over all the districts of the Division. The low percentage of persons convicted to those appearing before the Courts is explained by the fact that a large number of cases of this kind are invariably compounded or withdrawn. Among the districts Thana has the largest number of cases and the lowest rate of convictions. The district of Thar and Parkar shows the lowest number of cases (447) in the whole Presidency. There was an increase for the Presidency of 2,337 in the number of persons accused in non-cognizable cases; the Central and the Southern Divisions having increases of 2,729 and 1,206, and the Northern Division and Sind decreases of 245 and 1,353 respectively. In all the Divisions the Magistrates made less use of the police in the investigation of non-cognizable cases than was done in the year preceding.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

During the year under report the Bombay City Police and the public suffered an irreparable loss by the death on June 5th, 1888, of Sir Frank Souter, C.S.I., C.I.E., who had held the office of Commissioner of Police in Bombay with distinguished success for twenty-four years. The deceased officer was succeeded in the substantive appointment by Colonel Wilson.

Strength and cost
of the Police.

The total strength of the police force during 1888, including the police employed at the Harbour and Dockyards, was 1,621 men, against 1,612 in the previous year. The cost of the force was Rs. 5,05,135 against Rs. 5,10,690 in 1887.

The conduct of the force during the year was satisfactory. Five hundred and thirteen officers and men were punished departmentally and 4 judicially, against 516 and 22 respectively in the previous year. The number of men rewarded by promotion or otherwise was 270 against 380. There was no improvement in the educational attainments of the force.

Cognizable crime.

During the year under review 14,708 cognizable cases were reported to the police and to the Magistrates. Compared with those of 1887 these figures show a decrease of 8,932 cases. The decrease occurred exclusively in cases under the Gambling, Police, Public Conveyances, Shipping, and Contagious Diseases Acts and under Section 35 of Act XIII of 1856. The decrease under the Contagious Diseases Act was due to the suspension of the Act during the year. The decreases under the remaining Acts were due to Magisterial discouragement of the action of the police. In connection with cognizable crime, 17,002 persons were arrested and brought to trial against 27,117 in 1887. The percentage of convictions (15,856) to arrests was 93 against 97.

The number of reported cognizable cases under the Penal Code, exclusive of offences against religion and nuisances, was 2,588, or 9 less than in the previous year. Of these cases 1,611 or 62 per cent. were decided during the year; and 1,309 or 50 per cent. ended in conviction. In the former year 65 per cent. of the reported cases were decided and 56 per cent. ended in conviction. There was an increase over last year in the worst classes of offences. Serious offences against life increased from 10 to 11. One of these, known as the Dadar murder, a case in which two Parsi women and a child were brutally murdered by a Hindu servant, created much excitement, and a perhaps undue feeling of insecurity in the mind of the public. The offender was detected and punished. Convictions were also obtained in five other cases of this class during the year. Robberies increased from 3 to 17. Fifteen cases were brought to trial and 8 ended in conviction. Cases of house-breaking increased from 116 to 172. Fifty-one cases were tried, and 44 ended in conviction. The commission of offences of the two last classes was facilitated, and the opportunities of detection diminished, by the temporary cessation of the practice of searching suspected offenders which resulted from the severe punishment inflicted by the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate on a constable

who made an arrest on a mistaken suspicion. The sentence was reversed on appeal, and the practice was subsequently resumed.

Thefts on the other hand decreased from 1,890 in 1887, and from an annual average of 2,005 for the six preceding years, to 1,828. Of 1,135 cases brought to trial, 984 ended in conviction. The number of undetected thefts (452) was large; but the proportion of such cases did not exceed that of previous years. There was a corresponding diminution in the value of property reported stolen during the year, which was Rs. 1,78,278 against Rs. 2,34,006 in 1887. On the other hand, only Rs. 80,224, or 44 per cent., were recovered, this percentage being the lowest for many years. The recoveries in the previous year amounted to 60 per cent. of the losses. The decrease was partly due to the cause adverted to above in connexion with the increase in robberies, and partly to a growing laxity in dealing with receivers observable from the statistics of the last ten years.

The number of non-cognizable offences dealt with during the year decreased from 8,699 in 1887 to 8,597. Of these, 3,979 were offences under the Penal Code, and the remainder, which included 4,272 municipal cases, were offences under special and local laws. In connexion with these non-cognizable cases 7,210 persons were brought before the Courts and 3,880 convicted. The figures of the preceding year were 6,722 and 4,431, showing a very much higher percentage of convictions to arraignments. The falling off was principally in Penal Code cases; the percentage of convictions to arraignments in such cases being only 30 per cent. for the year under review against 43 per cent. for the year preceding.

The Coroner held 413 inquests against 405 in 1887. The following is the record of verdicts:

Homicides	...	...	...	...	14
Deaths caused by rash and negligent acts	...	...	...	...	1
Suicides	...	...	...	...	100
Accidental deaths	...	...	...	...	217
Deaths from natural causes	...	...	...	...	46
Do, unknown	...	...	...	...	29
Born dead	...	...	...	...	6
Total					413

Non-cognizable crime.

Inquests.

The number of pilgrims known to have passed through the City of Bombay during the year was 11,501 against 9,039 in the previous year. Of the number, 7,128 were British subjects, 869 subjects of Native States, and 2,983 foreigners.

Pilgrims.

RAILWAY POLICE.

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

Strength and Cost.

	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Cost.
				Rs.
B. B. & C. I. and Rájputána-Málwa Railways	61	434	495	92,675
G. I. P. Railway	100	463	563	1,16,616
Southern Marátha Railway	45	211	256	51,301
	206	1,108	1,314	2,60,592

There was no increase during the year in the police strength of the second of these Railways, and an increase of only one man in that of the first. To meet the exigencies of the West Deccan Line, the Southern Marátha Railway force was increased by 59 men, entailing an increased cost of Rs. 10,905.

The record of punishments shows some further improvement during the year in the conduct of the men of the B. B. & C. I. and Rájputána-Málwa Railways and the G. I. P. Railway. On the Southern Marátha Railway the number of punishments increased, but not in greater proportion than the increase of strength.

Punishments.

The total number of offences reported during the year on the B. B. & C. I. and Rájputána-Málwa Railways was 285 against 290 in 1887, on the G. I. P. Railway 401 against 313 in 1887, and on the Southern Marátha Railway 259 against 222 in 1887. The general results of the years 1887 and 1888 as regards cognizable and non-cognizable crime are stated in the following table:

Crime.

		Number of reported cases.		Number in which convictions were secured.		Number of persons arrested or appearing on process.		Number convicted.	
		1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
B. B. & C. I. and Rájputána-Málwa Railways.	Cognizable	174	202	98	123	194	183	126	144
	Non-cognizable	116	83	...	...	139	90	116	79
G. I. P. Railway	Cognizable	217	269	139	144	272	319	168	201
	Non-cognizable	96	132	...	...	104	131	97	123
Southern Marátha Railway	Cognizable	191	223	76	130	169	233	96	165
	Non-cognizable	31	38	...	...	44	70	22	47

The general increase in cognizable crime was due on the B. B. & C. I. and R. M. Railways to the bad season and on the S. M. Railway to the greater length of line open to traffic. The increase on the G. I. P. Railway, which both in kind and in degree was more serious than on the other two lines, is not explained.

The result of the police work in detecting and successfully prosecuting crime is shown in the following percentages :

	PERCENTAGE OF POLICE CASES ENDING IN CONVICTION.				PERCENTAGE.					
	Of those decided.		Of those investigated.		Of persons arrested who were released without being brought before a Magistrate.		Of convictions to arrests.		Of convictions to trials.	
	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
B. B. & C. I. and Rájputána-Málwa Railways	86	91	55	60	8	7	76	82	85	86
G. I. P. Railway	84	79	62	53	8	11	62	67	63	70
Southern Marátha Railway	73	79	44	58	11	4	57	72	66	75

These results show satisfactory work and supervision on the B. B. & C. I. and S. M. Railways.

Excepting thefts, there was as usual little crime of a serious nature. There was an alarming increase in the number of attempts to wreck trains. No less than six such attempts occurred on the G. I. P. Railway, notably one near Karabgaon and another near Násik. In the latter case the train was derailed; in the other case no disaster occurred.

On the B. B. & C. I. and Rájputána-Málwa Railways the number of thefts increased from 99 in 1887 to 122 in 1888; the percentage of convictions to cases, however, rose from 39 to 51. On the G. I. P. Railway the number of thefts was 160, while the percentage of convictions was only 46. The value of property stolen on the B. B. & C. I. and Rájputána-Málwa Railways (Rs. 4,722) decreased by one-half as compared with the figures of 1887 and was below the average of the preceding three years. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen fell, however, from 71 to 60. On the G. I. P. Railway the amount stolen increased from Rs. 6,647 in 1887 to Rs. 13,879, and the percentage recovered from 25 to 66. On the Southern Marátha Railway the amount of property stolen was Rs. 9,409, and the recoveries Rs. 5,237 or 56 per cent. as compared with Rs. 3,040 or 31 per cent in 1887.

The number of non-cognizable cases in which the police were employed to make enquiry was again large on the B. B. & C. I. and Rájputána-Málwa Railways, being 63 out of 83 cases; while on the Southern Marátha Railway it was 11 out of 36. On the G. I. P. Railway no case of such employment occurred.

The year's results for all the lines were fairly satisfactory. The work of the Southern Marátha Railway police improved as compared with that of the preceding year; but the work of the G. I. P. Railway Police was not altogether successful.

ADEN POLICE.

The strength of the Aden Police in 1888-89 was 235 men, distributed as follows: Aden 169, Shaikh Othman 56, Perim 10. The cost, which was Rs. 58,933 against Rs. 58,409 in the previous year, was shared between the Government (Rs. 36,571), the Municipality (Rs. 15,991), and the Port Fund (Rs. 6,371).

The number of cognizable offences reported outside cantonment limits during the year was 342; in connexion with which the police arrested 474 persons, and secured the conviction of 378 or 79 per cent., as compared with 38 per cent. in the previous year. Within the cantonment 109 cognizable offences were reported, 240 persons arrested and 223 or 92 per cent. convicted. The total number of non-cognizable offences reported was 230 and of persons tried in connexion therewith 378 of whom 302 were convicted. Property reported stolen during the year was valued at Rs. 4,035; and recoveries at Rs. 1,571, against Rs. 2,800 and Rs. 2,488 in the previous year. There was thus a serious fall from 88 to 38 in the percentage of recoveries.

VAGRANTS.

The number of European vagrants dealt with at the Government Workhouse in Bombay during 1888-89 was 119, of whom 95 were admitted during the year and 24 were survivals from the preceding year. Of the new admissions 82 were arrested in Bombay, 7 were received from other parts of this Presidency and 6 were received from other Presidencies.

Of the 119 inmates, 72 (including 7 sent to the European Hospital, and 4 sentenced to imprisonment) were discharged, 23 deserted, and 24 remained in the house.

The Workhouse expenditure rose from Rs. 5,856 in 1887-88 to Rs. 7,001, owing to an increase of 8 in the average daily number of inmates.

Bombay Government
Workhouse :
Admissions.

Discharges.

Cost.

Four women were admitted to the female workhouse, and three were discharged during the year. Female Workhouse

DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS AND POISONOUS SNAKES.

The following table shows the destruction of life caused by wild animals and snakes, and the result and cost of the measures taken for the suppression of these pests during the year 1888-89 as compared with 1887-88: Total destruction of life: Rewards.

Year.	NUMBER OF HUMAN BEINGS KILLED.			NUMBER OF CATTLE KILLED.			NUMBER DESTROYED.		AMOUNT OF REWARDS FOR DESTRUCTION OF		
	Snakes.	Wild Animals.	Total.	Snakes.	Wild Animals.	Total.	Snakes.	Wild Animals.	Snakes.	Wild Animals.	Total.
1887	1,198	72	1,240	48	1,993	2,041	311,476	981	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1888	1,165	65	1,230	81	2,252	2,333	389,472	961	6,269 8 7	5,389 0 0	11,658 8 7.
									6,781 0 8	5,973 0 0	12,754 0 8

While there was thus a large increase of 77,996 in the number of snakes, and an increase of 30 in number of wild beasts, destroyed in the year as compared with 1887, with a corresponding increase in the outlay in rewards, there was a decrease of 10 only in the number of human deaths and an actual increase of 292 in the losses among cattle.

There was a decrease of human deaths caused by wild animals in all parts of the Presidency except the Southern Division, where there was an increase of 14 over last year. The increase in the number of fatalities among cattle was similarly almost confined to the Southern Division, and was most marked in Kánara. In Sind there was considerable destruction of sheep and goats (not included in the figures of the table) in addition to the destruction of horned cattle. Destruction of human life and cattle,

The increase of 30 in the destruction of wild beasts occurred chiefly in the Central and Southern Divisions. There was an increase in the number of panthers and leopards, and a decrease in the number of tigers destroyed. There was a slight decrease in the number of wolves killed for reward; although the scale of remuneration had been raised in some of the worst infected districts. Of wild animals.

As usual by far the greatest destruction of snakes was effected in the Ratnágiri district, where Rs. 3,551 were paid for the extirpation of 338,000 snakes. The expenditure seems of little benefit as the number of fatalities from snake-bite in the district does not sensibly diminish in spite of the immense destruction of reptiles which is yearly reported. Of snakes.

The only local expenditure during the year on the extirpation of snakes was the expenditure of Rs. 62 by the Kárwár Municipality for the destruction of snakes within municipal limits.

Chemical Analysis.

The operations during the year of the Department presided over by the Chemical Analyser to Government again showed a decided increase over those of the preceding year. Operations more extensive.

The number of medico-legal cases dealt with was 360 against 282, and the number of analyses was 1,432 against 1,266 in the previous year. Medico-legal cases.

Of the 360 medico-legal cases 182 were of real or alleged poisoning of human beings, 91 were of real or alleged poisoning of cattle, and 87 were of a miscellaneous nature chiefly involving the examination of articles suspected to be stained with blood or other animal fluids. The number of cases of the first class in which poison was discovered amounted only to 46·2 per cent., which is a rather smaller proportion than usual. The Districts which furnished the largest numbers of cases were Poona, Kaira, Sholápur, Násik and Belgaum. The number of persons poisoned was 102, of whom 48 died. The poison most largely used was again arsenious oxide, which was discovered in 34 cases and caused 26 deaths, while opium was the poison employed in 15 cases. Five cases of *dhatúra* poisoning, of which one only proved fatal, were investigated.

The number of cases of real or alleged cattle-poisoning sent up during the year was 91, and in 53 of these poison was discovered. Both these figures are slightly in excess of the corresponding figures for the previous year. The offence of cattle-poisoning was again most prevalent in Ahmednagar, in which district nearly 25 per cent. of the cases investigated occurred.

During the year under report 280 samples of potable water were examined against 207 samples in the previous year. Of this number, 50 per cent. were classed as good. Only one sample was sent up by a Municipality, and with one exception no samples of village drinking water were submitted by district officers. Potable waters.

There was an increase in the number of samples submitted by Commissariat and Ordnance Stores, 55 samples of malt liquors being sent from one station alone. Of 83 samples condemned by Station Committees 68 were found on examination to be of good original quality and the majority were found to be in fair condition. Commissariat stores.

Analyses conducted for the Customs and Abkari Departments.

For Customs and Abkari purposes 598 samples were examined during the year under report against 652 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the gauging of ordinary wine and spirits being undertaken by the gaugers of the Customs Department instead of as formerly by the Chemical Analyser. Of the samples analysed during the year 395 were of petroleum, 17 of wood and methylated spirit, 94 of other imported supposed alcoholic liquids, 50 of explosives, and the remainder of country-liquor, opium, ganja and salt. Of 13 samples of country liquor 5 were found to contain copper.

Criminal Justice.

Area, Population, Courts and Judges.

This section shows the work done by the Criminal Courts in the Regulation Provinces of the Presidency and in the Province of Sind, and by the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates.

The area and population of the above provinces, according to the census of 1881, are as follows:

	Area in Square Miles.	Population.
Regulation Provinces	76,026	1,40,40,591
Sind	48,326	24,13,823

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

Regulation Provinces.

The High Court.

15 Sessions Judges and Joint Sessions Judges.

*6 Assistant Sessions Judges.

18 District Magistrates.

3 Presidency Magistrates.

153 Magistrates of the First Class.

195 Magistrates of the Second Class.

228 Magistrates of the Third Class.

14,814 Police Patels with criminal jurisdiction.

Sind.

The Sadar Court.

3 Sessions Judges.

5 District Magistrates, of whom 2 were invested with special powers as Deputy Commissioners under Section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

30 Magistrates of the First Class.

62 Magistrates of the Second Class.

44 Magistrates of the Third Class.

* Note.—The average number of Assistant Sessions Judges, working during the year, was five only.

The Judges mentioned above were all stipendiary. There were during the year under report 91 Honorary Magistrates in the Presidency proper and none in Sind.

Of the Judges of the High Court six were Europeans and one a native of India. Of the Sessions, Joint Sessions, and Assistant Sessions Judges, including those in Sind, five were Natives and the remainder Europeans. Of the First Class Magistrates 79 were Europeans and 104 Natives. Of the Second and Third Class Magistrates all except six and two respectively were Natives.

Offences reported.

The total number of offences reported during the year was 127,653, of which 105,030 were returned as true. The corresponding numbers for 1887 were 133,299 and 110,825 respectively. The total number of offences reported thus diminished by 5,646, but the proportion of offences returned as true fell again from 84.2 to 83.1. Among offences returned as true there was a remarkable increase of upwards of 50 per cent. in offences affecting human life. The number of cases of false evidence and offences against public justice rose from 731 to 805, of cases of hurt from 21,508 to 23,592, of cases of criminal force and assault from 6,374 to 6,604, of cases of theft from 9,349 to 10,029, and of cases of mischief from 3,511 to 3,709. There was a marked proportional diminution in cases of attempts at hurt and at criminal force and assault. The number of offences against marriage fell from 1,028 to 913. There was a decrease of 9,151 in the number of offences under special and local laws, due to the number of cases under the Presidency Towns Police Act having fallen from 20,337 to 10,995, there being no noteworthy variation in other cases except that cases under the Gambling Acts rose from 79 to 378. Of the 475 offences affecting human life brought to trial during the year, 260 were murders as compared with 170 murders out of 311 cases in 1887. These figures are considerably above those of previous years. The number of murders in Sind rose from 42 to 57

and the districts of Belgaum, Bijápur, Surat, Ahmedabad, Kaira and Panch Maháls show each an increase of 10 or more. No reasons are assigned for the increase in this class of offences.

The following table shows the number of offences reported in each district, including those in Sind, with the ratio of the number of offences to the population for the year under report as compared with the preceding year:

Names of Districts.	Population.	Offences.		Ratio of number of offences to the Population.	
		1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
Ahmedabad	856,324	5,765	5,280	1 to 149	1 to 162
Kaira	804,800	3,109	4,000	1 to 259	1 to 201
Panch Maháls	255,479	965	943	1 to 265	1 to 271
Broach	820,930	1,887	1,719	1 to 173	1 to 190
Surat	614,198	3,590	3,426	1 to 171	1 to 179
Thána	807,367	7,281	7,965	1 to 111	1 to 101
Koláha	482,830	2,705	2,735	1 to 178	1 to 177
Násik	781,206	4,135	5,231	1 to 189	1 to 149
Khándesh	1,237,231	3,838	4,133	1 to 322	1 to 299
Ahmednagar	751,228	3,758	3,607	1 to 200	1 to 208
Poona	900,621	8,893	9,671	1 to 101	1 to 93
Sholápur	582,487	2,144	2,491	1 to 272	1 to 234
Sátára	1,062,350	3,002	3,099	1 to 354	1 to 343
Belgaum	864,014	2,604	2,541	1 to 332	1 to 340
Dhárwár	882,997	1,785	1,964	1 to 495	1 to 450
Bijápur	638,493	1,616	1,555	1 to 395	1 to 411
Kánara	421,840	1,244	1,296	1 to 339	1 to 325
Ratnágiri	997,090	2,074	2,278	1 to 481	1 to 438
Karáchi	478,688	5,052	4,669	1 to 95	1 to 103
Hyderabad	754,624	4,921	5,297	1 to 153	1 to 142
Shikárpur	852,986	4,977	5,396	1 to 171	1 to 158
Upper Sind Frontier	124,181	890	963	1 to 140	1 to 129
Thar and Párkár	203,344	772	977	1 to 263	1 to 208
Bombay	773,196	33,818	23,794	1 to 23	1 to 32
Total	16,454,414	110,825	105,030	1 to 148	1 to 157

The decrease was again most marked in the case of Bombay City for the reason noted in the report of the previous year. There was also a considerable decrease in the districts of Ahmedabad, Broach and Karáchi, while the districts of Kaira, Thána, Násik, Poona, Sholápur, Dhárwár, Ratnágiri and Thar and Párkár showed a considerable proportional increase. The districts of Dhárwár and Ratnágiri were the least criminal, while in those of Thána, Poona and Karáchi the number of offences in proportion to population was very high.

In connection with the 105,030 offences returned as true, 100,089 cases were brought to trial before the Courts. The total number of persons under trial during the year, including those involved in cases pending at the end of the previous year, was 172,812, or 1,310 less than in 1887, the decrease being almost identical with that shown in the last year's report. Of these, 103,537 were acquitted or discharged, 66,835 were convicted, 30 died during trial, 39 escaped and 9 were transferred to other provinces, while 2,362 remained under trial at the close of the year. In 1887 the number of persons under trial was 174,122, of whom 96,035 were acquitted or discharged, 75,998 were convicted, 13 died, 44 escaped, and 8 were transferred, 1,604 remaining under trial at the end of the year.

Cases brought to trial and disposed of.

The proportion of acquittals and discharges to convictions again rose from 56·44 in 1887 to 68·32 in 1888. The proportion of acquittals was highest in cases of hurt, criminal force and assault, wrongful restraint and confinement, rape, unnatural offences, cheating, mischief, offences relating to marriage, defamation, and criminal intimidation. The proportion of convictions was highest in the cases of offences relating to weights and measures, offences affecting the public health, safety and convenience, theft, and offences under special and local laws.

During the year under report 535 cases involving 544 European British subjects were brought to trial, one case involving one person remaining undisposed of at the end of the year. The offences were principally hurt, criminal force and assault, theft, and offences under special and local laws, the number of cases under the last-named heading being 447 or 83·55 per cent. of the whole number. Of the 544 persons tried 453 were convicted, and 90 were acquitted or discharged.

European British subjects.

The number of miscellaneous cases before the Criminal Courts during the year under report was 1,610, involving 2,124 persons, of whom 23 remained under trial at the end of the year, one died, 1,014 were discharged and 1,086 convicted. In the preceding year there were 1,585 cases involving 2,033 persons, 920 of whom were discharged and 1,110 convicted. These cases include proceedings under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code for taking security for keeping the peace or for good behaviour, and proceedings for the forfeiture of bail or recognizance, maintenance, and local nuisance cases and orders under Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, with regard to frivolous or vexatious complaints.

Miscellaneous cases.

Work done by
the Courts.

Of the 172,812 persons who were brought to trial during the year, 4,024 were placed before village officers, 3,349 before Special Magistrates, 6,406 before Honorary Magistrates sitting singly, 134,468 before Stipendiary Magistrates other than District and Sub-divisional Magistrates, and 2,011 before Benches of Magistrates. The cases of 231 persons were referred to District and Divisional Magistrates under Sections 347 and 349 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and 22,291 came before them directly, the last number showing a decrease of nearly 10,000 as compared with 1887. There were 1,731 persons brought to trial in the Courts of Session, and 144 before the High Court and the Sadar Court in Sind, as compared with 1,294 and 75 respectively in the previous year, the increase being most marked in the districts of Dhárwár, Bijápúr, Broach, Ahmedabad and Kaira. As persons committed or referred are reckoned twice over,—once for each Court before which they appear, the total of the several items given above—174,705—does not tally with the total number of persons actually brought to trial before the various Courts.

The High Court.

The High Court during the year disposed of 37 cases involving 71 persons. Of these 54 were convicted and 14 acquitted and three remained under trial at the end of the year. The number of persons tried in 1887 in 32 cases was 41, of whom 29 were convicted and 12 acquitted. On the Appellate Side of the High Court 26 cases involving 34 persons were received for confirmation of sentences of death and 13 cases involving 18 persons were referred to the High Court by Sessions Judges under Section 307, Criminal Procedure Code. Of these persons 5 were acquitted and 31 convicted, the sentences of death on 18 persons being confirmed. In two cases involving two persons further trial was ordered and 7 cases involving 14 persons remained pending at the close of the year.

The Sadar Court
in Sind.

The Sadar Court in Sind, as a Court of reference, disposed of 17 cases involving 20 persons, referred to it for confirmation of sentence of death and the case of one person referred to it under Section 307, Criminal Procedure Code. In the cases of 8 persons the sentence was confirmed. In the case of 7 persons it was commuted to transportation. In three cases involving three persons the sentences were reversed, and one case involving three persons remained pending at the end of the year.

Courts of Session.

In the Courts of Session 1,731 persons (exclusive of the 65 whose cases were referred to the High Court and the Sadar Court in Sind) were tried during the year as compared with 1,271 in 1887. Of that number 767 were acquitted, 708 were convicted, 5 died, 2 escaped, and 184 remained under trial at the end of the year. The percentage of acquittals to convictions was 52 as compared with 51 in 1887.

Magistrates.

Exclusive of 1,567 persons who were committed or referred to superior Courts the Magistrates of the various classes had before them during the year under report as compared with the preceding year the numbers shown in the appended table :

	1887.	1888.
Persons under trial	169,161	166,978
Died, escaped or transferred	63	70
Acquitted or discharged	93,951	100,975
Convicted	73,206	63,783
Remaining under trial	1,941	2,160

The percentage of acquittals in the cases finally disposed of was 61·29 as compared with 56·21 in 1887.

Police Patels.

The Police Patels had before them 4,024 persons as compared with 3,615 in the previous year. Of these 1,773 were acquitted or discharged and 2,244 convicted, while one died.

Duration of trials.

The duration of trials before Special, Stipendiary, District and Divisional Magistrates, and before the Courts of Session and the High Court and Sadar Court in Sind, is shown in days in the following table :

	1887.	1888.
Special Magistrates	2·563	2·413
Stipendiary Magistrates	3·093	3·07
District and Divisional Magistrates	3·363	4·43
Courts of Session	22·96	23·55
High Court, Original Side	4·687	·271
Sadar Court in Sind	10·9	28

In the case of stipendiary Magistrates the figures are highest for the Skolápur and Kolába Districts (69·8 and 24 respectively). In the High Court the figures represent only the time actually occupied by the trial in the Court. In the case of the Sessions Courts the time from the date of commitment is included.

Witnesses.

The number of witnesses examined by all the Criminal Courts amounted to 344,565, as compared with 402,447 in the preceding year. Of these 4,160 were examined before

Police Patels, 332,233 before Magistrates, 7,896 before Courts of Session, and 276 before the High Court and the Sadar Court in Sind. The numbers examined before Magistrates and Courts of Session in 1887 were 392,139 and 5,866 respectively.

The High Court on its Original Side passed one sentence of death. The High Court on its Appellate Side and the Sadar Court in Sind confirmed respectively 18 and 8 sentences of death as compared with 6 and 7 respectively in 1887. In the year under report there were 176 persons sentenced to transportation as compared with 158 so sentenced in 1887. No sentence of penal servitude was passed. There were 15,305 persons sentenced to imprisonment against 14,410 in 1887. In 12.5 per cent. of these cases simple imprisonment was awarded. As in preceding years there was no sentence of forfeiture of property. There were 47,421 persons sentenced to fines against 57,434 so sentenced in 1887. The aggregate amount of fines imposed was Rs. 3,69,976 against Rs. 3,12,210 in 1887: of fines realised Rs. 2,75,613 against Rs. 2,64,832, and of compensation awarded Rs. 20,777 against Rs. 18,971. There was thus a large increase in the amount of fines imposed, but the percentage of fines realised fell from 84.8 in 1887 to 74.5. The number of persons whipped was 749 as compared with 556 in the previous year. There was an increase in the number of juvenile offenders so punished.

The number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts during the year (exclusive of 326 persons whose cases were referred to the High Court for revision) was 8,616, and 116 applications involving 303 accused persons were made by complainants for revision. Of these persons 3 died, escaped or were transferred, 2,225 had their appeals or applications rejected, 3,767 had their sentences confirmed, and 48 had their sentences enhanced; of 723 the sentences were reduced or otherwise modified and of 1,440 reversed. In the cases of 22 persons the proceedings were quashed, in the cases of 231 a new trial or further enquiry was ordered, and the cases of 460 persons remained undisposed of at the end of the year.

As a Court of Appeal the High Court dealt with the appeals of 420 persons from convictions by the Courts of Session against those of 249 persons in 1887. Of these one person died; in the cases of 145 persons the appeal was summarily rejected, in those of 123 the sentence was confirmed, of 9 modified, and of 74 reversed, while new trials were ordered in the cases of 3 persons. The appeals of 65 persons were pending at the close of the year. The High Court reviewed the proceedings in the cases of 1,243 persons as compared with 672 in 1887. The cases of 937 persons were sent for upon examination of the monthly criminal calendars, and the remainder were taken up on application made to the Court. The High Court enhanced the sentences on 36, modified the sentences on 116, and reversed the sentences on 228 persons. In the cases of 54 persons new trials were ordered, and in the cases of 4 persons the proceedings were quashed. The cases of 133 persons remained undisposed of at the end of the year. There were 10 appeals to the High Court by Government against acquittals against 8 appeals in 1887.

The Sadar Court in Sind received appeals from 109 persons against 85 in 1887. The Court summarily rejected the appeals of 35, confirmed the sentences of 35, modified the sentences of 18, and reversed the sentences of 11 persons. The Court reviewed the cases of 582 persons as compared with 379 in the preceding year. It enhanced the sentences of 12, modified those of 157, and reversed those of 91 persons. It quashed the proceedings in the case of two persons, ordered new trials or further enquiry in the cases of 27 persons, and refused to interfere in the cases of 302 persons. The cases of 34 persons remained pending at the close of the year.

The Courts of Session had before them appeals from 1,677 persons against convictions by Assistant Sessions Judges and First Class Magistrates. The number of appellants in 1887 was 1,584. The appeals of 748 persons were summarily rejected, the sentences on 432 were confirmed, on 139 were reduced and on 269 were reversed. New trials were ordered in 7 cases, 2 cases were referred to the High Court and 80 were pending at the end of the year. The Courts of Session reviewed the proceedings in cases involving 638 persons against cases involving 420 persons in 1887, with the result that in 153 cases interference was found necessary.

The District Magistrates and other First Class Magistrates with appellate powers had before them appeals of 3,373 persons as compared with 2,970 persons in 1887 and 2,588 in 1886. The appeals were disposed of in the manner shown below:

	1887.	1886.
Died, escaped or were transferred ... ..	.....	2
Appeal rejected	439	665
Sentence confirmed	1,502	1,518
Do, modified	233	279
Do, reversed	740	757
Proceedings quashed	16	16
New trial ordered	10	49
Referred to the High Court ... ..	.....	7
Remained pending at the end of the year ...	30	80

The District Magistrates reviewed the proceedings in cases involving 1,127 persons against cases involving 642 persons in the preceding year, with the result that interference was found necessary in 298 cases.

Trials by Jury.

Trials by jury or with the aid of assessors are held only in the High Court and the Courts of Session and in the Courts of Magistrates under Chapter X of the Criminal Procedure Code. In the High Court a jury consists of 9 persons. In the judicial districts of Belgaum, Poona, Thana, Surat, Ahmedabad and Karachi City offences punishable with death, transportation for life or imprisonment for ten years, are tried before a jury of 5 persons. In all other districts trials in the Court of Session are held with the aid of assessors. In the High Court 31 cases were tried by jury against 26 in 1887. In all these cases the verdict of the jury was accepted. In the Courts of Session of the districts named above 168 cases were tried by jury, in 147 of which the Sessions Judge accepted the verdict. In 15 of the remaining cases the Judge objected wholly and in 6 partially to the verdict. The Judges referred 13 cases to the High Court, which refused to interfere with the verdict in 5 cases and set aside the verdict in 3 cases. In one case a new trial was ordered and 4 cases remained pending at the end of the year. In the Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X of the Criminal Procedure Code 10 cases were tried by jury in all of which the verdict was accepted. There were 532 cases tried in the Courts of Session with the aid of assessors against 462 in 1887. In 376 cases the Judge agreed with the assessors. In 50 cases the Judge differed from one and in 104 from both assessors, and in 28 cases the opinions of the assessors were not taken.

Prisons.

Prison population.

During the year 1888 the prison population in the jails and lock-ups of the Presidency was 55,232, or 3,873 more than in the previous year. The total number of convicts admitted into the jails of the Presidency was 15,275, of whom 14,398 were males and 877 females, against 13,670 (12,823 males and 847 females) admitted in 1887. The increase was general throughout the Presidency, though especially marked in Sind, and is ascribable to the increase in crime consequent on the badness of the season of 1888. The percentage of convict prisoners to the free population was 0.093 against 0.083 in 1887. The proportion of prisoners to free was greatest as usual in the Christian community. During the last few years the proportion of Mahomedan convicts has steadily increased. In respect of occupations, 53 per cent. of the prisoners were agriculturists; service and trade were each represented by 10 per cent., and mechanical occupations by 8 per cent. The number of convicts transported during the year was 119 against 153 in the previous year, and of those executed 18 against 16. Sixty-one per cent. of the prisoners were undergoing sentences of three months or less imprisonment, against 59 per cent. in 1887. In the case of 93 per cent. of the prisoners the imprisonment awarded was rigorous. The number of juvenile convicts admitted to the jails, other than those especially appointed for such convicts, was 241 against 201 in the previous year. The proportion of convicts released on appeal was 5.34 per cent. against 4.77 per cent. in the previous year. The percentage of such releases has grown steadily since 1881, when it stood at 2.14. The balance of prisoners in jail on December 31st, 1888, was 6,467, against 5,859 on December 31st, 1887, when the number had been abnormally affected by the Jubilee releases.

Re-convicted prisoners.

The total number of re-convicted prisoners admitted into jails in 1888 was 2,125 against 2,007 in 1887, or 13.9 per cent. of the whole, against 14.7 in the previous year. Of these 1,918 were admitted into Central and District Jails against 1,840 in 1887. Out of this number 1,260 or 65.7 per cent. only, were identified as previously convicted before trial. The percentages in 1887 and 1886 were 73.6 and 65.5. The falling off in the proportion identified before being sent to trial is unsatisfactory.

Under-trial prisoners.

The number of under-trial prisoners received during 1888 was 31,147, of whom 2,774 were received into Central and District and 28,373 into Subordinate Jails and lock-ups. These, together with the balance remaining over on 31st December 1887, viz. 86 in Central and District and 440 in Subordinate Jails and lock-ups, make up a total of 31,673. Of these 15,743 were convicted, 14 died and 15,297 were released, transferred or escaped. The balance remaining on 31st December 1888 was 619—168 in Central and District and 451 in Subordinate Jails and lock-ups. There were 3 deaths of under-trial prisoners in Central and District Jails, 2 in Subordinate Jails and 9 in lock-ups. One under-trial prisoner escaped from the District Jail at Rajkot, and 10 from lock-ups. In 1887, 4 under-trial prisoners died in lock-ups, 1 under-trial prisoner escaped from a District Jail and 8 from lock-ups.

Convicts—daily average in jails.

The daily average convict population for all jails was 5,912 males and 233 females.

Escapes.

During the year there were 23 escapes of convicts from the Central, District and Subordinate Jails. The number of escapes was not abnormal, and of those who escaped 9 were re-captured.

Jail offences and punishments.

The number of punishments inflicted for criminal offences committed by convicts in jail was 21 in 1888, against 24 in 1887. The number of jail offences committed was 3,049 against 3,034. There was a large increase in the number of punishments inflicted on the native

convicts in the House of Correction, Bombay, at Ratnágiri, at Thána, at Karáchi, and at Aden. The number fell at the Bijápur Gang, at Dhárwár, at Kárwár, at Ahmedabad, at Hyderabad and at the Nára Gang. There were remarkable differences in different jails in the ratios of convicts punished to the daily average number. In the Násik and Surat jails the punishments were only 2·1 and 7·9 per cent. of the daily average, against 114·3 at Yeraoda and 119·3 at Aden. The number of whippings increased from 71 in 1887 to 95 in the year under report, and the percentage of whippings to the total number of punishments from 2·5 to 3·3.

The number of convicts released under the mark rules was 657 against 527 in 1887, a year when the number was small owing to the large number of Jubilee remissions. The number represented 99·4 per cent. of those entitled to the benefit of the remission rules. Remissions of sentences.

The percentage of convicts employed in manufactures was 39 against 30 in 1887, and the profits from such employment Rs. 51,645 against Rs. 44,503. The profits per prisoner were Rs. 22-6-11. The total profits of extra-mural labour were Rs. 63,177 against Rs. 63,115 in the previous year, and the profits per prisoner Rs. 66-10-8. The total realisations from labour fell from Rs. 1,16,584 to Rs. 1,12,061 in consequence partly of an inability to obtain remunerative labour for the convicts in the Bombay and some other jails, and partly of the unremunerative employment of the Nára Gang for three months owing to the removal of the gang to a new place and the construction of quarters. Employment of convicts.

Out of a total of 422 male and 7 female prison officers employed during 1888, 106 males and 3 females were punished by reduction or in some other way, the percentage of punishments being 46·2 of the daily average number against 30·4 in 1887. On the other hand, of the 501 paid warders of all classes employed 522 or more than cent per cent were punished departmentally by fine, reduction or dismissal. Convict officers.

The gross cost of maintenance of prisoners rose from Rs. 4,50,018 in 1887 to Rs. 4,87,359; while the cost per prisoner fell from Rs. 73-13-11 to Rs. 71-4-0. The reduction was due to the larger number of prisoners over which the fixed items of expenditure were divided, and would have been greater but for a rise in the cost of rations. The net cost of maintenance was Rs. 3,75,297 against Rs. 3,33,434 in 1887, and the net cost per prisoner Rs. 54-14-0 against Rs. 54-12-0. Financial results.

The number of deaths of convicts in the Central and District jails in 1888 was 140 against 110 in 1887, and the rate per mille 23 against 20. The daily average of sick was 132 against 131. There was a marked decrease in the death-rate at Shikárpur, and an abnormal increase, chiefly due to cholera, in the death-rate at Násik. For all jails and lock-ups the death-rate rose from 19·6 in 1887 to 22·9 in 1888; the daily average of sick from 137·5 to 138·4, and the total number of deaths from 120 to 157. Mortality.

In October 1888, the Government of India deputed Drs. Walker and Lethbridge to make an enquiry into the administration of jails throughout India, especially with respect to discipline, economy of management, sanitation and the financial aspects of the employment of convicts in jails. The results of the enquiry had not been made public at the close of the year. Special inquiry.

The number of prisoners admitted to the Civil jails of the Presidency in 1888 was 1,883 against 8,097 in 1887. The cost per head was Rs. 57-4-4 against Rs. 45-7-8 in 1887, and the total cost Rs. 7,846 against Rs. 8,504. There were 2 deaths against 5 in 1887. Civil Jails.

The number of convicts admitted into the juvenile prisons of the Presidency during the year was 28 against 32 in 1887. Eighteen were received at Yeraoda and 10 at Shikárpur. At the Yeraoda prison the conduct of the boys, which had been unsatisfactory in the two previous years, considerably improved. The profits from the boys' labour was Rs. 319 against Rs. 266 in 1887. The new reformatory at Yeraoda had not been opened at the close of the year. Juvenile Prisons.

Civil Justice.

This section relates to the administration of Civil Justice by all the Civil Courts in the Bombay Presidency (including the Province of Sind,) with the exception of the Courts at Aden, details regarding which are given in Chapter I. Area, Population, Courts and Judges.

The territories to which the section relates are the Regulation Provinces within the original or appellate jurisdiction of the High Court, and the Province of Sind. The area and population of these territories have been stated in the section relating to Criminal Justice.

The following statement shows the number and designations of the regular Civil Courts treated of in this section. The Courts of Cantonment Magistrates and Mámlatdárs, who performed the functions of Civil Courts under Act III of 1859, and Bombay Act III of 1876, are not included, as the discharge of these functions occupied but a small portion of their time:

Regulation Provinces.

- The High Court.
- The Court of Small Causes in Bombay.
- 13 District Judges.
- 2 Agents for Sardars in the Deccan and Southern Marátha Country under Regulation XXIX of 1827.
- 1 Joint Judge.
- 2 Assistant Judges with full powers.
- 5 Assistant Judges.
- 5 Small Cause Courts.
- 3 Cantonment Magistrates with powers of Small Cause Court.
- 13 First Class Subordinate Judges.
- 86 Second Class Subordinate Judges.
- 3 Inámdárs and Jághirdárs with powers under Regulation XIII of 1830.
- 91 Village Munsifs under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

Sind.

- The Sadar Court.
- 4 District Judges (including the Deputy Commissioner of Thar and Párkar).
- 1 Small Cause Court.
- The Cantonment Magistrate, Karáchi, is also a Judge of the Court of Small Causes in the Cantonment.
- 13 Subordinate Judges.
- 7 Mukhtyárkars, 7 Head Munshis, and 1 Deputy Collector in Thar and Párkar with power to try civil suits.

During the year under report the High Court was presided over by a Chief Justice and six Judges.

Receipts and Expenditure.

The total receipts of all Courts, Civil, Criminal and Revenue, in the Presidency amounted to Rs 28,43,309 against Rs. 27,64,253 in 1887, and the expenditure to Rs. 44,32,149 against Rs. 45,28,151.

The following table shows the receipts and expenditure of the High Court in the year under review as compared with the preceding year :

	1887.		1888.	
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High Court (Original Side)	3,40,994	3,77,329	3,49,283	3,53,774
Do. (Appellate Side)	62,135	2,61,425	64,864	2,58,204

Original jurisdiction : Number of suits instituted.

The total number of suits instituted in all the Courts during the year under report was 189,328 as compared with 193,152 in 1887, showing a decrease of 3,824. The number of suits instituted in the High Court was 1,149 as compared with 1,258 in 1887 : of these 579 (or 119 less than in 1887) were insolvency suits. There were 3 matrimonial suits in the High Court, and none in the Sadar Court in Sind. The number of original suits instituted in the District Courts was 347 as compared with 264 in 1887 and 292 in 1886. There was an unexplained increase of 74 in Sind. The number of suits instituted in the Courts of the Subordinate Judges and of the Jághirdárs and Inámdárs exercising civil jurisdiction was 119,038 against 126,785 in 1887, showing a decrease of 7,747. The decrease was most marked in the districts of Ahmedabad (including Kaira and the Panch Maháls), Thána, Násik and Khándesh. There was an increase in seven districts, especially those of Karáchi, Shikárpur and the Upper Sind Frontier. The number of suits instituted in the Small Cause Courts was 49,789 against 53,701 in 1887. Of this number 31,899 against 34,758 in 1887 were instituted in Bombay City. There was a decrease in all the Courts except those of Karáchi and Nadiád. The number of suits filed before Village Munsifs was 6,058—an increase of 1,019 as compared with 1887.

Classification of suits.

Classified according to subject-matter, the civil suits of the year under report compare with those of 1887 as follows :

Suits on contracts in writing decreased by 7,518, suits on contracts not in writing by 1,463, suits on account stated by 1,316, and other suits for money or moveables not specified by 2,714, while suits for goods sold increased by 1,869, suits for wages, work and materials by 1,073, and suits under Bombay Act III of 1876 by 1,522.

Value of Suits.

The aggregate value of the subject-matter of suits instituted on the Original Side of the High Court during the year was Rs. 35,43,039 as compared with Rs. 46,16,121 in 1887, showing a decrease of Rs. 10,73,082. The total value of claims in the Mofussil Courts was Rs. 1,55,93,954 as compared with Rs. 1,53,27,795 in 1887, showing an increase of Rs. 2,66,159. In the 189,328 suits instituted in 1888, the value of the claims did not exceed

Rs. 10 in 30,635.	Rs. 1,000 in 2,902.
Rs. 50 in 81,769.	Rs. 5,000 in 1,621.
Rs. 100 in 33,513.	Rs. 10,000 in 154.
Rs. 500 in 28,756.	

There were 150 suits in which the claims exceeded Rs. 10,000 in value, and 9,821 the value of which could not be estimated in money.

The total number of suits disposed of by the several classes of Civil Courts during the year was 194,007 as compared with 200,804 in 1887, showing a decrease of 6,797. The arrears at the commencement of the year were 36,141, which were reduced to 33,484 by the close of the year. The following table shows the number of cases decided by the several classes of Civil Courts during each of the last two years:

	1887.	1888.
High Court ...	1,311	1,090
Sadar Court in Sind ...	.....	.....
District and Assistant Judges ...	348	662
Subordinate Judges ...	123,351	120,860
Cantonment Magistrates ...	1,111	1,279
Jāghirdārs and Ināmdārs ...	697	720
Small Cause Courts ...	53,289	51,354
Village Munsifs ...	4,991	5,953
Māmlatdārs under Bombay Act III of 1876 ...	10,706	12,089
Total ...	200,804	194,007

In the High Court on the Original Side 1,357 suits were pending at the end of the year as compared with 1,337 pending at the close of the preceding year.

In the Mofussil and the Bombay Small Cause Courts the manner in which the suits were disposed of in 1887 and 1888 is shown in the following table:

	1887.	1888.
Disposed of without trial ...	10,820	18,632
Compromised ...	36,387	35,692
Decreed on confession ...	24,183	22,874
Decreed <i>ex-parte</i> ...	68,847	62,224
Dismissed <i>ex-parte</i> ...	3,773	2,517
On reference to arbitration ...	802	975
{ For plaintiff ...	58	74
{ For defendant ...	34,543	34,389
Contested ...	9,089	9,687
{ For plaintiff ...		
{ For defendant ...		
Total ...	1,94,502	1,86,964

There were 32,127 suits pending at the end of the year against 34,804 pending at the close of 1887.

The following table shows the average duration of suits in the various classes of Courts in the year of report and the previous year:

	AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS DURING WHICH SUITS LASTED.			
	1887.		1888.	
	Contested.	Uncontested.	Contested.	Uncontested.
Unpaid Tribunals— (Jāghirdārs and Ināmdārs) ...	317	104.3	456.672	164.429
Paid Sub-divisional Courts—				
Subordinate Judges' Courts ...	59.741	38.031	123.169	56.161
Cantonment Magistrates' Courts ...				
Māmlatdārs' Courts ...				
Small Cause Courts ...	71.865	35.307	70.498	44.158
District Courts ...	227.2	121.456	250.148	160.135
High Court ...	231.5	266.75	211.	234.
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	41.	34.	45.	36.

The average duration of suits increased in all classes of Courts except the High Court. The comparison with last year's figures, however, is to some extent misleading, the aggregate average having been hitherto calculated on an erroneous principle. Of the 1,357 cases pending in the High Court at the close of the year 1,066 had been pending for more than three months. Of the 32,127 pending in the Subordinate and Small Cause Courts at the close of the year 10,240 had been filed more than three months.

In addition to the regular suits disposed of, the Civil Courts also decided 19,077 miscellaneous cases out of 22,470 which came before them, leaving pending 3,393 at the end of the year or 594 in excess of the balance pending at the end of 1887.

The total number of appeals before all the Appellate Courts during the year was 11,403 of which 5,753 were disposed of and 5,650 were pending at the end of the year. The following table shows the number of appeals instituted, disposed of and left pending before the several Appellate Courts of the Presidency during the last two years:

	1887.			1888.		
	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending.
High Court—						
Original Side...	49	43	32	34	39	27
Appellate Side ...						
{ First appeals ...	111	163	213	169	188	194
{ Second do. ...	813	665	1,255	822	1,038	1,039
Sadar Court in Sind...	18	15	5	10	7	8
{ First appeals ...						
{ Second do. ...	50	49	3	26	26	3
District Courts ...	4,257	4,108	4,485	4,349	4,455	4,379
Total ...	5,298	5,043	5,993	5,410	5,753	5,650

There was a large increase in the number of appeals in the Ratnágiri, Dhárwár and Ahmedabad Districts, and a considerable decrease in the Surat, Násik, Sátára and Belgaum Districts. There were 275 miscellaneous appeals before the Appellate Courts, of which 219 were disposed of, and 56 remained pending. The High Court on its Appellate Side disposed of 160 applications under its extraordinary jurisdiction, 18 references under Section 617 of the Civil Procedure Code, 9 references under the Stamp Act, 1 application for transfer of suits to other Courts, 1 reference for confirmation of a decree for dissolution of marriage, and 1 under Act X of 1876. There were pending at the close of the year 85 such applications and references.

Execution of decrees.

The total number of applications for execution of decrees before all the Civil Courts during the year was 285,916 against 296,015 in 1887. These applications were dealt with as follows:

- In 38,710 satisfaction was obtained in full.
- In 50,039 satisfaction was obtained in part.
- 144,214 applications were wholly infructuous.
- 299 applications were transferred to other Provinces for disposal.
- 49,719 remained pending at the end of the year.

Judgment-debtors were arrested without being imprisoned in 2,818 cases and were imprisoned in 2,093 cases. The corresponding numbers in 1887 were 3,902 and 3,326. The decrease was due to the operation of Act VI of 1888, which came into force on the 23rd March. The total amount recovered by all Courts in execution proceedings was Rs. 45,62,779 as compared with Rs. 45,65,028 in 1887.

Insolvency, &c.

The number of applications under Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code made in the Mofussil was 436 as compared with 622 in the preceding year. The number of such applications in the four districts subject to the operation of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act was 50 as compared with 99 in the previous year. In the Insolvency Court in Bombay constituted under 11 and 12 Vic., cap. XXI, there were 579 applications against 698 in 1887. The number of civil cases tried with the aid of assessors was 12 against 15 in 1887, all being cases under the Land Acquisition Act. There was one case disposed of in the Pársi District Matrimonial Court and 2 in the Pársi Chief Matrimonial Court.

Inspections: Quality of work done.

During the year under report 23 of the subordinate Courts were inspected by 9 Judges and 2 Assistant Judges. The results of these inspections as reported to the High Court were, on the whole, satisfactory. Such of the work of the Subordinate Judges as came before the High Court in the hearing of civil appeals tended to confirm the opinion expressed in the previous year's report as to the qualifications of those officers. The work in many subordinate Courts is quite beyond the powers of a single Judge to keep in hand.

EXECUTION OF DECREES OF CIVIL COURTS BY THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The following statement shows the number of decrees of Civil Courts for execution, and executed, by Collectors of districts during the year 1888:

Divisions.	NUMBER OF DECREES FOR DISPOSAL.			Number of decrees disposed of.	Balance on 1st January 1888.
	Balance on 1st January 1888.	Received during 1888.	Total.		
Northern Division ...	1,623	1,759	3,382	1,742	1,640
Central " ...	2,168	3,010	5,778	3,062	2,716
Southern " ...	14	45	59	38	21
Total ..	3,805	5,414	9,219	4,842	4,377

The proportion of decrees executed to the total number in hand was 52 per cent. In the previous year the number of decrees for execution was 7,862, and the number disposed of 4,059 or 51 per cent.

In the Northern Division the number of decrees executed amounted to 52 per cent. of those for disposal, as compared with 47 per cent. in the preceding year. Of this number 776 decrees were disposed of by mutual agreement, and 514 by sale of property. In the Central Division the number of decrees executed during the year amounted to 53 per cent. of those in hand. About half the number were disposed of by mutual consent. In the Southern Division the number of decrees executed during the year amounted to 64 per cent. of the total number. Twenty were disposed of by mutual agreement of the parties.

THE DEKKHAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT XVII OF 1879.

Act XVII of 1879 is in operation in the four Dekkhan districts of Poona, Sátára, Ahmednagar and Sholápur. There were 36 Courts in these districts presided over by 29 Subordinate Judges, with two additional Judges at Sátára and Sholápur. Judges and Courts.

The total number of suits instituted during 1888-89 was 16,260 against 17,224 in the preceding year. The decrease was distributed over all the districts except Sátára, where there was a trivial increase. Sixty-four per cent. of the total suits were instituted under Chapter II of the Act against 67 per cent. in 1887. In the following comparative statement the suits under Chapter II are classified according to their description ;

Description of Suits.	1887.	1888.
(1) Money suits against non-agriculturists falling under clause (w) of Section 3 ...	5,501	5,156
(2) Other suits against non-agriculturists falling under clause (x) of Section 3 ...	334	328
(3) Suits by agriculturists for accounts falling under clause (a) of Section 3 ...	30	23
(4) Money suits against agriculturists falling under clause (w) of Section 3 ...	3,319	2,623
(5) Other suits against agriculturists falling under clause (x) of Section 3 ...	609	635
(6) Suits against agriculturists falling under clause (y) of Section 3 ...	1,231	1,158
(7) Suits by agriculturists for redemption falling under clause (z) of Section 3 ...	496	435
Total ...	11,520	10,363

The number of what may be termed purely agriculturist suits, those namely coming under classes 3—7 above, was 4,879 or 47 per cent. against 5,685 or 48 per cent. in 1887. There was also a decrease in the numbers of the non-agriculturist suits. The decrease in suits of both kinds was greatest in the Ahmednagar and Sholápur districts, owing no doubt to the badness of the season; Sátára, where the season was good, showed an increase of non-agriculturist, and a trivial decrease of agriculturist suits.

The number of suits for redemption fell from 888 in 1887 to 801. Sátára with 274 had the largest and Sholápur with 130 the smallest share of these suits. Redemption Suits.

The provisions of Chapter II were applied by consent of parties to 515 out of 1,389 suits valued at Rs. 100—500. The percentage, compared with last year's, improved from 33 to 37. Consent Suits.

As usual little use was made of the summary procedure laid down in Section 9 of the Act. Only one application was made under Section 19, and that was rejected. Procedure.

The following comparative table shows the manner in which the suits instituted under Chapter II were disposed of : Disposal of Suits under Chapter II.

Manner of Disposal.	1887.	1888.
Total disposals ...	11,548	10,513
Plaint returned ...	12	12
Dismissed for default ...	844	732
Decided <i>ex parte</i> ...	722	663
Admitted ...	2,154	1,986
Contested ...	3,914	3,750
Awarded in whole ...	2,175	2,078
Do. in part ...	1,163	1,058
Rejected ...	576	614
}	3,914	3,750
Abated or dismissed ...	18	21
Withdrawn or compromised ...	3,574	3,272
Disposed of by arbitration ...	7	3
By transfer or otherwise ...	253	74
Total ...	11,548	10,513

The arrears in suits under Chapter II were 2,381 at the close of the year. The percentage of ex-parte decisions varied from 4 per cent. in Sátára to 8 per cent. in Sholápur. Defendants were examined in 63 per cent. of the suits against 65 per cent. last year. The percentage of suits disposed of at the first hearing was 42 against 43. Twenty-one per cent. of the suits so disposed of were contested. The percentage of suits dismissed for default of parties was 6 against 7 last year. The percentage of suits withdrawn or compromised was 31 as in the previous year. There was an increase in the percentage of withdrawals in agriculturist cases under clauses (w) and (x) of Section 3, and a decrease in the percentage of other withdrawals. In the tálukas where there were conciliators the proportion of withdrawals was 24 per cent. and elsewhere 54 per cent. The proportion of admitted claims was 19 per cent. against 18 per cent. in the previous year. The percentage of admissions was largest in non-agriculturist suits. The proportion of contested claims was 36 against 34 per cent. in 1887, and here the percentage was largest in agriculturist cases. In contested cases the percentage of claims rejected was 16 against 15 last year.

Suits in which past history was examined.

In 852 out of 1,831 contested suits under clauses (w), (y) and (z) of Section 3, the past history of the transactions in question was examined. The effect of this examination was to reduce claims allowed in full by 6 per cent., and to increase claims allowed in part, and claims rejected by 2 and 4 per cent. respectively. Out of 1,050 suits against agriculturists under clause (w), past history was examined in 489, or 46 per cent., cases. The value of the subject-matter of these 489 cases was Rs. 39,872, including principal and interest, and the amount awarded Rs. 28,447; the abatement being 28 per cent. against 27 per cent. last year. Past history was examined in 262 out of 527 contested suits by mortgagees under clause (y). Of a total claim in these 262 suits of Rs. 34,381, Rs. 25,463 were awarded, the abatement being 25 per cent. against 28 per cent. last year.

Redemption Suits.

Of 802 redemption suits disposed of during 1888, 27 per cent. were dismissed or withdrawn, and 19 per cent. rejected. Altogether a mortgage-debt of Rs. 1,29,446 was settled for Rs. 94,904; the proportion abated (26 per cent.) being the same as in the two previous years. Conciliators further settled 189 cases, involving a principal of Rs. 64,245, and granted an abatement of 22 against 20 per cent. last year. Conciliators and Judges together settled 616 cases valuing Rs. 1,93,691 for Rs. 1,52,193. During the nine years that the Act has been in operation, mortgage-debts amounting to Rs. 31,21,674, have been settled by the Judges and Conciliators for Rs. 21,96,230. It is not possible to give an accurate estimate of the amount of mortgage-debt actually discharged; but in the opinion of the Special Judge, it is probably not far from 11 lakhs, or about half the amount at which the debt has been settled.

Instalment Decrees.

During the year Rs. 59,960 were paid on instalment-decrees without, and Rs. 85,550 on such decrees with, darkhásts, making a total of Rs. 1,45,210 against Rs. 1,34,106 so paid in 1887. Sixty-six per cent. of the darkhásts, representing a value of Rs. 2,61,005, were totally infructuous.

Duration of Suits.

The average duration of suits falling under Chapter II was 3 months and 27 days, or 19 days more than the average of last year.

Costs.

The proportion of the costs of litigation to the total value (Rs. 6,02,103) of the suits tried rose from Rs. 12-2-3 last year to Rs. 13-3-5. The increase was most marked in the Courts of the Poona District and of Pandharpur.

Execution of Decrees.

Applications for execution fell from 25,976 in 1887 to 22,684, which was nearly the same as in 1886. The decrease was chiefly in cases of suits against agriculturists and redemption suits. Darkhásts against non-agriculturists showed an increase of 21 per cent. Including arrears 23,877 applications were disposed of. In 16 per cent. of the cases satisfaction was obtained in full; and in 20 per cent. in part. Applications on redemption-decrees were remarkably successful, 53 per cent. being satisfied in full and 12 per cent. in part. The total amount recovered on applications of all descriptions was Rs. 4,69,434, or 25 per cent. of the total claims.

Village Munsifs.

There were 91 Village Munsifs at the end of the year against 90 last year. They disposed of 5,953 suits out of a total of 6,444, and of 2,935 applications for execution out of 3,229.

Conciliators.

The number of Conciliators at the close of the year was 221 against 228 at the close of 1887. Pending the results of the inquiry in progress into the working of the Act, there was no extension of the system. The total number of applications for conciliation made during the year was 27,381 against 30,628 in 1887. Including arrears and transfers the number disposed of was 29,130. Of these 5,207 (or 18 per cent.) representing a value of Rs. 7,84,444, were settled by agreement, with an average abatement of 25 per cent. Taking withdrawals, compromises and agreements together, conciliation was successful in 25 per cent. of the cases where it was sought against 28½ per cent. in 1887. It was rejected in 47 per cent. of the cases against 43 per cent. in 1887, while the proportion of cases that were dismissed for default was (as in the former year) 27 per cent. Refusals to attend accounted as in the previous year for 80 per cent. of the failures to conciliate. The investiture of conciliators with power to force attendance under Section 40, was found

to make no difference in the proportion of failures to conciliations; for, though the parties might be compelled to appear, they could not be compelled to agree. Out of 10,002 darkhasts for execution of conciliation decrees, 8,310 were disposed of, satisfaction in full or in part being obtained in 32½ per cent. cases, against 30 per cent. last year. The number of certificates issued was 12,825 against 12,407.

The system of refunding half the Court-fees in cases against agriculturists amicably settled at the first hearing was in operation in ten talukas where the conciliation system does not obtain. The amount so refunded during the year was Rs. 1,089 against Rs. 1,507 in 1887. There has been a gradual decline for some years in the number of cases disposed of under this system. Refund system.

The Special Judge revised 588 cases during the year. Sixty-seven per cent. of the decrees revised were confirmed, and 21 per cent. reversed. Revision.

The following statement shows the ascertained amount of debt incurred by agriculturists during the last four years: Borrowings by Agriculturists.

Valued.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Deeds of Sale...	17,91,617	16,75,085	14,03,597	17,29,222
Mortgage Bonds	29,84,062	29,08,840	24,75,598	31,50,704
Simple Bonds	16,20,224	12,81,264	13,02,689	16,22,127
Total ...	63,95,903	58,65,189	51,81,884	65,02,053

Compared with the average of the previous three years, there was an increase of 6½ per cent. in the value of instruments of sale, of 13 per cent. in that of mortgage-deeds and of 15 per cent. in that of bonds executed in 1888. The large increase of nearly 13 lakhs over the figures of 1887 is probably due to the badness of the season of 1888.

As noted in last year's report, a special officer was deputed in 1888 to study the working of the Act. He had not concluded his inquiries at the close of the year.

Registration.

REGISTRATION UNDER ACT III OF 1877.

During the year 1888-89, 1,46,304 registrations were recorded against 1,34,788 in 1887-88 showing an increase of 11,516 or 8·54 per cent. Compulsory registrations rose from 1,06,510 to 1,16,528 (an increase of 9 per cent.), and optional registrations from 28,278 to 29,776 (an increase of 5 per cent.). The proportion of optional to compulsory registration during the year under review was 25·55 against 26·54 during the preceding year. Deeds registered.

The number of wills registered in 1888-89 was 1,182 against 1,027 in 1887-88, exhibiting an increase of 155 or 15·09 per cent. Three authorities to adopt were registered during 1888-89 against one in 1887-88. Wills and Authorities to Adopt.

The aggregate stated value of property affected by instruments registered in 1888-89 amounted to Rs. 7,63,53,855 against Rs. 6,93,31,416 in 1887-88, showing an increase of Rs. 70,22,439. Exclusive of wills and authorities to adopt, and of 700 instruments in which no value or consideration was shown, the average value of each transaction during 1888-89 was Rs. 528 against Rs. 521 in the year preceding. Taking all classes together the average registration fee was Rs. 1-12-6 during 1888-89 against Rs. 1-12-0 during the preceding year. Values and Fees.

There was an increase in the number of registrations in the 19 districts of Ahmedabad, Broach, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Surat, Kolaba, Thana, Ahmednagar, Khándesh, Násik, Poona, Sátára, Sholápur, Belgaum, Dhárwár, Bijápur, Karáchi, Hyderabad and Shikárpur, and a decrease in the 7 districts of Bombay, Ratnágiri, Kánara, Aden, Deesa, Upper Sind Frontier and Thar and Párkar. District increases and decreases.

There were 394 refusals to register during the year under review against 429 in 1887-88. Refusals to register.

The number of deeds impounded by registering officers during the year under report, on the ground of insufficiency of stamp, was 406 against 342 in 1887-88. In 119 of these cases the deeds so impounded were held to be sufficiently stamped, in 221 the action of the impounding officer was upheld by the Collector, and 66 cases awaited disposal at the close of the year. Impounded deeds.

At the close of the year there were 26 Registry and 216 Sub-Registry offices in existence as in the previous year. Offices.

During the year under review the Inspector-General examined the records of 16 Registry and 19 Sub-Registry offices. The office of the Branch Inspector-General of

Registration and Stamps was abolished from September 1st 1889. The four divisional Inspectors examined 121 Sub-Registry offices. The Registrars examined 170, and the Assistant and Deputy Collectors 97 offices.

Prosecutions.

Out of 14 persons tried during the year for offences against the Registration Law, seven were convicted and seven acquitted.

Receipts.

The gross receipts of the department for the year under review (Rs. 4,25,763) show an increase of Rs. 34,165 on the receipts for 1887-88. This result was due, partly to the increase in the number of registrations and partly to the enhancement of fees in the *ad valorem* scale, adverted to in the last report.

Expenditure.

The expenditure of the year (Rs. 2,41,744) decreased by the sum of Rs. 979 as compared with the expenditure of the previous year. The measures of reduction of July 1887 in the Registration Department, and the abolition during the year of report of the office of Branch Inspector-General, have effected a heavy saving, which would have been more apparent had not the largely increased fee receipts of the department entailed an outlay of Rs. 6,102 beyond that of 1887-88 under the head of commission on fees.

The income of the department exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 1,84,019, and if the surplus derived from operations under the Joint Stock Companies' Act be added thereto the total surplus for 1888-89 amounts to Rs. 1,93,648. In 1887-88 the total surplus from all sources was Rs. 1,55,891.

REGISTRATION UNDER THE DEKKHAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT XVII OF 1879 AS AMENDED BY ACTS XXIII OF 1881, XXII OF 1882 AND XXIII OF 1886.

This Act was in operation in the four Dekkhan districts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara and Sholapur.

Number of Registrations.

There were in all 1,01,620 registrations during the year 1888-89 against 83,264 during the preceding year, showing an increase of 18,356 transactions, or 22 per cent. The subjoined table shows the total number of all kinds of documents registered in each of the four districts during the year 1888-89 as compared with the figures for the preceding year, and also the increase in numbers and ratio of increase in each district:

Districts.	Number of documents in 1887-88.	Number of documents in 1888-89.	Increase.	Ratio.
Ahmednagar	21,578	28,329	6,751	31.28
Poona	32,180	37,365	5,205	16.12
Satara	21,496	25,751	4,255	19.79
Sholapur	8,030	10,175	2,145	26.71
Total	83,264	1,01,620	18,356	22.04

Results in the different classes of deeds.

Taking the four districts together, it appears that in transactions relating to immovable property, the number of sales increased by 1,208, that mortgages with and without possession increased by 5,136, that leases increased by 5,646 and that other deeds increased by 224. Of the total number of sales (9,692) 8,107 related to land alone and of these 5,276 were between agriculturists and agriculturists, and 2,831 were between agriculturists and savkars. The total number of mortgages with and without possession amounted to 26,568. Of these 23,884 related to land alone, 12,240 being transactions between agriculturists and agriculturists and 11,644 transactions between agriculturists and savkars.

The total number of leases registered was 26,429, of which 23,505 related to land alone; of the latter number 8,914 were between agriculturists and agriculturists and 14,591 between agriculturists and savkars.

Registrations under the head of other deeds of immovable property numbered 1,523 of which 1,438 related to land alone, 892 being between agriculturists and agriculturists, and 546 between agriculturists and savkars.

Registrations under the head of moveables increased from 31,263 in 1887-88 to 37,408 in 1888-89, the increase being observable in all the four districts.

Bonds rose from 24,234 to 30,012. All the districts shared in this rise.

Mortgages of moveables exhibited an increase of 67 transactions, sales of moveables an increase of 95, and other transactions relating to moveable property an increase of 205.

Deeds executed to supplant old ones.

Out of the total number of instruments registered in 1888-89, 5,371 were deeds executed to supplant old ones against 5,290 in the previous year.

Causes of increase.

The large increase in the number of registrations in the four districts is probably attributable to the pressure arising from the somewhat unfavourable monsoon season of 1888.

The aggregate value of the property affected by the documents registered in the year under review amounted to Rs. 54,15,273 against Rs. 43,55,985 in the previous year. The average value of each transaction was Rs. 53 against Rs. 52 last year. Aggregate value of property affected by instruments.

The total amount of fee collections during the year was Rs. 38,402 against Rs. 30,848 in 1887-88. Fee Receipts.

The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 56,792 against Rs. 55,770 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,022 chiefly due to the payment of increased fee commission to the Village Registrars on the increased fee collections. The net financial result is a deficit of Rs. 18,390 exclusive of the cost of printing and binding books supplied by the Government Central Press, and a deficit of Rs. 20,214 including this cost. The total deficit in the preceding year was Rs. 26,628. Expenditure.

During the year under report the Inspector-General visited and examined the records of 6 Taluka Village Registrars and 2 Special Village Registrars. All the Sub-Registry offices were examined during the year by the Registrars, the Inspectors of Divisions or the Revenue officers. Inspections.

Taking the two systems of registration together the results of the year 1888-89 are as follows: Summary of both systems.

In all, including 1,185 wills and authorities to adopt, 2,47,921 documents were registered, of which 204,903 related to immoveable property of a stated value of Rs. 7,73,66,096, and 41,836 to moveable property of a stated value of Rs. 44,03,033; the total value being Rs. 8,17,69,129. The gross expenditure under both systems including the estimated charges for books and forms amounted to Rs. 3,00,361 and the gross receipts to Rs. 4,64,165. There was therefore a surplus under both Acts of Rs. 1,63,804. The year's surplus under the Joint Stock Companies' Act amounted to Rs. 9,629 and consequently the total surplus of the Registration Department for the year 1888-89 stood at Rs. 1,73,433.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

Twenty-eight new companies (including 16 Mills and Presses) and two new Societies were registered during 1888-89 against 16 and 4 respectively in the previous year. Eight companies went into liquidation, and six which were in liquidation, were dissolved during the year. The total number of joint stock companies carrying on business on March 31st, 1889, was 224 against 205 on March 31st, 1888. Registration.

Ten companies increased their capital during the year. The nominal capital of the 224 companies in existence at the end of the year was Rs. 13,48,69,930, and the paid-up capital (exclusive of that of three of the new companies whose returns had not been received) was Rs. 9,87,43,383. Details are given in the following table: Capital.

No.	Nature of Companies.	Number of Companies.	Nominal Capital.			Paid-up Capital.		
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Banking and Loan Companies ...	12	86,00,000	0	0	18,11,630	15	1
2	Do. do. New	1	Has no capital divided into shares.			.....	
3	Trading Companies ...	23	85,90,000	0	0	57,72,738	0	0
4	Do. New	2	70,000	0	0	.....	
5	Mills and Presses ...	114	8,24,41,830	0	0	6,39,19,491	6	0
6	Do. New	16	89,02,000	0	0	6,73,600	0	0
7	Tea, Coffee, Cinchona and other planting Companies	1	80,000	0	0	64,780	0	0
8	Mining and Quarrying Companies	1	8,82,000	0	0	8,73,480	0	0
9	Ice Manufacturing Companies	5	15,02,500	0	0	10,32,075	0	0
10	Do. do. New	1	75,000	0	0	.....	
11	Other Companies ...	40	2,31,46,600	0	0	1,94,77,587	10	0
12	Do. New	8	5,80,000	0	0	1,28,000	0	0
		224	13,48,69,930	0	0	9,87,43,382	15	1

The receipts from fees in the Office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies amounted to Rs. 10,681 against Rs. 8,363 in 1887-88. The expenditure was Rs. 1,052 against Rs. 1,047. Financial results.

Municipal Administration.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

The City of Bombay Municipal Act, III of 1888, came into force on 14th September 1888. The Act besides providing for many improvements in administration, has enlarged the number of representatives returned by the rate-payers, and conferred the right of returning two members each to the Corporation on the fellows of the Bombay University The Bombay Municipal Act.

and on the Chamber of Commerce. The designation of the "Town Council" has been changed to that of "Standing Committee" and the Chief Officer of the Municipality, formerly termed the Chairman of the Corporation, now bears the official title of President.

The opening balance of the Municipality in 1888-89 was Rs. 13,64,599. The total revenue of the year was Rs. 49,66,192, exceeding the estimated revenue by Rs. 3,19,442, and the total expenditure Rs. 52,01,258. The closing balance, after allowing for adjustments, &c., was Rs. 11,26,056. The following tables show the revenue and expenditure of the year under report as compared with the budget estimates for the year and with the actuals of 1887-88:

Revenue and
expenditure.

Revenue.

Items.	Actuals for 1887-88.	Estimate for 1888-89.	Actuals for 1888-89.	Actuals for 1888-89 as compared with Actuals for 1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General Tax	14,07,013	14,27,000	14,66,024	+59,011
Water-tax and Miscellaneous Water-works Revenue	8,83,724	8,82,700	9,64,634	+80,910
Halalkhor Tax, including receipts for special service	3,72,258	3,71,000	3,90,039	+17,781
Wheel-tax and Toll Fees	3,36,993	3,21,800	3,14,571	-22,422
Town-duties	9,96,750	7,89,000	7,23,897	-2,70,853
Liquor Licenses and Tobacco Duty	3,27,918	3,23,750	3,35,047	+7,129
Market Receipts	2,88,690	2,70,000	3,02,163	+13,473
Returns from Property and Miscellaneous	5,53,183	2,60,900	4,07,817	-85,366
Total ...	51,66,529	46,46,750	49,66,192	-2,00,337

Expenditure.

Charges debitable to Current Revenue, exclusive of Advances and other adjustment items.	Actuals for 1887-88.	Estimate for 1888-89.	Actuals for 1888-89.	Actuals for 1888-89 as compared with the Actuals for 1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General Superintendence	1,70,945	1,77,861	1,69,223	-1,722
Assessment and Collection Department	2,12,138	2,09,469	1,98,819	-13,319
Public Health Department	10,75,735	12,04,448	11,56,410	+80,675
Public Works, Ordinary	12,25,240	10,23,201	13,92,570	+1,67,330
Do. New	97,108	2,29,680	65,178	-31,930
Public Gardens	42,123	62,940	48,939	+6,816
Fire Brigade	69,670	1,51,992	1,12,329	+42,659
Municipal Debt	23,27,681	16,00,302	*14,90,115	-8,37,566
Pensions, Gratuities and Compassionate Allow- ances	39,531	19,658	19,470	-11,061
Education	1,34,715	51,398	50,982	-83,733
Hospitals and Dispensaries	40,753	47,608	36,857	-3,896
Police	2,61,343	2,61,352	2,59,140	-2,208
Miscellaneous	1,24,703	2,04,237	2,01,226	+76,523
Total ...	58,12,690	58,44,156	52,01,258	-611,432
Loan Works ...	.....	.....	31,92,000	.....

* Exclusive of Rs. 12,000 shown under Fire Brigade on account of debt.

Remarks on
Revenue.

The large decrease in the receipts under the head "Town-duties" was due partly to the reduction of the duty on grain, sugar and ghee and partly to the loss of duty resulting from smaller importations of grain, sugar, timber and firewood. The duty on petroleum amounted to Rs. 2,30,271, or Rs. 1,23,538 in excess of the receipts from this source in the previous year when a smaller quantity was imported. The increase in the property rates (including the General, Halalkhor and Water Taxes) was due to the erection of a large number of new buildings, to an increase in the value of existing properties, and to increases in the conservancy and water services.

and Expenditure.

The increase in expenditure under Public Health was due to improvement in the scavenging and other conservancy services, and to the re-erection of godowns in the Crawford Market destroyed by fire. The increase under Public Works was chiefly due to larger expenditure on the lighting, repairing and watering of the streets. The expenditure on the fire-brigade was enhanced by the purchase of new engines and the erection of new stations. The increase in Miscellaneous expenditure resulted principally from the adjustment of loss incurred on sale of the Government paper belonging to the 6 per cent. Local Loans Sinking Fund, and from losses in stores. The decrease under Municipal debt was due to the absence of the exceptional expenditure incurred in the previous year by the repayment of a portion of the 44 lakhs Sanitary Works Loan and the adjustment of the discount allowed on this loan, and by the payment of increased interest on the Tansa Loan. The decrease

under Education was chiefly due to the fact that the expenditure in the previous year was exceptionally increased by a contribution of Rs. 80,000 towards the Technical College. The following table shows the financial position of the Municipality in respect of the various loan accounts :

	Balance due on 1st April 1888.	Amount raised in 1888-89.	Amount re-paid in 1888-89.	Balance due on 31st March 1889.	Interest paid in 1888-89.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Loans raised from Government.</i>						
1. Balance of the Consolidated Loan	50,77,746	.....	1,29,566	49,48,149	2,27,077	
2. Vehar Water Works Debt	28,98,843	.....	69,452	28,88,421	1,14,817	
Total Rs.	79,76,589	.....	1,89,047	77,86,640	3,41,904	
<i>Loans raised from the Public.</i>						
3. House-rate and Market Loans of 1867 and 1868	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	The balance of these loans on 1st April 1888 was Rs. 14,03,000, out of which Rs. 18,81,500 were repaid during 1888-89, leaving an unpaid balance of Rs. 21,500 (not carrying interest) at the close of the year of which Rs. 17,000 were repaid during 1889-90.
4. Drainage Loan of 1878	24,56,000	.....	42,500	24,13,500	1,21,560	
5. The Sanitary Works Loan of 1886-86 (44 lakhs)	89,50,000	.....	.....	89,50,000	1,91,075	
6. The Tansa Water Works Loan	47,00,000	25,00,000	.....	72,00,000	2,25,615	
7. The Drainage and Water Works Loan of 1888 (12 lakhs)	6,00,000	6,09,000	.....	12,00,000	38,987	
8. The Sanitary Works Loan of 1888 (7 lakhs)	7,00,000	.....	.....	7,00,000	34,417	
9. The Miscellaneous Works Loan of 1888 (Drainage and Water Works, Markets and Roads)	.....	8,70,500	.....	8,70,500	.....
Total Rs.	1,24,06,000	34,70,500	42,500	1,58,34,000	6,29,614	
Grand Total Rs.	2,03,82,589	34,70,500	2,32,447	2,36,30,610	9,71,518	

The expenditure during the year under report and the previous year is shown below :

	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.
Tansa	22,80,892	24,95,788
Other water works	90,489	1,13,956
Sewerage works	27,127	3,08,937
Markets	45,386	2,41,185
Roads	Cr. 76,722	4,166
Minor sanitary and other works	1,676	28,064
Total	23,68,847	31,92,096

The total expenditure on loan works during the last five years amounts to Rs. 99,48,831. By a recent ruling of the Secretary of State for India the maximum period within which loans obtained by the Municipality from Government are to be liquidated has been restricted to forty years.

The number of properties registered on the Assessment books at the close of the year under report was 49,884 against 49,313 in 1887-88. Of these 32,639 were buildings, 199 salt-pans, 1,273 cocoanut groves, and 15,773 vacant lands and tanks. Of the total number 36,833 were assessed to the general tax (consolidated rate) against 34,488 in the previous year. The gross valuation of the properties was Rs. 2,39,51,043 against Rs. 2,27,92,346 in 1887-88, showing a net increase of Rs. 11,58,697 accounted for as follows :

	Rs.
Rise in rents and correction of under-assessments	3,89,484
Erection of new buildings	4,65,890
Enlargements	3,03,323

The demands for the year on account of the property rates are shown, in comparison with those of the previous year, in the following statement :

	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.
General Tax	14,42,604	15,22,795
Water Tax	8,39,505	9,10,925
Haldikhor Tax	3,65,914	3,92,257
Total	26,48,023	28,25,977

The following table shows the collections during the year and the outstanding balances :

Rates.	Total for collection, including opening balances outstanding.	COLLECTED.			Irrecoverable.	Balance outstanding at the end of 1888-89.
		On account of former years.	On account of 1888-89.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Consolidated rate	15,97,163	19,315	14,52,975	14,72,290	7,126	1,17,747
Water-rate	9,53,309	29,009	8,76,889	9,05,898	6,228	41,182
Haldikhor rate	4,08,841	10,430	3,83,097	3,93,527	4,146	11,168
Total	29,59,313	58,754	27,12,961	27,71,715	17,500	1,70,097

Of the balance shown as outstanding at the close of the year, Rs. 70,000 were held in deposit in the municipal treasury pending the settlement of the question of the valuation of the Victoria Station; and the real balance was therefore only Rs. 1,00,097 as compared with a balance of Rs. 1,22,733 at the close of the preceding year.

Wheel Tax.

The demand for the year on account of the wheel-tax was Rs. 1,79,479 against Rs. 1,75,423 in the preceding year, and the total amount for collection, including the opening outstanding balance, was Rs. 1,84,925. Of this sum Rs. 1,78,740 were collected, and Rs. 1,453 found irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,731 for collection.

Town Duties.

The gross collections of town-duties during the year amounted to Rs. 15,60,917, showing a decrease of Rs. 5,45,843 as compared with the gross receipts of 1887-88. The amount refunded was Rs. 8,77,560, and the net revenue from this source Rs. 6,83,357, showing a decrease of Rs. 3,28,978 as compared with the net receipts of the preceding year.

Public Works;
Tansa project.

Good progress was made during the year with the dam works of the Tansa lake, and at the end of the year the greater part of the dam across the river bed had been raised to R. L. 364, the final level aimed at being 408. In connexion with the duct works considerable progress was made in pipe-laying; 4,800 lineal feet were tunnelled, two bridges of four spans each were laid over the Bassein creek, and four miles of the 48" main on No. 6 track were laid and jointed. The greater part of the land required for the project has already been acquired; but the land for the pipe line from Ghátkapar has still to be purchased, and the settlement respecting certain properties in Salsette is incomplete. The progress of the work was retarded by a panic among the workmen arising from the presence of cholera in the neighbouring country; and the municipal staff suffered slightly from malarious fever.

Other Works.

At the Vehar lake the first section of the work of replacing the puddle trench in the waste weir to check leakage was completed, and dam No. 2 was repaired. At the Tulsi lake the excavation of a catch-water channel along the hill on the south of the Kennery valley, intended to increase the catchment area by 250 acres, was commenced in January and made fair progress. At the Bhandarwala reservoir the inspectors' quarters were completed; and the leakage of this and the Malabar hill reservoirs was receiving consideration. Nearly eight miles of new distribution mains were laid during the year, exclusive of the Arthur Road main. The most important of these was the 18" main in Frere Road for the supply of the shipping. On all the new mains fire hydrants were fixed at intervals of 300—500 feet, and 200 hydrants were affixed to old mains. The whole of the water mains and fittings were re-surveyed during the year, and revised plans prepared. There was a net increase of 734 in the number of connexions, representing an increase of three quarters of a million gallons in the daily distribution of water. The laying of the Arthur Road 27" main which forms the last link of the Tansa supply main was completed on the 31st March 1889. The total length of this main is 14,338 feet. Some progress was made with the construction and improvement of roads and 102,411 square feet of foot-paths were paved. The amount spent on land taken up for street improvements was Rs. 49,034. The fire brigade station at Gowalia tank was completed during the year, and quarters were being built for the brigade at Pydhowni. A small-pox hospital was built at Arthur Road at a cost of Rs. 31,329. Proposals to purchase the Cathedral High School, and to select the site in front of the Sailors' Home for the new municipal offices were made and rejected during the year in favour of the site originally selected opposite the Victoria Terminus. The designs for the offices submitted by Mr. Stevens, the architect appointed by the Corporation, were approved on March 13th, 1889, and the work was at once commenced. The estimated cost amounts to Rs. 9,76,350.

Public Health.

Information respecting the births and deaths and vaccination in the City of Bombay will be found in Chapter VI of this report and its appendices. The birth-rate for the city was 21.67, and the death-rate 25.16 per mille. The public health was not so good as in the previous year. Cholera and small-pox prevailed to some extent in portions of the city during the year. Several cases of the first disease were imported from Bhavnagar by a coasting steamer, and some cases of small-pox from Java by a pilgrim ship. A proposal to establish a hospital for epidemic diseases at Khetwadi was sanctioned, but had to be abandoned on account of the strong protests of the inhabitants of that locality. The city was for some time infested by a large number of paupers from Kathiawar and Gujarat, where the rainfall had failed. A committee was formed for their relief; but the immigrants for the most part refused to work, preferring to beg, and for a time were a cause of much nuisance and danger to the public. They were ultimately removed to their homes at the cost of charitable persons or of the Native States to which they belonged. For the purposes of conservancy there were daily employed on an average 3,974 labourers, 665 scavenging and drain carts and 153 night-soil carts. The amount of garbage removed in the year was 309,249 tons against 282,200 in the previous year; and the amount of night-soil removed 127,287 tons against 120,841 tons. A large plot of land on the flats was purchased for the deposit of town sweepings. In a short time there will no longer be any site on the flats available for this purpose; and a scheme for conveying the sweepings to the salt land between Kurla and Thana was under consideration.

Fires and accidents.

The number of fires reported during the year was 86, or 16 more than in 1887-88, but the value of the property destroyed (Rs. 7,65,766) was less by about 2½ lakhs. The

most serious conflagration was that which in February 1889 destroyed the cotton press and godowns at Colaba. Reforms in the organisation of the fire-brigade were under consideration. The number of street accidents was 490 as compared with 395 in the previous year. The increase is coincident with considerable improvement in the provision of paved foot-paths; and may possibly be due merely to more accurate registration.

The subject of education is dealt with in Chapter VII of this report. The Municipality contributed Rs. 37,633 to the support of 62 primary schools, 32 being Maráthi and 30 Gujaráti. Of the former 28 were for boys and 4 for girls, while of the latter 18 were for boys and 12 for girls. The total attendance declined from 6,457 in 1887-88 to 6,196 in the year under review. The new Act provides for the constitution of a Joint School Committee of eight members, half to be appointed by Government and half by the Corporation. The new board was formed in the year under review, but no immediate changes in the existing system of education were effected. Education.

DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES.

The work of the District Municipalities during 1888-89 under the heads "Vital Statistics and Medical Services" and "Instruction" is described in Chapters VI and VII. Municipal water-works are mentioned in Chapter IV (Public Works and Irrigation).

The number of municipalities in Sind in 1888-89 was 26, as in the previous year. The total number of municipal commissioners was 360, of whom 71 were elected and the rest nominated, the elective system being in force in 6 municipalities only. The quarterly general meetings were held regularly in all municipalities except Shikárpur, but, as in the previous year, a large number of the members of the Karáchi and Shikárpur boards failed in a proper attendance. On the whole, however, municipal meetings were attended with greater regularity than formerly, and the commissioners showed an increasing interest in their duties. The aggregate income of the municipalities exclusive of balances amounted to Rs. 8,97,371, or Rs. 2,66,645 less than in the preceding year, the decrease occurring under the head of borrowed funds, which in the previous year included a new loan of three lakhs contracted by the Karáchi Municipality. Exclusive of this head, the aggregate income of the several municipalities amounted to Rs. 8,66,507 against Rs. 8,41,066 in 1887-88, showing a net increase of Rs. 25,441 in the year under review. An increase of Rs. 26,953 occurred in the net receipts from octroi duties owing to increased importations, and there was a further increase under other heads of Rs. 23,270, ascribed chiefly to the collection of arrears of previous years and to larger receipts on account of water-rates in Karáchi. The refund rules were fairly liberal and were freely resorted to; the amount of refunds granted during the year showing an increase. The incidence of municipal taxation was Rs. 1-12-9 per head of population against Rs. 1-11-1 in the preceding year. The aggregate expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,89,399 or Rs. 32,726 in excess of the expenditure in 1887-88. A large increase of Rs. 76,266 occurred under the head of public health, owing partly to expenditure incurred in Karáchi on the Empress Market and on the extension of the water works, and partly to an increased outlay on drainage works in Sukkur and on a bathing ghát at Shikárpur. The expenditure on public instruction amounted to Rs. 1,36,793 against Rs. 1,91,501 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 54,708 during the year under report. This was due chiefly to reductions in the large contributions formerly made to the Sind Arts College and the Mahomedan Madrasa. The opening balance amounted to Rs. 5,98,596 and the closing balance to Rs. 4,06,568. Sind.

The number of municipalities in the Northern Division was, as in the preceding year, 29. The total number of members was 427, of whom 241 were nominated and 186 elected. Great irregularity in the attendance of members at meetings was noticeable in some of the larger municipalities, notably those of Ahmedabad, Kaira and Kapadvanj. Commissioners who are men of business are frequently debarred from attendance at meetings by the waste of time caused by the action of less practical members. The aggregate income, exclusive of balances, of the municipalities during the year amounted to Rs. 14,06,785 against Rs. 9,45,742 in 1887-88, showing an increase of Rs. 4,61,043. This increase was however entirely due to the receipt by the Ahmedabad Municipality of Rs. 2,65,200 on account of a loan raised for new water works, and of Rs. 1,99,629 on account of deposits from contractors. In items of true income there were increases under the heads of proceeds of land, pilgrim tax and taxes on houses and lands, and decreases under octroi and tolls. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 1-3-6, or nearly the same as in the preceding year. The aggregate expenditure amounted to Rs. 13,02,405 against Rs. 9,21,981 in the previous year, an increase of Rs. 3,80,424. The increase was principally due to large expenditure on water works in Ahmedabad and some other towns, and on flood-protection works in Surat. There was a decrease under the head of establishment. The opening balances amounted to Rs. 3,07,555, and the closing balances to Rs. 4,11,936. Northern Division.

The number of municipalities in the Central Division was 61 as in the preceding year. A new municipality was sanctioned for Faizpur in the Khándesh district, but had not been fully constituted at the close of the year. The number of commissioners was 896, of whom 408 were elected. The meetings of all municipalities, except that of Dhulia, were well attended. The aggregate municipal income, exclusive of balances, amounted to Rs. 10,73,979, or Rs. 1,08,250 less than in the preceding year. The revenue Central Division.

from direct taxation decreased by Rs. 84,268. The decrease was chiefly observable in conservancy, water and house taxes. There was also a large decrease in the revenue from indirect taxation, occurring chiefly under the head of octroi, the realisations from which, owing to the abolition of duties on certain articles, and more liberal grants of refunds, and to depression of trade, decreased by Rs. 44,708. The receipts under the head of pilgrim tax showed an increase of Rs. 12,147, which was accounted for chiefly by a larger attendance at the Ashādhi and Kártiki fairs at Pandharpur. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 1-3-8 against Rs. 1-13-3 in the previous year. The aggregate expenditure during the year under report amounted to Rs. 10,46,382, or Rs. 25,223 less than in the previous year. The chief items of decrease were under the heads of deposits and public works, while expenditure on conservancy establishment showed an increase of Rs. 11,431. Much laxity in regard to the recovery of arrears of taxation was observable in several municipalities; notably those of the Poona City, and Sholápur, where the outstanding balances were respectively Rs. 38,285 and Rs. 26,623. Steps, however, were being taken to recover the arrears. The opening balance amounted to Rs. 6,11,678 and the closing balance to Rs. 6,44,275. There were large balances to the credit of the municipalities of Poona, Sholápur, Bársi, Násik, Yeola and Dhulia, the greater part of which is invested in 4 per cent. Government securities. The balance of the Poona Municipality is to be expended on surface drainage works, and those of the other towns on projects of water-supply.

Southern Division.

There were 37 municipalities in the Southern Division in 1888-89 as in the previous year. The total number of members was 515 of whom 231 were elected. The attendance at meetings slightly improved, but the number of members who failed to attend two-thirds of the meetings was still large. Marked interest was as a rule shown in their work by the managing committees in the Belgaum district and at Dhárwar, Vengurla and Chiplúm. The total municipal income exclusive of balances amounted to Rs. 4,26,051 against Rs. 4,22,864 in 1887-88. There was a decrease of Rs. 7,419 in receipts from octroi owing chiefly to the exclusion of objectionable articles from the schedules and to the greater facilities afforded for obtaining refunds. The taxation of houses and lands yielded Rs. 4,555 more than in the previous year. There was also an increase in the receipts from tolls. The incidence of taxation was Re. 0-13-3 per head, as compared with Re. 0-13-10 in 1887-88. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,22,184 against Rs. 4,06,192 in the previous year. The increase was principally under the heads of maintenance of medical institutions, conservancy and water-supply. Large schemes of water supply were under the consideration of the Panvel and Hubli Municipalities, and the latter accepted an offer of the Southern Marátha Railway Company to contribute 2½ lakhs towards the construction of the projected works. A comprehensive drainage scheme is under consideration at Belgaum. The opening balances amounted to Rs. 2,05,568 and the closing balances to Rs. 2,09,434.

Military.

Strength of Army.

Detailed statistics of the strength and cost of the Army in the Bombay Presidency are given in Part III of this report. The total strength at the close of the year ending March 31st, 1889, was 39,675 combatants; of whom 12,868 were Europeans and 26,807 Natives. At the end of the previous year the total strength was 38,892 combatants: Europeans 11,284 and Natives 27,608. The total cost for the year 1888-89 (including the supplementary account) was Rs. 2,59,50,261 against Rs. 2,59,39,009 in 1887-88.

Inspection.

Ahmednagar.	Neemuch.
Devlali.	Karáchi.
Kampti.	Hyderabad
Raipur.	and
Mhow.	Jacobabad.

During the year 1888-89, His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by the Adjutant General and Deputy Adjutant General and Quarter Master General and Assistant Adjutant General, Royal Artillery, proceeded on tour and inspected the troops at the stations marginally noted.

Changes in organization.

The Judge Advocate General's Department in this Presidency was re-organized from 1st April 1888, the separate departments for the three Presidencies being amalgamated into one department for all India under a Judge Advocate General in India at Army Headquarters, Simla

The establishment for Bombay was fixed at one Deputy Judge Advocate General and one Assistant Judge Advocate General, one Judge Advocate General being abolished and the place of the two Deputy Judge Advocates being taken by the Assistant Judge Advocate General.

The Commands and Staff in this Presidency were re-organized from the 1st October 1888.

The terms Divisions and Brigades were abolished, and the senior Commands, previously styled Divisions and 1st and 2nd Class Brigades, were divided into two classes only, styled 1st and 2nd Class Districts.

One Major-General's Command (Northern Division) was abolished and made a 2nd Class District Command, some of the stations within the Command being transferred to the Bombay District. One 2nd Class Brigade (Nasirabad) was reduced to a Station Com-

mand with a Colonel on the Staff; but the Nagpore District, 2nd Class, was transferred from the Madras to the Bombay Command, and the strength of the troops serving in this Command was thereby augmented by the addition of 1 Regiment of British Infantry, 1 Battery of Royal Artillery and 1 Regiment of Native Cavalry. The Divisional and District Staff in the Adjutant General's and Quarter Master General's Departments were amalgamated, and the officers designated District Staff Officers, 1st Class, and District Staff Officers, 2nd Class, in lieu of their former designations of Assistant and Deputy Assistant Adjutants-General and Assistant and Deputy Assistant Quarter Masters General. Three Brigade Majors were abolished, and Station Staff Officers allowed at certain stations instead. The Station Staff Officers were divided into four classes instead of three, and the Staff salaries of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes were increased.

Coast Defences.—The various forts at Bombay, Aden, and Karachi were in an advanced state of construction, and some of the new guns were mounted during the year. Royal Artillery.

Drill and Instruction.—The annual siege operations were carried out at Dhanowrie and New Jhansi (Kirkee) by two batteries of Garrison Artillery and the Sappers and Miners. On the close of the Class "A" practice at Neemuch, G/B Royal Horse Artillery performed an experimental march from Neemuch to Mhow, a distance of 156 miles, in complete service marching order without tents. The march was done in five days. The Heavy Battery at Mhow (4/1 Welsh Division) also carried out an experimental march of 24 days' duration.

Equipment.—Two only of the new 6-inch breachloading guns for the coast defences were received within the year. The whole of the batteries on the war establishment have been armed with the new 12-pounder breachloading gun.

Establishments.—Another Field Battery has been added to the Bombay Presidency by the transfer of the Nagpore District from the Madras Command.

Field Service.—The Right Division of No. 2 Mountain Battery with two guns, was engaged in the Lushai Expedition.

During the year gymnastic instruction was carried on systematically at the following stations in the Presidency: Aden, Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Bombay, Deesa, Hyderabad (Sind), Karachi, Kampti, Kirkee, Mhow, Nasirabad and Poona. Gymnastics.

The total number of officers, non-commissioned officers and men trained in gymnastics and fencing during the year amounted to 4,220 against 3,997, the number under training last year. Besides this number, 16 non-commissioned officers and 5 men from British corps were put through a special course of six months at the central gymnasium, Poona, and obtained certificates of qualification as Instructors, and during the same period 8 non-commissioned officers and 37 men from native corps in the Presidency completed a special course of 4 months, and obtained certificates as Instructors. Forty-five European officers, serving with native regiments, underwent a course of single-stick practice. The voluntary attendance at the gymnasia throughout the Presidency was most satisfactory.

Two classes of instruction for officers were held, as usual, at Poona during the year. The first was attended by 15 officers, all of whom, with one exception, were on examination found qualified for promotion. The second class consisted of 8 officers, of whom 7 qualified. Practical instruction in bridging was afforded to the officers of both classes. One hundred and twenty-three non-commissioned officers and men of British regiments, and 80 non-commissioned officers and men of native regiments in Poona were instructed in gabion, and fascine making. Garrison Instruction.

The annual course of musketry for the year 1888-89 was duly carried out by all regiments, with one exception. Canvas targets were generally used, and were found to work well. There was a general improvement in the shooting. The quantity of lead recovered was considerably in excess of the amount formerly recovered when iron targets were in use. A school of musketry was held at Devlali from the 1st June to the 30th July, under the supervision of the two Deputy Assistant Adjutants General for Musketry, when 20 officers, 22 British non-commissioned officers, 10 native officers, and ten native non-commissioned officers underwent a course of instruction on the Hythe system. Musketry.

Advantage was taken of the presence at Poona of native officers and non-commissioned officers attending the annual Presidency Rifle Meeting to form a class for instruction in musketry. The class consisted of 28 officers and 28 non-commissioned officers, and the instruction was assimilated as far as practicable to that given in the recognized schools of musketry. At the conclusion of the course, 25 officers and 27 non-commissioned officers were granted certificates.

New regulations for the instruction of the Native Army in musketry, closely assimilated to the Regulations for the British Army, have been issued.

The sixteenth annual Presidency Rifle Meeting was held at Poona between the 8th and 20th October and proved a great success. About 204 Europeans and 507 Natives competed, representing 9 British regiments and batteries, 4 Volunteer and 32 native battalions. The Hyderabad Contingent competed for the first time at this meeting.

Schools.

British Troops.—The average number of non-commissioned officers and men under instruction each month was 951, with an average daily attendance of 498 or 52 per cent. These numbers are considerably less than in the previous year, when they were 1,115 and 740 (or 66 per cent.) respectively, and the decrease of numbers is accounted for by the abolition of compulsory attendance from July 1888. The abolition of the 4th Class Certificate of Education, together with the abolition of compulsory attendance, caused the numbers of candidates examined for certificates to decrease from 1,476 to 729. Of the candidates, 585 or 80 per cent. were successful against 87 per cent. in the previous year. The strength of the British Command in this Presidency on the 1st January 1889 was 11,295, of whom 8,820 or 77 per cent. were in possession of school certificates against 78 per cent. in the former year. The number of non-commissioned officers and men (exclusive of those in the Commissariat and Ordnance Departments) who passed the language tests during 1888, was 54.

The number of children on the registers declined from 485 to 466. The daily attendance was 388.

Native Troops.—There was an increase in the number of men under instruction, which was 3,481 against 3,041 last year. There was an average daily attendance of 54 per cent. The number of certificates awarded rose to 1,206 against 1,124 in 1887. The total number of certificated men in the Sappers and Miners and Bombay Infantry, exclusive of the Belooch regiments, was 6,124 or 30 per cent. of the entire strength.

The number of boys on the school books was 1,469, and the average daily attendance 1,245 or 84 per cent.

Girls' Schools.—There were 13 girls' schools with 284 pupils against 15 with 328 in 1887. Most of these schools obtained prizes for needle work at the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition.

Normal School.—The year 1888 opened with 20 pupils under training, 9 in the upper or English classes and 11 in the vernacular class. During the year an experimental class for training privates as clerks was formed but without conspicuous success.

Veterinary.

The Veterinary Establishment of the Bombay Army during the year consisted of 4 administrative and 9 executive officers. Owing to improved stable management and better treatment, the Indian skin-disease formerly rife among the horses at all stations had practically disappeared during the year 1888 from all stations, except Deesa, where there was an outbreak of this epidemic. There was an outbreak of anthrax at Mhow, and some sporadic cases at Poona and Kampti, and in consequence of the appearance of this disease the percentage of deaths among the horses of the army rose from 2.49 last year to 3.44.

Military Works.

Information respecting the fortifications and other important military works carried out during the year will be found in Chapter IV.

Transport Training Classes.

The monthly classes for instruction in transport, first instituted in 1885, were continued during the year.

Movements—Practice.

No. 1 Bombay Mountain Battery was located at Mahabaleshvar for a month during the hot season of 1888 for instructional purposes, and this and No. 2 Battery were moved into camp at Singarh and Dhanowri in the vicinity of Poona at the end of the year, to carry out their annual practice.

Movements—Disturbances.

Owing to tribal disturbances in the Habr Awal country near Berbera on the Somali Coast, a military promenade was carried out and produced the desired impression.

Lock Hospitals.

The existing Lock Hospitals were maintained during the year, but in consequence of orders from the Government of India, acting under instructions from the Home Government, the practice of compelling prostitutes to undergo examination at the hospitals was discontinued. It is reported that the women have ceased to take advantage of the gratuitous treatment the hospitals formerly afforded them, and that venereal disease amongst the troops is increasing.

Cantonments.

The sanitary condition of cantonments was carefully attended to, and the unhealthy condition of the cantonment of Poona and its surroundings received particular attention during the year.

A new Cantonment Bill being under consideration, the issue of revised cantonment rules has been postponed.

Army Signalling.

During the year 7 officers and 19 non-commissioned officers and men of the British Army, and 10 men of the Native Army qualified as Instructors and Assistant Instructors respectively; and 5 officers and 12 men passed the regimental test in accordance with the new regulations for army signalling.

Electric Telegraphy.

The training school of electric telegraphy at Poona was maintained during the year.

Topography.

A survey of the Deesa Sadar Bazar and surveys of numerous roads and routes in various districts were carried out during the year. The survey of the Somali Coast made progress. The route map of the Bombay Presidency was printed and distributed and a route map of the Nagpore District prepared.

Marine.

BOMBAY SHIPPING OFFICE.

The following statement summarizes the operations of the Shipping Office during 1888-89, as compared with those of the previous year: Operations of the Shipping Office.

No.	Item.	1887-88.	1888-89.
<i>Europeans.</i>			
1	Number of seamen shipped and discharged	4,264	4,484
2	" " left in Hospital... ..	65	62
3	" distressed seamen sent to the United Kingdom	28	19
4	" " subsisted at Sailors' Home	51	28
5	" seamen left in Jail	29	19
6	Amount of wages of seamen left in Hospital and Jail	Rs. 6,419	Rs. 4,494
7	" received on account of estates of deceased seamen... ..	" 1,499	" 656
8	" of wages deposited by seamen discharged	" 7,740	" 3,575
9	" " remitted to the United Kingdom through the Seamen's Money Order Office	" 1,648	Nil.
<i>Natives.</i>			
10	Number of seamen shipped and discharged	44,430	49,369
11	Amount of deposits of seamen left in Hospital and Jail	Rs. 1,223	Rs. 1,633
12	" received on account of estates of deceased seamen	" 3,434	" 4,434
13	Total receipts	Rs. 44,933	Rs. 49,002
14	" expenditure	" 17,438	" 17,466

There was an increase of 220 in the number of European sailors shipped and discharged, due mainly to changes effected in the European members of the crews of the Peninsular and Oriental and British India Companies' steamers. There was a marked decrease however in the number of European sailors shipped directly from, and discharged to, the shore; a decrease ascribed to the increasing employment of native seamen. There were 46 desertions and 11 deaths at sea of European sailors. European Seamen.

The net revenue of the office during the year under review (Rs. 31,536) was the largest hitherto obtained, exceeding that of the previous year by Rs. 4,041. Financial results.

ADEN.

During the year under review, 1,726 vessels entered Aden harbour against 1,628 in the previous year. Among these were 20 British and 65 foreign men-of-war. The number of merchant steamers rose from 1,476 in 1887 to 1,577, British steamers increasing from 1,005 to 1,104. Arrivals of vessels.

Seventeen casualties were reported at the port against 25 in the previous year. One ship was totally lost. Casualties.

The light-houses and signal stations were maintained in good order, but the light-ship was reported to be in very bad condition. Lights.

At the Shipping Office 82 European and 525 native seamen were engaged and discharged. Nine deaths were reported, and 8 estates adjusted. Thirty-two distressed seamen were sent to the United Kingdom. The amount of fees realised amounted to Rs. 1,000 against Rs. 953 in 1887. Shipping Office.

The receipts of the Aden Port Fund during the year were Rs. 1,86,600 and the expenditure Rs. 1,18,942, giving a satisfactory surplus of Rs. 67,658. Port Fund.

PERIM.

During the year 541 steamers, 508 of which were British, called at Perim against 351 (of which 324 were British) in the year 1887-88. Four hundred and eighty-one called either to take or discharge coal. Four casualties were reported. A new light was erected at Balfe Point on the island. Arrivals.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The revenue and expenditure of the Bombay Port Trust for 1888-89 were as follows: Accounts.

Revenue... ..	Rs. 43,97,180	Rs. 43,07,605
Expenditure (including interest)	" 44,08,966	" 40,45,434
	Surplus	Rs. 2,62,171

This surplus was exclusive of a sum of Rs. 94,868 in hand out of the lakh of rupees which the Trustees are bound to set aside annually for the reduction of debt or the construction of new works. Including this sum the total surplus was Rs. 3,57,039. The surplus

(Rs. 3,23,107) of the preceding year was, with the sanction of Government, applied to the construction of the Graving Dock; and the Reserve Fund therefore remained at the figure of the year 1887, viz. Rs. 15,96,742 invested in Government securities and Port Trust debentures.

Revenue.

The income of the year 1888-89 exceeded that of 1887-88 by Rs. 3,04,503. No alterations were made in the rates during the year. The increase in receipts was principally due to the receipts from the new Victoria Dock and to an increase in ground-rents.

Compared with 1887, there was a decrease both in the number and tonnage of vessels entering the port in 1888; the figures being 15,957 vessels of 2,061,727 tons in 1888-89, against 16,407 vessels of 2,112,105 tons in 1887-88. There was however an increase of 21 in the number of steamers. There was an increase over 1887 in the quantity both of imports and of exports during the year. The increase in imports was chiefly in piece-goods, coal, grain, kerosine oil and building materials. The increase in exports was principally in grain, seeds, cotton, hides and kerosine oil.

Expenditure.

Compared with 1887 there was an excess of Rs. 3,65,439 in expenditure charged to revenue account, due principally to expenditure in connection with the new Victoria Dock, and on repairs to the Light-ship. Compared with the estimate there was a saving of Rs. 1,75,475 in dock expenditure.

Dock Accounts.

The Victoria Dock was fully opened in April 1888. Five hundred and seventy-seven vessels entered the two docks in 1888-89 against 499 in the previous year. Of the whole number 295 entered the Prince's and 282 the Victoria Dock. The gross revenue of the two docks for the year was Rs. 20,40,918 and the net revenue Rs. 4,29,611. The interest payable on the capital expended in constructing the Prince's Dock was Rs. 3,34,682, and that payable on account of the Victoria Dock Rs. 1,79,185. The total of both amounts (Rs. 5,13,867) exceeded the net revenue by Rs. 84,256, and the financial position of the docks in the year under review cannot therefore be considered satisfactory.

Capital Receipts.

The borrowed capital of the Port Trust, including a loan of Rs. 8,01,712 advanced by Government during the year, amounted on March 31st, 1889, to Rs. 4,74,76,339. The receipts on capital account during the year, derived chiefly from sales of land and appropriations from surplus revenue, were Rs. 30,35,645. The total capital receipts were therefore Rs. 5,05,11,984.

Capital Expenditure.

The capital expenditure of the Trust up to the 31st March 1888 was Rs. 4,86,35,731, and the expenditure during the year 1888-89, Rs. 17,31,372, making a total expenditure up to March 31st, 1889, of Rs. 5,03,67,103. The capital expenditure on the Victoria Dock during the year was Rs. 12,36,158, bringing the total expenditure on that work up to the close of the year to Rs. 84,33,258. The original estimate was Rs. 94 lakhs. With the exception of a portion of the equipment in sheds and cranes the Dock was completed and the sea-gates were opened for traffic on 3rd April 1888. The reclamation of the Apollo Basin was completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 1,23,000. The three dock warehouses commenced last year were also completed at a total cost of Rs. 3,21,945. The construction of Traffic Offices near the Prince's Dock was proceeded with, and the construction of new administrative offices at Mody Bay, estimated to cost Rs. 4,33,006, commenced. At the close of the year the Trustees had in hand a cash balance of Rs. 1,44,880 on capital account.

Total receipts and disbursements.

The total receipts and disbursements of the year are exhibited in the following statements:

Receipts.	Government Securities.	Port Trust Bonds and Debentures.	Cash.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Opening Balance on 1st April 1888	14,55,700	14,66,376 2 9	25,80,218 13 8
Gross Revenue Receipts, General Account, from 1st April 1888 to 31st March 1889 .....	...	.....	41,26,910 5 3
Advances from Government for Dock Extension Works during 1888-89 .....	...	.....	8,01,711 15 10
Debenture Loan of 1889 to replace the Loan of 1881 .....	...	.....	3,00,000 0 0
Deposits from Merchants and others, &c., received during the year:			
Deposits from Contractors	4,000	52,400 0 0	12,427 5 7
Securities from Trustees' employes	2,000	5,000 0 0	5,002 8 0
Provident Funds:			
General Account .....	...	26,400 0 0	47,836 4 11
Pilotage Account .....	...	5,400 0 0	9,025 5 4
Sale of land, &c.:			
Land sold at Custom Bandar	Rs. 975 8 11	.....	1,200 8 11
Barge sold	" 225 0 0	.....	3,097 8 4
Interest payable to Debenture-holders charged to Expenditure .....	...	.....	1,21,345 10 8
Depreciation and Replacement Accounts, Dredging Plant, &c. ....	...	95,700 0 0	3,42,758 13 4
Sundry Receipts .....	...	.....	11,91,218 8 6
Town Duty Collections for Municipality .....	...	.....	1,57,503 13 9
Gross Receipts, Pilotage Account, from 1st April 1888 to 31st March 1889 .....	...	.....	1,57,503 13 9
Total...Rs.	14,61,700	16,51,276 2 9	97,00,257 10 1

Disbursements.	Government Securities.	Port Trust Bonds and Debentures.	Cash.	
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Paid Interest to Government on 3rd April 1888 ... ..	...	.....	13,69,264	1 11
Expenditure on Revenue Account during the year 1888-89	Rs. 37,64,738	13 0		
Less { Amount of Interest on debt due to Government payable on 1st April 1889	Rs. 12,13,526	15 3		
{ Amount of Interest payable to Government on account of Foreign Securities	Rs. 1,50,856	0 0		
	13,64,382	15 3		
{ Amount payable to Government on account of Harbour Police	Rs. 16,100	0 0		
	13,80,482	15 3		
			23,84,255	13 9
Expended on Capital Works			17,31,371	15 10
Arrears of interest paid to Debenture-holders			16,554	1 3
Deposits returned	1,73,600	1,80,700 0 0	11,923	5 0
Securities to Trustees' employes			6,002	8 0
Paid Government in reduction of Capital Debt			1,200	8 11
Debenture Loan, 1881, paid off			7,00,000	0 0
Provident Funds:				
General Account refunded, &c.			5,669	4 6
Pilotage Account refunded, &c.			173	11 0
Amount invested			34,674	0 0
Depreciation and Replacement Accounts:				
Amount invested			1,04,381	0 0
Amount expended on renewals			30,369	6 7
Harbour Police			15,000	0 0
Sundry payments			2,83,036	4 10
Town Duty Municipal Fund			11,91,218	8 6
Expenditure on account of Pilotage from 1st April 1888 to 31st March 1889			1,57,503	13 9
	1,73,600	1,80,700 0 0	80,42,598	7 10
Amount of Securities in the Bank of Bombay	12,88,160	14,70,576 2 9		
Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay and in hand			16,57,659	2 3
Total ...	14,61,700	16,51,276 2 9	97,00,257	10 1

The contract for the construction of the Graving Dock at the corner of Prince's Dock Graving Dock. was signed at the close of the year. The estimated cost of the work, which is to be completed within two years, is Rs. 11,44,850, of which Rs. 3,23,107 has been provided from surplus revenue and the remainder met by a loan.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

The estimated and actual receipts, expenditure and surplus under Revenue of the Finance. Karachi Port Trust for 1888-89 were as follows:

	Estimated.	Actual.
Receipts	Rs. 5,23,000	5,77,090
Expenditure	„ 3,99,051	3,64,817
Surplus	„ 1,23,949	2,12,273

These figures compare with those of the previous year as follows:

	Income.	Expenditure.
1887-88	Rs. 4,63,696	2,93,246
1888-89	„ 5,77,090	3,64,817

The increase in income was due to the larger exports of wheat and other grains, oil-seeds and wool, and the larger imports of piece goods, gunnies and mineral oil, during the year. The increase in expenditure was chiefly due to increased establishment charges owing to a revision of the office and wharf establishments necessitated by the increased work, and to the contribution by the Trustees of one-half of the cost of maintenance of the Harbour Police.

The following statement gives the total receipts and disbursements of the Trust for 1888-89:

RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.
Opening balance on 1st April 1888	4,39,677	14 11	Expenditure under General Revenue Account...	3,09,567	9 9
Gross receipts from General Revenue Account	4,88,768	6 4	Expenditure under Port Fund Account	55,249	7 4
Gross receipts from Port Fund Account	88,323	11 4	Expenditure on works including stores	6,38,256	8 0
Grant from Government for dredging	82,000	0 0	Paid debenture-holders in liquidation of capital debt	41,025	0 0
Loan from Government	2,34,767	14 7	Provident Fund	8,759	1 3
Grant under 3½-lakh Grant	41,000	0 0	Advances with Trustees, officers, &c.	813	6 10
Provident Fund	15,347	12 6	Income tax	5,681	0 9
Unclaimed wages	227	0 7	Deposits returned	9,598	0 0
Income tax	2,585	8 7	Balance of stock	19,532	1 2
Deposits from merchants and others	22,775	0 0	Balance on 31st March 1889	3,30,665	14 3
Unadjusted items, Remittances to National Bank Account, &c.	3,996	12 6			
Total	14,19,408	1 4	Total Rs.	14,19,468	1 4

Shipping.

The number and tonnage of vessels (excluding Government vessels and fishing boats) that entered the port were:

	1887-88		1888-89.	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage.
Steam-ships	262	3,11,587	324	3,81,403
Sailing vessels	15	8,739	3	1,793
Native craft	4,233	1,59,327	4,139	1,56,745

showing an increase in the number and tonnage of steam ships.

Works.

Dredging operations showed some diminution in results compared with those of the previous year, due partly to the greater depth at which operations were carried on and the greater hardness of the matter dealt with. The quantity dredged was 690,387 tons as compared with 883,901 tons in the previous year. The most important works which were completed during the year were the second division of the "Erskine" or three-ship wharf and the kerosine oil godown with a railway siding and pier. One of the three berths of the Erskine wharf was brought into use in August 1888 and the remaining two shortly after the close of the year. The opening of these berths has doubled the traffic over the wharf,

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture.

OWING to continued financial pressure no fresh district was added in the year 1888-89 to the two, Dhárwár and Bijápur, previously provided with establishments of circle inspectors from the Agricultural Department. The duties of these officers, who are under the supervision of the Revenue officers, are confined to inspection, and advice in technical matters. The following table exhibits the amount of inspection performed by them during the year under report :

District.	CROP INSPECTION.							WASTE INSPECTION.					BOUNDARY-MARK INSPECTION.						
	Total number and area of occupied Survey Numbers in inspected villages.		Total number and area of inspected Survey Numbers.		Number in which entry in Village Form III.			Number of Waste Numbers other than Forest of inspected villages.	Total number and area of inspected Waste Numbers.		Number in which unauthorized cultivation or other encroachment detected.		Number of Marks inspected.		Number of Marks found in disrepair.				
	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	Found correct.	Corrected.	Found blank and filled in.		No.	Area.	Reported by Village Officers.	Not reported by Village Officers.	In Occupied Numbers.	In Waste Numbers.	Shown in Village Form III as in disrepair.	Not shown in Village Form III.	Shown as in repair.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
		Acres.		Acres.					Acres.										
Dhárwár	1888-89 ...	156,493	1,862,290	11,865 7 58	102,270 5 49	4,252 35 84	5,078 42 80	2,535 21 36	8,303	2,410 29 02	21,572	2	12	143,243	88,591	2,213 8 79	14,482 57 52	8,424 33 89	406
	1887-88 ...	151,413	1,852,622	11,970 7 90	110,156 5 94	3,704 30 94	5,067 42 33	8,159 26 73	9,137	2,378 28 22	24,987	5	14	163,089	41,128	2,168	25,932	5,279	
Bijápur	1888-89 ...	157,290	2,350,930	16,920 10 37	229,552 8 99	6,257 38 34	6,733 41 29	3,325 20 37	8,609	2,694 31 29	38,555	5	13	180,211	93,071	10,536 24 74	23,316 54 76	8,731 20 50	2,703
	1887-88 ...	159,656	2,673,824	17,512 10 96	244,211 9 11	5,052 28 85	7,010 40 03	5,450 31 12	10,452	2,777 26 57	45,056	4	26	197,775	86,597	8,136	39,520	8,285	
																	85 45		

In both districts the inspection performed was somewhat less than in the previous year ; owing chiefly to a deficiency in the staff and to the employment on other duties of some of the officers. At their second inspections in the hot weather the inspectors re-examined 14,033 survey numbers with the result that in Dhárwár 60 per cent. and in Bijápur 79 per cent. of the marks unrepaired at the first inspection were found to be still in the same condition. The inspection was confined to marks for the repair of which Government and not private persons were responsible. The population and live stock censuses of 953 villages in Dhárwár and 900 villages in Bijápur were checked, with the result that in the former district 24 per cent. and in the latter 27 per cent. of the entries examined were found to contain error. The total number of measurement and other cases disposed of in Dhárwár was 4,369, and in Bijápur 1,409 ; this class of work showing a very large increase in both districts. The inspection work of the circle inspectors was tested by the district and assistant district inspectors with the results shown below :

District.	CROP INSPECTION.				WASTE INSPECTION.				BOUNDARY-MARK INSPECTION.			Correspondence.	
	Total number of occupied Survey Numbers inspected by Circle Inspectors.	Number of occupied Survey Numbers tested by District and Assistant District Inspectors.			Total number of Waste Numbers inspected by Circle Inspectors.	Number of Waste Numbers tested by District and Assistant District Inspectors.			Number of Marks tested by District and Assistant District Inspectors.				
		Total.	Satisfactory.	Not satisfactory.		Total.	Satisfactory.	Not satisfactory.	Total.	Satisfactory.	Not satisfactory.	Inward Numbers.	Outward Numbers.
Dhárwár.	11,865	305	128	177	2,410	65	35	30	5,405	4,918	487	3,813	3,356
Bijápur...	16,320	334	163	151	2,694	64	63	1	5,075	4,363	712	2,342	2,856

At the head-quarter office, besides the supply of maps and extracts from records to officials and others, corrections were made in 3,687 maps, field books and other survey records.

Agricultural
experiments:
Bhadgaon Farm.

The rain-fall at Bhadgaon was far below the average and insufficient for the rabi crops. In the non-experimental area of the farm crops were raised on 480 acres at a cost of Rs. 3,953, while the value of the produce was Rs. 6,829. The cost of cultivation including assessment was Rs. 9-9-0 per acre against Rs. 11-5-0 in the previous year, and the outturn Rs. 14-3-0 against Rs. 15-8-0, giving a net profit in spite of the bad season of Rs. 4-10-0 against Rs. 4-3-0 in the previous year. The best paying crops were cotton, jowari, sugarcane and sargho. Bajri, gram and tur yielded a small profit. On wheat, shalu, tili, and linseed there was a small loss. Cotton occupied 58 acres, five-sixths of which was under the Vāradi variety. The outturn of this variety was nearly double that of the previous year, while that of the Dhārwalī variety was only half. The latter crop however was sown on light land which under any other variety would have probably given no yield at all. The different varieties of the new American cotton again showed an improved yield; a fact which supports the view that American cotton only requires to become accustomed to the soil and climate to give good results. Shalu or cold-weather jowari, which is common in the Deccan proper but rarely cultivated in Khândesh, was tried on the farm, and in an irrigated and manured field gave a net profit of about Rs. 8, but in an unmanured field failed to cover the expenses. Bajri for the first time after many years was a paying crop. The results of five years' experiments in wheat, besides proving that the colour and consistency in wheats are dependent upon the climate, soil, &c., show that the wheats of the North-Western Provinces are more prolific, yield more straw to an equal amount of grain and are weightier than the local Bansi, a common variety of the district. One acre planted with arrowroot yielded 900 lbs. of starch, at a cost of 2 annas 3 pies per pound. The net profit was estimated at Rs. 92. Experiments conducted upon grain with bisulphide of carbon showed that chemical to be a good preservative against the attacks of weevils; while it does not affect the colour, smell or cooking properties of the grain. Exclusive of the pay of the Superintendent the cost to Government of the farm was Rs. 990 against Rs. 965 in the previous year.

Hyderabad Farm.

The rainfall though below the average was seasonable. In the non-experimental area the crops yielded a net profit of Rs. 12½ per acre. In the experimental area, comprising 12 acres, the yield was Rs. 321, and the expenditure Rs. 383; giving a net loss of Rs. 5½ per acre. The best paying crops were lucerne and cotton stools. Bourton cotton was almost a failure, and sugarcane and guinea grass were grown at a loss. Experiments in the selection of bajri seed from different parts of the spike tended to show that selection from the lower end of the spike conduced to improvement of the outturn of the seeds when planted. Experiments at this farm, in the cultivation of wheat on the Lois Weedon (alternate fallow) system, have not, as at Bhadgaon, tended to demonstrate the superiority of this system over all others. On the contrary, the system of rotation has invariably been found the most successful. Exclusive of the pay of the Superintendent, the cost of the farm to Government was Rs. 1,238 against Rs. 1,562 in the previous year. Under the orders of Government, the farm has been handed over to the management of the District Local Board, who have agreed to maintain it for experimental purposes.

Poona Farm.

The gross outturn of the crops raised on the Poona farm was Rs. 644 and the net profit per acre Rs. 8. With a view to equalise the land for experimental purposes, attention is now mainly directed towards rendering the fields even by raising embankments. An experiment in ensilage proved very successful. About 5,000 bundles of green *kadbi* weighing 68,000 pounds were deposited in September 1888 in a silo thirty feet deep, where they remained till the following March. When taken out the silage appeared perfectly fresh and was greedily eaten, without bad consequences, by all the farm cattle including those lately imported from Aden. Several varieties of milch cattle brought from Aden, Gir, Surat and elsewhere were kept on the farm with a view to testing their qualities and improving the breeds by crossing. The Gir cows gave 14 pounds of milk daily for 6 months after parturition. In the Ganesh Khind garden mango grafting was successfully carried out. During the year 75 crown-grafts and 525 side-grafts were raised. Of the former fifty and of the latter seventy-five per cent. were successfully grafted.

Nadiad Farm.

The operations on the Nadiad farm, which is a private institution entirely supported by a local committee of agriculturists, yielded a net profit of Rs. 8-12-0 per acre, which was considered a fair return for an indifferent season. The best paying crops were tobacco, castor, sesamum and bajri. Manure experiments made with tobacco showed that ashes and oil-cake gave the best, and saltpetre, manure refuse and goat droppings the next best results. The committee's seed depôt was again made little use of; and to encourage purchasers it was resolved to sell seed on credit.

Wheat
experiments.

The distribution of selected wheat-seed to zemindars in the Nāra Valley in Thar and Pārkar was continued during the year with improved results. The acclimatized seed gave a seven-fold outturn and the newly imported seed a four-fold outturn. The new variety of seed first introduced in 1884-85 has during the last five years been sown in 2,815 acres or one-eighth of the total area under wheat in the Nāra Valley. The wheat is of soft white variety, which, besides commanding a higher price, ripens more quickly, gives a larger yield

and is less liable to rust than the indigenous kinds. With these advantages the imported seed is likely to encroach still further on the area under Sindhi wheat; but with the existing means of communication the difference between the price in the local market and at Karáchi is not sufficient to encourage exportation to the latter port. The distribution of seed is made on the condition that seed equivalent to the amount given should be returned to Government after the harvest. During the year an expenditure of Rs. 500 was incurred by the local board in connexion with the distribution.

In the Dhárwár district about 700 acres were sown during the year under report with the newly imported American cotton; but the cultivators, though convinced of the superiority of the new variety, are deterred from adopting it by the fear of immediate loss owing to the small yield of the seed before acclimatisation. The experiments on the Bhadgaon farm have already been noticed. Samples of improved Sindhi, Nánkin, Bourbon and American cotton grown in the Umarkot municipal gardens were submitted to the Karáchi Chamber of Commerce, which pronounced an opinion unfavourable to the two first named, but favourable to the others. Experiments on the Hyderabad farm have, however, shown that Bourbon cotton does not pay. Special inquiries into the deterioration of the Amraoti cotton, made during the year by Mr. Ozanne, the late Director of Agriculture, went to show that the cotton of inferior staple now chiefly grown, was introduced from the Nizám's territories or the adjacent portions of the Central Provinces and came into favour on account of its large yield in comparison with that of the pure *Jari* and *Bani* varieties. The latter are now in danger of extinction, but to assist their preservation some good seed has been obtained and planted on the Khándesh farm. The financial position of the ginning factories in Dhárwár has improved, and seven new steam gins were opened in the last season, bringing the number in existence up to fifteen. Cotton experiments.

The tobacco experiments at Nadiád proved a final failure in the year under report. The experiments in the cultivation of the date palm gave encouraging results; and fresh supplies of seed and of offsets have been ordered from Egypt. Sind appears best suited for the cultivation of this palm. A quantity of date-seed from Bassorah was planted by the Conservator, Northern Circle; in the forests of his circle; but the results were generally poor. The area under arrowroot grown by private individuals was small and did not increase. The right of collecting the pods from the divi-divi plantations in Dhárwár was farmed to a company in Hubli by whom the crop, amounting to 69 cwts., was shipped to London and partly sold at 7s. 9d. per cwt. The Bhadgaon divi-divi crop did not find a purchaser. The Kánara plantation, which contains 19,703 of these trees, yielded 12 maunds of pods, part of which was sent for plantation in Dhárwár. Attempts were being made to resuscitate the cultivation of indigo in Gujarát and the adjoining States. An interesting experiment on the qualities of the barilla plant in improving salt lands was carried out on the Nadiád farm between 1886 and the year under review. The plants thrived and ultimately seeded; but though they became salt the soil did not become perceptibly sweeter. On being burnt the plants gave a small yield of carbonate of soda. The private sugar refineries at Poona and Baroda worked at a loss, and it was reported that owing to the lavish use of poudrette maure, the Deccan sugarcane yielded less crystallizable matter than that of some other Provinces. Special attention to the largely increasing export of bones was invited by the Government of India. During the last nine years exports of this commodity by sea from Bombay and Karáchi have risen from 2,927 to 19,783 tons. Little demand for bones either in agriculture or manufacture exists in this Presidency and the attempts hitherto made to introduce a scientific bone manure have been failures. Miscellaneous experiments.

Cattle-disease exhibited a diminished prevalence during the year as compared with that preceding; but the presence of disease, chiefly foot and mouth or rinderpest, was reported from 361 villages in eight districts; and out of 16,041 cattle affected, 9,542 perished. Some slight diffusion of rational knowledge on the subject is said to be becoming visible, and some of the native drugs and methods of treatment are described as useful. A contagious disease, resembling pleuro-pneumonia, in goats, said to be common but hitherto unrecognised, appeared among the animals on the Bhadgaon farm and was subjected to careful investigation; but the remedies tried proved ineffectual. Cattle-disease.

Details of the actual areas cultivated, uncultivated and under forest in the Presidency will be found in Appendix IV of this report. The following table gives the percentages represented by the figures therein shown. On comparing these statistics with those of previous years, it must be borne in mind that they are subject to much variation from year to year in consequence of the progress of the survey settlement in many districts, especially those of Sind, and in consequence also of the correction of previously incorrect returns. Thus in the year under report, the gross area recorded for the Presidency proper is less by 236,000 acres, and that recorded for Sind is more by 3 million acres than the gross area shown in the previous year; while the area of alienated villages exceeds that given in the previous year by 11,942 acres in consequence of the correction of an error by which in former years the Government waste in alienated villages was entered under the head of Government villages. The area for which statistics are available has increased during the year in the Presidency proper by 171,000 acres or 0.38 per cent., and in Sind by 7,033,000 acres or nearly 67 per cent. Most of the Sind district returns have been, for the first time, compiled on the model of the district returns for the Presidency proper: Cultivated and uncultivated areas.

No.	District.	Percentage of gross area of areas for which statistics are not available.	PERCENTAGE ON NET AREA FOR WHICH STATISTICS ARE AVAILABLE, OF AREAS.				
			Cultivated.		Uncultivated.		Forest.
			Actually cropped.	Current fallows.	Available for cultiva- tion.	Not available for cultiva- tion.	
A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.							
<i>I.—Gujarāt.</i>							
1	Ahmedabad...	1.00	54	23	4	18	1
2	Kaira ...	8.49	73	7	8	12	...
3	Panch Mahāls ...	15.71	33	12	33	9	13
4	Broach ...	1.99	62	8	3	27	...
5	Surat ...	2.45	45	27	6	18	4
	Average ...	4.89	53	18	9	17	3
<i>II.—Deccan.</i>							
6	Khāndesh ...	9.96	55	6	17	12	10
7	Nāsik ...	4.21	62	13	5	9	21
8	Ahmednagar ...	2.51	63	12	2	10	13
9	Poona ...	1.16	61	11	1	15	12
10	Sholāpur ...	...	72	12	1	9	6
11	Sātārā ...	4.26	60	14	1	10	15
	Average ...	4.34	60	11	6	11	12
<i>III.—Karnātak.</i>							
12	Belgaum ...	0.99	61	11	5	8	13
13	Bijāpur ...	0.73	74	10	5	6	5
14	Dhārwar ...	2.57	71	9	3	7	10
	Average ...	1.39	70	10	4	7	9
<i>IV.—Konkan.</i>							
15	Thāna ...	3.97	21	20	7	34	18
16	Kolāta ...	2.39	33	21	4	23	19
17	Ratnāgiri ...	28.72	26	44	1	28	1
18	Kānara ...	3.39	10	3	38	10	39
	Average ...	10.81	20	20	15	24	21
	Average A ...	5.00	54	13	8	13	12
B.—SIND.							
19	Karāchi ...	...	7	10	13	68	2
20	Hyderabad ...	...	13	24	35	27	1
21	Shikārpur ...	17.68	17	18	42	17	6
22	Upper Sind Frontier ...	49.39	23	39	19	13	6
23	Thar and Pārkar ...	78.03	20	30	50	...	...
	Average B ...	32.15	14	20	31	32	3
	Average for the Presidency ...	14.57	43	15	14	19	9

In comparison with that of the former year, the gross cropped area of the Presidency proper decreased by 236,000 acres or 0.93 per cent.; the decrease being visible principally in Gujarāt and Nāsik, where the scanty rainfall did not permit full sowing. The twice cropped area is reported to have decreased by 69,000 acres or 11.55 per cent., but the decrease was probably under-stated, owing to the faulty entry, as twice cropped, of land sown with a second crop on the failure of the first. The total cultivated area increased by 49,800 acres, or 0.16 per cent., owing to large purchases of Government waste in Ahmednagar and elsewhere. Much of the new land, however, probably remained unsewn since the net area cropped diminished by 167,000 acres or 0.67 per cent., and the fallow area increased by 217,000 acres or 3.79 per cent. The amount of land available for cultivation diminished by 73,000 acres or 4.28 per cent. in consequence partly of the larger purchases of waste mentioned above and partly of the extension of the forests. According to the returns of the Agricultural Department the area under forest increased by 325,000 acres or 6.39 per cent.; but the augmentation was nominal to the extent of 93,000 acres in Khāndesh previously in forest but returned for the first time in the year under report, and the statistics of some other districts were similarly vitiated.

Crops: areas under cultivation.

The main features of the season and harvest of the year are described elsewhere in this report. In the following table the effects of the season on the area sown are exhibited for the year under report as compared with that preceding it:

PRESIDENCY PROPER.

Crops.	1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase.		Decrease.	
	Thousand Acres.	Thousand Acres.	Thousand Acres.	Per cent.	Thousand Acres.	Per cent.
Jowari	7,121	8,510	1,389	19.5	...	...
Bajri	4,638	3,845	...	...	793	17.1
Paddy	1,725	1,605	...	...	120	6.9
Wheat	2,209	2,078	...	...	131	5.9
Others	2,002	2,012	10	0.5	...	...
Total Cereals	17,695	18,050	355	2.0	...	...
Tur	547	608	...	...	39	7.1
Gram	792	731	...	...	61	7.7
Others	1,224	1,035	...	...	189	15.4
Total Pulses	2,563	2,274	...	...	289	11.2
Tobacco	80	49	...	...	31	38.7
Sugarcane	81	89	8	9.8	...	...
Oil-seeds	1,641	1,482	...	...	159	9.6
Cotton	2,816	2,665	...	...	151	5.3
Food Crops Total	20,492	20,593	101	0.5	...	...
Non-food Crops Total	4,810	4,472	...	...	338	7.0
Grand Total	25,302	25,065	...	...	237	0.9

The following table shows the percentages of food and other crops on the gross area cropped in each district:

No.	District.	FOOD CROPS.								NON-FOOD CROPS.			TOTAL.		
		Cereals.							Pulses.	Others.	Cotton.	Oil-seeds.	Others.	Food crops.	Non-food crops.
		Jowari.	Bajri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse grains.	Others.	Total.							
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.															
<i>I.—Gujarat.</i>															
1	Ahmedabad	24	17	2	13	4	8	63	7	1	26	3	...	71	29
2	Kaira	9	32	11	4	25	2	33	2	2	1	2	2	94	6
3	Panch Mahals	1	15	17	...	19	33	84	3	...	...	6	1	93	7
4	Broach	29	3	3	3	2	...	40	3	5	45	2	...	53	47
5	Surat	28	2	20	3	13	...	65	9	2	10	4	1	76	24
	Average	20	16	8	...	10	4	65	8	2	21	3	1	75	25
<i>II.—Deccan.</i>															
6	Khandesh	19	21	1	12	1	...	54	6	1	38	5	1	61	39
7	Nasik	9	23	3	20	11	...	76	11	1	1	11	...	88	12
8	Ahmednagar	55	16	...	11	2	...	64	8	...	1	6	1	92	8
9	Poona	40	29	3	6	4	1	83	8	1	...	7	1	92	8
10	Sholapur	67	9	1	2	...	...	90	7	1	...	11	1	88	12
11	Satara	23	20	2	4	8	1	74	16	2	...	6	2	92	8
	Average	37	22	1	9	4	1	74	9	1	7	8	1	84	16
<i>III.—Karnatak.</i>															
12	Belgaum	43	7	6	7	9	...	72	12	1	8	4	3	85	15
13	Bijapur	52	10	...	8	1	...	71	9	...	13	6	1	89	20
14	Dharwar	29	...	7	13	8	...	57	11	1	24	4	8	69	31
	Average	42	6	4	9	6	...	67	10	1	16	5	2	73	27
<i>IV.—Konkan.</i>															
15	Thane	...	...	64	...	22	...	86	6	1	...	4	1	95	5
16	Kolaba	...	...	38	...	37	...	90	7	1	...	2	...	93	7
17	Ratnagiri	...	...	29	...	58	...	86	7	2	...	3	2	95	5
18	Kanara	...	...	78	...	4	...	82	3	10	...	...	6	95	5
	Average	...	...	52	...	24	...	86	6	3	...	3	2	95	5
	Average A.	34	16	7	8	7	1	72	9	1	11	6	1	82	18
B.—SIND.															
19	Karachi	19	7	45	7	...	2	80	6	6	1	5	2	92	8
20	Hydrabad	16	32	23	4	...	...	74	2	1	9	10	4	77	23
21	Shikarpur	33	2	23	17	...	...	75	8	2	1	13	1	85	15
22	Upper Sind Frontier	41	3	4	6	...	...	65	4	1	...	29	...	61	39
23	Thar and Parker	1	58	23	5	...	...	87	1	...	3	8	1	88	12
	Average B.	21	20	25	9	...	1	76	4	2	4	12	2	82	18
	Average for the Presidency	38	16	8	8	6	1	72	9	1	10	7	1	82	18

The following table shows the approximate anna valuation of the crops in each district of the Presidency, excluding Sind. The valuations are calculated on the assumption that an average crop is represented by 16 annas; but in practice there is a constant tendency among the subordinate appraisers to under-estimate the valuation by using a 12-anna standard:

No.	District.	AVERAGE ANNA VALUATION.									
		Jowari.	Bajri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Kodra.	Rajl.	Vari.	Tur.	Gram.	Cotton.
<i>I.—Gujarat.</i>											
1	Ahmedabad	8	10	2	10	5	6	9	3	8	9
2	Kaira	7	14	3	11	9	5	8	7	5	12
3	Panch Mahals	14	13	3	2	7	5	5	6	3	7
4	Broach	13	14	6	5	4	8	...	7	2	12
5	Surat	13	13	5	3	3	4	2	7	3	8
<i>II.—Deccan.</i>											
6	Khandesh	11	13	...	0	...	5	...	...	8	15
7	Nasik	9	10	11	11	...	11	11	8	11	8
8	Ahmednagar	10	8	10	11	2	11	10	7	8	3
9	Poona	9	12	14	14	15	11	10	11	12	5
10	Sholapur	11	3	6	11	3	8	3	8	9	3
11	Satara	10	8	10	10	7	12	9	8	10	...
<i>III.—Karnatak.</i>											
12	Belgaum	6	4	12	8	...	5	6	8	6	9
13	Bijapur	11	9	7	10	...	...	...	8	10	10
14	Dharwar	8	6	13	8	9	7	8	5	9	10
<i>IV.—Konkan.</i>											
15	Thana ... ..	...	...	13	...	7	11	5	12	9	...
16	Kolaba ... ..	...	...	9	...	7	9	8	8	13	...
17	Ratnagiri ... ..	...	...	15	...	6	11	12	12	11	...
18	Kanara ... ..	...	...	13	...	5	8	6	7	6	...

The season was particularly unfavourable to bajri in the Deccan and Karnatak, and to rice in Gujarat. Both jowari and bajri were fair crops in Gujarat and Khandesh; in the Deccan and Karnatak, though jowari at first promised an excellent harvest, the outturn was much reduced by the deficiency in late rain. In the Konkan and near the Ghats rice yielded a fair outturn. The coarse grains gave a comparatively better outturn. Wheat was a poor crop in South Gujarat for want of sufficient moisture, but in the Deccan the outturn was very fair. Cotton was a full average crop in Khandesh, and a fair crop in Gujarat and Karnatak. In the Deccan proper the cotton crop suffered much in outturn by the deficiency of the early rains, but in this tract its cultivation is confined to a very limited area.

Irrigated area.

The net irrigated area increased in the Presidency proper from 776,535 acres to 839,107 acres (an increase of 8.05 per cent.), and in Sind from 1,641,301 acres to 1,996,268 acres. The irrigated area was equal to 3.41 per cent. of the net cropped area in the Presidency proper and to 99.32 per cent. in Sind. The area irrigated from canals increased everywhere except in North Gujarat, where the canal water proved insufficient, and irrigation from wells and tanks was also in general more extensively resorted to but especially in Ahmedabad and Kaira. The area under all irrigated food crops, except rice, increased.

Measures of relief.

In view of the distress anticipated at one period of the rainy season of 1888, the opening of relief works on a small scale in parts of Gujarat and of the Deccan was contemplated, and a scheme of operations for each of the worst-affected districts was prepared by the officers of the Public Works Department. Works of public utility, such as roads, wells and tanks, for which plans and estimates were already in existence, were to have been commenced in the first instance out of the funds at the disposal of the various local boards, supplemented to such extent as the circumstances of each district might justify by grants from provincial revenues. In consequence, however, of the cyclonic rain in November the scarcity actually experienced was considerably less than had been apprehended; and in the district of Khandesh no measures of relief were ultimately found necessary. In Ahmedabad relief works were opened on the Dhunsura-Hasrol road in March 1889 with a daily wage of 2 annas which was afterwards reduced to 1½ annas. At the former rate, the number of labourers reached 935; on the introduction of the latter the works were deserted, but were again fairly attended on the rates being slightly enhanced shortly after the close of the year. The maximum daily number employed on this work was 1,605. A similar work was opened in Kaira, and the collection of metal was made a relief work in the Panch Mahals; but the daily number of persons who took advantage of these measures never reached 600 in either district. Drainage works opened in Broach were attended by 1,475 persons for a short time; but even the offer of a liberal rate of wages failed to bring as many as 300 labourers to a relief road-work which was kept open for a month in Ahmednagar.

ADVANCES TO CULTIVATORS.

The following table shows the amounts advanced by Government under Acts XII of 1884 and XIX of 1883 to cultivators in the various Collectorates of the Presidency during 1888-89:

Collectorate	AMOUNT ADVANCED.	
	For purchase of seed and cattle.	For permanent improvements.
	Rs.	Rs.
Karachi	5,800	750
Hyderabad	4,050	500
Shikarpur	300	2,500
Thar and Parkar	4,045	...
Upper Sind Frontier ... ..	.....	600
Ahmedabad	380	...
Kaira ... ..	.....	1,300
Panch Mahals	5,250	...
Broach	535	...
Ahmednagar	756	9,725
Khandesh	8,941	380
Nasik	50	...
Satara	300	1,380
Sholapur	988	2,215
Belgaum	140	33,180
Bijapur	285	...
Ratnagiri	40	...
Total	31,860	52,530

In the preceding year Rs. 28,194 were advanced under Act XII of 1884 (purchase of cattle and seed) and Rs. 52,112 under Act XIX of 1883 (permanent improvements). The interest ordinarily charged on these loans is one anna in the rupee or 6½ per cent. In Ahmedabad however Rs. 380 were advanced without interest and in the Panch Mahals Rs. 5,250 were advanced with interest at 5 per cent. to cultivators for the purpose of rebuilding houses destroyed by fire. In Khandesh the sum of Rs. 8,941 was advanced without interest to the Bhil cultivators for the purchase of seed and cattle. In Belgaum the large amount advanced under Act XIX of 1883 was to be utilized for the following purposes:—for the construction and repair of wells, Rs. 13,450; for enlarging irrigation tanks, Rs. 1,100; for clearing waste land, Rs. 8,560; for construction of protective embankments, Rs. 1,870, and for the conversion of dry crop into wet crop land, Rs. 8,200. The amount similarly advanced in this district in the preceding year was Rs. 39,235; but the loans of the year under report though smaller in the aggregate amount were more generally distributed over the district than had previously been the case. In the other Collectorates the loans for permanent improvements were devoted principally to the construction or repair of wells.

AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

The following statistics of agricultural stock in the Bombay Presidency in 1888-89 have been compiled from the annual administration reports of the Collectors of districts, and must be regarded as approximate only.

No annual census of stock is taken in the Province of Sind as in the Presidency proper; Sind. but the following is an estimated return of the number of animals and carts in existence in that Province during the year under report:

Districts.	Number of Cattle.	Number of Horses and Ponies.	Number of Sheep and Goats.	Number of Carts.
Karachi	203,656	12,891	171,535	234
Hyderabad	422,325	18,549	166,770	130
Shikarpur	201,000	9,500	150,000	9,000
Thar and Parkar	132,432	7,429	112,763	414
Upper Sind Frontier	53,967	5,196	37,013	3,075
Total	1,013,430	53,565	638,081	12,853

This estimate, except as regards sheep and goats which are shown to have increased by 35,014, does not differ materially in the totals from the estimate of the preceding year.

The following statement shows the agricultural stock recorded in the Northern Division of the Presidency during the year: Northern Division.

Collectorate.	Number of Cattle.	Number of Horses and Ponies.	Number of Sheep and Goats.	Number of Carts.
Broach	129,817	2,339	33,328	19,156
Ahmedabad	408,282	8,413	86,030	23,369
Panch Mahals... ..	244,212	2,468	26,542	8,774
Thána	439,830	1,311	41,624	25,566
Kaira... ..	404,871	2,744	45,573	29,168
Surat... ..	324,591	989	97,327	36,876
Total	1,951,103	16,264	333,024	142,909

In the totals, compared with those of the preceding year, there appear increases in the number of sheep and goats and of horses and ponies and slight decreases in the number of cattle and of carts. The decrease in cattle occurred in the Collectorates of Broach (7,671), Ahmedabad (11,404), and Surat (10,423), where it was ascribed to the bad season and the presence of cattle-disease; in the remaining three districts there was an almost equivalent increase (28,147) ascribed chiefly to immigration from the less favoured tracts. There was an increase of 464 in the number of horses and ponies in Ahmedabad and smaller increases in Kaira and Thána. In Broach and the Panch Mahals the number of sheep and goats decreased, while the other districts showed an increase, there being a net augmentation of 7,883 animals ascribed to immigration from Káthiáwar. The number of carts declined slightly everywhere except in Thána, where there was an increase of 1,089. In the report of the previous year, however, the statistics of carts appear in the case of certain districts, both in this and in other divisions, to have included carts used for riding only, which in the present report have been everywhere excluded.

Central Division.

The following table shows the recorded stock in the Collectorates of the Central Division :

Collectorate.	Number of Cattle.	Number of Horses and Ponies.	Number of Sheep and Goats.	Number of Carts.
Khándesh	862,770	19,996	153,791	96,097
Násik	522,157	13,418	189,986	31,555
Poona	605,631	14,022	339,003	30,201
Sátára	611,292	15,929	468,395	124,097
Sholápur	459,459	12,085	331,237	12,299
Ahmednagar	682,964	26,250	431,251	30,000
Total	3,744,273	103,695	1,913,663	224,549

There was in this Division a decline in every species of livestock but an increase in the number of carts. The decrease in cattle was general, but was most marked in the districts of Násik (51,074), Khándesh (35,932) and Ahmednagar (30,911), which suffered most severely from the dryness of the season. The loss was chiefly in female animals. There were decreases, most marked in Ahmednagar (2,180) and Násik (644), in the number of horses and ponies in all districts except Sátára, where there was a trifling increase. Similarly in Sátára alone the number of sheep and goats increased, though not largely, while in Násik (44,594); Sholápur (23,277), Ahmednagar (18,239) and Khándesh (12,329) there were considerable decreases. The increase in the number of carts is visible in every district, being greatest in Poona (7,112) and Khándesh (3,582). This increase concurrently with a general decrease in cattle is singular and may be due merely to more accurate enumeration.

Southern Division.

The following table shows the returns of stock for the Collectorates of the Southern Division :

Collectorate.	Number of Cattle.	Number of Horses and Ponies.	Number of Sheep and Goats.	Number of Carts.
Bijápur	599,656	11,451	351,335	12,987
Belgaum	577,352	7,808	312,114	27,925
Dhárwár	605,360	5,723	237,212	47,043
Ratnágiri	391,088	279	42,571	1,847
Kánara	282,632	365	5,161	5,638
Kolába	230,236	695	23,247	4,914
Total	2,736,724	26,221	971,640	100,354

In this Division there was a general increase of every kind of agricultural stock except carts, which showed a trifling decrease. The increase in cattle was most marked in Bijápur (37,747), Ratnágiri (22,776), and Belgaum (13,351). In Kánara there was a decrease

of 7,712, due to disease and want of fodder. The number of horses and ponies decreased in Dhárwár (1,536), where these animals are being superseded as means of conveyance by the railway, and also slightly in Kánara and Ratnágiri, but increased elsewhere. Increases in sheep and goats occurred in five districts but were not particularly marked in any. In Kánara there was a decrease under this head. The general decrease in the number of carts was entirely due in the case of every district except Kánara to the exclusion from the statistics of the present report of carts used for riding purposes only.

HORSE AND MULE BREEDING.

The number of stallions serving at the commencement of the year 1888-89 was 103, of which 59 were horses and 44 ponies. During the year 5 horses were added, 4 died or were destroyed, and 8 were sold for unfitness. The number on the register at the end of the year was 96, comprising 11 thorough-bred English horses, 12 Norfolk Trotters, 72 Arabs, and one Pegu pony. The distribution of the stallions, including those under treatment during the year, was as follows: in the Deccan 55, in Gujarát 14, in Sind and Cutch 27, and in Beluchistán 13.

Number and location of horse and pony stallions.

The number of mares covered during the year was 3,282 against 3,578 in 1887-88, the decrease being partly due to the reduction in the number of stallions. The average number covered by each stallion was 35.53 against 35.10 in the previous year. In 2,762 cases in which the results of service were ascertained the percentage of foals produced to mares covered was 57.32. The ascertained percentage in the preceding year was 37.42. At the end of the year there were 10,678 branded mares on the register against 9,973 at the end of 1887-88. The number branded during the year was 756 against 1,517, the decrease being due to the scarcity of fodder in 1888-89, which affected the condition of numbers of mares too seriously to admit of their being branded. On the whole horse-breeding progressed in Sind, but remained stationary in the Deccan and Gujarát. The cost of maintenance per stallion was Rs. 344 against Rs. 362 in the previous year.

Horse-breeding.

At the commencement of 1888-89, there were 23 donkey stallions on the register; 4 were added, and 2 removed during the year, leaving 25 on the register at its close. One was stationed in the Deccan and all the rest in Sind. The number of pony mares covered was 390, but only 103 mules were foaled. The cost per stallion was Rs. 291.

Mule-breeding.

The financial results of the working of the Department during the year were more satisfactory than those of the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 67,890, showing a decrease of Rs. 10,071 as compared with the expenditure of 1887-88. The amount debited to Local Funds was Rs. 15,848, and to Provincial Funds Rs. 45,796. The Government of India contributed Rs. 6,246.

Expenditure.

HORSE, CATTLE AND AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.

The principal Horse, Cattle and Agricultural Shows of the year 1888-89 are enumerated in the following statement:

Province.	Place of Show.	Date.	Prize Money.
Deccan	Poona	4th October 1888	Rs. 4,741.
Káthiawár	Rájkot	11th December 1888	Rs. 1,309 and 43 diplomas.
Sind	Jacobabad	7th January 1889	Rs. 4,200.
Southern Marátha Country	Chinchli	17th February 1889	Rs. 4,395.
Cutch	Bhúj	5th March 1889	...
Gujarát	Ahmedabad	20th do.	Rs. 2,640 and 14 diplomas.
Káthiawár	Dhr. ngadhra, Wadhwan, Vánkaner, Songad, Juná-gád.	.....	.....

The Horse-show held at Poona in 1888 proved the largest on record at that place; the number of animals exhibited being 374 against 274 in 1887. The broodmares over 14 hands, two-year old fillies and yearlings showed improvement; but the colts were mostly poor. Some excellent remounts were purchased for the Native Cavalry. The expenses of the show exceeded the receipts (Rs. 5,043) and the previous year's balance (Rs. 1,229) by Rs. 330. Of the money distributed in prizes, Rs. 3,860 were allotted to breeders and Rs. 881 to fancy classes.

Poona Horse Show.

The Horse and Cattle Show at Rájkot was far from satisfactory, the failure being attributed partly to the local shows held by the Chiefs, and partly to the bad season. The number of horses exhibited (355) fell short by 115 of the exhibits of the previous year. All classes showed a falling off in condition, and the remount class with 17 entries against 40 last year was particularly bad. It was hoped that the show would demonstrate to the Chiefs the inexpediency of breeding from unsound sires. The cattle exhibited numbered only 150 and were of very inferior quality. The receipts of the show (Rs. 2,363) exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 97.

Rájkot Horse and Cattle Show.

The Horse-show held at Jacobabad was intended to be a combination of the shows formerly held separately at Shikárpur and Jacobabad. It was highly successful. The number of animals exhibited was 1,078, which, though eleven less than the number at the Jacobabad Show last year, was 459 more than the number at the Shikárpur Show. Of the animals exhibited 685 came from the Upper Sind Frontier, 162 from Shikárpur and 227 from Beluchistán. The classes of geldings showed improvement in number and character; and there was a remarkable improvement in the exhibits of mules. Thirty-seven remounts were purchased at the show at an average price of Rs. 219 and 9 mules at an average price of Rs. 147.

Chinohli Horse, Cattle and Agricultural Show.

The seventh annual Horse, Cattle and Agricultural Show of the Kolhápur State and Southern Marátha Country was held at Chinohli on the 17th February 1889. The animals brought to the fair numbered 22,357 against 17,315 in 1888 and the exhibits at the show 714 against 580. The number of horses exhibited was 293, out of which 170 were awarded prizes; and the young stock was considered good enough to merit an extra distribution of Rs. 342. The exhibits of oxen, buffaloes and sheep were 418, out of which 107 were awarded prizes, and the agricultural exhibits 497. Copies of a vernacular pamphlet on bone manure were freely distributed among the cattle-owners and visitors, and lectures were delivered on agricultural subjects. The rule disqualifying any but residents in Kolhápur and Southern Marátha States from taking prizes was abolished. Nearly one-half of the prize money was taken by exhibitors from British districts. Horses and cattle of the value of Rs. 53,023 were sold at the fair.

Cutch Horse and Cattle Show.

At the Horse and Cattle Show held at Bhuj, 467 animals were exhibited as compared with 456 in the previous year. The number of horses exhibited was 258 against 191 in 1887. The total expenditure on the show, including prizes, was Rs. 1,148.

Ahmedabad Horse Show.

At the Ahmedabad Horse-show the number of animals exhibited was 634 against 615 in the former year; almost all belonging to the cultivators and breeders for whose benefit the shows are held. The remount class was good and comprised many horses suitable for Native Cavalry and Police remounts. Out of 56 exhibits, 14 remounts were purchased. The best class was that of two-year old colts, and the yearling class was also good. Many of the exhibits, however, were in wretched condition owing to scarcity of fodder and the judges were compelled to withhold many prizes on the ground that the younger stock were permanently injured. The contributions towards the expenses of the show amounted to Rs. 5,605 and the expenditure to Rs. 4,213.

Káthiáwár Horse Shows.

Local shows were held by various Chiefs in Káthiáwár at Dhrangadhra, Wadhwan, Vánkánér, Songad and Junágad. Altogether about 900 horses were exhibited.

Weather and Crops.

METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN INDIA.

Observatories, observations and observers.

No Observatories were newly opened during the year 1888-89 and none were closed. Observations which had ceased to be recorded at Zanzibar in January 1885, were resumed from January 1st, 1889. No observations were again received from Baroda. The following is a list of the observatories that forwarded registers to the Meteorological Reporter during the year:

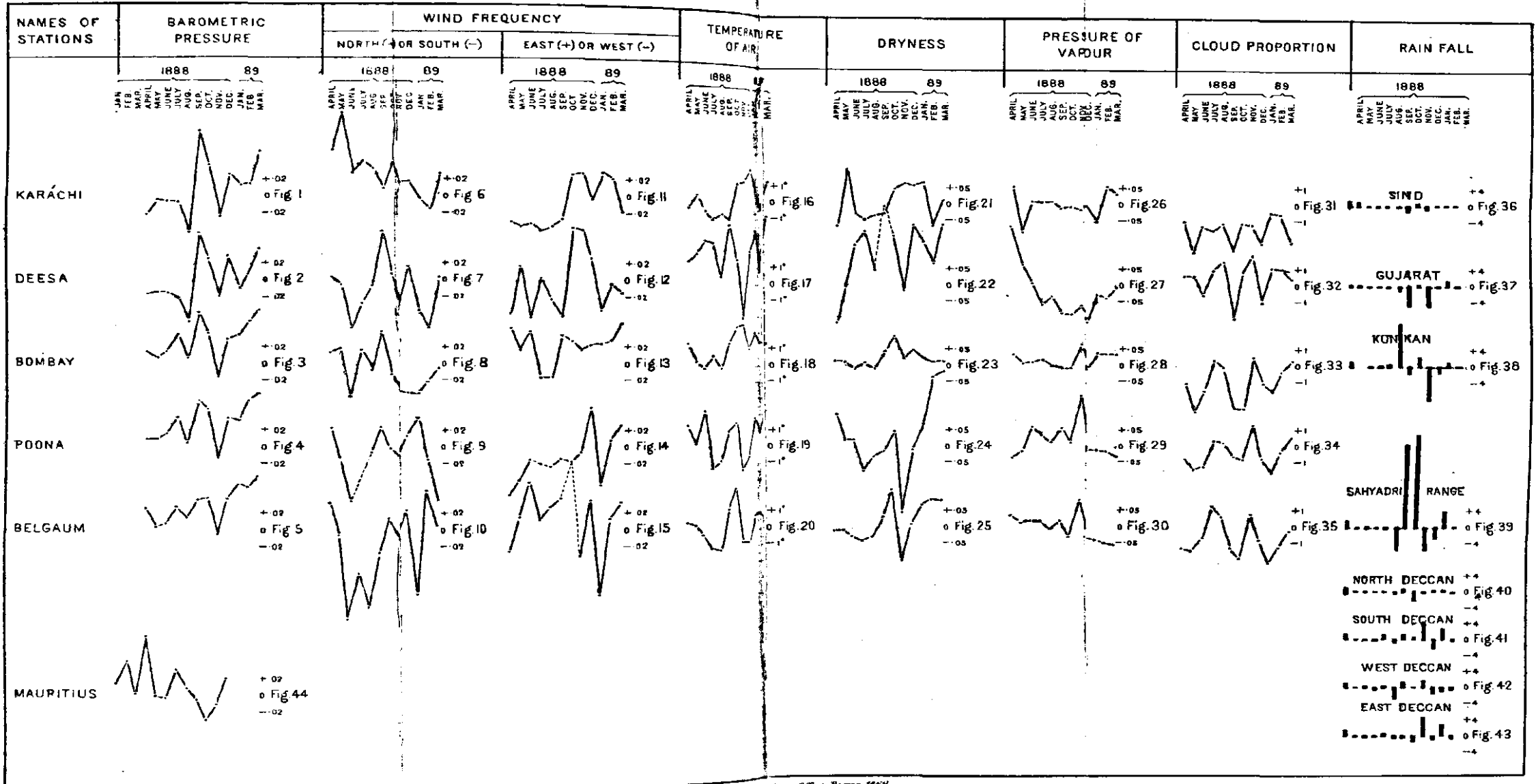
Province.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Province.	Second Class.	Third Class.
Bombay Presidency	Karáchi	Hyderabad.	Rájputána..	.....	Aden.
Do.	Deesa...	Bhuj.	Do.	.....	Bickaneer.
Do.	Poona	Rájkot.	Central India	.....	Neemuch.
Do.	Belgaum	Surat.	Do.	.....	Indore.
Do.	Jacobabad	Málegaon.	Berár.	Akola	.....
Do.	Sholápur	.....	Do.	Chikalda	Amráoti.
Do.	Ratnágiri	.....	Do.	Boldána	.....
Do.	Kárwár	.....	Malabár Coast	.....	Calicut.
			Zanzibar	.....	.....

* This observatory has now been placed directly under the control of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

The classification of observatories was altered from January 1st, 1889, and all observatories which have furnished reliable meteorological data for more than ten years are now called second class and all others third class. Under the new system the second class observatories communicate their 8 hours observations at the end of each month to the Head Office at Simla and the 10 and 16 hours observations to the Bombay office. The third class observers communicate their 8 A.M. observations to the Simla office. At Poona, Deesa and Mount Abu observations of grass and solar radiation thermometers are recorded in addition to the above.

Copies of the registers of daily rainfall kept at more than 400 stations in the Presidency under the supervision of Revenue officers were furnished to the Bombay Meteorological office. At Belgaum and Deesa self-recording anemometers were in operation. The Casella's instruments which were in use at Poona and Ratnágiri were discontinued from February

MONTHLY ABNORMAL VARIATIONS OF THE METEOROLOGICAL ELEMENTS IN 1888 - 89.



1889, and it is proposed shortly to replace them with self-recording anemographs. At the harbours of Karáchi and Mormugáo self-recording anemographs worked independently of the Meteorological Department under the supervision of the Chief Engineers of the harbour works.

The sun-shine recorder belonging to the Bombay Meteorological office was dismantled from the 31st January 1889 owing to the removal of the office.

The only cases of thoroughly bad work on the part of observers occurred at Amráoti, Hyderabad, Neemuch, Surat and Rájkot. The observations at Málegaon were completely interrupted for three days owing to the sickness of the observer. Interruptions.

For the first 7 months of the year, the storm-warning service was carried on as in previous years, daily telegrams being received from 9 stations on the west coast of India and 3 on the Coromandel Coast. In consequence, however, of changes in the management of the Department, the storm-warning work was, early in August, transferred to Simla, the Bombay office continuing to compile the usual daily weather report. Special attention was drawn during the year to the inadequacy and inefficiency of the local storm-warning service, and arrangements were made to publish in Bombay a daily Weather Report and Chart containing meteorological information from stations representing the whole of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, the Central Provinces, Berár, Rajputána and the North-West Provinces. The publications of the report and chart did not however commence until after the close of the year under review. Storm warnings.

Slight storms affected the Bombay Presidency and neighbouring seas in May, June, August and November 1888. That in the last of these months attracted some attention by causing the loss of a coasting steamer off the coast of Káthiáwár, but was not otherwise notable.

During the year under report, no observatories were inspected by the Reporter for Western India, but the Observatories at Neemuch, Karáchi and Hyderabad were visited by the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, and the Surat Observatory by the Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India. All but that of Hyderabad were found in a satisfactory condition. Inspection of Observatories.

Special investigations were made during the year with regard to the strong abnormal S. S. E. winds which prevailed on the Bombay coast during June 1st—14th, 1888, and with reference to the course of the cyclone which visited the coast on November 9th, 1888. Copies of the logs of 62 vessels were obtained for examination, and the results of the inquiries forwarded to the office at Simla. Special investigation.

BRIEF SKETCH OF THE METEOROLOGY OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY IN 1888-89.

The meteorology of the year 1888-89 was characterised by strongly marked deviations from the weather conditions of an average year. Of these, the most noteworthy were, a general rise of abnormal barometric pressure for a considerable period, a general deficiency of rainfall in September, and the scanty rainfall throughout the year. All these variations are of much practical importance and, from a scientific point of view, they are of considerable interest, inasmuch as they confirm the laws or principles deduced from the meteorological data of many past years,—*viz.*, that the rainfall is deficient when barometric pressure is above the normal height, and excessive when the barometric pressure is lower than usual; secondly, that at or about the epochs of minimum solar spotted area high abnormal barometric pressure movements make their appearance, and that at or about the epochs of maximum solar spotted area, abnormally low pressure movements take place in India and over greater part of the tropics; thirdly, that cyclones are formed in the trough of a relatively minimum barometric pressure; and lastly, that the number of atmospheric disturbances is great at the epoch of minimum sun spots. General character

As in the years 1850, 1855, 1864, 1871 and 1876, the monsoon current of the year was very weak and, as such, was insufficient for agricultural produce. Indeed, in districts above the gháts, and even in some parts of the Konkan, the crops almost withered, and in Gujarát and Káthiáwár and in several talukas in the Madras Presidency, there was, at one time, serious apprehension of a severe drought; but fortunately two storms occurred, one in September and the other in October and November, and the rain which accompanied them on their passage through several of the most threatened districts averted, to a considerable extent, the failure of the crops. Thus, on the whole, although the actual rainfall of the monsoon current was scanty, the extraordinary variations of the weather, which occurred at different periods of the year, compensated each other, with the result that actually more than the average yearly amount of rainfall was received in all districts except Sind, Gujarát and the North Deccan. In the West Deccan, the total rainfall was just up to the average. Thus, although in the course of the year some districts received more than their usual average yearly amount of rain, the fact of the fall being unseasonably distributed, and, when it was most wanted, scanty, operated most prejudicially on agriculture. A detailed description of the weather in each month will be found further on.

The deviations from the mean monthly values of the meteorological elements for the five stations of Karáchi, Deesa, Bombay, Poona and Belgaum are represented by figures 1 to 35 in the accompanying diagram. The excessive or defective rainfall in several districts is Abnormal variations of

given in the tables and represented by figures 36 to 43. In figure 44 are also shown the variations of monthly barometric pressure at the Mauritius Observatory for comparison with the pressure anomalies in Western India.

Barometric
 pressure.

The abnormal monthly barometric variations are shown by figures 1 to 5, and in figure 44 the abnormal variations of monthly barometric pressure at the Mauritius are curved for comparison with those given in the first five figures. They show that pressure was abnormally high at the three southerly stations in all the months of the year except November, when it was slightly below the normal, and that at the two northerly stations it was below the average from April to August. At Karachi, in all months except November, and at Deesa except during November and December, pressure was above the average. In September, pressure was high at all the stations, but the movements were, as is usually the case, greater at the northern than at the southern stations. Excepting the abnormal rise at Deesa and Karachi in December, all the curves have a close and striking resemblance to each other, all having a tendency to rise and fall together at very nearly the same time.

The variations at Mauritius, shown in figure 44, when closely examined with those in the five figures, show that the variations were very nearly of the same character, but the movements at Mauritius took place very much earlier than those in Western India. The very big movement of September appears to have taken place at Mauritius in April, and it may be remarked that every movement from January 1888 to August 1888 at Mauritius corresponds to every movement in Western India from June 1888 to January 1889. The above facts lead to an inference that any change of pressure taking place in the south is followed some time after by a corresponding change in Western India.

The Winds,

The extent to which the winds were more frequently from the northward or the southward than in a normal year is shown by figures 6 to 10. A rise of one of these curves above the zero line shows an excess in the frequency of north winds or a deficiency in the number of south winds, while a fall below the zero line shows a smaller number of north winds or a greater number of south winds than the normal. In figures 11 to 15 is given similar information with respect to the abnormal frequency of the east or west winds. At Karachi, north-westerly winds were predominant from April to August, and again in March 1889 the same winds continued. In October and November, however, the winds changed from north-west to north-east, and in December they were very nearly northerly. In January and February 1889 the general winds at Karachi were south-east. At Deesa, the chief deviations from normal condition took place in June when more southerly winds were frequent. In September, the predominant winds were north-west, and in October, November and December, the frequency of easterly winds was great. At Bombay south-east winds were more frequent for the greater part of the year, but in September northerly winds were predominant. In June, southerly winds were often observed, and in July and August winds were somewhat westerly. At the two southern stations south-easterly winds in June, July and August and south-westerly winds in January 1889 were more frequent than usual.

Temperature.

The mean monthly abnormal variations of this element at the different stations are shown by figures 16 to 20. At Karachi, the temperature was on an average 1° cooler than usual in April, June, July, August, September and February, while in the other six months it was 1° hotter than usual. At Deesa, throughout the year, except during November, the temperature was unusually high, particularly during September, January and March. At Bombay, the temperature was fairly normal in the months of May, June and August, and in the remaining months it was 1° to 2° above the normal. At Poona, the temperature of May was normal and in July, August, November and December it was 1° cooler, but during the remaining part of the year it was 1° to 2° hotter than usual. At Belgaum the temperature was very high in September and October and very low in July, August, November and December.

Dryness and
 vapour pressure.

The abnormal variations of dryness of the atmosphere are shown by figures 21 to 25. These, with a few exceptions, are very nearly similar in form to the abnormal temperature curves, excessive dryness generally corresponding to an excessively high temperature and excessive dampness to a temperature lower than the average. The variations of dryness at Bombay from November 1888 to January 1889 do not correspond with the variations of temperature in those months. In this case the abnormal dryness did not depend so much on the abnormal temperature as, perhaps, on the abnormal frequency of easterly winds, as will be seen from figure 13, the easterly or land winds being very dry and the westerly or sea winds very damp. At Bombay, where water is always present in the surrounding sea, an abnormally high temperature is accompanied by a corresponding abnormal moisture of the atmosphere, as will be seen by comparing the abnormal vapour pressure curve figure 28 with corresponding abnormal temperature curve figure 18, in which an abnormally high temperature is accompanied by an increased amount of moisture in the air, and an abnormally low temperature by a deficiency of moisture. This, however, does not occur in the case of stations far away from the sea, as at Poona and Belgaum, where the quantity of moisture appears to diminish as the temperature increases and to increase as the temperature falls as may be seen by a comparison of figures 29 and 30 with figures 19 and 20. At Karachi, the proximity of the sea affords a constant supply of vapour and the vapour pressure curve would, as a rule, correspond with the temperature curve, but this year the variations are not well pronounced and, perhaps on account of the counterbalancing dry and moist winds, the vapour pressure variations generally remained normal.

The abnormal amount of clouded sky is shown by figures 31 to 35. At Karáchi the cloudiness appears less than the normal amount throughout the year, otherwise the curves at Karáchi and Deesa very nearly resemble each other. The curves at the three southerly stations have a close correspondence, all rising and falling together. The most noteworthy deviation from the normal condition was the excessive clearness of the skies at the three southerly stations in September and October which was accompanied by deficient rainfall, a high barometer, high temperature, low vapour pressure and great dryness of the same months. In November, the skies were excessively cloudy at Deesa, Bombay, Poona and Belgaum, and this was accompanied by a low barometer and high vapour pressure on account of the storm which occurred at the beginning of that month.

Local variations of the rainfall are so great that the registration of this element at five meteorological stations cannot be taken as representing fairly the distribution of the rainfall of the whole Presidency. The Presidency has, therefore, been divided into districts over which the rainfall is less variable than over the Presidency at large, and the average monthly rainfall of a group of stations in each of these districts has been calculated. The results for each group are given in the following table :

Districts.	Number of Stations.	Jan-uary.	Feb-ruary.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	Octo-ber.	Novem-ber.	Decem-ber.	Year 1888.
Sind	8	1.81	1.25	0.19	...	...	0.01	1.40	3.39	...	...	0.04	...	7.79
Gujarát	10	0.36	0.45	...	...	...	3.70	6.28	10.86	0.48	6.05	1.47	...	23.63
Konkan	6	1.95	...	0.02	0.36	1.67	42.37	33.89	24.49	3.43	1.48	1.56	...	110.16
Sahyádrí Range	3	1.72	...	0.59	0.33	0.65	28.57	91.31	27.84	10.77	1.94	4.33	...	218.16
North Deccan	4	1.20	0.17	0.18	0.14	0.42	4.90	4.95	2.08	4.33	2.85	0.91	0.02	21.86
South Deccan	6	1.27	0.04	0.20	0.72	2.72	4.24	7.54	5.32	7.73	1.92	3.02	...	34.73
West Deccan	5	1.24	0.09	0.40	0.34	1.57	4.90	11.20	6.44	5.61	2.01	1.52	...	35.02
East Deccan	6	1.19	0.01	0.02	0.74	2.41	3.44	2.40	2.03	3.17	2.70	3.21	0.02	26.40

In January there was more than the usual rainfall in all districts, and particularly in the Konkan, from Kárwár to Bombay, where the excess above the average was considerable and very unusual. At Thána, more than four inches were registered. On the Sahyádrí Range, the rainfall was excessive. Much of this rain was due to the formation of a shallow barometric depression between Goa and Kárwár on the 3rd January 1888, which took a northward course and produced a gale of wind at Bombay. In February there was very slight rain in all districts except the Konkan and on the Sahyádrí Range. In Sind, however, more than the average quantity was registered. In March moderate rain fell in Sind, the Konkan, and all the Deccan districts; the West Deccan and the Sahyádrí Range receiving more than the average. In April more rain than usual fell in the Konkan, on the Sahyádrí Range in the South Deccan, and in the East Deccan. Moderate local showers also fell in the North Deccan and the West Deccan, but in Sind and Gujarát no rain fell. During May the rainfall in the Eastern, Western and Southern districts and in the Konkan, exceeded the normal quantity by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. In Sind, Gujarát and the North Deccan and on the Sahyádrí Range it was moderately below the average. In June the rainfall exceeded the normal amount in the Konkan, where it was 34 per cent. in excess of the average quantity; in all other districts it was deficient. The deficiency was 7 per cent. in the North Deccan, 13 per cent. on the Sahyádrí Range, 14 per cent. in the East Deccan, 19 per cent. in Gujarát, 23 per cent. in the South Deccan and 35 per cent. in the West Deccan. In Sind there was practically no rain at all. In July, on the other hand, there was an excess of rain above the average in all districts except the Konkan and the East Deccan, where on an average it was 16 per cent. below the usual quantity. In Sind and Gujarát about half the average quantity fell. In August more than the average rain fell in Sind, Gujarát, the Konkan, on the Sahyádrí Range and in the South Deccan. In the West Deccan, the rainfall was about the average, but in the North Deccan and the East Deccan it was very defective, the deficiency being as much as 51 per cent. in the former and 41 per cent. in the latter district. In September there was a general deficiency of rain in Sind, Gujarát, the Konkan and on the Sahyádrí Range. In the North Deccan it was 3 per cent. less and in the West Deccan 47 per cent. more than the average quantity. In the Southern and Eastern Deccan more than double the average quantity of rain fell. During October a deficiency of rain occurred in all districts except the North Deccan, where about 7 per cent. more than the average rainfall was received, but in November the fall was excessive in all districts except Sind and the West Deccan, where it was very deficient. As usual, in December no rain fell anywhere if partial showers in the North and East Deccan be excepted. The total rainfall of the year was below the average in Sind, Gujarát, and the North Deccan. In the West Deccan it was just the average, and in other districts it was about 15 per cent. above the normal quantity.

On the 16th of September, the daily weather charts indicated the formation of a cyclone of considerable intensity to the north-east of Musulipatam. On the 17th, the centre of the storm appeared to the north-east of Akola, and on the following day the depression became still deeper and remained very nearly stationary in the neighbourhood of Akola. It then appeared to pass inland to the North-West Provinces. The storm in its passage gave heavy rain to several inland stations and was useful in improving the prospects of the harvest.

A second storm of very great severity occurred on the 31st October 1888. On the 30th of October, the daily chart showed a shallow depression in the Bay of Bengal off the

Coromandel coast. This depression developed rapidly and caused a cyclone of considerable intensity near the coast of Madras. The centre crossed the coast close to Madras. During the cyclone the barometer fell considerably and furious winds, which did much damage, prevailed at Madras and in the neighbourhood of the depression. At Madras the force of the wind was 60 miles an hour. It reached Cuddapah by the morning of the 1st November and passed across the West Coast on the 2nd. This storm, after this date, was more or less lost sight of, having probably passed into the Arabian sea, but it left the atmosphere over Western India and in the neighbouring seas very unsettled. At noon on the 5th, the storm appears to have recurved to the north-east and was at noon in lat. 18° 00' and long. 68° 45', where the lowest pressure was 29.45". At midnight of the 8th, strong winds were experienced near Veraval by the S. S. "Purulia." At 8 A.M. on the 9th the storm reached the extreme point of the Gulf of Cutch, and on the 10th it passed inland and appears to have broken up.

COLÁBA OBSERVATORY.

Grounds and Buildings.

The condition of the grounds and buildings of the Colába Observatory during the year 1888-89 was satisfactory. The pillars of the longitude station of the Survey of India, being no longer required for use, were removed.

Instruments.

The autographic instruments which were maintained in continuous action were the Declination, Horizontal Force and Vertical Force Magnetographs, the Barograph, dry and wet bulb Thermographs, the Pluviograph and direction and velocity Anemographs. The last-mentioned register mechanically and the rest photographically. All were in good order and worked well during the year. The vertical force magnetograph has however been found incapable of affording records comparable in value with those of the other two magnetographs; and to obviate the gaps in the record resulting from its imperfection it is intended to procure a duplicate instrument with an improved knife-edge. The electrical clock and the harbour clock both worked well. As in former years, the officers of the Observatory had charge of a number of Government chronometers for examination and comparison, and many were received during the year from ship captains and others for winding and rating. A small store of Admiralty chronometers was kept in readiness for issue to Her Majesty's ships on the East Indian Station.

Work.

The usual routine operations were carried on during the year. Weather and other reports in various forms were supplied regularly to the two daily English papers published in Bombay, to the Port and Health Officers, Bombay, to the Meteorological Reporters for Western India and to the Government of India, to the Revenue Department of Government, to the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, and to Mr. G. J. Symons, F.R.S., of London. An account of the "Bombay Magnetical and Meteorological Observations" for 1887 was published during the year.

WEATHER AT BOMBAY.

Rainfall.

The rainfall of the year 1888-89 was 55.85 inches, or 14.45 inches below that of an average year, and 41.07 inches below that of 1887-88. The deficiency was general in all the monsoon months, but was most pronounced in June and September. The month of November showed a slight excess of two-thirds of an inch over the average for that month. The following table exhibits the principal alternations of relatively heavy and light rainfall during the year:

Periods.	Number of days.	Rainfall in period.	Excess above average.	Defect below average.
1888, June 7th and 8th ...	2	2.91	1.77	.....
" June 9th to June 21st ...	13	1.29	.....	10.61
" June 22nd ...	1	1.92	1.00	.....
" June 23rd to June 27th ...	5	1.37	.....	2.35
" June 28th to July 2nd ...	5	11.34	7.81	.....
" July 3rd to September 10th ...	70	30.42	.....	8.17
" September 11th ...	1	4.23	3.80	.....
" September 12th to October 3rd ...	22	0.63	.....	5.23

Of days of heavy rainfall there were in the year 7, giving falls of 1 to 2 inches; 6 of 2 to 3 inches; 1 of 3 to 4 inches, and 2 of 4 to 5 inches. There were 28 rainless days between June 4th and October 3rd. The number of rainy days in the year was 101, or one below the average number.

Temperature.

The mean temperature of the year was 80°·2 or 1°·0 above that of the normal year. All the periods in which there were excursions of more than 2° above or below the normal temperature of the season are exhibited in the subjoined table, which also shows the duration of each warm or cold period and its average excess or defect of temperature:

Period.	Excess (+) or Defect (-)	Period.	Excess (+) or Defect (-)
1888, April 2nd and 3rd	+3°	1888, October 29th to November 5th ...	+4½°
" " 7th to 14th	+2°	" " November 13th to 16th	+4°
" " June 7th to 9th	-3½°	" " " 26th and 27th	+2°
" " 12th	-2½°	" " December 2nd to 5th	+2½°
" " 16th	-2½°	" " " 16th to 19th	+3½°
" " 17th to 20th	+2½°	" " " 25th	+2½°
" " 28th to 30th	-4°	1889, January 1st to 3rd	+2½°
" " July 4th and 5th	-2½°	" " " 7th to 11th	+4°
" " 7th to 12th	+1½°	" " " 20th to 22nd	+2½°
" " 13th to 16th	-2½°	" " " 30th	+3°
" " 17th to 28th	+2°	" " February 2nd	+2½°
" " August 1st to 3rd	-2½°	" " " 6th to 16th	+2½°
" " 25th	-2°	" " March 5th to 7th	+5½°
" " September 22nd to 29th	+1½°	" " " 8th to 17th	+2½°
" " October 10th to 28th	+3°	" " " 22nd to 24th	-2½°

During the period from the 22nd September 1888 to 17th March 1889 all the deviations above 2° from the average were in the direction of warmth; the highest being as much as five and a half degrees.

The monsoon opened with a mild disturbance of the "Elephanta" character,—persistent, strong winds from the south-east quadrant, and a comparatively light rainfall, lasting from the 4th to the 13th June. The daily average velocity of the wind reached 25 miles an hour on only one day, the 12th, though stronger winds blew for short intervals, the greatest velocity for one hour having been 43 miles between 10h. and 11h. of the 12th. The rainfall of the ten days aggregated only 3·77 inches, of which 2·91 inches fell on the 7th and 8th. The disturbance was accompanied by depressions of the barometer, which were greatest on the 7th and 11th, and by an intermediate elevation which culminated on the 9th. No disturbance approaching more nearly than this to the character of a storm occurred in the year, though a similar but feebler disturbance, with winds from the south-east quadrant, occurred on the 7th—9th November. The maximum movement of the wind in one hour on the latter occasion was 25 miles between 6h. and 7h. of the 9th, and light rain fell from the 4th to the 10th. Wind.

SEASON, CROPS AND PRICES.

The following information, in addition to that given in the foregoing sections, on the season, harvests and prices of the year 1888-89, is taken from the annual reports of the Collectors of Districts. General.

The characteristics of the season in Sind were a deficient rise of the Indus, and a scanty rainfall. In the Upper Sind Frontier district the inundation, though better than in the preceding year, was still below the average. The rainfall was scanty but seasonable. The price of wheat fell slightly, but the prices of the other principal crops rose. The rise was however considerable only in the case of rice, the supply of which depends chiefly on the outturn in the neighbouring district of Shikárpur. In Shikárpur the inundation was both late and low; but owing to improvements in some of the most important canals the area under kharif (early) crops increased, though the outturn was below the average. The rabi (late) crops were benefited by timely rain. The price of rice rose considerably, and the price of jowari, owing to large exports, slightly, but the price of wheat fell. In Hyderabad the inundation was the worst known for many years; but a fair rainfall saved the kharif crops, though not the grass. Prices generally rose, but not seriously, and more on account of the export, than of the failure, of the crops. In Karáchi the inundation was slow and fitful, and the rainfall below the average. Nevertheless the prices of wheat and cotton remained steady and the price of barley fell, and although there was a rise in the prices of rice and jowari it was not sufficient to check export. In the district of Thar and Pákar the canals of the Nara valley maintained an abundant supply of water, and the harvests of this tract, both kharif and rabi, were excellent. In the desert, on the other hand, which depends entirely on the rainfall, there was a general failure of the crops and a consequent contraction of the area under cultivation. The price of wheat fell in this district as elsewhere in Sind, but the prices of other food grains rose considerably, and rice and bajri became actually dearer than wheat. Sind.

The season in the Northern Division of the Presidency was unfavourable. The rainfall was scanty both in the earliest and in the last months of the monsoon; but timely showers in August and November were of much benefit to the kharif and rabi crops respectively. Prices were generally higher than in the preceding year, though owing to easy inter-communication of districts the variations were not extreme. In Ahmedabad the rainfall which was little over half the average, was the worst recorded since the year of the famine. Only three partial falls, with long breaks between, occurred in the first three months of Presidency:
Northern Division.

the monsoon, and in October a total failure of the harvest seemed certain. A heavy fall in November, however, saved the rabi crops. The average outturn of the chief kharif crops rice, jowari, bajri and tur was extremely small and prices rose considerably until lowered by large importations. The prices of the two chief rabi crops, wheat and cotton, also rose. In Kaira the state of things was somewhat similar, but less serious. The early drought ruined the rice and injured the jowari and bajri crops; but the rabi crops were good. The prices of rice and dal rose, but the price of bajri fell. In the Panch Mahals the effects of the opening drought were modified by a heavy fall in August, but October was dry and the November rain was very scanty, conditions more favourable to the kharif than to the rabi crops. The price of bajri fell, but the prices of all other food grains slightly rose. Broach also received little rain in the first two months of the monsoon; but enjoyed heavy showers in August, and a fair share of the November fall. The early wheat crop was poor, but the cotton and jowari crops were excellent, and prices fell considerably. In Surat the rainfall was much below the average and the months of September and October were very dry. The rice and early jowari partially failed; but timely showers in November proved very beneficial to the cotton and late jowari. The wheat crop however was very poor. The prices of jowari and bajri fell, and those of all other food grains rose. The Thána district suffered from drought in September and October, which ruined the red, or salt rice, and injured the *warkas* or dry crops, and all other varieties of rice; the hill tracts suffering very severely. Large importations prevented any very marked rise in the price of rice, but the price of bajri rose considerably.

Central Division.

In the Central Division also the season was on the whole unfavourable. In the districts of Ahmednagar and Násik scarcely half the usual quantity of rain fell and its distribution was capricious. The result was a very bad year, giving rise at one period to serious apprehensions of distress. The earliest kharif crops entirely failed, and the later kharif and rabi crops suffered considerably. The jowari yielded little besides straw. The prices of bajri and jowari rose in both districts, as did those of all other food grains in Ahmednagar. In Násik however wheat and dal fell slightly in price. In Khándesh the rainfall was light and almost ceased after August. The bajri crop was good, and in spite of the want of late rain, the cotton crop was estimated at 14 annas and the jowari was fair. The prices of all food grains, except dal, increased. In Poona the rainfall was below the average and in some portions of the district the kharif crops withered, but the general outturn of these crops was fair, and that of the rabi crops good. The price of wheat remained steady, but all other prices rose. In Sátára, on the other hand, the rainfall slightly exceeded the average, owing to a copious downpour late in the season. The kharif crops were fair and the rabi crops excellent. There was nevertheless a general rise of prices, which in the case of wheat, jowari and bajri was scarcely less marked than the rise in the districts which suffered from an abnormally scanty fall. This was due to the drain by export through the West Deccan Railway. In Sholápur the rainfall was much below the average and the kharif crops for the most part failed. A timely fall at the end of September and later saved the rabi crops in all but a few villages. The price of wheat remained steady, but the prices of jowari and dal rose, the former slightly and the latter considerably.

Southern Division.

In the more northerly districts of the Southern Division the season was similar to that of the Central Division; in the southern districts it was not unfavourable. In Kolába the rainfall though not much below the average was most unseasonable, deficient during sowing, and excessive at harvest time. All crops suffered, and food grains with the exception of dal were dearer than in the previous year. In Bijápur the total fall somewhat exceeded the average, but during the earlier months of the monsoon there was a deficiency that injured the kharif crops, while a break in October injured the rabi. Plentiful rain fell in November, but both harvests were below the average, and all the prices of all food grains, except dal, advanced. In Ratnágiri the rain was copious from June till August, but a break in September damaged the *warkas* crops. Harik and wari suffered severely and the prices of these grains rose considerably, while those of other grains rose slightly. In Belgaum the hot weather storms were favourable for rice sowing, but in parts of the district the early monsoon rain was insufficient for the kharif. There was however ample rain in September and November, and the rice and sugarcane crops were excellent. The rabi crops suffered somewhat from blight in the cold weather. Wheat and rice were cheaper and other food grains slightly dearer than in the previous year. In Dhárwár the rainfall was both copious and timely. The rice and late jowari crops were excellent, and the others were good. As noticed in the case of Sátára, however, the effect of the facility for export afforded by the existence of a railway in the district was to cause a more considerable rise in the prices of dal and jowari than occurred in many districts where these crops were inferior. Wheat and rice became slightly cheaper. In Kánara the fall exceeded the average. Rain fell steadily from June till August, and again in September, but a subsequent deficiency slightly injured the rice, dal and ragi crops, and the prices of these grains were in consequence somewhat enhanced. The garden crops were good and the prices of the produce did not vary materially from those of the preceding year.

WAGES.

General.

A statement of wages during the year 1888-89 will be found in Part III. App. IV. B. (3).

The prices of both skilled and unskilled labour are materially higher in Sind than in the Presidency proper. The wages of a skilled workman vary according to districts from 12 annas to Rs. 1-4-0 per diem. The rate for an unskilled labourer is as high as 8 annas in several districts and is below 5 annas in only one. Compared with those of the previous year the rates of wages in the year under review were marked by little fluctuation. In Karáchi the wages of skilled labour exhibited a slight decrease, but the wages of unskilled labour were steady at 6-10 annas, and no material variation is probable while the extensive railway, wharfage, municipal and other works under construction continue in progress. At Hyderabad an inrush of labourers from Cutch and elsewhere prevented an increase in wages which would otherwise have resulted from extensive clearances of the canals. In Shikárpur wages were maintained at a high level by the works on the North-Western Railway and the labouring classes are described as becoming highly prosperous and independent.

In the Northern Division rates remained generally steady. In Surat there was a slight decline in the wages of both kinds of labour. In the city of Ahmedabad the rates of the preceding year were not changed, but in the districts the scarcity which prevailed during a portion of the season reduced the wages of unskilled labour in some places to an anna a day, and an offer of 2 annas attracted thousands to the relief works. In parts of the Panch Maháls also the wages of unskilled labour were as low as 1½ annas per diem. In spite of an undoubted scarcity in some of the hill tracts of Thána wages remained unchanged, the hill-men refusing even under the pressure of hunger to compete in the labour market with the immigrant labourers from the Deccan and elsewhere.

Wages remained generally steady in the Central Division. In Ahmednagar the partial failure of the rain produced temporary variations, but on the whole wages continued at the level of the previous year. In Poona and Sátára there was a trifling fall in the value of skilled labour and the rates of cart-hire declined owing to the competition of the railway.

In the Southern Division there are few important fluctuations to record. In Belgaum the diminution of work on the railway resulted in a fall of the daily wages of skilled labour from 14 to 12 annas, the latter being the rate prevailing in 1886-87. The rate of cart-hire also declined, but the local trade kept the rates for pack-bullocks steady in spite of the competition of the railway. In Dhárwár also, where the railway attracted much of the traffic in cotton formerly carried on by road with Kumta in Kánara, the rates for carts declined. In Bijápur the wages of skilled labour and the rates of hire of carts and pack-bullocks slightly increased.

Horticulture.

PUBLIC GARDENS, BOMBAY.

Eight Municipal gardens for public recreation were maintained in the town and island of Bombay during the year under review. Their names and the sanctioned and actual expenditure on each are shown below :

Name.	EXPENDITURE.	
	Sanctioned.	Actual.
	Rs.	Rs.
Victoria Garden	53,284	40,807
Northbrook Garden	1,580	1,442
Falkland Road Garden	570	671
Dick's Tank Garden	264	235
Elphinstone Circle Garden	4,110	2,897
Bazár Gate Garden	924	602
Sir Cowasji Jehángir Garden	550	528
Malabár Hill Garden	668	625
Total	61,950	47,807

All were largely frequented by the public. In the Victoria Garden, which is the most important, various alterations and improvements were made during the year. The expanse of ornamental water was enlarged, and a new island created and tastefully planted with various trees and shrubs. A large fernery was also erected and stocked. The Zoological collection was maintained in fairly good order, but no improvement was effected in the housing of the animals.

EMPRESS GARDENS, POONA.

The area of these gardens was enlarged in the year under report. The receipts for the year derived from sales of produce amounted to Rs. 5,890 as compared with Rs. 4,065 in 1887-88; and the expenditure to Rs. 10,089 as compared with Rs. 9,015.

Forests.

Northern Circle.
Area.

The following table shows, with details, the forest area of the Northern Circle during the year 1888-89:

Division.	AREA ON THE 1ST APRIL 1888.				ADDED DURING THE YEAR.				DISPOSPOSED OR EXCLUDED BY RECTIFICATION OF ERRORS.				AREA ON THE 31st MARCH 1889.			
	Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.	
	Sqr. m.	Ac.	Sqr. m.	Ac.	Sqr. m.	Ac.	Sqr. m.	Ac.	Sqr. m.	Ac.	Sqr. m.	Ac.	Sqr. m.	Ac.	Sqr. m.	Ac.
North Thána	254	586	209	390	15	122	...	...	...	2	2	520	300	16	255	450
South Thána	32	380	363	383	1	207	...	...	...	1	...	...	337	21	302	184
East Khandesh	124	473	81	181	75	108	...	...	...	100	15	...	700	490	83	161
West Khandesh	1,237	634	105	151	...	802	...	...	...	...	...	1,235	290	195	161	...
Násik	1,107	316	...	...	170	440	...	...	...	247	...	...	1,277	548	...	...
Ahmednagar	822	540	11	114	30	357	...	...	...	285	...	...	888	611	11	114
Poona	727	508	...	...	18	185	...	...	...	540	...	...	740	148	...	...
Sátára	641	306	...	17	5	456	...	...	...	181	...	...	666	1	...	28
Sholapur	270	547	...	...	1	557	...	...	...	18	...	...	272	440	...	...
Surat	747	444	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	747	444	...	...
Panch Maháls	179	416	140	263	7	273	1	142	8	473	2	310	153	216	120	85
Ahmedabad	34	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	118	...	...
Total	7,125	106	1,059	173	327	347	1	153	9	568	20	203	7,440	146	1,047	123

The total area under forest was at the beginning of the year 8,194 square miles and at its close 8,493 square miles, giving a net increase during the year of 299 square miles. The decrease in protected forest was principally due to the transfer of land from the category of protected into that of reserved forest. In addition to the above, forest and waste lands to the extent of 567 square miles have been provisionally notified under the Forest Act for inclusion in forest and forest settlement inquiries respecting these lands were in progress at the end of the year.

Boundaries.

During the year 33,958 cairns were erected as forest boundary marks at a cost of Rs. 11,948. In the preceding year 12,222 such cairns had been constructed at a cost of Rs. 5,865.

Forest Settlement.

The following table exhibits the progress made up to the close of the year in the settlement and demarcation of reserved forests:

No.	Collectorates.	No. of Tálukas.	No. of Tálukas in which demarcation has been completed and sanctioned.	No. of Tálukas in which demarcation is incomplete.	No. of undemarcated Tálukas.
1	Thána	10	6	1	3
2	Khandesh	10	10	4	2
3	Násik	12	11	1	...
4	Ahmednagar	11	11	...	...
5	Poona	8	8	...	...
6	Sátára	11	11	...	...
7	Sholapur	7	7	...	...
8	Surat (exclusive of the Dángas).	8	1	2	4
9	Panch Maháls	3	3	...	...
10	Ahmedabad	7	1	...	6
	Total	93	69	9	15

Privileges conceded to villagers.

No fresh privileges in regard to forest produce were conceded during the year, but the code of privileges introduced in the previous year was modified to suit local circumstances by a committee of revenue and forest officers appointed for this purpose.

Working Plans.

The preparation of working plans was practically confined to the Thána Collectorate, where by the end of the year 1,143 square miles of forest had been divided into 287 blocks, and 156 compartments laid out for felling and exploitation of timber.

Surveys.

A Forest Survey Party worked during the year in the districts of Násik, Thána, Poona and Sátára. The cost of the work performed was Rs. 42,274. Further information respecting this survey will be found in Chapter II of this report.

Staff and office establishment.

The numerical strength and cost of the superior and subordinate protective staff and of the office establishment underwent no changes during the year. The actual cost amounted to Rs. 4,58,429 as compared with Rs. 4,55,552 in the previous year.

Forest offences.

The number of forest offences for which prosecutions were instituted during the year amounted to 1,027 against 736 in the previous year. The number of cases pending from the previous year was 112. Of the total number of 1,139 cases, 1,031 affecting 2,254 persons were disposed of during the year and convictions obtained in 776 or 68.1 per cent. of the cases. In addition to the above, 6,154 offences were compounded under the Forest Act against 5,142 in 1887-88. The sums realised by the compositions amounted to Rs. 11,272. In

Thána 103 forest offences were dealt with under section 43 of the Forest Act against 105 in the previous year. The number of animals impounded during the year for trespassing on forest plantations and closed portions of forests was 199,426 against 162,209 in 1887-88. Large numbers were impounded in the Ahmednagar (84,950), Poona (28,185), Sholapur (27,378) and West Khándesh (20,244) districts.

Of the total forest area of 5,444,337 acres, 1,015,167 acres or more than one-fifth were traversed by fire, against 606,276 acres in the previous year. The divisions in which the forests suffered most by fire were Surat and West Khándesh. In the former division 62 per cent., and in the latter 54 per cent. of the forest area were traversed by fire. In Surat the forests in the Dángs were deliberately fired by the villagers for purposes of cultivation or for the destruction of wild animals.

Except in these two divisions there was an improvement in fire conservancy during the year in all parts of the Northern Circle, due to the increased vigilance of the protective establishments and closer supervision by the superior officers. The percentage of protection against fire was 81.4 for the whole circle.

The progress of reproduction in the forests was satisfactory in the divisions of Thána, Násik and Poona. In Khándesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Panch Maháls and the eastern portion of Sátára it was retarded by scanty rainfall. Regular plantations were carried out in 840 acres, broadcast sowings in 42,533 acres. The total expenditure on plantations was Rs. 10,170 as compared with Rs. 6,696 in 1887-88.

Progress was made with the Shirghát-Paruli road in Thána, and the usual repairs and surveys were carried out. The expenditure under the head of communications and buildings was Rs. 3,818 against Rs. 4,155 in the previous year.

The free grants of timber made during the year amounted in value to Rs. 3,441 against Rs. 4,050 in 1887-88.

The financial results of the year 1888-89 as exhibited in the following table, compare very favourably with those of the preceding year :

Year.	Receipts.	EXPENDITURE.			Surplus.
		A. Conservancy and Works.	B. Establishments.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1887-88	9,68,625	2,26,096	4,97,040	7,23,136	2,45,489
1888-89	11,60,769	2,41,836	4,85,576	7,27,412	4,33,357
Increase	1,92,144	15,740	.....	4,276	1,87,868
Decrease	.....	.....	11,464	.....	.....

In all divisions except the Panch Maháls, the gross receipts of the year exceeded those of 1887-88. These favourable results were due to the better prices obtained for timber, firewood and other minor forest produce at the departmental sales. The revenue from grazing fees and the sale of fodder grass increased by Rs. 77,883 over the receipts of the previous year; thus more than maintaining the steady expansion of this source of revenue during many years noticed in the former year's report. The abnormal increase of the year was due chiefly to the opening in the Deccan and Khándesh of closed forest areas to grazing of payment of fees, in consequence of the failure of fodder resulting from the lateness of the monsoon. The revenue derived from the sale of timber amounted to Rs. 5,95,973 against Rs. 4,93,786 in the preceding year; and the receipts from sales of firewood to Rs. 73,418 against Rs. 76,536. Stock worth Rs. 19,552 was in hand at the close of the year.

The following statement shows the forest area of the Southern Circle as modified during the year :

Southern Circle.
Area and
boundaries.

Collectorate.	AREA ON 1ST APRIL 1888.				ADDED DURING THE YEAR.				EXCLUDED OR TRANSFERRED TO OTHER HEADS.				AREA ON THE 31ST MARCH 1889.				TOTAL FOREST AREA.	
	Reservpd.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.		Sqr. m.	Ac.
	Sqr. m.	Ac.	Sq. m.	Ac.	Sqr. m.	Ac.	Sqr. m.	Ac.	Sqr. m.	Ac.	Sqr. m.	Ac.	Sqr. m.	Ac.				
Kánara	683	446	2,864	631	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	683	446	2,864	631	3,548	437
Belgaum	492	1004	197	433	2	310	...	...	...	...	1312	...	494	419	196	571	691	351
Bhárwar	171	310	260	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171	410	260	250	432	29
Koláha	203	681	88	670	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	203	680	88	661	382	59
Bijapur	165	72	...	364	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165	76	...	364	155	43
Batnágiri	20	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	20	8	...	...	19	6
Total	1,816	392	3,411	678	2	310	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,819	22	3,411	612	5,230	534

Forest settlement.

Forest settlement enquiries were in progress in three talukas of Kánara and in one taluka of Belgaum. The expenditure on forest settlement and demarcation during the year was Rs. 8,521 against Rs. 31,738 in the previous year.

Survey.

Forest survey was carried out in Kánara by an establishment of the Forest Survey party newly organised during the year 1888-89. The survey of 132 square miles was completed at a cost of Rs. 25,200.

Forest offences.

The number of prosecutions for forest offences instituted during the year or pending from the previous year was 182 against 108 in 1887-88, and the number of convictions obtained in cases decided 98 against 75. The number of cases compounded was 599, and the amount of fines obtained on composition Rs. 2,271. There was an increase in reported offences in Kolába, Belgaum and Kánara, attributable in part to the introduction of the practice of rewarding informers.

Fires.

Forest fires were prevalent as usual in the Belgaum and Dhárwár divisions and in the Northern and Central divisions of Kánara. Nearly all were believed to be the work of incendiaries, and in some instances the offenders were traced and punished. Special measures of protection were adopted, during the year, in the Kánara, Belgaum, Dhárwár and Kolába districts, and the area reported as effectually protected at the close of the year was 519,801 acres. The expenditure incurred on these measures was Rs. 3,490.

Plantations.

Natural reproduction was seriously checked by the forest fires. Teak, casuarina and other kinds of seedlings were planted in the Kánara, Bijápur, and Ratnágiri divisions, and nurseries were established in Northern Kánara and Ratnágiri. The expenditure on plantations was Rs. 3,595.

Communications and buildings.

The usual road repairs were carried out and a new office was built at Sirsi. The total expenditure was Rs. 6,739.

Yield of forest.

The large teak exploited in the Southern Circle during the year yielded 250,576 cubic feet against 256,729 cubic feet in 1887-88, and 187,728 teak poles, trees, beams, rafters, &c., were removed against 224,345 in the previous year. The outturn of sleepers was 17,409 pieces, as compared with 52,515 pieces in 1887-88; the junglewood removed measured 316,130 cubic feet against 420,121 cubic feet in 1887-88; and the number of junglewood poles, rafters, &c., numbered 16,584 against 25,067. The decrease was chiefly due to smaller exploitation in the Northern Division of Kánara, owing to the existence of a considerable stock in hand from the preceding season. The yield of blackwood rose from 8,309 cubic feet in 1887-88 to 18,597 cubic feet in the year under review. The number of bamboo stems extracted rose from 5,239,040 to 5,758,381, and the number of cart-loads from 11 to 146. The collection of myrobalans amounted to 11,015 khandis against 10,910 in 1887-88. The quantity of firewood removed from the forests amounted to 3,288,617 cubic feet, 8,693 tons, 23,666 khandis, 13,260 cart-loads, 383,047 head-loads, 25,522 stacks and 34,327 animal-loads. The amount in cubic feet removed in the previous year was 3,955,985 and in that year larger amounts were also removed under most of the other heads. In Belgaum, owing to difficulties in obtaining transport, there was a large decrease in the amount of running fuel exploited for the Southern Marátha Railway.

Saw Mills.

The saw-mills at Kannigeri in Kánara worked 293 days, and cut up 54,954 cubic feet of timber against 30,585 cubic feet in 1887-88. The outturn of clean timber was 27,393 cubic feet against 17,760 cubic feet in the previous year. The receipts at the mills amounted to Rs. 47,942 and the expenditure to Rs. 15,199, as compared with a revenue of Rs. 33,077 and an expenditure of Rs. 11,159 in the preceding year. The increase in the outturn of timber and consequently in the receipts and expenditure was owing to large orders from the Southern Marátha Spinning and Weaving Company at Hubli, and from the Kolhápur State.

Free grants of timber.

During the year free grants of timber worth Rs. 15,450 were made, as compared with grants of the value of Rs. 22,119 in 1887-88.

Financial results.

The financial results of the year, as compared with those of the previous year, are shown in the following table :

	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Ra.	Ra.
Receipts...	14,34,650	12,73,554
Expenditure--		
A. Conservancy and Works	4,96,454	4,22,454
B. Establishment	3,49,806	2,53,147
	7,46,260	6,75,601
Surplus ...	6,88,390	5,97,953

The decrease in receipts was due to a diminution in the quantity of sleepers and fuel supplied during the year to the Southern Marátha Railway from the divisions of Kánara and Belgaum.

Sind Circle.
Area.

The area of forest in Sind on March 31st, 1888, was 893 square miles 150 acres, and the area added or gained by alluvion during the year was 93 square miles 129 acres. On the other hand, 12 square miles 381 acres were excluded or lost by diluvion. The total area at the end of the year was 973 square miles 538 acres.

The survey of the forests on a large scale was continued. Two surveyors were employed throughout the year and effected a survey of 16,733 acres.

The number of prosecutions for forest offences during the year was 105 and the number of convictions 63; as compared with 130 prosecutions and 78 convictions in the previous year. The number of petty offences compounded was 1,493 against 1,447 in the previous year, and the compensation exacted Rs. 4,316 against Rs. 4,341.

Ninety-four forest fires occurred as in the previous year, but the area burnt—7,275 acres—was more than twice as large. The increase was most marked in Sukkur, where the forests were wilfully fired by the cattle-breeders to improve the grass. In the Naushahro division a forest fire was caused by the officials of the Khairpur State.

The yield of the more important products of the forests during the year 1888-89 was as follows: timber 41,142 cubic feet; sleepers 4,002; posts 20,952; rafters 371,025; firewood 1,420,666 maunds; charcoal 42,478 maunds. Compared with the previous year there was a decrease of 1,082,639 maunds in the sales of firewood, due principally to the smaller amount indented for by the North-Western Railway Company. Among articles of minor produce there was a considerable increase in the sale of bábul pods.

Free grants of timber to the value of Rs. 1,654 were made during the year.

The financial results of the year 1888-89 as compared with those of the year preceding are shown in the following statement:

	1887-88.	1888-89.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	6,32,302	4,15,867	2,16,435
Expenditure—			
A. Conservancy and Works ...	3,54,985	1,85,884	1,59,101
B. Establishment	1,11,142	1,00,227	10,915
Total Expenditure ...	4,66,127	2,86,111	1,70,016
Net Revenue	1,66,175	1,29,756	46,419

The decrease was due to a decrease of Rs. 2,43,057 in gross, and Rs. 74,470 in net receipts from sales of firewood to the North-Western Railway Company.

Mines and Quarries.

There is nothing to record under this head.

Manufactures and Industries.

The chief industries, other than agriculture, of the Bombay Presidency—the spinning and weaving of cotton by machinery, the manufacture of salt and the distillation of liquor—are separately dealt with in other portions of this report. Compared with these the other native industries are of small and in many cases of annually declining importance.

During the year under review the construction of new or the extension of existing cotton mills, gins and presses is reported from the districts of Ahmedabad, Khándesh, Belgaum and Hyderabad; and concurrently with this, there was a natural contraction in many quarters of the old hand-loom weaving industry. In Ahmedabad the manufacture of silk and *kincoab* (gold brocade) continued to flourish; but an increase was noticed in the number of English-made *saris* worn by the native women. A manufactory for the production of carpets described as equal to those of Persia or Cashmere, and chiefly intended for the American market, exists in this town. In the soap and glass manufactures of Kaira the primitive native methods were adhered to, and hindered improvement. The experiments in the cultivation and curing of tobacco in this district conducted by Mr. Becharadas Veharidas for some years past were finally discontinued in the year under report, having unfortunately proved a failure. In Ahmednagar, formerly noted for its carpet manufacture, now extinct, a few artists were engaged in the production of silver ware similar to that of Cutch. At Násik the manufacture of brass-work continued to flourish, and a prosperous colony of weavers from the north-west of India was settled in the district; but the silk industry of Yeola exhibited much depression. In Poona the Reay Paper Mills turned out 540 tons of material valued at Rs. 2,25,000, thus quadrupling the outturn of the previous year. In Sholápur the manufacture of vegetable oil was said to be contracting under the competition of kerosine. In Ratnágiri, however, an oil-press lately established at Chiplin was flourishing. From Bijápur some clever work in stucco by a native artist was sent to the Poona Exhibition. The district is said to abound in ornamental stone adapted to the manufacture of domestic utensils. The sandalwood art-work of Kánara continued to decline. The

province of Sind is almost destitute of manufactures and there is nothing to be added in the present year to the description given in previous reports of such industries as it possesses.

THE FACTORIES ACT.

Factories.

The number of factories in the town and island of Bombay to which Act XV of 1861 applied was 81 at the beginning and end of the year 1888-89.

Employment of children.

Children under twelve years of age were employed in six mills during the year. The manager of one mill was prosecuted under the Act for employing a number of children as full-time employes and was convicted and fined Rs. 200.

Inspections.

The number of inspections made by the Inspector of Factories during the year was 229.

Accidents.

During the year 445 accidents occurred, of which 336 were slight, 103 serious and 6 fatal.

STEAM BOILER INSPECTION ACT.

Operations of the Department.

During the year 1888-89 the working of the Steam Boiler Inspection Department was carried on under Act III of 1887, and in consequence of the wider scope of this Act as compared with the old Act, and also as a result of the expansion of the cotton industry, the number of boilers examined increased from 354 in 1887-88 to 494. The examination of engines was discontinued under the new Act. There were no casualties during the year. The number of engineers examined was 209 as compared with 145 in the previous year. First class certificates were granted to 14, second class certificates to 28, and third class certificates to 129. The grant of service certificates was discontinued.

Receipts and expenditure.

The financial results of the working of the Department were satisfactory. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 22,477 against Rs. 9,540 in 1887-88, and the expenditure to Rs. 11,450 against Rs. 10,230, thus giving a surplus of Rs. 11,027 against a deficit of Rs. 740 in 1887-88. Of the receipts, Rs. 3,360 were collections of arrears.

BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Cotton Mill Industry.

During the year 1888-89 (which for the purposes of this section includes a period of eighteen months from January 1st, 1888, to June 30th, 1889,) the cotton mill industry of the Bombay Presidency underwent a marked expansion indicated by an increase from 75 to 84 in the number of mills, and from 1,779,220 to 1,820,369 in the number of spindles, in existence. The export trade in cotton yarns to China and Japan continued to develop, 286,768 bales having been shipped to these countries during the calendar year 1888, as compared with 244,888 bales in the year 1887. The shipments in the last six months of the period under review were 153,787 bales. The exports of piece-goods in 1888 amounted to no less than 15,892,009 yards, as compared with 2,589,240 yards in 1887, but during the last six months of the period under review a reaction was visible, and the shipments amounted to only 1,859,770 yards.

Steamer freight to China.

The average rate of freight to Hongkong stood at Rs. 10 per ton during the year 1888, but rose to Rs. 12 at the beginning of 1889. A proposal that the Association should itself run a line of steamers to China was considered and rejected in view of the probable fall in rates anticipated from the competition of the large number of new steamers under construction.

The Merchandise Marks Act.

The Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, passed by the Government of India came into force on April 1st, 1889. The Act has for its object the prevention of the fraudulent marking and description of merchandise, and is likely to have an important influence on the cotton trade of Bombay. Under its provisions, which resemble generally those of the English Act, the imperial yard of 36 inches is made the standard of measurement of cotton goods, and the stamping in English of the lengths of all piece-goods at the place of manufacture is made compulsory. False stamping is rendered punishable by fine and imprisonment. Several modifications were made in the draft bill on the representations of the Association, and the Act was accepted with general satisfaction.

Fire Insurance.

It was pointed out to the Association that it would be of great advantage in cases of fire if all mills were provided with hose couplings similar to those used by the Fire Brigade, and the matter was brought to the notice of mill-owners. The danger of fire in opening full-pressed bales of cotton with hatchets or chisels, and the advantages of a patent implement which obviated this risk were also impressed on mill-owners by the committee of the Insurance companies.

Stocks of cotton.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Association, all owners and agents of mills in the Island of Bombay were requested to supply returns of the actual stock of cotton in hand, on June 30th, 1889, and this was done in the case of all but two mills. The total quantity in stock was ascertained to be 80,291½ khandis of 784 lbs. each. It is proposed to collect similar returns annually on the same date as affording a reliable estimate of the amount of cotton available for consumption in the interval before the outturn of the cold weather crop comes into the market.

The discussion initiated in England by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on the desirability of legislation for the protection of factory hands in India excited much interest and apprehension in Bombay, where the motive of the agitation was regarded as rather the injury of the mill-industry than the benefit of the mill-workers. The subject was exhaustively discussed both in the press and at a meeting of the Association, and it was pointed out that the apparent severity of the hours of labour in India was more than counter-balanced by the far less energy and application exacted from the Indian labourer in comparison with his competitor in England. It was at first in contemplation to prepare a memorial to Government setting forth the very different conditions of factory labour in India and England and other facts rendering unnecessary the adoption of the legislation proposed; but this intention was subsequently abandoned as the despatches of the Government of India to the Secretary of State were considered to represent sufficiently the views of the Association.

The members of the Association increased during the period under report from 43 to 48. At the commencement of 1888 the balance in hand was Rs. 17,584, and the receipts in the eighteen months ending June 30th, 1889, amounted to Rs. 15,560. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 11,549, inclusive of donations of Rs. 4,000 for 1888 and 1889 to the Technical Institute, and a donation of Rs. 500 to the Poona Native Art Exhibition.

Affairs of the
 Association.

Trade.

The value of the total sea-borne trade of the port of Bombay during the year 1888-89 was 9,767 $\frac{2}{10}$ lakhs of rupees, as compared with 9,104 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in 1887-88,—an increase of 663 lakhs or 7.29 per cent. The total value of the foreign trade was 7,825 $\frac{2}{2}$ lakhs as compared with 7,295 lakhs. The value of the imports in this branch of the trade was 3,849 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, exhibiting an increase of 2.8 per cent. over the value recorded in the preceding year. The increase was confined to imports of merchandise, which had a value of 2,638 $\frac{2}{2}$ lakhs; imports of treasure valued at 1,210 lakhs, showing a slight decline. The value of the exports was 4,036 lakhs, exhibiting an increase of 13 per cent. over the value recorded in the previous year. The increase occurred both in exports of merchandise, which had a value of 3,890 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, and in exports of treasure, which had a value of 145 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. Among imported commodities cotton piece-goods, kerosine-oil, coals and machinery showed the largest increases. The import trade in cotton piece-goods with a value of 830 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs largely exceeded the import trade on any other single commodity, and showed an increase of 122 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs or 17 per cent. over the trade in the previous year. Kerosine-oil from Asiatic Russia practically drove the American article out of the market. In spite of the duty the demand for this oil largely increased. The imports of coal from the United Kingdom increased by 34 lakhs in value, while those from Australia entirely ceased. The imports of machinery, stimulated by the erection of mills in Bombay, increased by 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. On the other hand imports of copper, silk and sugar sensibly declined. The decline in copper was abnormal and entirely due to the copper "corner" in Paris. The decline in silk was the result of a failure of production in China. The decline in sugar though large was attributed to ordinary fluctuations in trade. The principal countries from which imports were received were in order of importance the United Kingdom, China, Mauritius and the United States. The trade with these four countries comprised more than five-sixths of the whole import trade. The trade with the United Kingdom was six times as great as the trade with any other country and was equal to two-thirds of the whole. To turn to exports—among commodities of native production there was an immense increase of 234 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in the value of the cotton raw and manufactured shipped to foreign countries in the year under review. Raw cotton holds with regard to the export trade a position corresponding with that of cotton-piece-goods in the import trade. The value of the exports of this commodity during the year amounted to 1,211 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs or not far from one-third of the value of the whole export trade in native produce. The increase during the year was 121 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, due to the excellent outturn of the cotton crops. It is feared that the future of this trade may be endangered by the growing practice of adulteration. The exports of Indian cotton twist showed an increase of 107 $\frac{2}{2}$ lakhs in value. The grain trade exhibited considerable expansion, due to a favourable season in this country and a partial failure of the harvest in England. The increase amounted to 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, chiefly in exports of wheat. The effect of a good season was also seen in an increase of 52 lakhs in the exports of seeds. Exports of treasure showed an increase of 32 $\frac{2}{2}$ lakhs, the increase being somewhat greater in gold than in silver. The principal decrease was in exports of cloves and spices. The countries with which the largest export trade was carried on were the United Kingdom, China, France, Belgium, Italy, Austria and Persia. The trade with Italy showed a substantial decline, and the trade with the remaining countries a marked improvement. The total value of the private coasting trade was 1,882 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs as compared with 1,809 lakhs in the previous year. The value of the imports was 1,084 $\frac{2}{2}$ lakhs, showing an increase of 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, and of the exports 797 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, showing an increase of 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs over the value recorded in the preceding year.

General Remarks.
 Bombay.

The value of the total sea-borne trade of the port of Karachi during the year was 1,118 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs as compared with 886 $\frac{2}{2}$ lakhs in 1887-88, showing an increase of 231 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs or 26.08 per cent. The value of the foreign trade was 762 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The value of the foreign imports,

Karachi.

was nearly 374 lakhs, showing an increase of 37 per cent., and the value of the foreign exports 388 $\frac{2}{10}$ lakhs, showing an increase of 46 per cent. over the value in the preceding year. Among imports from foreign countries imports liable to duty showed a proportional increase nearly twice as great as that of non-dutiable goods. Among the former kerosine-oil from Russia and among the latter cotton piece-goods and twist showed the most notable increases. In the foreign export trade the effects of a bad season were visible in a diminution of the exports of all grains and seeds except wheat and rape-seed. After several years of depression the wheat export trade, by a remarkable increase of 527 per cent., returned to nearly the level of 1885. Distributed by countries the trade of Karáchi with the United Kingdom was valued at 476 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, or more than three-fifths of the value of the whole foreign trade. This trade increased 35 per cent. in the year under review. The trade with Belgium, which was next in importance, was valued at 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, and also showed considerable expansion. The large expansion in the trade with these two countries accounted in great measure for the general increase in the trade of the port, for the trade with all other countries of any importance, excepting Egypt, Persia and Turkey, showed a decline.

Aden.

The total value of the trade of Aden amounted to 656 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, as compared with 517 lakhs in the previous year, an increase of 139 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, or 27 per cent. The value of the imports of merchandise from foreign countries was 205 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, showing an increase of 35.55 per cent.; and the value of the exports of merchandise to foreign countries 247 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, showing an increase of 34.67 per cent. over the value recorded in the previous year. The value of the imports of merchandise from India was 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, showing an increase of 3.64 per cent. and the value of the exports of merchandise to India 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, showing an increase of 17.85 per cent. The principal articles in the commerce of this port were coffee, cotton piece-goods, grain, gums, hides and coal, and the trade in all of them showed expansion. Distributed by countries, the trade of Aden with Arabia held the first place with a value of 118 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs; but though itself progressive was being rapidly overtaken in the import branch by the trade with the United Kingdom. With regard to the latter the most important feature of the year was an increase of 1,700 per cent. in the imports of English cotton twist, which drove the Bombay article out of the Aden market.

(1) PRESIDENCY PROPER.

PORT OF BOMBAY.

Total Trade.

The value of the sea-borne trade of the Port of Bombay during the year 1888-89 amounted, excluding Government transactions, to Rs. 97,67,87,666, as compared with Rs. 91,04,17,831 in 1887; showing an improvement over the last year of 7.29 per cent., and over the trade of ten years ago, of 56.69 per cent.

Foreign and
Coasting Trade.

The total trade is divided as follows:

Divisions.	1887-88.	Percentage of Total Trade.	1888-89.	Percentage of Total Trade.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
With Foreign External Ports	72,95,22,797	80.13	78,85,59,519	80.73	+5,90,36,722
With Foreign Indian Ports	5,23,93,998	5.75	5,80,48,457	5.94	+57,44,465
With British Ports in other Presidencies...	8,75,09,717	9.61	9,16,20,009	9.37	+41,10,292
With British Ports within the Presidency..	4,10,81,325	4.51	3,85,59,681	3.94	-25,21,644

The trade with countries beyond the Continent of India (Foreign External Ports) is classed as "Foreign Trade," and that with Foreign Indian Ports, and British Ports in other Presidencies, as well as within the Presidency, as "Coasting Trade."

Foreign Trade.

The foreign trade of Bombay during the year under review was the largest on record. A noticeable feature of the year was the large increase in exports, without a corresponding improvement in imports. The exports exceeded those of the former year by Rs. 4,82,45,438, while the imports increased by only Rs. 1,39,65,276; giving a balance of more than 342 lakhs in favour of exports. In 1887-88 the imports exceeded the exports, but this position was exceptional, and trade during 1888-89 was resuming its normal condition. The total value of the foreign trade imports during the year (Government transactions being excluded) was Rs. 38,49,26,370 as compared with Rs. 37,42,70,381 in the previous year; the increase being Rs. 1,06,55,989 or 2.8 per cent. The total value of the foreign trade exports was Rs. 40,36,33,149 as compared with Rs. 35,52,52,416 in 1887-88, showing an increase of Rs. 4,83,80,733, or 13 per cent. The increase was principally in exports of cotton, grain, twist and other articles of native production or manufacture, and of gold and silver.

Imports.

The following table shows the distribution of the foreign import trade during 1888-89, as compared with its distribution in the previous year. The figures include transactions in treasure:

Countries.	1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase or Decrease in 1888-89.	Countries.	1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase or Decrease in 1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	25,11,79,912	25,55,80,136	+44,00,223	Mauritius ...	1,19,63,622	1,14,00,811	-4,72,811
Austria ...	52,01,831	60,62,608	+8,60,777	Other Countries in Africa ...	4,633	4,194	-439
Belgium ...	21,47,634	34,65,547	+10,17,913	United States ...	1,06,16,159	1,13,02,779	+6,86,620
France ...	57,99,982	66,03,581	+8,03,599	Aden ...	21,27,527	23,81,785	+2,54,258
Germany ...	8,49,000	13,05,332	+4,56,332	Arabia ...	64,22,397	70,32,535	+6,09,958
Holland ...	31,104	87,430	+56,326	Ceylon ...	15,25,132	5,40,640	-9,84,492
Italy ...	60,07,230	41,2,769	-18,77,461	China ...	4,11,34,975	4,10,00,553	-1,34,422
Malta ...	28,488	40,700	+12,212	Japan ...	1,41,538	2,08,352	+66,814
Norway ...	34,812	17,945	-16,867	Java ...	1,73,011	26,605	-1,46,406
Spain ...	39,240	39,658	+418	Mekran and Somnasi ...	2,70,279	2,40,440	-29,839
Sweden ...	2,29,235	21,747	-2,07,488	Persia ...	61,52,372	68,88,301	+7,35,929
Turkey in Europe ...	18,374	10,237	-8,137	Philippines ...	35,420	25,245	-10,175
Other Countries in Europe ...	1,171	2,681	+1,510	Russia in Asia ...	10,38,747	48,07,229	+37,68,482
Abyssinia ...	2,66,813	68,072	-1,98,741	Siam ...	230	2,39,709	+2,39,479
Eastern Coast of Africa—				Straits Settlements ...	29,49,811	38,08,591	+8,58,780
Mozambique ...	11,26,059	11,45,223	+19,164	Turkey in Asia ...	83,50,348	86,12,290	+2,61,942
Zanzibar ...	59,4,681	60,09,146	+1,04,465	Australia ...	54,30,814	51,70,960	-2,59,854
Other Ports ...	39,882	1,74,731	+1,34,849				
Egypt ...	14,28,554	10,06,603	-4,21,951				
Madagascar ...	640	45,080	+44,440				
				Total ...	37,42,70,381	38,49,36,370	+1,06,65,989

United Kingdom.—There was an increase of 61 lakhs in imports of merchandise and a decrease of 17 lakhs in imports of treasure from the United Kingdom. Imports of cotton piece-goods showed an increase over those of the previous year of nearly 122 lakhs, imports of coal an increase of 34 lakhs, and imports of machinery an increase of 19 lakhs. Gold imports showed an increase of 14 lakhs and silver imports a decrease of 31½ lakhs. In the imports of metals there was a decrease of nearly 95 lakhs, and in imports of woollen goods a decrease of 12½ lakhs.

Austria.—The increase of 8 lakhs in Austrian imports was divided between merchandise and treasure. There were increases in the importations of woollens and glass, and decreases in cotton piece-goods, machinery and precious metals.

Belgium.—With the exception of candles, writing paper and railway plant, all the Belgium imports showed an increase; the most notable being increases of Rs. 5,89,729 in imports of chemical dyes, and of Rs. 1,58,432 in imports of woollens.

France.—The imports of time-pieces and piece-goods which showed a large increase in 1887-88 showed in the year under report a decline of 6 lakhs. The principal increases were in imports of silk piece-goods (which showed an improvement of 4 lakhs) of wearing apparel and of the precious metals.

Germany.—The trade with Germany is small but steadily increases. The increase of 4½ lakhs in the imports of the year under review was principally in hardware, cutlery and aniline dyes. No treasure was imported.

Holland.—The trade with Holland is insignificant. Imports of dyes improved, and a little cotton and twist was received.

Italy.—The decrease of more than 18½ lakhs in the imports from Italy was due to a decrease of 29 lakhs in the receipts of silver. Merchandise, chiefly piece-goods, beads and false pearls, showed an increase of 9 lakhs. Gold to the amount of Rs. 1,02,380 was imported.

Malta.—There was an increase in the imports of pellitory (a medicinal plant).

Norway.—The trade with Norway, which is mostly indirect, is insignificant and declining.

Spain.—The fluctuations in the trade were trifling and require no comment.

Sweden.—The decline of over 2 lakhs in the value of the imports from Sweden during the year was due to a decline in the receipts of wrought-iron.

Turkey in Europe.—There was a cessation of imports of jewellery, oil and gold from Turkey in Europe; and smaller quantities of tobacco were received.

Other countries in Europe.—In this description are comprised Greece and Portugal, with both of which the trade is too insignificant to deserve remark.

Abyssinia.—Imports of ivory from Abyssinia showed an increase of Rs. 59,501 as compared with those of the former year. There was a decrease of about 2½ lakhs in the imports of the precious metals.

Eastern Coast of Africa: Mozambique.—There was no remarkable fluctuation in the trade with Mozambique during the year. The principal articles of trade are ivory, precious stones and wax.

Eastern Coast of Africa: Zanzibar.—The large expansion in imports from Zanzibar in 1887-88 was not maintained during the year under review. The increase of one lakh in 1888-89 was principally in imports of coconuts and precious metals. There was a decrease of over 8 lakhs in imports of ivory.

Eastern Coast of Africa: Other Parts.—The value of the trade with the remainder of East Africa increased from Rs. 39,832 in 1887-88 to 2 lakhs, the expansion occurring in imports of gum.

Egypt.—There was a decrease in the imports both of merchandise and of treasure—in the latter to the extent of nearly four lakhs. Imports of silk decreased, while imports of tobacco and raw cotton showed some improvement.

Madagascar.—The value of the imports from Madagascar leaped from Rs. 640 in 1887 to Rs. 45,059. The articles received were caoutchouc, hides, wax, wood and silver.

Mauritius.—The decrease of nearly 5 lakhs was principally due to a fall of over 3½ lakhs in the value of the sugar imported. There was an improvement of 1½ lakhs in the imports of cocoanut oil.

United States.—There was a partial recovery during the year under review in the imports of merchandise from the United States which increased by 6 lakhs. The principal improvement was in imports of cotton piece-goods, the value of which was 4½ lakhs higher than in the previous year, and of kerosine oil. Smaller increases occurred in the imports of tobacco, time-pieces, hardware, and silver. There were no importations of gold.

Aden.—There was an increase in the imports of merchandise, and a decrease in the imports of treasure from Aden. The value of the imports of gum arabic increased by nearly 3 lakhs. The fall in imports of treasure was due to a decline of about 2½ lakhs in the imports of gold; imports of silver showing a small improvement.

Arabia.—There was an increase in imports both of merchandise and of treasure. The principal augmentations under the former head were in imports of wheat, horses, gum, precious stones and dates.

Ceylon.—The large decline of 9½ lakhs in the Ceylon trade was distributed over the imports of coffee, cocoanut oil and kernels, and cardamoms. No gold and very little silver were received.

China.—The trade with China was marked by considerable fluctuations. The value of the imports of merchandise, which showed an increase of 22 lakhs in 1887-88, showed in the year under report a decrease of 44 lakhs. The principal falling off was in raw silk and sugar, which showed decreases of 23½ and 17½ lakhs respectively. The imports of silk piece-goods showed a decline of 9½ lakhs. In the value of imports of tea, on the other hand, there was an increase of Rs. 7,24,583. In imports of treasure there was a large increase, for though the imports of gold were smaller by 10½ lakhs, the imports of silver improved to the remarkable extent of 53 lakhs.

Japan.—The principal articles of import from Japan are toys, earthenware, porcelain and silk. The state of the trade calls for no remark.

Java.—The improvement in the Java trade, visible in the previous year, was succeeded by a decline in the year under report. The decrease occurred almost exclusively in importations of black tea.

Mekran and Sonmiani.—The fluctuations of trade were slight. The imports of fish, cotton and fish-maws improved, and those of empty kappas and mats declined.

Persia.—The increase of 8½ lakhs in the trade with Persia during the year was chiefly due to the increased value of the imports of raw wool, assafoetida, raw cotton, and seeds. The first three articles showed an increase of over 2 lakhs apiece and the last of one lakh. In the imports of horses, on the other hand, there was a large decline of 1½ lakhs, and smaller decreases in the imports of silk, madder, spices and copper. Imports of treasure showed an increase of half a lakh.

Russia in Asia.—The sole article of import from Russian Asia is kerosine-oil. The value of the imports registered in the Port of Bombay during the year under report showed a large increase of 48 lakhs or about 362 per cent. as compared with the imports of 1887-88; but this is partly due to the fact that during the year under review importations at Bombay for re-export to the coast ports have for the first time been registered as imports into Bombay, such importations having previously been included in the trade of the subordinate ports.

Siam.—The increase in the value of imports from Siam was due to larger receipts of teakwood, which is almost the only article imported from that State.

Straits Settlements.—The increase of nearly 10½ lakhs in the trade with the Straits Settlements comprised increases of 5½ lakhs in imports of tin, of 5½ lakhs in those of coffee and of 1½ lakhs in those of betelnuts. The imports of pepper and tapioca showed a decline of a little over a lakh, and imports of treasure a decline of nearly two lakhs.

Turkey in Asia.—Imports from Turkey in Asia showed an increase of 9 lakhs in the value of the horses, grain and ghee received, and a decline of 1½ lakhs in the value of fruits, hides, and silk. There was a large decline of over 7½ lakhs in imports of treasure.

Australia.—There was a decline in the imports both of merchandise and of treasure from Australia. Coal, which in the previous year showed a decline of 1½ lakhs, showed in the year under review a further fall of Rs. 47,456; but the principal cause of the decline

in imports of merchandise was the entire absence of imports of copper which in the previous year were valued at Rs. 1,63,654. The value of the imports of horses increased from Rs. 39,900 in 1887-88 to Rs. 95,100 in 1888-89. The value of the gold imported (49 lakhs) decreased by 2 lakhs; that of the silver imported increased by one lakh.

The following table shows the distribution of the foreign export trade during the year 1888-89 as compared with the previous year :

Countries.	1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase or Decrease in 1888-89.	Countries.	1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase or Decrease in 1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	7,77,93,788	8,55,37,189	+1,77,73,401	Madagascar	.....	1,30,503	+1,30,503
Austria	1,84,84,747	2,16,19,986	+31,55,219	Mauritius	17,20,652	37,26,803	+20,06,151
Belgium	2,60,80,991	3,41,56,491	+80,95,510	N. Ind.	2,95,278	5,86,003	+2,90,725
France	4,38,13,015	5,45,18,211	+1,06,99,699	Other Countries in Africa	.....	8,332	+8,332
Germany	11,01,871	30,02,515	+18,90,371	United States	6,27,029	2,70,542	-3,56,487
Greece	1,81,018	1,19,222	-61,496	Aden	75,35,712	80,39,041	+5,03,329
Holland	31,45,910	27,03,007	-4,42,903	Arabia	81,03,067	80,16,283	-8,873
Italy	3,25,27,341	2,67,46,259	-57,11,082	Ceylon	4,21,473	54,02,974	+50,81,501
Malta	1,87,907	1,11,655	-76,252	China	7,78,23,291	9,54,11,522	+1,75,88,231
Norway	.....	3,500	+3,500	Japan	69,00,951	83,08,427	+14,07,476
Portugal	87,648	.....	-87,648	Java	48,192	2,14,997	+1,66,805
Russia	39,35,532	42,89,953	+3,54,371	Maldives	1,01,961	1,73,958	+73,997
Spain	18,79,331	15,47,641	-3,31,692	Mekran and Somiani	1,42,698	1,37,058	-5,640
Sweden	12,000	1,19,500	+1,07,500	Persia	1,32,01,080	1,45,09,674	+13,08,594
Turkey in Europe	3,61,208	53,301	-3,07,907	Philippines	.....	1,44,923	+1,44,923
Abyssinia	9,30,312	4,55,199	-4,75,113	Strait Settlements	40,50,128	45,10,979	+4,60,851
Cape Colony	6,385	68,638	+62,253	Turkey in Asia	37,36,898	42,04,531	+4,67,633
Eastern Coast of Africa—				Other Countries in Asia	1,908	9,647	+7,739
Mozambique	20,70,703	21,49,540	+78,837	Australia	1,47,070	1,75,244	+28,174
Zanzibar	59,70,512	52,31,393	-7,39,119				
Other Ports	1,11,750	2,05,223	+93,473				
Egypt	40,40,808	50,40,456	+10,05,648				
				Total	35,52,52,416	40,30,83,149	+4,83,30,733

United Kingdom.—To the large increase over the previous year's figures of 177½ lakhs in the value of exports to the United Kingdom during 1888-89, merchandise contributed 162½ lakhs, and treasure 15½ lakhs. Exports of native produce showed an increase of 149 lakhs, towards which exports of wheat contributed 138 lakhs and exports of seeds 37 lakhs. On the other hand the value of exported raw cotton declined by 37 lakhs. Exports of foreign produce showed an increase of 13 lakhs, towards which gum arabic, ivory and wool contributed 4½, 3½ and 4½ lakhs respectively. The following table shows the growth of the export trade during the past decade. Compared with the average of the last ten years the export trade of 1888-89 shows an increase of 133 lakhs :

	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Merchandise	5,42,96,183	7,28,37,050	10,00,40,085	9,40,68,484	8,93,68,161	8,99,66,507	8,18,71,579	7,33,17,531	7,04,11,846	9,26,33,736
Treasure	86,60,020	16,21,015	1,87,450	14,44,172	1,18,225	11,82,738	29,74,393	57,83,181	18,51,942	28,03,453
Total	5,79,56,203	7,45,78,065	10,02,27,544	9,55,08,656	8,94,86,386	9,11,39,245	8,48,45,974	7,93,00,715	7,77,63,788	9,55,37,189

Austria.—In the value of exports to Austria of country produce, nearly all of it being raw cotton, there was an increase of 31½ lakhs over 1887-88, and in that of exports of foreign goods principally spices a decrease of half a lakh.

Belgium.—The improvement in the export trade with Belgium, noted in the previous year's report, was maintained in the year under review; exports of country produce principally raw cotton showing an increase of 80 lakhs, or over 31 per cent. The export trade in raw cotton has grown remarkably during the last ten years. In 1879 the value of the exports was half a lakh. In the year under review it was 228 lakhs. Exports of wheat showed an increase of 19 lakhs, compared with those of 1887-88.

France.—The large increase in the value of the exports to France was chiefly due to larger shipments of country produce; the value of which in the year under review amounted to 534 lakhs as compared with 431 lakhs in the previous year. Exports of rape, linseed, poppy and castor seeds showed an aggregate increase of 90 lakhs; cotton of nearly 31 lakhs, and wheat of 20 lakhs. Exports of gingelli seed on the other hand showed a decrease of 36 lakhs. There was an increase of 1¼ lakhs in the value of foreign merchandise exported. Exports of silver showed an increase of 2½ lakhs.

Germany.—The export trade with Germany has been characterised during the last decade by considerable fluctuations. Starting in 1879-80 with a value of 14½ lakhs, exports reached in 1881-82 the high value of 63½ lakhs, decreased to half this value in 1882-83, and after a partial recovery in 1883-84 sunk in 1885-86 to the low value of 6½ lakhs. The year under review was marked by an increase of nearly 19 lakhs over the figures of 1887-88. To this increase seeds contributed half a lakh, and raw cotton the remainder.

Holland.—The decrease of 4½ lakhs in the exports to Holland during 1888-89 was due to a decrease of nearly 8 lakhs in the shipments of raw cotton, partly set off by an increase of nearly 4 lakhs in the shipments of seeds.

Italy.—The decrease of 67 lakhs in 1887-88 in the value of exports to Italy was repeated in the year under review. The decrease was exactly represented by the decrease in the

value of the shipments of wheat; a decline of 28 lakhs in seeds having been balanced by an improvement to the same amount in raw cotton. There was a small increase in exports of foreign merchandise.

Malta.—Exports of wheat to Malta entirely ceased during the year under review.

Norway.—The exports to Norway are confined to raw cotton.

Portugal.—The exports to Portugal are principally wheat and linseed.

Russia in Europe.—The trade in raw cotton which is almost the only article of export to European Russia has nearly doubled during the last three years.

Spain.—The increase in exports to Spain noted in 1887-88 was not maintained in 1888-89. Shipments of wheat decreased in value by 9 lakhs; but on the other hand shipments of raw cotton rose from nearly 8 lakhs in 1887-88 to 14 lakhs.

Sweden.—Exports to Sweden of raw cotton increased from Rs. 12,000 in 1887-88 to Rs. 1,19,550.

Turkey in Europe.—The exports of linseed to Turkey in 1887-88 were not repeated in 1888-89.

Abyssinia.—The decrease in the value of the exports to Abyssinia during the year was partly due to the cessation of the previous year's exceptional trade in bullocks, in connexion with the Italian expedition, and partly to a decrease of 3 lakhs in the value of shipments of Indian piece-goods.

Mozambique.—The increase in the value of the exports to Mozambique was due to larger shipments of coloured piece-goods and rice.

Zanzibar.—The decrease in the value of the exports to Zanzibar corresponds to a decrease of 30 lakhs in the exports of silver. An improvement of 2 lakhs in the exports of country produce was balanced by a corresponding decline in the exports of foreign merchandise.

East Coast of Africa; Other Ports.—The chief article of export to the East African ports is rice. The exports of this commodity doubled in the year under review.

Egypt.—Exports of wheat increased in value by nearly 19 lakhs. Exports of raw cotton and linseed decreased by 9½ lakhs. The net augmentation of 10 lakhs in the value of the exports does not necessarily imply any increased consumption in Egypt, as most of the goods shipped to that country are destined to re-export.

Madagascar.—The export trade with Madagascar, which expired in 1886-87, revived in the year under report. The articles of export were corals, piece-goods, kerosine oil and umbrellas.

Mauritius.—To the increase of 20 lakhs in the value of exports to Mauritius in 1888-89, country produce—chiefly gram, gunny bags and wheat—contributed 4½ lakhs, foreign merchandise—mainly piece-goods—1½ lakhs and treasure 13½ lakhs.

Natal.—The value of the exports to Natal again doubled in the year under review. The increase was shared almost equally by exports of native and of foreign produce.

United States.—Compared with that of the preceding year, the value of the exports to the United States during 1888-89 decreased by more than one-half. All the chief articles of export shared in the decline; but the principal fall was in the export of foreign spices, the value of which diminished by 2½ lakhs.

Aden.—The augmentation in the value of exports of merchandise to Aden was under one lakh. Shipments of country produce showed a decrease of Rs. 2,10,721, due to a fall of 6 lakhs in cotton piece-goods, and of 2½ lakhs in tobacco, partly set off by an increase of 5½ lakhs in grains and sugar; while in the value of foreign piece-goods, twist and yarn there was an increase of Rs. 3,03,115. Exports of silver showed an increase of Rs. 4,59,980.

Arabia.—The improvement in the trade with Arabia was chiefly due to an increase of 4 lakhs in the exports of silver. There was a decline of 6 lakhs in the value of exports of Indian wheat, and an increase of the same amount in the value of exports of foreign produce.

Ceylon.—The exports to Ceylon are principally treasure, and in the value of these exports there was an increase during the year of 3½ lakhs. The trade in merchandise is however steadily growing, and the exports of foreign piece-goods and native flour showed an increase of 3½ lakhs.

China.—The large increase in the year under review in the value of the export trade with China was principally due to an increase of 76 lakhs in the value of the exports of cotton twist and yarn. The value of these exports, which in 1888-89 was Rs. 3,87,66,787, has quadrupled during the last ten years. An increase of 13 lakhs in the value of cotton piece-goods was exactly balanced by a decline in the value of raw cotton. There was little improvement in the shipments of opium, which in the previous year had shown a serious dimi-

nution. Exports of foreign merchandise showed a decrease of one lakh in value. Silver, of which there was no export in 1887-88, was exported to the value of Rs. 3,87,675 in the year under review. There was no export of gold.

Japan.—The value of the export trade with Japan, which is principally in Indian cotton twist and yarn, has nearly quadrupled since 1885-86. The trade in foreign merchandise is small and exhibits little fluctuation.

Java.—The export trade with Java is small and very uncertain. Half of the increase visible in the year under review was in exports of treasure. In merchandise, twist, yarn and wax showed most improvement.

Maldives.—There was an increase in the exports to these islands of rice and cotton piece-goods.

Mekran and Sonmiani.—Exports of cotton piece-goods showed a slight increase.

Persia.—The increase of 13 lakhs in the value of the exports to Persia during the year was the result of an improvement of 10 lakhs in the value of the principal articles of foreign merchandise—tea, twist, cotton piece-goods and tin—exported, and of an improvement of 6 lakhs in the value of exports of silver; these increases being partly balanced by a decline of 3 lakhs in the value of the exports of country produce.

Straits Settlements.—The net increase in the value of the exports to the Straits Settlements was accounted for by an increase in the value of the exports of treasure. An increase of 3 lakhs in the value of exports of country produce was set off by a corresponding decline in the exports of foreign merchandise.

Turkey in Asia.—The value of the foreign merchandise shipped to Turkey in Asia during the year increased by 4 lakhs, and the value of the treasure exported, by 1½ lakhs. Among articles of foreign merchandise, cotton piece-goods, tin and sugar showed the chief improvement. Gold of the value of Rs. 64,500 was exported during the year. There was no export of this metal in 1887-88. In exports of country produce there was a net decrease of half a lakh; due to a decline of 3 lakhs in the value of rice, partly set off by an increase in the value of gunny bags, coffee, indigo and twist.

Australia.—The export trade with Australia is small. In the year under review exports of Indian cotton piece-goods ceased altogether; but other Indian produce, chiefly jewellery, fish-maws and shark-fins showed improvement. Machinery of the value of Rs. 25,000 was exported. This was exceptional, and the exports of other foreign articles declined.

The following statement shows the description and values of the principal commodities imported in 1888-89, as compared with 1887-88:

Articles imported from Foreign Countries.

Articles.	VALUE.		Increase or Decrease in 1888-89.	Articles.	VALUE.		Increase or Decrease in 1888-89.
	1887-88.	1888-89.			1887-88.	1888-89.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, Living	10,40,122	11,94,436	+1,48,314	Metals—			
Apparel, &c (including Boots and Shoes and Military and other Uniforms and Accoutrements)	45,46,921	43,97,526	-1,49,395	Brass	1,53,439	2,78,135	+1,19,696
Arms, Ammunition, &c.	5,23,501	5,27,471	+3,970	Copper	1,03,44,683	17,18,116	-86,31,567
Building and Engineering Materials	4,34,392	6,44,316	+2,09,924	Iron	1,01,59,108	88,70,105	-12,89,003
Candles	2,97,460	1,70,517	-87,942	Lead	2,01,038	3,30,456	+1,29,418
Chemical Products and Preparations	8,03,911	10,02,010	+1,98,099	Quicksilver	1,32,257	1,72,580	+40,323
Clocks and Watches	8,46,142	6,97,691	-1,53,451	Steel	10,35,050	11,49,160	+1,14,110
Coals	1,15,18,791	1,40,19,216	+24,00,425	Tin	4,52,784	10,30,550	+5,77,766
Coffee	8,20,291	8,71,321	+45,040	Zinc or Spelter	3,07,705	3,86,139	+78,434
Cotton—				Other sorts	3,44,048	2,05,755	-78,293
Raw	12,48,941	15,05,029	+2,56,088	Oil	20,47,741	67,40,720	+47,92,979
Twist and Yarn	1,02,25,890	1,00,07,985	-2,18,811	Paints and Colours (excluding Painter's Materials)	9,16,229	11,04,320	+1,88,100
Piece-goods	7,07,70,958	8,30,20,084	+1,22,49,726	Paper and Pasteboard	2,34,374	21,84,008	+1,91,734
Drugs and Medicines and Narcotics (including Opium and Tobacco)	17,75,740	23,74,308	+5,98,568	Perfumery, other than Musk	2,05,508	1,73,933	-31,575
Dyeing and Tanning Materials (including Cutch and Gambier and Lac Dye)	28,01,856	34,17,260	+6,15,405	Provisions	58,06,428	58,50,220	-10,208
Fireworks	3,73,094	2,10,172	-1,59,482	Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	1,92,48,010	1,95,71,014	+3,23,004
Glass	31,71,103	34,30,918	+2,59,755	Seeds	1,46,318	3,87,412	+2,41,095
Grain and Pulse	66,145	9,15,135	+8,48,990	Silk—			
Gums and Resins (excluding Cutch and Gambier)	8,56,528	13,02,157	+4,45,629	Raw	91,81,251	67,82,260	-23,98,991
Hardware and Cutlery	50,50,731	62,05,230	+11,54,500	Piece-goods (including Mixed Goods)	75,25,763	72,09,219	-3,16,544
Hides and Skins	5,10,633	3,21,426	-1,89,207	Spices	45,89,334	35,11,983	-10,77,351
Instruments and Apparatus	8,54,438	9,83,011	+1,28,573	Sugar—			
Ivory and Ivory ware	27,01,047	29,78,248	+2,77,201	Refined and unrefined	1,47,60,440	1,23,97,334	-23,72,115
Jewellery, &c.	30,00,234	21,93,248	-8,06,986	Tea	24,44,940	30,05,080	+5,60,731
Leather (excluding Boots and Shoes)	7,06,116	9,45,270	+2,39,154	Umbrellas	12,03,398	11,08,881	-94,517
Liquors—				Wood—			
Ale, Beer and Porter	5,92,098	6,50,381	+58,283	Teak and other Timber	3,00,274	5,73,315	+2,73,041
Spirits	18,02,834	18,40,128	+37,294	Wool—			
Wines and Liqueurs	10,91,836	9,62,596	-1,29,240	Raw	5,38,235	8,39,159	+3,00,924
Other sorts	2,935	2,824	-111	Piece-goods	58,23,777	49,20,709	-9,03,068
Machinery and Millwork	94,63,403	1,12,77,400	+18,13,997	All other Articles	1,35,92,535	1,41,74,102	+5,81,567
Matches—Lucifer and other	8,71,683	6,69,003	-2,02,680				
				Total	25,20,02,607	26,38,98,591	+1,18,95,984
				Pressure—			
				Gold	2,86,57,411	2,79,42,167	-7,15,244
				Silver	3,30,10,363	9,31,45,012	+6,01,249
				Total Treasure	12,16,67,774	12,10,87,779	-5,79,995
				Grand Total	37,42,70,381	38,48,26,370	+1,06,55,989

Animals.—The increase under this head was principally due to larger imports of horses from Asiatic Turkey and from Australia. Shipments of horses from Persia decreased.

Apparel.—The decrease under apparel was almost entirely due to a decrease in the imports of boots, shoes and military uniforms, which for the first time have been included under this heading. The decrease in the value of all other apparel was Rs. 13,976. The shipments of such apparel from the United Kingdom fell off to the extent of Rs. 4,15,812, while shipments from France, Austria, Hongkong and Italy correspondingly increased.

Building and Engineering Materials.—The large increase under this head was due to the recovery of the trade from the exceptional fall of the previous year. The trade is carried on principally with the United Kingdom. The imports of bricks and tiles showed an increased value of 1½ lakhs, and of earthenware piping an increased value of Rs. 60,978.

Chemical Products and Preparations.—There was an improvement attributable to the increase in the demand in mills for chemicals for dyeing, bleaching and sizing cotton.

Coals.—Compared with the previous year the value of the imports of coal increased by 29.5 per cent. The United Kingdom supplied 90 per cent. of the whole quantity received; the shipments from New South Wales which in the previous year were valued at about half a lakh having entirely ceased. The following table exhibits the growth of the coal trade during the last four years :

1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
83,98,459	89,09,093	1,16,18,701	1,49,19,216

Cotton Twist and Yarn.—There was a decline of 2½ per cent. in both the quantity and the value of the twist and yarn received during the year. The shipments from the United Kingdom, valued at 98½ lakhs, showed a decline of 0.80 per cent. on the quantity shipped in the previous year. The rest of the decrease was due to a large decline of 72 per cent. in the shipments from Austria. The receipts from other countries were unimportant. The decline is attributable to the extension of mill industry in Bombay.

Cotton piece-goods.—The trade in cotton piece-goods exceeds the trade in any other single commodity. The increase in the value of the imports during the year under export was equivalent to 17.39 per cent. The increase was shared by the three varieties of grey, white and coloured piece-goods. Grey goods with a total value of Rs. 3,78,55,182 showed an increase of 50½ lakhs; white goods with a total value of Rs. 2,18,83,559 an increase of 56½ lakhs, and coloured goods with a total value of Rs. 2,19,36,902 an increase of 14½ lakhs. In the year 1879-80 the imports of cotton piece-goods had a value of 486½ lakhs. The following table shows their growth and fluctuations during the past five years :

1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6,94,25,827	7,14,75,446	8,12,18,939	7,07,70,958	8,30,20,684

The supply was received almost exclusively from the United Kingdom.

Drugs and Medicines.—The increase of 33 per cent. in the value of the imports under this heading was due principally to larger shipments of assafoetida from Persia; the crop, which failed in 1887-88, having been plentiful in the year under review. There was a fall in the receipts of quinine, attributable to the rise in the price and the growing use of cinchona.

Dyeing and Colouring Materials.—Aniline and alizarine dyes represent 73 per cent. of the imports under this head. A considerable increase in the importations of the latter dye, which is rapidly growing in favour, accounts for the increase in the total value of the imports. All other dyes, notably cochineal from the United Kingdom, madder from Persia and saffron from France, showed a decline.

Glass.—The increase in the value of glass imported amounted to 7.87 per cent. Bangles received chiefly from China, showed a decrease of half a lakh, and false pearls a decrease of 1½ lakhs; but beads from Austria and Italy improved to the extent of 1½ lakhs and other ware to the extent of 1½ lakhs.

Gums and Resins.—Larger importations of gum arabic to the extent of 4½ lakhs account for nearly the whole increase under this head. There was a decrease of Rs. 71,633 in the imports of olibanum. These gums are largely re-exported.

Hardware and Cutlery.—The value of the imports of hardware and cutlery from the United Kingdom amounted to Rs. 45,74,122 or 86.38 per cent. of the whole; showing a slight

decline as compared with the previous year. The imports from Austria, Belgium and Germany increased.

Ivory and Ivory-ware.—The increase in the value of the imports under this head is accounted for by an increase of 4½ lakhs in the value of the ivory shipped from Zanzibar, against which is to be set off a decrease of nearly 2 lakhs in the receipts from the United Kingdom and of a quarter of a lakh in the receipts from Mozambique and Aden.

Jewellery.—Imports of pearls from Muscat and Persia showed an increase of 1½ lakhs. Re-exports of pearls and other jewellery increased to a nearly corresponding extent.

Liquors.—Although there was a decrease of Rs. 1,17,824 in the value of the liquor imported during the year, there was an increase of 77,772 gallons in the quantity. Under the head of spirits gin alone showed an increase in quantity and value; in all other kinds there was a total decrease of 1,252 gallons in quantity and of Rs. 46,706 in value. Wines and liqueurs showed a decrease of 8,451 gallons in quantity and of Rs. 1,29,240 in value. The fall was most marked in claret, champagne and sherry. On the other hand there was a larger increase of 87,472 gallons in the quantity and an increase of Rs. 58,283 in the value of the imports of ale, beer and porter; the imports under these heads being the largest yet recorded.

Machinery and Mill Work.—The activity of the trade in these commodities was well maintained in the year under review, when the value of the imports exceeded by Rs. 18,13,997 the value of the imports in 1887-88, which again exceeded the value of the imports of 1886-87 by 18½ lakhs. Compared with the average of the last ten years the imports of the year 1888-89 showed an increase of 109 per cent. The following table shows the growth of this trade during the last five years:

1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
67,72,505	46,76,944	70,02,092	94,63,403	1,12,77,400

The increase is due to the increase in the erection of mills in Bombay.

Metals: Brass.—The value of the imports was Rs. 2,73,135 or an increase of 1½ lakhs over the previous year.

Copper.—The value of the imports diminished by the large sum of Rs. 86,31,567, owing to the action of the Paris Syndicate formed in the previous year to create a "corner" in this metal. The Syndicate failed shortly after the close of the period under review. The decline was chiefly in wrought copper.

Iron.—The imports of iron showed a decline of Rs. 12,88,943 in value as compared with those of 1887-88, but were nevertheless higher than the average imports of the previous five years, the increase in 1887-88, due to exceptional railway works, having been abnormal.

Steel.—A decline in the price of steel encouraged the trade, and the imports during the year from the United Kingdom and Germany showed an increase of Rs. 1,10,216 in value.

Tin.—The collapse of the French Syndicate formed in the previous year to "corner" the market in this metal led to a heavy fall in the price, and as a result of this the imports into Bombay nearly doubled. Their value in 1888-89 slightly exceeded the value of the imports in 1886-87, the year before the formation of the Syndicate.

Oil.—The principal article under this head is kerosine oil, the imports of which in the year under review had a total value of Rs. 59½ lakhs of which Russia contributed nearly 80 per cent. The very large increase shown in the year under review is owing partly to the arrival of late shipments just after the close of the previous year, and to a change in the mode of registration by which imports at Bombay for the coast ports are shown as imports into Bombay, and not, as formerly, as imports to the subordinate ports, and partly in spite of the duty, to an increased demand.

Provisions.—Dates from Muscat, Persia and Turkey in Asia, of the value of 20½ lakhs, were the principal imports under this heading.

Railway plant and rolling stock.—In proportion to the extent of the trade in these articles the increase of 3½ lakhs in the value of the imports was not large. In the previous year the imports compared with those of 1886-87 had more than doubled. The augmentation in the year under report was chiefly to large importation of engines, carriages and trucks for the Indian Midland, and Bengal-Nagpur Railways.

Silk (raw).—The decrease under this head was due to smaller shipments from China, consequent on a failure of production in that country. All descriptions of raw silk parti-

icipated in the decline, but the principal deficiency was in imports of "other sorts," which showed a decrease of 18½ lakhs in value.

Silk (piece-goods).—Compared with the previous year the value of pure piece-goods received from Hongkong, the United Kingdom and France declined from Rs. 57 to 48½ lakhs the decrease being visible in the shipments from Hongkong and France. The value of the imports of mixed piece-goods rose from 18½ lakhs to over 23½ lakhs. The bulk of these goods are received from France.

Spices.—The imports of cloves from Zanzibar, the principal item under this heading, declined in value by 8½ lakhs owing to a failure of the crop. Betel-nuts from the Straits Settlements showed an increase of nearly two lakhs. About half the spices received were re-exported.

Sugar.—The large decline of 23½ lakhs in the importations of sugar was attributed to ordinary fluctuations in the trade. The imports of sugar and candy from Hongkong showed a decline of 140,143 cwts. in quantity and of 17½ lakhs in value. Imports from Mauritius declined in value by 3½ lakhs.

Tea.—The improvement of over 5½ lakhs was entirely due to larger imports of green tea, the value of which showed an increase in the previous year of 8½ lakhs. The imports of black tea decreased by nearly 3 lakhs in value. A considerable quantity of the imported tea is intended for re-export; and much of the green tea received during the year was despatched to Afghanistan. The value of the total re-exports of tea exhibited an increase of 7½ lakhs; showing that in spite of the larger imports of the year there was a diminished local consumption.

Woollen piece-goods.—The steady increase in the imports of woollen piece-goods noted in the previous year's report, was checked in the year under review; but in spite of a decline of 9½ lakhs as compared with the figures of the previous year, the value of the imports during 1888-89 was not below the average of the preceding five years. The decline was confined to transactions with the United Kingdom, which supplies three-fourths of the total importations. The decrease here was 11½ lakhs. The imports from Belgium and Austria increased in value by Rs. 1,35,195 and Rs. 65,629 respectively. Two wool mills are in course of construction in Bombay.

The following statement shows the description and value of the principal commodities exported to foreign countries during 1888-89 as compared with 1887-88:

ARTICLES.	VALUE.		Increase or Decrease in 1888-89.	ARTICLES.	VALUE.		Increase or Decrease in 1888-89.
	1887-88.	1888-89.			1887-88.	1888-89.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Indian Produce.</i>				<i>Foreign Merchandise.</i>			
Animals, Living	2,44,986	5,025	-2,39,960	Other Articles	44,74,885	45,10,759	+45,564
Apparel (including Boots and Shoes and Military Uniforms and Accoutrements)	4,00,993	4,59,663	+49,766	Total	21,14,08,938	25,29,90,115	+4,15,86,077
Coffee	18,05,021	18,00,525	+3,55,504	<i>Foreign Merchandise.</i>			
Colr—				Cotton—			
Manufactures (excluding Rope)	2,30,074	2,51,614	+11,940	Twist and Yarn	5,18,547	10,51,182	+4,37,635
Cotton—				Piece-goods	1,57,28,517	1,61,49,135	+4,20,618
Raw	10,00,39,314	12,11,45,814	+1,21,20,500	Fruits and Vegetables—			
Twist and Yarn	3,82,09,274	4,97,12,105	+1,15,12,831	Cocoanut Kernel	2,00,730	3,10,448	+1,09,718
Piece-goods	67,69,438	73,67,139	+6,07,706	Gums and Resins (excluding Gutch and Gambier)	6,41,913	10,01,344	+4,89,431
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics (including Opium and Tobacco)	4,18,56,292	4,10,47,230	-8,09,062	Juary—			
Dyeing and Tanning Materials (including Gutch and Gambier and Lac Dye)	8,24,355	24,49,832	+16,25,477	Unmanufactured	18,24,070	20,91,504	+2,67,434
Grain and Pulse	4,12,50,421	5,24,38,050	+1,12,52,665	Jewellery	1,04,512	2,42,352	+1,37,840
Gums and Resins (excluding Gutch and Gambier)	14,14,824	24,11,700	+9,97,382	Metals—			
Hemp				Copper—Wrought	2,62,591	1,01,504	-1,61,087
Raw	8,07,923	7,53,171	-54,752	Iron—Old, for remanufacture	2,95,901	3,80,018	+84,022
Hides and Skins	46,17,194	54,21,920	+8,04,726	Tin—			
Horns	9,64,710	8,81,600	-83,110	Unwrought	61,076	3,58,557	+2,96,561
Jute—				Provisions	19,83,377	10,43,512	-9,39,865
Manufactures—				Silk—			
Guany Bags, Powerloom	1,87,007	4,73,418	+2,86,411	Raw	4,10,850	4,10,472	-378
Manures	6,53,885	6,71,430	+17,545	Manufactures	4,48,734	5,81,344	+1,32,610
Oils	8,19,400	8,32,131	+12,731	Spices—			
Oil-cake	57,878	1,48,120	+90,242	Cloves and Nutmegs	21,54,966	15,93,558	-5,61,408
Provisions	20,95,294	30,53,418	+9,58,124	Sugar			
Seeds	4,12,62,642	4,64,72,825	+52,10,183	Refined	17,90,823	19,60,432	+1,69,610
Silk—				Tea	12,70,147	20,50,317	+7,77,170
Manufactures—				Wood—			
Piece-goods (including Mixed Goods)	2,74,853	2,80,590	+5,737	Raw	18,27,546	18,04,150	-23,396
Spices	13,23,779	13,36,341	+12,562	Manufactures	5,19,825	7,08,731	+1,88,906
Tea	2,61,454	3,80,254	+1,18,770	Other Articles	35,27,202	41,34,670	+6,07,468
Wood—				Total	3,25,35,210	3,60,88,014	+35,52,804
Ornamental—				<i>Treasure.</i>			
Sandalwood	5,30,067	3,50,441	-1,79,626	Gold	11,31,614	28,53,891	+17,22,277
Wool—				Silver	1,01,77,343	1,10,90,830	+9,13,487
Raw	69,67,180	70,00,588	+33,408	Total Treasure	1,13,08,957	1,45,48,420	+32,39,463
Manufactures—				Grand Total			
Shawls	3,84,968	2,30,998	-1,53,970		35,52,52,416	40,36,33,149	+4,83,80,733

Remarks on foreign exports.

The following were the principal features of the foreign export trade during the year:

Cotton (Raw).—Raw cotton continued to hold the first place among the commodities exported from India; and the shipments of the year exceeded those of 1887-88 by 76,773 bales of 3½ cwts. each in quantity and by 121½ lakhs in value. The increase was attributable to the excellent outturn of the Oomra and Bengal cotton crops in the year of report. The shipments to Belgium, France, Austria, Italy and Russia showed large increases amounting in the aggregate to 126,894 bales. The shipments to the United Kingdom on the other hand showed a decrease of 41,844 bales as compared with the shipments of 1887-88; and were lower than the shipments of any year, except 1879-80 and 1885-86, in the last decade. The exports to Holland and Hongkong also fell off. The adulteration by the mixing of inferior with good seeds, referred to in the report of the previous year, was carried on to an increased extent in the year under review, and the character of almost the whole yield of cotton was reported to be undergoing a rapid deterioration.

Cotton Twist and Yarn (Indian).—The increase in the value of these imports in the year under review was highly satisfactory, being more than double the increase of the preceding year. The value of this trade represents 14 per cent. of the value of the whole trade of Bombay. The greater portion of the exports are directed to Hongkong, Japan and China. The trade with these countries has more than quadrupled in the last ten years, and more than doubled in the last five. The Treaty Ports of China, which took twist and yarn to the value of Rs. 1,987 in 1882-83, took these articles to the value of Rs. 77,91,774 in 1888-89. Exports of mule twists in counts of 20s were valued at Rs. 4,10,67,106 or 82 per cent. of the total export value. More than half went to Hongkong. Mule of 15s and under constituted nearly the whole of the remainder, and was, with little exception, exported to Hongkong.

Cotton Piece-goods (Indian).—Exports of grey goods during the year amounted in value to 63½ lakhs or 86 per cent. of the value of the whole trade in cotton piece-goods. The shipments of T-cloth, long-cloth and sheetings, to the Treaty Ports exceeded in value those of the previous year by 12½ lakhs. The exports of grey goods to Aden decreased in value by nearly four lakhs, and those to Abyssinia by 2½ lakhs.

Dyeing and Colouring Materials.—Exports of indigo valued during the year of report at 11½ lakhs, exhibited as in the previous year a decline of about 2½ lakhs. Persia received 44 per cent. and the United Kingdom 24 per cent. of the shipments. The trade in myrobalans, which is equal to 63 per cent. of the whole, showed a trifling decline of Rs. 13,023. Nearly all the shipments went to the United Kingdom.

Hides and Skins.—After decreasing in two successive years the trade in hides and skins by an increase of 8½ lakhs in the year under report, reached the level of the trade in 1885-86. Practically the whole of the shipments went to the United Kingdom.

Grain and Pulse.—Owing to a favourable outturn in the producing districts the export of wheat during 1888-89 largely increased; the quantity shipped amounting to 10,654,163 cwts. of the value of 476½ lakhs. Of this the United Kingdom, owing to a failure of the harvest, lost nearly one-half, or twice as much as she had taken in the preceding year. The exports to France and Belgium exceeded those of the previous year by 463,221 cwts. and 426,039 cwts. respectively. In the shipments to Italy there was a decrease of 1,659,520 cwts. Other fluctuations in the grain trade were unimportant.

Seeds.—The large improvement visible in the value of the exports of seed was due to the good outturn of the linseed and rape crops in the year under review. The quantity of linseed exported was 2,797,246 cwts., and its value 179½ lakhs as compared with 155½ lakhs in the previous year. France took 47 per cent., the United Kingdom 25 per cent., and Holland 14 per cent. The quantity of rape-seed exported was 2,136,795 cwts., and its value 140½ lakhs as compared with 60½ lakhs in the previous year. France took 53 per cent., Belgium 23 per cent. and the United Kingdom 19 per cent. The exports of *til* or gingelli on the other hand declined by 871,255 cwts. The shipments of this seed to Italy and France fell off 66 and 55 per cent. respectively compared with those of the year preceding.

Tea.—The export trade in Indian tea has shown steady improvement during several years. More than three-fourths of the total exportations during the year were taken by Persia; the value of the tea exported thither exceeding the value of the previous year's export by Rs. 1,02,546. The shipments of tea from Bombay are insignificant in comparison with the shipments from Calcutta.

Wool.—Although there was a small increase in the value of the wool exported during the year there was a decrease of 13,13,758 lbs. in the quantity. The principal varieties exported are known by the names of Vikanir, Kutch, Pathan, Joria and Márwár. Almost the whole quantity shipped was taken by the United Kingdom.

The gross amount of customs duty collected on imports and exports was as follows:

	1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase or Decrease in 1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
On Imports	16,23,834	20,05,193	+ 3,81,359
„ Exports	2,35,044	1,92,488	— 42,556
Total	18,58,878	21,97,681	+ 3,38,803

Foreign and
Coasting Trade:
Customs Receipts.

This was distributed as follows :

Articles.	1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase or Decrease in 1888-89.
<i>Imports.</i>			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arms, Ammunition, &c.	67,917	87,202	+19,285
Liquors—			
Ale, Beer and Porter	19,563	26,495	+6,932
Spirits	12,97,033	13,43,724	+46,692
Wines and Liqueurs	1,73,110	1,55,499	-17,611
Other sorts	58	58	—2
Oils—Minerals—Petroleum	56,929	3,72,989	+3,16,070
Opium... ..	220	487	+267
Salt	7,656	17,142	+9,486
All other articles	1,349	1,589	+240
Total	16,23,834	20,05,193	+3,81,359
<i>Exports.</i>			
Grain and Pulse—Rice and Paddy	2,35,044	1,92,488	-42,556

Foreign Trade:
Entries and clear-
ances of Shipping
with Cargoes.

The following statement exhibits the total number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared with cargoes from and to foreign external ports :

	1887-88.		1888-89.		Increase or Decrease in 1888-89.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered	1,013	11,47,024	998	11,44,923	-17	-2,101
Cleared	953	9,91,530	889	10,27,454	-64	+35,924
Total	1,966	21,38,554	1,885	21,72,377	-81	+33,823

The above table includes steamers and sailing vessels. The number that entered and cleared shows a diminution of 81 as compared with 1887-88, while the tonnage was greater by 33,823 tons. There was a decrease of 17 in the number and of 2,101 tons in the burthen of the vessels that entered, while those that cleared were less by 64 and the tonnage larger by 35,924 tons. Of the total number of vessels that entered and cleared, 1,187 with a tonnage of 2,039,432 tons were steamers and 698 with a tonnage of 132,895 tons were sailing ships. Classified by nationality the vessels were as follows : British 1,056, Austrian 66, Italian 67, Turkish 27, other European 34, American 4, native 309, Arab 308, and other Asiatic 14.

Total Coasting
Trade.

The total figures of the coasting trade of the Port of Bombay are noted below. They comprise imports from and exports to

- I.—Foreign Indian Ports.
- II.—British Ports in other Presidencies, including Sind.
- III.—British Ports within the Presidency.

Transactions in Government Stores and Treasure are also shown, but are not included in the totals :

	1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase in 1888-89.	Decrease in 1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Imports.</i>				
Merchandise	10,46,90,795	10,63,69,238	6,78,443	.....
Treasure	23,48,431	31,20,924	7,72,493	.....
Total	10,70,39,226	10,84,90,162	14,50,936	.....
Government Stores	3,22,327	2,08,875	.....	1,13,452
Do. Treasure	2,43,595	6,67,693	4,24,098	.....
<i>Exports (including Re-exports.)</i>				
Merchandise	7,03,19,931	7,62,22,733	59,02,802	.....
Treasure	35,35,877	35,15,252	.....	20,625
Total	7,38,55,808	7,97,37,985	58,82,177	.....
Government Stores	11,69,621	11,41,525	.....	28,096
Do. Treasure	85,80,625	1,96,34,500	1,10,53,875	.....
<i>Total Trade.</i>				
Merchandise	17,50,10,726	18,15,91,971	65,81,245	.....
Treasure	58,84,308	66,36,176	7,51,868	.....
Total	18,08,95,034	18,82,28,147	73,33,113	.....
Government Stores and Treasure	1,03,16,168	2,16,92,593	1,13,36,425	.....

It will be seen from the table that there was an improvement of Rs. 73,33,113 in the total coasting trade, import and export, as contrasted with that of 1887-88. In transactions in merchandise there was an increase of Rs. 65,81,245 against Rs. 2,00,26,921 in the preceding year, and in treasure there was a recovery from the fall of Rs. 9,07,793 recorded in the previous year, and a further increase of 7½ lakhs. The imports of merchandise were valued at Rs. 10,53,69,238 against Rs. 10,46,90,795 in 1887-88, showing an improvement of Rs. 6,78,443, while those of treasure, amounting to Rs. 31,20,924, exhibited an increase of Rs. 7,72,493. In exports of merchandise there was an increase of Rs. 59,02,802 and in exports of treasure a decrease of Rs. 20,625.

The import coasting trade of the Port of Bombay consists for the most part of shipments from coast ports of country produce for subsequent exportation to foreign countries, and the export coasting trade consists principally of shipments of foreign merchandise from Bombay to the coast ports for the interior. The import coasting trade is recorded under two divisions: (1) imports of Indian produce and (2) imports of foreign merchandise. There was an improvement during the year in the first and a small falling off in the second division. The total quantity of goods imported was valued at Rs. 10,53,69,238, of which Indian produce represented Rs. 10,32,37,608 and foreign merchandise Rs. 21,31,630. The principal articles of Indian produce imported were raw cotton, cotton twist and yarn, and piece-goods, dyeing and tanning materials (indigo, myrobalans, and turmeric), cocoanuts and cocoanut kernel, grain and pulse, gunny bags, gunny cloth, country spirit, vegetable oils, dried fruit, ghee, fish, and fish-maws, seeds (castor, linseed, til and groundnut), spices (betelnut, cardamoms, ginger and pepper), sugar (unrefined), teak, raw wool, bricks, tiles, chalk and lime. There was a large trade in all these articles except raw cotton, dyeing and tanning materials, country spirit, provisions, and timber, which showed a decrease. The imports of foreign merchandise consisted chiefly of horses, cotton, piece-goods, drugs and medicines, hardware and cutlery, machinery and millwork, dried fruits, seeds and raw wool. In the transactions in treasure, imports of gold were valued at Rs. 62,320, and those of silver at Rs. 30,58,604, against Rs. 99,547 and Rs. 22,48,884 respectively, in the previous year.

Import Coasting Trade.

The export coasting trade is also divided into two classes: (1) exports of Indian produce and (2) exports of foreign merchandise. The value of the former was Rs. 3,51,29,329 and of the latter Rs. 4,10,93,404, showing improvements under both heads of Rs. 47,85,358 and Rs. 11,17,444 respectively, as compared with the figures of the previous year. Under treasure, exports of gold had a value of Rs. 38,184 against Rs. 34,689, and exports of silver a value of Rs. 34,77,068 against Rs. 35,01,188 in the preceding year. The chief articles of Indian produce and manufacture exported were raw cotton, cotton twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods, cocoanuts, cocoanut kernel, and fresh vegetables, grain and pulse, gunny bags, ghee, flour, seeds (til, groundnut, and cummin), spices and sugar, in all of which except spices there was an increased trade. The principal articles of foreign merchandise exported were apparel, cotton twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods, hardware and cutlery, metals, silk piece-goods, sugar (refined), woollen piece-goods, kerosine oil, and dates; of these, apparel, cotton twist and yarn, hardware and cutlery, sugar, and kerosine oil showed improvement while the trade in the remainder declined.

Export Coasting Trade.

The number of vessels engaged in the coasting trade that entered the Port of Bombay with cargoes was 56,734 of 1,379,209 tons burthen, showing an increase of 76 in the number of ships and a decrease of 45,595 tons in the burthen as compared with the former year. The number that cleared was 13,946 of 764,815 tons burthen, showing an increase of 497 in the number and of 51,769 tons in the burthen.

Coasting Shipping.

The entire trade and shipping of the Port of Bombay are summarized and compared with those of the previous year in the subjoined statements:

Summary of the Trade and Shipping of the Port of Bombay.

Details.	TRADE.			Details.	SHIPPING.					
	1887-88.	1888-88.	Increase or Decrease.		1887-88.		1888-88.		Increase or Decrease.	
					Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
<i>Imports.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	<i>Entered.</i>						
Merchandise ...	35,72,93,402	36,92,07,829	+1,19,14,427	With Cargoes...	57,871	25,71,828	57,730	25,24,132	+59	-47,696
Treasure ...	12,40,16,205	12,42,08,703	+1,92,498	In Ballast ...	3,314	1,53,399	3,735	1,18,426	+421	-39,973
Government Stores ...	42,57,563	74,53,398	+31,95,835	<i>Total</i> ...	60,985	27,25,227	61,465	26,37,558	+480	-87,669
Do. Treasure ...	2,43,595	8,07,693	+4,24,098	<i>Cleared.</i>						
<i>Total</i> ...	48,58,10,765	60,15,37,623	+1,57,28,858	With Cargoes...	14,402	17,04,576	14,836	17,02,269	+433	+87,693
<i>Exports (including Re-exports).</i>				In Ballast ...	32,410	8,58,522	29,915	7,35,000	-2,495	-1,23,522
Merchandise ...	41,42,08,135	45,53,07,462	+5,10,44,277	<i>Total</i> ...	46,812	25,63,098	44,750	25,27,269	-2,063	-35,829
Treasure ...	1,48,46,038	1,80,63,072	+32,18,633	<i>Grand Total.</i>						
Government Stores ...	14,50,474	14,13,773	-36,691	With Cargoes...	72,073	42,76,404	72,565	43,16,401	+492	+39,997
Do. Treasure ...	94,83,325	2,04,07,500	+1,09,27,175	In Ballast ...	35,724	10,11,921	33,650	8,48,120	-2,074	-1,63,495
<i>Total</i> ...	44,00,39,013	60,51,92,407	+6,51,63,394	<i>Total</i> ...	1,07,797	52,88,325	1,06,216	51,04,927	-1,582	-1,23,495
<i>Total</i> ...	92,58,49,778	1,00,67,30,030	+8,08,80,252							

SUBORDINATE PORTS OF THE PRESIDENCY PROPER.

Trade of the Subordinate Ports of the Presidency Proper :

The total value of the trade of the continental ports of the Presidency Proper, exclusive of transactions on account of Government stores and treasure, amounted during the year under report to Rs. 7,18,65,322 against Rs. 7,47,89,395 in 1887-88, showing a decrease of Rs. 29,24,073 or 4.07 per cent. on the value of the previous year, and nearly 2.55 per cent. on the average value of the preceding five years.

The whole trade may be divided and compared with that of the previous year as follows :

	1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase or Decrease in 1888-89
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign External Ports	22,73,950	12,02,663	-10,71,287
Foreign Indian Ports	72,36,091	77,58,185	+ 5,22,094
British Ports in other Presi- dencies	73,18,399	79,55,820	+ 6,37,421
British Ports in the Bombay Presidency	5,79,60,955	5,48,48,654	-30,12,301
Total ...	7,47,89,395	7,18,65,322	-29,24,073

Foreign Trade.

The trade of the subordinate ports with foreign external ports during 1888-89 was marked by a decline, from 22½ lakhs to 12 lakhs, in the value of the import trade as compared with that of 1887-88. The value in the latter year was however abnormal, being due to unusually heavy consignments of iron-work and other materials required for the Tansa water works. Nearly all the imports came from the United Kingdom and Turkey in Asia. The value of the export trade declined from Rs. 7,616 in 1887-88 to Rs. 3,314, owing to the absence of shipments of wheat from Broach to Muscat. The number of vessels that entered and cleared with cargoes to and from foreign ports was 54 with a burthen of 3,308 tons; a decrease of 7 vessels and 929 tons from the figures of the previous year.

Coasting Trade.

The total trade of the coast ports with one another and with the rest of India during the year was valued at Rs. 7,06,62,659 against Rs. 7,25,15,445 in 1887-88. There was thus a decrease of 18½ lakhs, against an increase of more than 50 lakhs in the previous year. Imports of merchandise, with a value of 232½ lakhs, showed a decrease of 8 lakhs; while imports of treasure, valued at 15 lakhs, showed an increase of 2 lakhs over the figures of the previous year. Exports of merchandise with a value of 454½ lakhs showed a decrease of 11½ lakhs, and exports of treasure, valued at 4½ lakhs, a decrease of 1 lakh. Transactions in Government stores and treasure, which are excluded from the above figures, showed an improvement of 7 lakhs. The decline in the value of imports and exports of merchandise was most marked in the case of the Kánara and Ratnágiri ports; and appears to be due to the diversion of trade to the Goa Railway. The imports into the ports of these districts showed a decrease of 11½ lakhs, and the exports from them a decrease of 23½ lakhs in value. The exports from Ratnágiri were however higher in value by 5 lakhs than the exports of 1886-87, when the railway was not yet open. The number of vessels which entered and cleared the continental ports with cargoes during the year was 120,995 with a burthen of 1,710,442 tons; showed a decrease of 129 ships and an increase of 2,684 tons as compared with the figures of the previous year.

Continental
Customs.

The gross collections of customs at the continental ports during 1888-89 amounted to Rs. 12,471, showing a decrease of Rs. 2,538 as compared with the collections of the previous year.

LAND TRADE OF THE PRESIDENCY PROPER.

Rail-borne trade.

The extent of the rail-borne trade of the Presidency proper in the year 1888-89 as compared with the preceding year is shown in the following table :—

	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Million of Maunds.	
Imports	53	32
Exports	9	9
Local Trade	30	29
Total ...	62	70

In the case of both years the trade in railway plant, which under the revised system introduced during the year was not registered in 1888-89, has been excluded. The above figures show a substantial increase of 8 million maunds during the year under review, which covers the abnormal fall of the previous year. The increase, however, was confined to imports. The recorded value of the trade increased from Rs. 47,59,46,785 (exclusive of the value of railway plant) in 1887-88 to Rs. 50,80,80,759—a difference of 321½ lakhs. Of the total trade 59 per cent. was external, and the remainder local.

The subjoined statement shows the chief imports into, and exports from, the Presidency. The port of Bombay took 81 per cent. of the total imports and contributed 46 per cent. to the total exports :—

Imports from Sind and the rest of India.	Maunds.	Exports to Sind and the rest of India.	Maunds.
Wheat	13,406,484	Salt	2,811,349
Other food-grains	4,055,564	Metals	1,014,250
Oil-seeds... ..	7,398,335	Coal and coke	1,013,448
Cotton (raw)	3,558,740	Cotton piece-goods (European)	627,067
Coal and coke	1,171,018	Cotton piece-goods (Indian)... ..	129,115
Dyes and tans	383,012	Provision (dried fruits and nuts)	477,446
Sugar	355,541	Sugar	359,813
Wool (raw)	97,125	Kerosine oil	283,779
Provision (ghi)	114,504	Tobacco	177,522
Opium	59,459	Jute, gunny bags and cloth	243,627
Others	1,779,394	Others	1,945,974
Total	33,379,776	Total	9,083,381

Of the principal imported articles, food-grains including wheat, oil-seeds and cotton, which showed a decrease in 1887-88, showed a considerable increase in the year under review. Except sugar, ghi and other articles of minor importance, the imports mainly consisted of exportable commodities such as wheat, oil-seeds, raw cotton and wool, the larger portion being received by the port of Bombay. In imports of grain there was an increase of 44 per cent., to which wheat contributed 28 per cent. Of the total imports of grain amounting to 17·4 million maunds, wheat comprised 13·4 millions. The receipts from the Central Provinces, the chief source of wheat supply to the Bombay market, appreciably increased, while those from Rajputána, Central India and Berár diminished. The imports of other food-grains, apparently owing to the indifferent season, more than doubled. Much of the increased supply came from the Panjáb. Oil-seeds, which fell from 85·6 lakhs of maunds in 1884-85 to 51·5 lakhs of maunds in 1887-88, rose to 73·9 lakhs of maunds—an increase of 44 per cent. in the year of report. The increase was chiefly in imports of mustard and rape seed, which more than quadrupled. To the increase in these seeds, the Panjáb contributed 22 per cent., and the North-West Provinces and Oudh 14 per cent. Linseed showed some improvement, but the imports of gingelly seed decreased. There was an increase of 44 per cent. in the receipts of cotton, chiefly from Berár. Among other principal imports, coal, ghi and wool showed increases.

There was a slight increase in exports of salt, due to larger exports from Gujarát and Káthiawár to the North-West Provinces and Oudh. There was a considerable decrease in copper, chiefly due to enhanced prices. Coal and coke were exported in larger quantities from Gujarát and Káthiawár to Rajputána and Central India. The exports in cotton goods, both European and Indian, increased considerably and in equal proportions, owing to a larger demand in all parts of India except Bengal.

The slight fall in the local trade was due to an indifferent season. Of the 29 million maunds exchanged, the port of Bombay received 12 millions and sent 10½ millions. The imports were chiefly grains, raw cotton and oil-seeds. The exports were chiefly coal and coke, rice and metals.

The registration of the road-borne traffic of the Presidency was imperfect, and materials for a detailed review are consequently wanting.

(3) SIND.

CHIEF PORT—KARÁCHI.

The value of the entire sea-borne trade during 1888-89 of the port of Karáchi, excluding transactions in Government stores and treasure, amounted to Rs. 11,18,10,078, as compared with Rs. 8,86,79,948 in 1887-88, an increase of Rs. 2,31,30,130 or 26·08 per cent. The details are as follows :

	FOREIGN TRADE.			COASTING TRADE.		
	1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase or Decrease.	1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase or Decrease.
Imports	Rs. 2,72,78,592	3,73,94,520	+1,01,15,928	2,08,42,186	2,14,65,102	+6,22,916
Exports	2,66,26,987	3,88,91,020	+1,22,64,733	1,39,32,883	1,40,59,436	+1,26,553
Total	Rs. 5,39,04,879	7,62,85,540	+2,23,80,661	3,47,75,069	3,55,24,538	+7,49,469

The imports from foreign countries, the largest ever recorded, represented an increase of 37 per cent., and the exports to foreign countries an increase of 46·06 per cent. over the corresponding transactions in the previous year.

The value of the merchandise not liable to duty, imported from foreign countries, rose from Rs. 2,38,80,338 in 1887-88 to Rs. 3,23,32,319 in the year under report, the increase of 85 lakhs, equivalent to 35·67 per cent., being chiefly in cotton piece-goods (increase 77 lakhs), and twist (7½ lakhs), steel (4½ lakhs), provisions (2½ lakhs), and coal and coke (2½ lakhs).

Dyeing materials and copper showed decreases of 1½ lakhs and 1½ lakhs respectively. Imports of dutiable merchandise rose in value from Rs. 20,00,432 in 1887-88 to Rs. 32,97,251, the increase of 13 lakhs or 64.82 per cent. being most marked in kerosine-oil (increase 7½ lakhs), arms (2½ lakhs) and malt liquors (1½ lakhs). The total imports of merchandise showed an increase of Rs. 97,98,800 or 37.93 per cent. The treasure imported from foreign countries rose from Rs. 14,47,822 to Rs. 17,64,950, an increase of 3½ lakhs or 21.90 per cent., chiefly in silver from the United Kingdom.

The large increase in the imports of cotton piece-goods was partly real and partly only apparent. Owing to the lowness of the stocks at the end of the previous year large consignments of these goods were ordered. But on the other hand these consignments were for the most part obtained directly from Europe, instead of, as in former years, through Bombay, and thus swelled the foreign at the expense of the coasting trade. The imports of cotton twist and yarn, the highest yet recorded, were stimulated by a heavy demand in the Panjáb. Steel is gradually supplanting iron for many purposes. The imports of that metal exhibited an augmentation in both quantity and value, while those of iron exhibited a decrease in quantity, accompanied however by a slight increase in value. Under provisions, the most remarkable increase was in imports of *ghes* from Persia and Mekran, owing to the failure of production in Sind for want of fodder. The increase in the imports of coal and coke was due to increased consumption on the railways. Kerosine-oil from Batoum ousted the American article from the market in the year of report. Imports of the Russian oil showed an increase in value of 832 per cent., while the supply from America entirely ceased. The imports of ale, beer and porter increased both in quantity and value. The increase was coincident with a decline in the importation of all the principal spirits, wines and liqueurs except whisky, port and champagne.

And Exports.

The value of Indian merchandise not liable to duty exported to foreign countries rose from Rs. 2,10,83,090 in 1887-88 to Rs. 3,29,51,843; the increase of Rs. 1,18½ lakhs or 56.29 per cent. being principally in wheat (140½ lakhs) and rape seed (2½ lakhs), partly set off by decreases in *til* seed (23½ lakhs), grain other than wheat and rice (1½ lakhs), and raw wool (1½ lakhs). Exports of rice, the only dutiable Indian commodity, fell from Rs. 2,52,850 to Rs. 77,428, a decrease of 69.37 per cent. The value of foreign merchandise exported to foreign countries rose from Rs. 47,01,135 in 1887-88 to Rs. 51,13,284, the increase of 4½ lakhs, being chiefly due to a large increase of 9½ lakhs in the exports of foreign raw wool. The exports of private treasure to foreign countries rose from Rs. 5,89,212 to Rs. 7,48,465, an increase of 1½ lakhs or 27.02 per cent.

With an increase of 527 per cent. in the value of the preceding year, the export trade in wheat nearly recovered during the year of report, the dimensions of 1883-85. The improvement was due to an excellent crop in Sind and the Panjáb available to meet an increased demand in Europe. Belgium and the United Kingdom together took more than three-fourths of the increased quantity exported. A similar explanation applies to the improvement in exports of rape seed, and the two above-named countries were also the chief customers for this commodity. The decreases in *til* seed and other grains were due to failures of the local crops. The decrease under native raw wool was confined to direct exports to foreign countries. The exports to Bombay increased. The export trade in foreign raw wool brought from the trans-Indus countries is steadily growing, and its value (43½ lakhs) in the year under report was the highest yet recorded.

Government transactions.

The subjoined statement exhibits the transactions of Government with foreign countries and the coast ports during 1888-89:

	FOREIGN IMPORTS.			FOREIGN EXPORTS.		
	1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase or Decrease.	1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Stores... { Foreign	65,85,611	74,50,732	+ 8,65,121	71,523	34,853	- 36,670
Stores... { Indian...	...	...	...	181	1,170	+ 1,009
Treasure ...	...	...	...	7,000	35,500	+ 28,500
Total ...	65,85,611	74,50,732	+ 8,65,121	78,684	71,523	- 7,161
	COAST IMPORTS.			COAST EXPORTS.		
	1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase or Decrease.	1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Stores... { Foreign	6,23,333	7,47,649	+ 1,24,316	1,61,333	1,13,570	- 47,813
Stores... { Indian...	5,07,609	2,69,087	- 2,38,522	5,840	3,065	- 1,975
Treasure ...	60,24,000	63,000	- 59,61,000	12,000	2,892	- 9,108
Total ...	71,54,942	10,79,736	- 60,75,206	1,79,023	1,20,127	- 58,896

Private trade with foreign countries.

The trade of Karáchi with the principal foreign countries was as follows:

United Kingdom.—The value of merchandise imported from the United Kingdom rose from Rs. 1,97,09,595 in 1887-88 to Rs. 2,81,55,602, an increase of 84½ lakhs or 42.85 per cent. The commodities showing the largest increases were arms, coal, cotton twist and piece-goods, hardware, fermented liquors and steel. The most important decreases were in dyes, matches, copper, iron, silk piece-goods and woollen manufactures. Imports of treasure

rose from Rs. 14,17,772 to Rs. 17,32,300, an increase of 3½ lakhs or 22·18 per cent. The increase was in silver only, gold showing a decrease. The total increase in imports was 87½ lakhs. The value of Indian merchandise exported to the United Kingdom rose from Rs. 82,09,388 in 1887-88 to Rs. 1,33,47,382, an increase of 51½ lakhs or 62·58 per cent., chiefly in wheat and other grain, provisions, saltpetre and seeds. The export trade in raw cotton, indigo, hides, jute, tea and raw wool declined. Exports of foreign merchandise rose from Rs. 40,12,632 to Rs. 44,45,011, an increase of 4½ lakhs or 10·77 per cent., principally in raw wool. The total increase in the value of exports was 55½ lakhs. The total increase in the value of the entire trade was 143½ lakhs.

France.—Imports from France rose in value from Rs. 9,958 in 1887-88 to Rs. 34,471; but the trade was still much below the average of the preceding five years. The value of Indian produce exported fell from Rs. 51,99,229 to Rs. 45,60,991, a decline of 6½ lakhs or 12·27 per cent., principally in grain other than wheat and seeds. The trade in raw cotton, wheat, hides, tea and wool improved. The re-export trade chiefly in Persian carpets showed an increase of Rs. 43,394.

Belgium.—The import trade with Belgium, which in 1887-88 showed an increase of 319 per cent., again largely expanded in 1888-89; the value of the imports amounting to Rs. 9,81,498 against Rs. 4,54,090 in the previous year, an increase of 5½ lakhs or 116·14 per cent. The exports of Indian merchandise rose from Rs. 29,95,617 to Rs. 90,63,578, an increase of 60½ lakhs; but the figures were still considerably below those of 1885-86. The improvement in trade was manifested chiefly in arms, cotton and woollen piece-goods, dyes, earthenware, glass, matches, iron, steel, paint, cheese, soap, sugar and toys. The value of foreign goods exported declined from Rs. 81,215 to Rs. 4,457.

Austria.—In imports there was a decline from Rs. 1,58,409 in 1887-88 when the trade was unusually large to Rs. 92,386. There were decreases in apparel, cotton and woollen piece-goods, hardware, copper and paper. The exports, all of Indian produce and chiefly raw cotton, fell from Rs. 38,580 to Rs. 11,675.

Italy.—The value of the imports during the year was Rs. 1,50,701 against Rs. 1,44,087 in 1887-88. The value of the exports of Indian produce fell from Rs. 6,57,113 to Rs. 3,25,034, a decrease of 3½ lakhs or 50 per cent., principally due to a decrease of 6½ lakhs in the export of *til* seed, partly set off by increases in those of hides and raw cotton.

Egypt.—Imports rose from Rs. 3,568 to Rs. 5,248. Exports of Indian merchandise rose from Rs. 10,33,976 to Rs. 37,14,983, an increase of 26½ lakhs or 259·29 per cent., chiefly in raw cotton, wheat, hides and rape seed. The exports of foreign merchandise were inconsiderable.

Mauritius.—The value of the imports consisting of refined sugar fell from Rs. 25,74,560 in 1887-88 to Rs. 24,98,047. The value of the exports fell from Rs. 13,520 to Rs. 12,800.

Persia.—The value of the imports, including treasure, rose from Rs. 9,13,046 in 1887-88 to Rs. 9,76,640. The imports of merchandise, chiefly jewellery, provisions and raw wool showed an increase of Rs. 82,594. In imports of treasure there was a decline of Rs. 19,000. Exports of Indian produce fell from Rs. 5,78,776 to Rs. 3,78,467, a decline of two lakhs, chiefly in indigo, grain and spices. Exports of foreign merchandise rose from Rs. 1,37,328 to Rs. 2,24,488, an increase of Rs. 87,160, principally in cotton piece-goods, kerosine-oil and sugar. The exports of treasure rose from Rs. 4,94,312 to Rs. 6,27,120, an increase of 1½ lakhs, or 26·86 per cent.

Arabia.—The imports of merchandise declined from Rs. 2,08,583 in 1887-88 to Rs. 1,48,180, a decrease of Rs. 60,403, principally in provisions. Treasure to the amount of Rs. 13,400 was imported against no such import in the previous year. Exports of Indian produce fell from Rs. 1,56,757 to Rs. 77,501, a decrease of Rs. 79,256, principally in grain. Exports of foreign merchandise showed a decrease of Rs. 6,881 and exports of treasure an increase of Rs. 19,800.

Turkey in Asia.—The imports rose in value from Rs. 6,05,274 in 1887-88 to Rs. 8,23,550, an increase of 2½ lakhs or 36·06 per cent. The chief improvement was in grain and dates. Exports of Indian produce mostly grains fell from Rs. 41,477 to Rs. 22,858; and exports of foreign merchandise from Rs. 86,741 to Rs. 85,547. Exports of treasure fell from Rs. 29,400 to Rs. 22,000.

Mekran and Sonmiani.—The imports of merchandise had a value of Rs. 5,48,384 against Rs. 5,95,265 in 1887-88, and imports of treasure a value of Rs. 5,050 against Rs. 1,850. The value of exports of Indian merchandise declined from Rs. 3,66,801 to Rs. 2,20,171, a decrease of 1½ lakhs or 39·97 per cent., chiefly in apparel, cotton coloured piece-goods, grain and provisions. The value of foreign goods, principally cotton goods, exported rose from Rs. 1,77,226 to Rs. 1,84,471, and exports of treasure from Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 74,045.

The value of the private merchandise imported through the Suez Canal during 1888-89 was Rs. 3,05,98,912, the highest figure yet recorded, against Rs. 2,07,95,282 in 1887-88—an increase of 98 lakhs or 47·14 per cent. The value of the private treasure imported by this route was Rs. 17,32,300 against Rs. 14,17,772—an increase of 3½ lakhs or 22·18 per cent. The value of the private merchandise exported by the canal rose from Rs. 2,33,64,575 in 1887-88 to Rs. 3,62,55,541, an increase of 128½ lakhs or 55·17 per cent. There were no exports of private treasure recorded. The Government stores, chiefly railway plant,

Trade via the
Suez Canal.

imported through the canal had a value of Rs. 74,40,337 against Rs. 65,73,575 in 1887-88, and the Government stores exported by the same route a value of Rs. 2,200 against Rs. 8,229.

Foreign Trade:
Merchant
Shipping.

The number and tonnage of the vessels engaged in the foreign trade that entered and cleared the port with cargoes during the year 1888-89, and the increase or decrease exhibited in comparison with the previous year are shown below :

	Entered.				Cleared.			
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Steam vessels	131	172,925	12	13,664	131	207,911	+ 45	+ 72,253
Sailing vessels (including native craft)	254	16,629	34	8,016	228	14,111	- 25	- 1,580

The decrease in the number of sailing vessels that arrived was chiefly in sailing vessels bringing sugar from Mauritius. The decrease in the number of steamers that cleared was due to the depression of the export grain trade with the Persian Gulf and Mekran.

Coasting Trade.

The bulk of the coasting trade of Karachi was carried on with the port of Bombay, and is included in the description of the coasting trade of the latter port in the foregoing section. The total value of the imports from the ports of the Presidency proper during 1888-89 was Rs. 1,91,43,744 against Rs. 1,91,74,078 in 1887-88, and of the exports Rs. 1,00,15,045 against Rs. 1,08,29,113. The decrease in imports occurred in articles of foreign merchandise; and the decrease in exports in articles of Indian produce. The value of the imports from all Indian ports, including ports not British, was Rs. 2,05,46,697 against Rs. 2,05,00,652 in 1887-88, and the value of the exports to all such ports Rs. 1,40,48,931 against Rs. 1,38,91,309. The number of vessels engaged in the coasting trade which entered the port with cargoes was 2,060 of 226,329 tons, and the number that cleared with cargoes, 1,829 of 260,943 tons.

SUBORDINATE PORTS OF SIND.

Keti Bandar.

The value of the whole foreign trade of the port of Keti was only Rs. 446 in the year of report. In the coasting trade the value of the imports of foreign merchandise rose from Rs. 1,62,219 in 1887-88 to Rs. 1,79,705, while the value of imports of Indian produce fell from Rs. 1,25,348 to Rs. 1,07,492. The value of the exports of foreign merchandise fell from Rs. 1,502 to Rs. 320, and the value of the exports of Indian produce from Rs. 9,30,059 to Rs. 7,63,606. The decrease was most noticeable in grain, hides, til seed and timber.

Sirganda.

There was no trade with foreign countries from Sirganda. The total value of the imports and exports of all kinds rose from Rs. 3,18,064 in 1887-88 to Rs. 3,26,236, the increase occurring in both branches of the trade, but being most marked in exports.

SIND EXTERNAL LAND TRADE.

Sind External
Land Trade.

The state of the land trade of the Province of Sind with countries external to British India, viz. Afghanistan and Baluchistan, during the year 1888-89 and the two preceding years, is shown in the following table:

		1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	By road	11,90,079	11,50,227	10,78,076
	By rail	17,18,249	20,61,756	34,54,813
			38,11,983	45,31,489
Exports	By road	12,32,563	9,13,065	7,45,366
	By rail	3,02,33,336	2,07,78,687	1,93,44,643
			2,16,91,752	2,00,59,414
Total		3,43,74,227	2,55,03,735	2,46,20,903

In the total value of the external land trade in the year under report as compared with 1887-88, there was a decline of Rs. 8,82,532 or 3.46 per cent.—Rs. 2,41,250 in the value of the trade by road and Rs. 6,41,582 in that of the trade by rail. The decrease was entirely in exports. The total value of the imports during the year under review was Rs. 45,31,489 against Rs. 38,11,983 in 1887, showing an increase of Rs. 7,19,506 or 18.87 per cent. The total value of the exports of the year was Rs. 2,00,59,414 against Rs. 2,16,91,752, showing a decrease of Rs. 16,02,338 or 7.38 per cent. The export trade by road declined by 18.36 per cent., and the export trade by rail 6.90 per cent. The principal decrease was in exports of grain due to a good harvest in the two countries.

The chief articles of import and the fluctuations in the supplies received as compared with those of the previous year were as follows: horses, mules and ponies, decrease Rs. 8,480; fruits, increase Rs. 4,23,551; wheat and other grain, increase Rs. 62,381; ghee, increase Rs. 14,980; seed—mustard, rape and til—decrease Rs. 1,37,473; spices, increase Rs. 25,844; and raw wool, increase Rs. 4,38,010. The chief articles of exports and the

fluctuations in their value were as follows: European piece-goods, decrease Rs. 9,73,741; Indian piece-goods, increase Rs. 5,71,572; rice and other grains, decrease Rs. 9,70,883; liquor, increase Rs. 18,910; iron, increase Rs. 1,72,340; ghee, decrease Rs. 1,56,143; railway materials, increase Rs. 2,48,310; sugar, decrease Rs. 17,895; timber, increase Rs. 51,090.

(3) ADEN.

The total value of the sea-borne and the inland trade of Aden in the year ending March 31st, 1889, amounted (exclusive of Government stores and treasure) to Rs. 6,56,54,541, showing an increase of Rs. 1,39,58,281 or 27 per cent. over the value of the trade of 1887-88. The value of the trade, divided under the heads of Foreign, Indian and Inland, for both years is shown in the following table:

Division.	1887-88.		1888-89.		Increase or Decrease in 1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Foreign Trade	3,69,91,485	4,95,11,053	+ 1,25,19,568		
Indian do.	1,24,28,285	1,28,16,613	+ 3,88,328		
Inland do.	22,76,490	33,26,875	+ 10,50,385		
Total	5,16,96,260	6,56,54,541	+ 1,39,58,281		

The average annual value of the trade for the five years ending with the year under review was Rs. 4,95,81,725.

The value of the foreign imports of merchandise was Rs. 2,05,32,225, showing an increase of 35.55 per cent. over the figures of the previous year, and of foreign imports of treasure was Rs. 17,66,743, showing a decrease of 3.7. The import trade was principally carried on with the undermentioned countries to the extent noted against each:

United Kingdom.—The value of the imports from the United Kingdom during the year was Rs. 59½ lakhs, an increase of 18½ lakhs or 68.78 per cent. over the figures of 1887-88. The trade with the United Kingdom was exceeded in value by the trade with Arabia alone; but the former is rapidly overtaking the latter, of which it fell short in the year under report by 6½ lakhs only. There was a remarkable increase of 1,700 per cent. in the importations of English cotton twist, which has entirely ousted the Bombay article from the Aden market. Small quantities of silk piece-goods were imported for the first time.

United States of America.—The imports from the United States were valued at 14½ lakhs, showing an increase of 7½ lakhs or 103 per cent. over the figures of the previous year, but not quite overtaking the figures of 1886-87. The increase was due to the re-establishment of the market in American piece-goods.

East Coast of Africa.—The imports from the East African Coast had a value of 49½ lakhs, showing an increase of 10½ lakhs or 26.45 per cent. There was an increase in grain, gums and hides, and a decrease in cattle, coffee, feathers and ivory.

Arabia.—The value of the imports from Arabia was 65½ lakhs; showing an increase of 15½ lakhs or 31.36 per cent. over the figures of the preceding year. The increase was in coffee, cotton and piece-goods. There were decreases in the imports of sheep, goats, grain and hides.

The value of the foreign exports of merchandise was Rs. 2,47,57,022, showing an increase of 34.67 per cent. over the figures of the previous year, and of foreign exports of treasure was Rs. 24,55,063, showing an increase of 57.37 per cent. The export trade was carried on principally with the undermentioned countries to the extent noted against each:

United Kingdom.—The value of the exports to the United Kingdom was 19½ lakhs, an increase of 2½ lakhs or 14.45 per cent. over the value in the previous year. The increase was in coffee and spices. There were decreases in feathers, gums, hides, skins, shells and tobacco.

Austria.—The exports to Austria, valued at 13½ lakhs, showed an increase of 3½ lakhs or 33.3 per cent. The increase was in coffee and treasure. Exports of shells decreased.

France.—The exports to France were valued at 28 lakhs, an increase of 3½ lakhs, or 16 per cent. over the exports of the former year. There was an increase in the exports of coffee, gums and shells, and a decrease in those of feathers, hides and treasure.

United States of America.—The exports to the United States were valued at 48½ lakhs, showing an increase of 15 lakhs or 45.29 per cent. The increase was in coffee, feathers and hides. Exports of gums and ivory decreased.

Abyssinia.—The exports to Abyssinia had a value of nearly 25 lakhs, and showed an increase of 5½ lakhs or 30.77 per cent. over the figures of the preceding year. The increase was principally in piece-goods, twist, grain, gums, ghee, flour, dates, silk, sugar and tobacco. Exports of coffee, seeds and treasure decreased.

East Coast of Africa.—The value of the exports to East Africa was 50½ lakhs, and the increase 14 lakhs, or 38.37 per cent., due to an increase in exports of twist, piece-goods, grain, flour and dates.

Zanzibar.—The value of the exports to Zanzibar was 20½ lakhs, showing a large increase of 11½ lakhs or 134 per cent. over the value recorded in the previous year. There was a large increase in the exports of coffee and piece-goods; and a decrease in those of twist, grain, dates, treasure and tobacco.

Arabia.—The largest trade was carried on with Arabia; the value of the exports during the year amounting to 52½ lakhs—an increase of 11½ lakhs or 29 per cent. over the figures of the previous year. There was a large increase in the exports of European piece-goods, flour and dates, and smaller increases in silk piece-goods, spices, sugar, tobacco and treasure. There was a decrease in exports of coffee, country piece-goods, grain and pulses.

Indian Trade :
Imports,

The imports from India of merchandise were valued at Rs. 1,01,50,817, showing an increase of 3·64 per cent. over the value recorded in 1887-88, and the imports of treasure at Rs. 2,92,592, showing an increase of 25·86 per cent. The import trade with the Bengal Presidency, valued at 15½ lakhs, exhibited a decrease of 2½ lakhs, while the import trade with the Bombay Presidency, valued at 88½ lakhs, showed an increase of nearly 7 lakhs. The imports from the Madras Presidency consisted only of cigars, and the imports from non-British ports were small.

And Exports,

The exports to India of merchandise were valued at Rs. 12,42,419, showing an increase of 17·85 per cent., and the exports of treasure at Rs. 11,30,785, showing a decrease of 16·11 per cent. as compared with the exports of the previous year. The trade with Madras almost ceased, and the trade with Bombay showed a decrease of 2·11 per cent. The exports to Bengal, however, showed an increase of 33·17 per cent.

Inland Trade :
Imports and
Exports.

The caravan trade with the interior of Arabia showed considerable expansion during the year. There was an increase of 31,968 in the number of camel-loads of goods—chiefly coffee, fruits, fodder, wood and charcoal imported into Aden, and an estimated increase of 30 per cent. in total value of the import trade. The value of the exports—chiefly cotton goods, grain, metals, oil, dates, spices, tobacco and treasure—was Rs. 10,64,344, showing an increase of 3½ lakhs or 43·57 per cent. over the value of the exports in 1887-88.

Whole Trade :
Principal
Fluctuations.

Taking the trade of Aden as a whole, the fluctuations in the values, stated in lakhs of rupees, of the principal commodities imported and exported during the year as compared with the values recorded in the previous year were as follows :

		Clean Coffee.	Cotton Piece- goods.	Grain and Pulses.	Gums and Resins.	Raw Hides and Skins.
Imports	{ 1888-89	45·2	49·0	31·2	18·3	20·0
	{ Increase	13·6	1·8	3·0	6·9	2·4
Exports	{ 1888-89	64·0	51·3	30·2	22·6	29·9
	{ Increase	17·8	16·1	6·5	5·4	6·5

The imports of coal amounted in value to 49½ lakhs, showing an increase of 19 lakhs. The imports of private treasure amounted to 20½ lakhs, showing a trifling decrease of Rs. 7,834, while the exports amounted to 35½ lakhs, showing an increase of 19½ lakhs.

Merchant Shipping.

The number and tonnage of the merchant ships which entered and cleared the port during the year, and the increase or decrease exhibited in comparison with the previous year, were as follows :

		No.	Tons.	Increase or Decrease, No.	Tons.
Entered	{ Steamers	1,572	26,10,806	+ 96	+ 2,74,697
	{ Sailing Ships	6	2,193	...	— 4,523
	{ Country Craft	1,323	53,161	+ 76	+ 6,563
Cleared	{ Steamers	1,575	26,20,177	+ 100	+ 2,78,424
	{ Sailing Ships	5	2,144	— 1	— 3,375
	{ Country Craft	1,361	51,741	+ 25	+ 3,647

Of the vessels that entered the port 38 per cent. called for coal, 4·69 per cent. brought coal, and 48·68 per cent. brought cargo.

Public Works.

CIVIL WORKS.

General.

The expenditure of the year 1888-89 on Civil Works in the Bombay Presidency was as follows :

	Rs.
Imperial	1,48,824
Provincial	36,77,266
Contributions	92,751
Local Funds (Incorporated)	9,54,954
Do. (Excluded)	1,12,197
Total	49,86,292

In round sums, the expenditure on New Works was 21 lakhs, on Repairs 18 lakhs, on Establishment 10½ lakhs, and on Tools and Plant ½ lakh. The total expenditure of the

preceding year was Rs. 53,90,903. The expenditure in that year on repairs, establishment and plant did not differ materially from the corresponding expenditure in the year under report; but the expenditure on new works amounted to 24½ lakhs.

Civil Buildings.

The expenditure under the head of Imperial Services was Rs. 1,48,824. The old Customs office at Máhim was pulled down and a new one constructed. For the Salt Department, *kacheris* at Omele and Maroli and a *chauki* at Versova in the Thána Collectorate were constructed, and the alterations to the salt shed at Khárághoda in the Ahmedabad Collectorate were completed. Certain alterations were made to remedy the defective condition of the drainage of the General Post Office, Bombay, and the work of constructing joint latrines for the Post and Telegraph Departments in Bombay was completed. A combined Post and Telegraph Office was constructed at Keamari near Karáchi. In Bombay two important works in connection with telegraphs were completed during the year—the extension of the Central Telegraph Office at a cost of Rs. 1,53,172, and the construction of a branch Telegraph Office at Mándvi at a cost of Rs. 21,569. Petty improvements and additions were carried out at the Central Office, Bombay, and at various offices on the Persian Gulf and in Sind.

Imperial Services.

The expenditure from Provincial Services, Local Funds and Contributions, including the outlay on Forest and Customs buildings, was Rs. 19,26,499. Mámlatdárs' *kacheris* on the standard plan were completed at Chikodi in Belgaum, Sangamner and Akola in Ahmednagar, Jánnar and Sákri in Khándesh, and at Dhandhuka in Ahmedabad, and were in progress of construction at Sháháda and Nawápur in Khándesh, and at Kapadvanj in Ahmedabad. Additions and alterations to such offices were in progress at Taloda in Khándesh, and were completed at Thána. The old Treasury pendall at Dhárwár. was converted into a *kacheri*. The building for the State and Alienation records at Poona, referred to in the former year's report, made progress and the greater part of the superstructure was completed. Record accommodation was provided at Olpád in the Surat, and at Roha in the Kolába, Collectorate. A mahálkari's *kacheri* was completed at Halol in the Kaira Collectorate. In Sind, besides petty additions and improvements, the only work of importance was a mukhtyárkar's *kacheri* at Bago Tando, which was completed at a cost of Rs. 19,300. Additional record accommodation was being provided for the Collector's office at Karáchi. At Bijápur, the new civil hospital, mentioned in the previous year's report, was completed, and the whole scheme for the adaptation of certain ancient buildings to the requirements of the head-quarter station, with the exception of the conversion of the Gajan Mahál gateway into a church, was carried out. The new public offices at Broach made considerable progress and the detached buildings for the mámlatdár's treasury were completed, the total expenditure to the end of the year being Rs. 37,400. A distillery at Dhulia, estimated to cost Rs. 1,12,271 and intended to serve Central Khándesh, was being constructed by the liquor contractor, on his own plans, and approached completion. An approach half a mile long to the building was being constructed departmentally. New distillery buildings of an estimated cost of Rs. 77,173, were also commenced at Surat. At Ahmedabad the alterations and additions to the distillery were completed, with the exception of a few minor items. The new bungalow at Sádra for the Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, commenced in the previous year, was completed at a cost of Rs. 20,444; and the district bungalow at Bulsár in the Surat Collectorate approached completion.

Provincial Services :
Local Funds and
Contributions.

During the year new Subordinate Judges' court-houses, on the standard plan, were in progress at Shirpur in Khándesh and at Umreth in Kaira and one at Nadiád in the latter Collectorate was completed. The old mámlatdárs' offices at Karjat and Ráhuri in the Ahmednagar Collectorate were converted into court-houses. At Poona, an upper-storied building containing the Cantonment Magistrate's office and rooms for the committee and office staff, was completed, the cost being met from cantonment funds. The new buildings for the Police Magistrates' Courts at Bombay were practically completed at a total cost of Rs. 8,55,522.

Law and Justice.

In Bombay a new church in connexion with the Indo-British Institute was under construction; the expenditure, which amounted to Rs. 4,873 during the year, being met from contributions. At Poona St. Mary's Church was fitted up with new sittings at a cost of Rs. 8,170 and at Baroda a Roman Catholic chapel was completed at a total cost of Rs. 15,684.

Ecclesiastical.

Under the head of Jails the only work of any importance carried on during the year was the construction of the Juvenile Reformatory at Yerrowda near Poona, which was practically completed at a cost of Rs. 76,894, including the cost of an approach road with masonry road dams and drains.

Jails.

Considerable progress was made with the construction of quarters for the District Police throughout the Presidency. In all, lines for 509 men were completed or in progress. Lines were completed during the year at Haliyál and Supa in Kánara; Chiplún and Guhágar in Ratnágiri; Gadag in Dhárwár; Khánápur in Belgaum; Ráhuri in Ahmednagar; Manmád and Tulwada in Násik; Navápur in Khándesh; Dákor and Mahudha in Kaira; and at Bago Tando, Mirpur Batoro and Johi in Sind. Lines were in progress of construction at Hukeri

Police.

PRODUCTION
AND
DISTRIBUTION.

in Belgaum; Hungund in Bijapur; Mukti, Sákri and Sháháda in Khándesh; Hálol and Godhra in Kaira; and Ránpur in Ahmedabad. Lines for treasury guards at Shrigonda, Karjat and Akola in the Ahmednagar, and Niphád in the Nasik Collectories, were completed. Additions and alterations were carried out at the head-quarters of the town police at Jacobabad; and 5 pendalls were constructed for the armed police at Hyderabad, Sind, at a cost of Rs. 18,856. Lines for the Rewa Kántha Police at Godhra, and lines, treasure-room and cells at Pandu, were completed at a total cost of Rs. 11,586, as contribution works. The conversion of a portion of the criminal jail at Shohápur into police lines was in progress and Rs. 5,989 were expended during the year. A police outpost at Kásegaon in the same district was completed. In Bombay, a new police *chauki* was built on the Erskine Road; and the site for a *chauki* at Byculla purchased for Rs. 6,500.

Educational.

In Bombay the new building for the Elphinstone College and State records was entirely completed, and the fixing of iron shelves for the portion occupied by the Record office commenced. The work on the east wing of the Cathedral High School, which was resumed in the previous year, was completed at a total cost of Rs. 1,82,721. The main block of the new Wilson College was completed; the tank in the compound of the David Sassoon Industrial Institution was filled in; and the additions to the Veterinary College at Parel were completed. At Bijapur the Victoria Jubilee School, mentioned in the previous year's report, was completed at a cost of Rs. 6,821. At Dhárwár additions and alterations to the subsidiary buildings at the Training College were carried out. At Poona a lecture theatre was under construction at the College of Science. The building, when completed, will consist of a lecture hall, chemical laboratory, balance-room, office, and store. An observatory for the college was completed at a total expenditure of Rs. 6,565, and additions and alterations to the workshops were carried out. In connexion with the Poona Convent School school-rooms and auxiliary buildings, including a sick ward and dispensary, were under construction; and progress was made with the residence and school buildings for the Sisters of St. Mary's Home. At Surat the foundation of a gymnasium was laid, and a lecture hall with laboratory to cost Rs. 11,734, half of which is defrayed by the sons of the late Mr. Tapias Varjlas, whose name it will bear, was under construction. At Ahmedabad, the alterations and additions to the Premchand Roychand Training College were completed. Local Fund school-houses were constructed in eleven villages in the Ahmednagar district, and in three villages in the Nasik, Khándesh and Thána districts. In Sind, a training college to accommodate thirty-five students was commenced at Hyderabad and the old college subjected to additions and alterations.

Medical.

Owing principally to munificent private donations, a considerable extension of the hospital accommodation in Bombay was undertaken during the year. In January 1888, the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit placed at the disposal of Government the sum of Rs. 1,25,000 to be applied to the erection of a hospital for the treatment of the diseases of women and children, on a site adjoining the Jamsetji Jijibhoy Hospital. In the following April, Bai Motlibhai, widow of the late Mr. Manekji Nowroji Wadia, presented the sum of Rs. 1,50,000, together with an extensive and valuable site adjoining the Jamsetji Jijibhoy Hospital, for the erection of an obstetric hospital. The trustees of the estate of the late Mr. Bomanji Edulji Allbless placed at the disposal of Government the sum of Rs. 66,000, of which Rs. 60,000, bequeathed by the deceased, was to be devoted to the erection of an obstetric hospital on a site adjoining the Cama hospital, and Rs. 6,000 contributed by the trustees and the sons of the late Mr. Dadabhoy Edulji Allbless, was to be utilized to meet part of the cost of quarters for the resident lady physicians of both hospitals. This gift was subsequently further increased by Rs. 6,000 for furniture, and for providing a separate mortuary for deceased Pársis. At the close of the year, Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit placed at the disposal of Government a sum of Rs. 75,000 for the purpose of erecting and fitting a laboratory for scientific medical research in connection with the Grant Medical College attached to the Jamsetji Jijibhoy Hospital. Other contributions were a donation of Rs. 30,000 by the late Mr. Sorabji Cowasji Powvalla, for the construction, as a contribution work, on a site granted by Government, of a building for the Fort Gratuitous Dispensary, and a donation of Rs. 10,000 by Mr. Dvarkadas Lalubhai, originally intended for a cholera ward, but which, with the donor's consent, is to be applied to the erection of an out-door dispensary for women and children, in connection with the hospitals to be built from the gifts of Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit and Bai Motlibai. The department was engaged during the year with plans and estimates for each of these schemes, and though the commencement of some was delayed until after the close of the year, the facts are recorded as forming part of the year's operations. These considerable private donations provide very fully for the immediate wants of the City of Bombay, as respects hospital accommodation generally, but there remains what has long been regarded for years as a most pressing requirement—suitable buildings for the European General Hospital. The accommodation at present available is insufficient and unsuitable and the construction of a better hospital has long been under consideration. In the year under report a general plan of the new hospital was, after much discussion, approved, and designs and estimates for the more urgently necessary portions were sanctioned. These include quarters for the nurses and a hospital for males. The foundation stone of the latter building was laid by His Excellency the Governor in February 1889; the nurses' quarters having previously been commenced. The male hospital will be 318 ft. 9 in. long and 118 ft. 9 in. wide, and will consist of a ground and two upper floors each containing general and special wards and reading and

dining rooms. The accommodation provided in the wards will give from 120 to 125 square feet, and from 2,160 to 2,958 cubic feet to each bed. The sanctioned estimate for this hospital amounts to Rs. 4,59,738, and the estimated cost of quarters &c. to Rs. 1,09,929. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 6,184. The foundation stone of the Bâi Motlibâi Hospital was laid by His Excellency the Governor on the 8th March 1889. The site adjoins the Jamsetji Jijibhoj Hospital. The extreme length of the building is to be 162 ft. 6 in. and the extreme breadth 128 ft. 3 in. It is to consist of a ground and a first floor with accommodation for 40 beds. The sanctioned estimate for the main building amounts to Rs. 1,37,657. The construction of a building for the Fort Gratuitous Dispensary was commenced during the year. The building is to consist of two floors comprising a dispensary and separate waiting and consulting rooms for males and females. The outlay on the work up to end of the year was Rs. 7,732. The foundation stone of the Bomanji Edulji Allbless Obstetric Hospital was laid by His Excellency the Governor in February 1889, and the work made considerable progress by the end of the year. The site adjoins the Cama Hospital. The building will contain accommodation for 31 in-door patients, a waiting-room, labour ward, and matrons' quarters. The estimated cost is Rs. 60,176. At the Cama Hospital, separate quarters for a resident physician and two lady doctors were commenced. The estimated cost was Rs. 18,334. Negotiations were in progress for the acquisition of a plot of ground in rear of the Jamsetji Jijibhoj Hospital for the erection of the Lady Sakarbai Petit Hospital and Dvar-kadas Lallubhai Dispensary. No progress was made with these projects beyond the preparations of plans and estimates. At Ratnâgiri the additions to the Lunatic Asylum were completed. At Poona, a ward for the detention of suspected lunatics was added to the Sassoon Hospital. Dispensaries were under construction at Shirpur, Taloda, Amalner, Sâvda, Yâval and Dharangaon in Khândesh, and at Kalol in Kaira. They were all on the standard plan. In Sind, a dispensary at Dokri was completed, and one commenced at Shahdâdpur.

Additions and alterations to the building in Bombay occupied by the Government Central Press were completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 50,124; and permanent latrines were added for the employés. A new granary was being built at the experimental farm at Bhadgaon.

Miscellaneous.

Communications.

The total outlay on communications was Rs. 26,39,675.

Northern Division.—In the Thâna District the road from Vâda to Shirghat was completed to a length of 16 miles at a total outlay of Rs. 39,251. The first two miles of the road from Chahad Khind to Manori were opened for traffic during the year. Work to the extent of the funds available was carried on on several local roads in Sâlsette. The road from Bhiwndi to Vâda was partly metalled and the ford of the Tansa river paved. In the Kaira District the Bibipara-Modasa road was opened to traffic. A branch road of 7½ miles from Kapadvanj to Sunda, estimated to cost Rs. 84,726, was commenced. Three miles of the Wasad-Borsad road were metalled. In the Ahmedabad District, a road 11 miles in length was commenced to connect Ahmedabad with the Kaira system of roads at Bareja. The estimated cost is Rs. 1,29,500, and Rs. 6,043 were spent during the year. The work of raising and metalling the Ahmedabad Dholka road was continued at a total cost up to the end of the year of Rs. 30,194. In the Panch Mahâls District steps were taken towards the improvement of the Godhra-Dohad road, for which a special grant of Rs. 50,000 had previously been sanctioned.

Roads.

Central Division.—In the Poona District progress was made with the road from Ghoda to Ambegaon, one of a number intended to open up the hilly tracts of Poona and Ahmednagar inhabited by predatory Râmosis and Kolis. The road dams on the local road from Poona to Avlas were practically completed at a cost of Rs. 9,566. The road, 15½ miles in length, from Vada to Bhorgiri was under re-construction. The lining of the Katraj tunnel on the Poona-Sâtâra road was completed at a total cost of Rs. 17,899. In the Ahmednagar District a road from Jangaon to Kotul, intended to open up the hilly tracts between this and the Poona District, was undertaken. The Tasgaon-Pathardi road, though not completed, was made practicable for carts, at a total expenditure up to the end of the year of Rs. 22,577. The approach to the Godavari near Toka was opened for traffic. In the Nâsik District the Hasteh-Barhe Ghât road made progress, and the last section of the Nâsik-Dindori road was finally completed. In the Khândesh District a portion of the road from Yaval to the Tapti was opened for traffic and progress made with the remainder. The total expenditure on this work to the end of the year was Rs. 53,910. The Songir-Nandurbâr local road, 12 miles in length, approached completion. Another local road, of 17 miles from Dhondaichâ to Shâhâda, was proceeded with to the extent of the available funds, and a third local road from Phagna to Chopdai, a section of the Dhulia-Amalner road, was practically completed. The metalling of the Bombay-Agra road beyond the Tapti proceeded slowly owing to scarcity of labour. Another nine miles were completed, but the consolidation of half the width was imperfect. The work on the Dhulia-Chalîsgaon road was similarly impeded. The metalling of the Songir-Nandurbâr road was practically completed at a total cost of Rs. 46,869. In the Sholâpur District the Yedsi-Tadvala road was completed.

Southern Division.—In the Belgaum District the first section of the Nipáni Mahalingpur road was opened for traffic and the other sections made progress. The total expenditure up to the end of the year was Rs. 1,95,068. The Hukeri-Gokák road was completed with the exception of one bridge at a total cost of Rs. 1,66,499. Improvements were carried out on the Bageváli road at a total cost of Rs. 62,630. In the Dhárwár District satisfactory progress was made with the Gokák-Navalgund road and portions of the Palla-Badami road were murrined and metalled. In the Ratnágiri District the Sakharpe-Sangmeshwar road was completed at a total cost of Rs. 15,974.

Bridges.

In the Belgaum District the bridge over the Pandheri river, at Londa, approached completion, the total outlay to the end of the year having been Rs. 13,665. In the Kánara District the bridge over the Bidralli Nála, on the Sirsi-Shimoga road, was in progress. The work was finished to the top of the piers. The total outlay to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 15,691. In the Sholapur District bridges were built over the Tadval and Babulgaum nálas on the Bársi-Pandharpur road. The bridge over the Indrayani river at Indori, was completed, and handed over to the District Local Board, and was opened for traffic in April 1888. The bridge over the Watruk river, on the Raad-Bibipara road, made progress. Up to the end of the year, the foundations of the eight central piers had been excavated to the required depth, and four of the eight piers had been filled in with cement. The total outlay up to the end of the year was Rs. 60,121. In the Thána Collectorate, the Chinchni bridge was completed at a cost of Rs. 8,881. In Broach the iron bridge over the Dhadhar made progress, and it was hoped that it would be ready for traffic before the end of the next season. Rs. 81,603 were expended during the year. In Sind, bridges were completed over the Nurwah Canal, the Deharwah, and the Garknowah, and a bridge over the Sunwah was in progress. The repairs to the Fuleli bridge commenced in the previous year were completed at a total cost of Rs. 11,322. Many other small bridges and culverts over canals and nálas were undertaken, and completed during the year.

Ferries.

The construction of protective works for the Parganā ferry in Poona was undertaken and made fair progress during the year. The Ghoti ferry in Ahmednagar was completed at a total expenditure of Rs. 4,072, and a second pontoon was added to the ferry boat at Bellapur in the same Collectorate. The moveable jetty on the Narbada at Broach, commenced in the previous year, was completed.

**Accommodation
for travellers.**

A new travellers' bungalow was under construction at Dhulia. In Sind additions and alterations were carried out at the staging bungalow at Jacobabad, and a staging bungalow at Dokri was commenced.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

The total outlay under this head was Rs. 2,71,294.

Water-supply.

At Bhandiwad, in the Dhárwár Collectorate, improvements to a well estimated to cost Rs. 4,021, were commenced. Plans and estimates of projected water-supply were completed for Dhulia and Sásvad in Khándesh, Gudgeri in Belgaum, and Dhárwár, and for the extension of the Kás water supply to the Sátára camp and Salar Bazar. Projects of water supply for Yeola in Násik and Hubli in Dhárwár and for the drainage of the Poona Cantonment were under consideration. In the Surat Collectorate improvements were carried out to the tank at Tankaria, and a weir across the Vanki river near Bulsar, for which funds were contributed by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, was constructed. Improvements to the Wásad Tank in Kaira were in progress during the year and the excavation of four wells previously commenced was completed. A scheme of water-supply for the city of Ahmedabad, estimated to cost about Rs. 6,00,000, was prepared, and received the approval of the municipal board. The works are to consist of two supply wells each 25 feet in diameter, in the bed of the Sábarmati river, from which the water will be raised by steam pumps, and delivered into a high level reservoir close by; from this reservoir it will gravitate to the Delhi Gate of the city, by a 27" main, and the water will thence be distributed by pipes. The daily supply is calculated at the rate of 10 gallons per head of population. The head works were commenced on the 9th March 1889, and are now in progress, but the expenditure during the year was trifling.

Harbours.

The wharf at the Whittle Bandar near Dhollera having been considerably damaged by the erosion of the bank, a new earth wharf with a branch road to connect it with the main road was constructed at a cost of Rs. 4,411.

Light-houses.

The new light-house on the Vengurla Rock was nearly completed. The total expenditure to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 14,717.

Miscellaneous.

The work of clearing and levelling ground in the Arkilla and elsewhere, of laying out the streets of the new bazar, and planting trees along the sides of the roads, in Bijapur were completed by the extra-mural convict gang. A supplementary programme of works to be undertaken by the convict gang was sanctioned, and several new roads commenced. The total expenditure up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 1,86,251. The construction from Excluded Local Funds of a pier at Dábol was commenced during the year. The diversion of the river Khári to protect the village of Bhowaldi was successfully carried out at a cost of Rs. 5,097.

MILITARY WORKS.

The places within the limits of the Bombay Presidency at which Bombay troops were stationed, or in which there were military buildings in charge of the Bombay Public Works Department, were as follows:

Army Division or District.	Name of Station.	Executive District.	Superintending Division.
Northern Division	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	Chief Engineer, Northern Division.
	Rajkot		
	Bhuj	Kaira	
	Baroda		
	Surat ... ..			Surat and Broach ... ..
Bombay District	Bombay	Military Works, Bombay	
	Colaba	Thana	
	Devlali		
	Thana		
Poona Division	Poona	Poona and Kirkee ... ..		Superintending Engineer, Central Division.
	Kirkee		
	Sirur	Poona District	
	Purandhar		
	Khandala		
	Ahmednagar		
	Sholapur	Ahmednagar	Chief Engineer, Southern Division.
	Malegaon	Sholapur	
	Satara	Khândesh	
	Satara		
Sind District	Karachi	Lower and Central Sind, and Karachi Defences.	Superintending Engineer in Sind.
	Jacobabad	Lower and Central Sind	
	Ghizri		
	Kotri		
	Jaak		
	Hyderabad		
	Sui		
	Kashmor		
	Toj		
Aden Brigade	Aden	Aden	Superintending Engineer, West of India Coast Defences.
	Perim		

In addition to the foregoing stations, the Bombay Public Works Department had in its charge the buildings in the station of Belgaum in the Southern Division, garrisoned by Madras troops. The expenditure under the head Military (including Contributions) in 1888-89, amounted to Rs. 13,37,565, of which Rs. 4,64,778 was for Original Works, Rs. 5,02,129 for Repairs, Rs. 2,22,038 for Establishment, Rs. 14,278 for Tools and Plant, and Rs. 1,84,342 for the Barrack Department.

The two new barracks at Colaba were practically completed during the year, at an outlay of Rs. 8,24,237, the expenditure during the year having been Rs. 1,31,411. They consist of two blocks, each of which will accommodate 4 sergeants and 72 rank and file. They are of stone masonry on arched plinths, with asphalt flooring, and roofs of Mangalore tiles. A portion of the married men's quarters at the Ghorepuri Barracks were converted into rest-houses for single men, in connection with the new permanent rest camp, and a shed to be used as a recreation room was completed at a cost of Rs. 1,175. Three of the patchery blocks in the British Infantry Barracks at Ahmednagar were converted into barrack rooms to provide extra accommodation. The floors have been stone-paved, and the roofs thoroughly repaired and re-tiled. Waste and sullage water masonry drains were laid in rear of each of the rooms. The total cost of all the alterations amounted to Rs. 25,849. At Aden compensation was paid for the Roman Catholic Chapel and two bungalows on Chapel Hill, and the site partially cleared for the new Royal Artillery Barracks. The excavation of the foundations of two barracks was commenced and nearly completed and materials were collected on the site. Rs. 50,000 were expended.

Accommodation for troops—European

Accommodation consisting of 3 pendalls for single men, 2 blocks of quarters for married men and 3 native officers' quarters, was provided for No. 2 Mountain Battery at Wanavri. The cost was Rs. 18,974.

And Native.

The Saluting Battery at Bombay having been transferred to a new site to the north of the Government Coal Depôt, the old platform was removed and re-erected, and a magazine and quarters for lascars constructed. The Saw Mill shed in the Gun Carriage Factory, Bombay, was converted into a painters' shop, at a cost of Rs. 2,222. The Powder Magazine at the Fortified Post, Ahmedabad, was fitted with racks to contain about 2,914 barrels, or nearly 150 tons of gunpowder. One block of quarters for Warrant Officers of the Small Arms Ammunition Factory at Kirkee was completed, and progress made with the superstructure of a second block at a total expenditure of Rs. 17,504. The shifting-room, in connection with the Factory, was completed in the early part of the year.

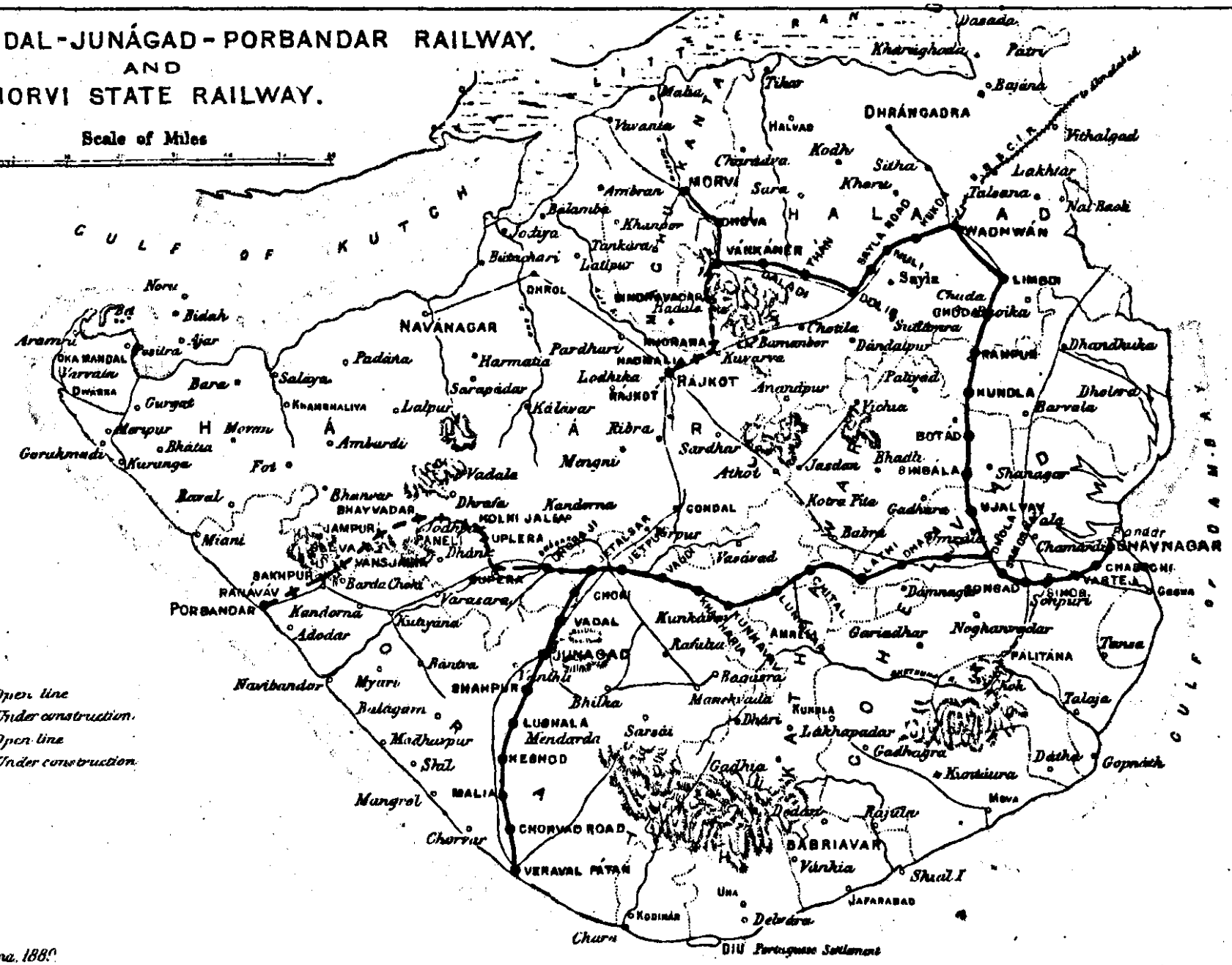
Ordnance works.

The site occupied by the Commissariat buildings on the quay at Keamari being urgently required by the Port Trust and the North-Western Railway the buildings were given up, and new buildings, consisting of two open and four closed sheds with quarters, constructed on an adjacent site acquired by Government.

Commissariat buildings.

BHÁVNAGAR - GONDAL - JUNÁGAD - PORBANDAR RAILWAY. AND MORVI STATE RAILWAY.

Scale of Miles



B.G.I.R. ——— Open line
 ——— Under construction.
 Morvi R. ——— Open line
 ——— Under construction.

Works in Progress.

G. I. P. Railway System.—The double line from Bhúsával to Khandva was opened for traffic on January 11th, 1889. The doubling of this portion of the line has occupied four years, the provisional sanction for earthwork having been accorded early in 1885. On the doubling of the section of the Nágpur Branch between Bhúsával and Shegaon, the length between the former station and Nargaon was also opened for traffic on the 11th of January. The Bhopal Railway was handed over to the Indian Midland Railway Company on the 1st January 1889.

G. I. P. Railway system.

B. B. & C. I. Railway System.—The deepening of the Gun Carriage Basin at Colába was nearly finished, and the scheme for improving the existing accommodation for landing and dealing with stores, especially those belonging to the Rajputána-Málwa Railway, was in progress. The renewal of the line with steel rails and the gradual improvement of the ballast were continued during the year. The new passenger station at Bándra was completed, and the new sidings proceeded with. An extension of His Highness the Gaikwár's Railway (2' 6" gauge) from Bahadarpur to Bodeli towards Chhota Udepur, a distance of 13 miles, was commenced in November 1888 and made fair progress. A broad-gauge line from Anand Station to Pítlád was commenced in January 1889, the cost being defrayed by His Highness the Gaikwár, and estimates were submitted for a broad-gauge line from Nadiád Station to Sójitra and forward to Pítlád, and for extending the Anand-Pítlád Branch to join this line at Sójitra.

B. B. & C. I. Railway system.

Rajputána-Málwa Railway System.—The line was bridged near Akhri and 7-854 miles between Ajmere and Kishengarh were fenced. The fencing of 15 miles of line north of Ajmere was proceeded with and progress made in the provision of level-crossings and gate-lodges. On the Cawnpore-Achuera Railway, the grand trunk-road diversions of the Kali Nadi Bridge at Kasganj and Khodáganj were completed and the Karon Nadi bridged. The extension of the line from Muttra to Bindrahan, a distance of about 8 miles, approached completion. The extension of the Mehsána-Vadnagar Railway from Mehsána to Kheralu was completed, and the long-talked-of connection between the metre gauge systems of Káthiáwár and Rajputána advanced a step during the year by the commencement of the Mehsána-Viramgám line. The funds for this line are being provided by the Gaikwár of Baroda, and the line is to be made and worked by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company upon terms similar to those on which the same company works the Mehsána-Vadnagar-Kheralu Railway. The length of the line is 39 miles and its estimated cost Rs. 12,61,379. When this piece of line is opened there will only remain a small break between Viramgám and Wadhwan in the communication of the two systems.

Rajputána-Málwa Railway system.

Southern Marátha Railway System.—The only section opened during the year was a length of 1½ miles from Harihar old to Harihar new station, on the southern extension. This length includes a fine bridge over the Tungabadhra river. A station with quarters, sheds and other appurtenances was constructed at Guntakal during the year. The first section of the Bellary-Kistna line from Guntakal to Nundyál, 88½ miles in length, was worked by the Southern Marátha Railway during the year. In October 1888 the abutment of a 20-foot span girder bridge was underscored and fell down into the stream and the line was breached at two other places. The remaining sections were under construction and it was expected that the section from the Kistna Terminus to Cumbum would be opened in September 1889 and the remaining portion of the line between Cumbum and Nandyál later on in the year. Sanction to the construction of the Kolhápur State Railway from Miraj to Kolhápur, a distance of 28½ miles, at an estimated cost of Rs. 22,72,520, was given in March 1888. The line is being constructed at the expense of the Kolhápur State, and the work is being carried out under the supervision of the State Engineer, Mr. Shannon. Materials for the line are obtained through the agency of the Southern Marátha Railway Company by whom the line is to be worked when open for traffic.

S. M. Railway system.

Mysore State Railway.—Four bridges washed away in 1887 were replaced by larger and firmer structures, and the largest, a bridge of three 60-foot girders, was opened for traffic on the 8th October 1888. The northern portion of the Mysore extension from Harihar to Berur, 79 miles, was opened for traffic on the 21st February 1889. The southern division alone remained incomplete, and it was expected that through connection would be established, and the line opened for traffic by July 1889.

Mysore State Railway.

Bhámagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar Railway.—The Jetalsar-Junágad portion of this section was completed and opened for traffic of all kinds on the 1st September 1888. The Junágad-Veraval portion was opened for goods traffic on the 1st November 1888, and for passenger traffic on the 1st February 1889, but the permanent bridge over the Ojjet river had not been completed at the end of the year. The construction of the Dhoraji-Porbandar extension was begun in March 1888, and by the end of the year under report the rails had been laid 5½ miles from Dhoraji and about 1½ miles from Porbandar, leaving a gap of about 14½ miles which was completed in the following month.

Railways in Káthiáwár.

Morvi Railway.—The extension of the Morvi Railway from Wankaner to Rajkot sanctioned in June 1888 made good progress during the year.

Lines under Survey or Projected.

At the request of the Junágad Darbár a line of 4 miles to connect Navágad with Jetalsar was surveyed and the plans of a projected extension of 2-6 miles from Veraval to Pattan Somnáth, for the convenience of the pilgrim traffic, were prepared. In March 1889, the Bombay Government submitted proposals to the Government of India for the survey of a direct line of railway connecting Bombay and Sind through the province of Cutch.

Projected railways.

The line would start at Wadhwan, cross the Little Runn at or near Mallja, pass through Bhuj, cross the Great Runn either at Lakhput or some more easterly point and then run direct to Hyderabad in Sind. The survey of the Kánara forest railway mentioned in the previous year's report was completed during the year. At Aden a projected line of railway from Steamer Point to Shaik Othman was surveyed. Alternative plans and estimates for a line on the metre gauge and also for one on a 2' 6" gauge were submitted for the consideration of Government. The length of the proposed line is 11·8 miles and its estimated cost as a metre gauge line Rs. 6,39,239 or on the 2' 6" gauge Rs. 5,70,912.

Miscellaneous.

The following statement gives particulars of the consumption and cost of fuel during the calendar year 1888 :

Consumption and cost of fuel.

Railway.	Description and source of fuel.	Total consumption.	Cost per train mile.	Railway.	Description and source of fuel.	Total consumption.	Cost per train mile.	
		Tons.	Annas.			Tons.	Annas.	
G. I. P. Railway.	English coal ...	108,647	4·41	Gaekwar's Rail- way.	English coal ...	560	3·97	
	Warora ,, ...	62,503			Wood in terms of coal.			
	Mohpani ,, ...	20,238		Morvi Railway...	Coal ...	863	4·46	
	Umari ,, ...	16,873			B. G. J. P. Rail- way.	Coal, Cardiff ...	3,811·27	3·35
	Singareni ,, ...	24				Wood ...	54·29	0·13
	Wood in terms of coal.	807	S. M. Railway...	English coal and firewood.	22,064·8	3·87		
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	English coal ..	39,751	4·67	Mysore Railway.	Coal from Madras and firewood.	7,515·9	4·1	
	Indian ,,	102						
	Wood in terms of coal.	246						
R. M. Railway ...	English coal ...	30,610	4·40					
	Country ,, ...	50,500						
	Wood in terms of coal.	465						

Accidents.

Altogether 146 persons, including 14 passengers, 67 railway servants and 65 trespassers and others were killed, and 272 persons were injured on the various lines open during 1888, as compared with 109 persons killed, and 242 injured in 1887. The number of accidents to trains including collisions with stray cattle, was 952 as compared with 778 accidents in 1887, and the casualties in these accidents 15 as compared with 65.

Capital.

Capital subscribed or expended on the railways. Interest paid to guaranteed railways.

G. I. P. Railway.—Owing to the conversion from July 1st, 1888, of the debenture loan at 4 per cent. into loans bearing lower rates of interest, the capital account stood as follows at the close of the year :

	£.
Stock and Shares at 5 per cent. ...	80,000,000
Debenture Stock at 4 do. ...	2,701,450
Do. at 3½ do. ...	1,847,500
Do. at 3¼ do. ...	284,000
	Total Capital bearing Interest ... 24,812,950
Capital not bearing Interest ...	63,914
	Total Capital ... 24,876,864

The guaranteed interest paid on capital during the year was Rs. 1,29,19,664 including Rs. 27,014 paid in India. This was equivalent to an average rate of 4·77 per cent. on the total interest-bearing capital.

Dhond and Manmád State Railway.—A capital outlay of Rs. 28,180 was incurred in India during the year, bringing the total expenditure on this line up to December 1888 to Rs. 1,09,75,114.

Berár Railways.—The capital cost up to the end of 1888 of the Khámgaon State Railway was Rs. 4,88,357, and of the Amráoti State Railway Rs. 4,43,892.

Bhopál State Railway.—The total expenditure, including the suspense account, up to the close of 1888 was Rs. 60,51,701, of which 12½ lakhs had been met by the Government of India and Rs. 48,01,701 by the Bhopál Darbár.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.—No additional capital was authorised or raised during the year 1888, and at the close of the year the subscribed capital was composed, as in 1887, of :

	£.
Share Capital at 5 per cent. ...	6,250,000
Debenture Bonds converted into Stock ...	1,300,300
Debenture Bonds ...	988,500
Not bearing Interest ...	16,270
	8,557,070

The amount of guaranteed interest paid to the Company for the year was Rs. 44,93,015, equivalent to 4·82 per cent. on the total interest-bearing capital.

Rajputana-Malwa Railway System.—The total capital outlay up to the end of 1888 on all the railways,—Rajputana-Malwa, Rewári-Ferozporé, Holkar and Cawnpore-Achnera—forming this system amounted to Rs. 13,14,46,071.

Southern Marátha Railway.—The subscribed capital amounted at the end of 1888 to £6,982,032 or Rs. 8,76,84,323. The amount payable by the State on account of guaranteed interest was Rs. 31,89,505. The total amount paid and payable up to the close of the year was Rs. 1,26,92,800. The State had been recouped Rs. 26,24,059—the sum representing the excess of receipts over expenditure under clause 42 of the contract.

Mysore Railway.—The capital authorised and subscribed up to the close of 1888 was Rs. 1,63,82,801.

Bhāvāgar-Gondal Railway.—The total capital expenditure on this line up to the end of 1888 amounted to Rs. 97,44,233.

Morvi Railway.—The total capital outlay, including the suspense account, up to the close of 1888 was Rs. 11,77,842.

Revenue Transactions—Traffic and Working.

G. I. P. Railway.—The gross earnings of the year 1888 exceeded the gross earnings of 1887 by 11½ lakhs. The receipts during the first half of the year fell short of those in the corresponding period of 1887 by 2½ lakhs, while the receipts in the second half exceeded those of the corresponding period in 1887 by 14½ lakhs. The divisible surplus profits amounted to 86 lakhs against 81½ lakhs in 1887, and the net result, after making the usual deductions, was a gain to the State of 43½ lakhs, or about 3½ lakhs more than the gain of the previous year. The gross and net earnings, and the working expenses in detail for the two years, were as follows:

Revenue, expenditure, earnings and traffic.

Gross and Net Earnings and Working Expenses.				Details of Working Expenses.			
	1887.	1888.	Increase or Decrease.		1887.	1888.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross earnings	8,99,27,408	4,10,59,279	+11,81,751	Maintenance of way, &c.	48,20,624	48,13,181	-7,443
Working expenses	1,83,87,321	1,89,38,681	+5,51,360	Locomotive expenses	71,50,774	75,13,090	+3,62,316
Net earnings				Carriage and wagon expenses	20,91,091	20,33,561	-57,530
Payable to Government	3,14,027	3,41,582	+27,555	Traffic expenses	27,17,845	28,06,710	+88,865
Of the Company	3,12,26,120	2,17,78,036	+5,62,886	General charges	12,46,477	12,77,344	+31,871
Percentage of expenses on earnings	46.05	46.12		Special and miscellaneous	3,61,032	4,90,831	+1,29,799
				Total	1,83,87,321	1,89,38,681	+5,51,360

The increase in earnings was partly due to an increase of Rs. 4,05,349 in the receipts from coaching traffic and an increase of Rs. 2,38,024 in the receipts from goods traffic. In comparison with 1887 larger quantities of seeds, railway plant, spices and wheat and smaller quantities of cotton, food-grains and metals were carried. The large increase in locomotive expenses was chiefly due to the enhanced price of English coal and to loss by exchange. The increase under traffic expenses was due to additions to the staff and higher expenditure on lighting. The employment of extra signallers caused the increase under general charges, and large adjustments for mileage and demurrage of foreign stocks, and the contribution to the fire insurance fund caused the increase under special and miscellaneous.

Dhond and Manmāid State Railway.—The gross earnings of the year amounted to Rs. 10,31,762 against Rs. 9,50,390 in 1887, and the working expenses to Rs. 7,76,317 against Rs. 7,33,052, giving a net profit of Rs. 2,55,445 against Rs. 2,27,338—an increase of Rs. 28,107. The percentage of the net earnings on the capital outlay was 2.32.

Berār Railways.—The results of the year's transactions as compared with those of 1887 are shown below:

Year.	Khāmgāon Railway.			Amrāoti Railway.		
	Gross Earnings. Rs.	Working Expenses. Rs.	Net. Rs.	Gross Earnings. Rs.	Working Expenses. Rs.	Net. Rs.
1887	53,479	36,489	16,990	88,157	52,303	35,854
1888	52,635	36,839	15,796	81,710	50,824	30,886
Net Decrease	844	-350	1,194	6,447	1,479	4,968

The net earnings of the Khāmgāon line were equivalent to 3.23 per cent. and those of the Amrāoti line to 6.96 per cent. on the capital cost of these railways.

Bhopāl State Railway.—The gross earnings of the year amounted to Rs. 2,41,665 against Rs. 2,31,803 in 1887, and the working expenses to Rs. 2,18,253 against Rs. 2,15,140. The net earnings, Rs. 23,412, represented a return of 3.9 per cent. on the capital outlay. They were divided in the proportion of 13 to 44 between the Government of India and the Bhopāl Darbār.

B. B. & O. I. Railway.—The results of the year 1888 as compared with 1887 showed an improvement. The gross and net earnings and the working expenses in detail of the year, are compared with those of 1887 in the following statement:

Gross and Net Earnings and Working Expenses.				Details of Working Expenses.			
	1887.	1888.	Increase or Decrease.		1887.	1888.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross earnings	1,31,64,856	1,27,38,989	+4,25,867	Maintenance of way and works	18,12,404	18,03,932	+8,472
Working expenses	50,83,041	69,19,375	+18,36,334	Locomotive expenses	16,32,075	18,01,497	+1,69,422
Net earnings	70,81,815	58,19,614	+12,62,201	Carriage and wagon expenses	6,43,945	6,18,174	+25,771
Per cent. expenses on earnings	41.89	44.11	+2.22	Traffic expenses	7,51,127	7,67,730	+16,603
				General charges	5,54,391	5,25,814	+28,577
				Special and miscellaneous	1,03,400	1,01,428	+1,972
				Total	50,96,041	69,19,375	+18,23,334

The excess under maintenance was due to the fact that in addition to the ordinary annual renewals, 10 miles of way left in arrear from 1887 owing to late arrival of material

were renewed in 1888. The increases under locomotive and traffic expenses were due to larger traffic and dearer coal, and under carriage expenses to large renewals. The surplus profits divisible between the State and the Company amounted to Rs. 25,34,941, and the net profits of the Company, consisting of a moiety of this sum and the guaranteed interest, amounted to Rs. 57,60,516, a sum equal to 6·18 per cent. on the total interest-bearing capital.

Rajputana-Mulwa Railway.—The earnings and expenses of this and its subordinate lines during 1888 as compared with 1887 were as follows :

	1887. Rs	1888. Rs	Increase. Rs
Gross earnings	1,66,28,203	1,86,14,715	20,86,512
Working expenses	84,02,732	89,82,988	5,80,256
Net earnings	81,25,471	96,31,727	15,06,256

The increase in gross earnings was due to an increase of over 20 lakhs in the receipt from goods traffic, and of 1½ lakhs in the receipts from coaching. The net earnings were equivalent to a return of 7·43 per cent. on the capital outlay.

Southern Maratha Railway.—The mean mileage worked during the year was 854 as compared with 671 in 1887. The gross earnings of the year were Rs. 38,38,616 against Rs. 30,34,564 in 1887; the gross expenses Rs. 28,72,999 against Rs. 20,01,830, and the net earnings Rs. 9,65,617 against Rs. 10,32,734. The percentage of expenses on earnings was 74·84 as compared with 65·97 in 1887.

Mysore Railway.—The gross earnings of 1888 were Rs. 5,70,657 against Rs. 5,13,259 in 1887; the gross expenses Rs. 4,35,273 against Rs. 3,71,115; the net earnings Rs. 1,35,384 against Rs. 1,42,144, and the percentage of expenses on earnings 76·28 against 72·31.

Bhamnagar-Gondal Railway.—The gross receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 11,20,260 against Rs. 9,80,827 in 1887, the working expenses to Rs. 5,66,585 against Rs. 5,38,724, and the net earnings to Rs. 5,53,675 against Rs. 4,42,103.

Morri Railway.—The gross receipts during 1888 were Rs. 1,62,087 against Rs. 1,29,407, the working expenses Rs. 1,40,103 against Rs. 1,12,413, and the net earnings Rs. 21,984 against Rs. 16,994.

INDUS CONSERVANCY AND SEA PILOT DEPARTMENT.

Indus Conservancy.

There was an increase, due to the improvement of trade, in the number and carrying capacity of the boats on the registers of the Indus Conservancy Department. The number of boats registered during 1888-89 was 3,556 with a capacity of 977,741 maunds, as compared with 3,334 boats of 890,589 maunds in 1887-88. The receipts from registration fees and some other sources correspondingly increased from Rs. 27,504 in 1887-88 to Rs. 31,534—a net increase of Rs. 4,030. There was a trifling increase in the expenditure which amounted to Rs. 29,373, as compared with Rs. 29,119 in 1887-88. The surplus balance of the department was Rs. 2,161.

Sea Pilots at the mouth of the Indus.

The receipts of the Sea Pilot Department decreased from Rs. 6,065 in 1887-88 to Rs. 4,544 in the year under review, the decrease being attributable to a falling off in the grain trade with Cutch and Bombay. The expenditure rose from Rs. 2,559 to Rs. 2,717, leaving a surplus balance of Rs. 1,827 at the end of the year.

Telegraphs.

Telegraphs, Bombay.

The following tables show the length of telegraph lines and wires and the number of offices in existence in the Presidency during the year 1888-89 :

Lines.

MILEAGE OF LINES.				MILEAGE OF WIRES.			
At the end of the previous year.	Added during the year.	Deducted during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.	At the end of the previous year.	Added during the year.	Deducted during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.
4,269	343	.....	4,612	16,279	1,039	.....	17,312

Offices.

	Number of Telegraph Offices open at the end of previous year.	Add number opened during the year.	Deduct number closed during the year.	Number open at the end of the year.	Number of telegrams despatched during the year from Government Offices.	Increase over previous year.	Indian share of collections.
Government Offices ...	81	9	1	89	7,15,359	84,042	Rs. a. p. 14,46,023 4 8
Railway and Canal Offices	74	11	...	85	.....	...	.....
Offices not open for paid telegrams	65	7	7	65	.....	...	.....
Total ...	220	27	8	239	.....	...	.....

The nine Government offices opened during the year were established at the following places:—Dhoraji, Dhrol, Karád, Málvan, Miraj, Porbandar, Sánгли, Tásgaon and Wadhwan Camp. The office in the city of Wadhwan was closed.

The following table shows the working of the Persian Gulf section of the Indo-European telegraph department during the year under review as compared with the previous year:

	Messages.	Words.	Net Receipts.
1887-88 ...	83,540	1,266,849	Rs. 8,87,957
1888-89 ...	1,14,991	1,642,079	„ 11,87,669

The traffic in 1887-88 was exceptionally small owing to the interruption of the company's cables for two months, and the traffic of the year under review was exceptionally high owing to the interruption in August and September of the route by Suez. After deducting however the extra profits of an abnormal nature the receipts for the year would still have exceeded those of any previous year except 1885-86. The messages transmitted are classed as follows:

Commercial and Private ...	109,524 messages of 1,384,945 words.
State ...	2,957 „ „ 93,083 „
Press ...	2,384 „ „ 105,587 „
„ Special for "The Times" ...	126 „ „ 78,454 „

Total 114,991 messages of 1,642,079 words.

The average length of the commercial and private messages was 12.5 words. From July 1st, 1888, the rates between the Gulf and India were raised one anna per rupee.

Post Office.

Imperial Post, Bombay Circle.

The only event of any importance in the administration of the Post Office during the year 1888-89 was the reduction from 1st January 1889 of the rates of postage on foreign parcels up to 11 lbs. in weight, exchanged between India, Aden, Zanzibar and the United Kingdom through the British Post Office.

The following table shows the increase during the year in the number of post offices, letter-boxes and postmen:

Years.	Number of Post Offices.	Number of Letter-boxes.	Number of Postmen.	Number of Village Postmen.	Total.
1887-88 ...	1,227	1,903	964	749	4,843
1888-89 ...	1,250	1,959	1,118	626	4,953
Increase or Decrease.	+ 23	+ 56	+ 154	- 123	+ 110

The apparent decrease of 123 in the number of village postmen was due merely to a change in classification by which all village postmen whose rounds could be completed within one day were transferred to the category of "postmen."

Eight combined Post and Telegraph Offices were newly established during the year and the total number of such combined offices at its close was 55. With one exception all the combined offices worked at a profit to Government.

The following table shows the mileage of the postal lines at the close of the year as compared with the mileage in the previous year:

Years.	Tonns Horse and Canal Mileage.	Runners' Mileage.	Steamer Mileage.	Total Mileage.
1887-88 ...	521½	8,501½	3,233	12,256
1888-89 ...	540½	8,473½	3,233	12,247½
Increase	19	...	...	...
Decrease	...	28½	...	8½

Correspondence.

The total number of articles of all classes issued for delivery during the year was 56,914,416 or 5,142,384 in excess of the number issued in the previous year—an increase of 10 per cent. The figures are approximate only.

Foreign Parcels
Exchanges.

A direct exchange of Foreign Parcels was established during the year between Germany and Aden and Zanzibar. The results of the working of the parcels post during the year in comparison with the results of the preceding year are summarized below. The decrease in revenue, notwithstanding the increase in the number of parcels carried, was due partly to the reduction of the postage charged on parcels exchanged through the London Post Office and partly to the fact that the Bombay Post Office ceased temporarily to be the sole office of exchange for the despatch of parcels to the Straits Settlements and China :

Exchanges.	Parcels exchanged during 1887-88.	Parcels exchanged during 1888-89.	Revenue derived in 1887-88.	Revenue derived in 1888-89.
			Rs.	Rs.
With the United Kingdom	144,969	146,000	1,46,295	1,42,255
" Continent of Europe	6,501	7,168	9,085	10,681
" Aden, China, Straits, Victoria, Ceylon and Zanzibar... ..	3,888	3,197	3,713	2,824
Total	155,358	156,365	1,59,093	1,55,760
Increase or Decrease ... ..	.....	+ 3,007	.....	- 3,333

Insurance.

The transactions of the year under the head of Insurance, as compared with those of the previous year, were as follows :

Year.	Number of articles insured.	Value insured.	Fees realized.
		Rs.	Rs.
1887-88	45,936	2,29,55,458	54,767
1888-89	45,768	2,33,67,594	57,199
Increase ... ..	.....	4,12,136	2,432
Decrease	168	.....	.....

The amount paid in compensation for the loss of insured articles was only Rs. 800, this sum representing the value of an insured parcel posted at Bombay and lost in the Madras Circle.

Value Payable
System.

The value payable system continued to grow in popularity. During the year under report it was largely used by traders in sending railway receipts for goods or parcels. The figures for 1888-89 and the previous year were as follows :

Years.	Number of value payable articles.	Value declared for realization.	Commission.
		Rs.	Rs.
1887-88	140,254	13,21,702	26,404
1888-89	185,000	16,53,837	33,383
Increase	44,755	2,32,135	6,979

Privileged
Publications.

The number of periodicals in existence at the close of the year was 294 against 269 in the preceding year, and in the case of 171 the publishers had adopted the privileged system of postage.

Money Orders.

The maximum amount transmittable by an inland money order was raised from Rs. 150 to Rs. 600 during the year. 1,132 postmen and 763 village postmen paid money orders at the doors of payees, and although nearly 7½ lakhs of money orders of the aggregate value of nearly 162 lakhs were paid, there were only 3 cases of misappropriation of money and the sums embezzled amounted to only Rs. 49-15-0 in all. In each case, moreover, the amount was recovered. The following table shows the number and value of the inland money orders issued and paid in the year under report and the previous year :

Years.	ISSUES.			PAYMENTS.	
	Number of Money Orders issued.	Value of Money Orders issued.	Commission realized.	Number of Money Orders paid.	Value of Money Orders paid.
		Rs.			Rs.
1887-88	547,084	1,26,28,213	1,56,537	644,840	1,47,24,515
1888-89	607,481	1,66,61,139	1,76,958	718,807	1,61,87,942
Increase	60,397	40,32,926	20,421	73,967	14,63,427

Telegraphic money orders have been included in the above table. The separate figures regarding these orders are as follows:

Years.	ISSUES.			PAYMENTS.	
	Number of Telegraphic Money Orders issued.	Value of Telegraphic Money Orders issued.	Commission.	Number of Telegraphic Money Orders paid.	Value of Telegraphic Money Orders paid.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1887-88	1,933	1,04,868	3,819	3,549	3,57,815
1888-89	2,547	3,68,096	6,208	4,433	4,50,815
Increase	714	1,73,228	2,388	884	93,000

Four cases occurred in which payment of money orders was obtained by false personation. In three instances the offenders were detected and punished.

The transactions in foreign money orders during the year are shown and compared with those of the previous year in the following table :

Foreign Money Order Exchanges.

	ADVISED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.			
	1887-88.			1888-89.			1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Number.	Value.	Commission.	Number.	Value.	Commission.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		£	Rs.		£	Rs.		£		£
Sterling	41,318	148,948	19,753	41,735	141,801	19,261	11,704	73,130	15,086	1,10,957
Increase or Decrease	...	...	...	+417	-7,147	-492	...	...	+3,382	+37,827
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Rupee Orders	5,438	2,09,785	2,407	6,060	2,07,359	2,369	4,631	2,80,943	4,710	2,54,190
Increase or Decrease	...	...	...	+622	-2,426	-38	...	...	+79	-26,753

The results of the working of the Post Office Savings Banks during the year are shown below :

Savings Banks.

ACCOUNTS.					DEPOSITS AND WITHDRAWALS.					
Balance on 31st March 1888.	Newly opened during 1888-89.	Total.	Closed during 1888-89.	Balance on 31st March 1889.	Balance on 31st March 1888.	Deposits during 1888-89.	Interest accrued during 1888-89.	Total.	Withdrawals during 1888-89.	Balance on 31st March 1889.
Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
58,918	22,846	81,764	11,742	70,022	1,81,39,744	1,08,54,817	6,82,217	2,71,46,378	87,82,104	1,83,64,174

Five cases of fraudulent withdrawals occurred during the year, and all the offenders escaped detection. A post office official believed to have been implicated in one case was dismissed.

In the following table are shown particulars of the transactions in Government securities carried on by the public through the medium of the Post Office in the year under review and the previous year :

Government Securities.

Years.	Value of Securities purchased.	Value of Securities sold.	Value of Securities deposited for safe custody.	Value of Securities delivered out of custody.	Total Value.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1887-88	41,500	3,200	3,000	4,000	51,700
1888-89	37,600	4,300	9,700	1,000	52,600
Increase or Decrease	-3,900	+1,100	+6,700	-3,000	+900

Only five stock notes were sold during the first five months of the year, and the sale was discontinued from August 1888. The total number of these notes sold from their introduction in 1882 till the above date was 459, of an aggregate value of Rs. 19,975.

Stock Notes.

The privilege of the Postal Life Insurance was extended to the employes of the Telegraph Department during the year. Eighteen life policies were issued during the year and the total number in existence at its close was 126.

Postal Life Insurance.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Complaints by the public.

The number of complaints received from the public was 1,123 or 51 less than in 1887. Of these 299 were found to be well grounded and 426 groundless. In 376 cases enquiry proved unsuccessful. Of the total number of complaints, 69 related to parcels, registered letters, money orders and Savings Banks; in 26 of these cases the Post Office was found to be at fault and in 33 blameless.

Offences by Postal Servants.

Twenty-one offences punishable by law were committed by Post Office officials during the year as compared with 20 in the preceding year. In 9 cases criminal prosecutions were instituted 4 of which ended in conviction, and in two instances the accused officials absconded. The remaining cases were dealt with departmentally. Except in two cases, all the offences were committed by officials below the rank of a sub-postmaster.

Highway robberies of the mails.

There were six mail robberies during the year against five in the previous year. Three occurred in Native States—Baroda, Gondal and Savánur—and 3 in British territory. In no instance were the robbers apprehended. In the Baroda case the postal runner was killed and Rs. 105 carried away. The amount was made good by the Durbár. The other cases were unaccompanied by murder and the amounts carried off were trivial.

District Post.

Total Grant.

The expenditure on the District Post during 1888-89 was met as usual by a grant from Provincial Services. The grant was as in previous years Rs. 89,400, viz. Rs. 85,812 to the Bombay Circle proper and Rs. 3,588 to Sind.

Bombay Circle.

In the Bombay Circle the expenditure during the year was Rs. 87,734, exceeding the grant by Rs. 1,922. The increase was due as in previous years chiefly to increased inspection necessitated by the continual increases in the number of small post offices.

The establishment consisted of one Superintendent, 14 Inspectors, 19 clerks, 481 village postmen, 19 runners as in last year and 5 schoolmasters in charge of branch offices. Compared with the former year there was a decrease of 14, due merely to a change of designation, in the number of village postmen, and an increase of one in number of subsidized schoolmasters.

The number of post offices was 5 against 4 in 1887-88, and of letter-boxes 420 against 412; while the decrease of 14 in the number of "village postmen" was balanced by an increase of 14 in number of "postmen." The length of the lines of postal runners maintained during the year was 87½ miles as in the previous year.

The number of articles dealt with was as follows:

Years.	Forwarded for despatch.	Received for delivery.	Returned undelivered.	Percentage of returned articles.
1887-88	397,500	1,203,048	54,930	4.56
1888-89	428,706	1,203,786	53,580	4.23
Increase or Decrease ...	+31,206	+59,838	-1,350	-0.33

The increases were due to natural extension of postal correspondence. The number of packets received for delivery diminished, the increase in this class of articles in the former year having been abnormal, and due to the issue, at Sátára, of a large number of prospectuses. The approximate value of the articles received for delivery was Rs. 52,351 or Rs. 2,445 in excess of the value assessed in 1887-88.

Sind.

The District Post Establishment under the control of the Deputy Postmaster General in Sind consisted of 17 savárs, 14 runners, one overseer and 3 munshis, and was maintained at an expenditure within the allotted grant.

Irrigation.

General Remarks: Deekhan and Gujarat.

The principal irrigation works in progress during 1888-89 were the Nira Canal and Mhasvad Tank from the grant for Protective Public Works, and the Wághad and Parsul Tanks from the ordinary grant. Storage works for the Gokák Canal were commenced. The total area irrigated during the year was 79,195 acres, or 33,008 acres in excess of the area under irrigation in 1887-88, and 19,745 acres in excess of the area irrigated in 1885-86, the previous year of highest record. The scanty and unseasonable rainfall was the chief cause of this great increase. In the Ahmedabad district the supply of water was not nearly equal to the demand, and in the Central Division the whole of the supply from the river canals and the smaller tanks was utilised. The total area was irrigated by 34 works. Of these the Nira Canal supplied a far greater area (18,559 acres) than any other single work. The next most important works—the Háthmati, Jámda, Ojhar, Mutha, Krishna and Gokák Canals, and the Mhasvad, Ekrak Mukti and Ashti Tanks irrigated 42,702 acres. The total assessments amounted to Rs. 4,14,153 against Rs. 3,49,512 in 1887-88.

Sind.

In Sind, the Indus began to rise steadily early in July, reaching a height of 14 feet 1 inch in the second week in August, and a maximum of 14 feet 5 inches on the 29th. From the 1st September the inundation steadily subsided to 8 feet 2 inches on the 30th. A breach occurred in the Kashmir Bund but no damage was caused, as this portion of the Bund

had been covered by a new loop in the rear. Damage was caused by erosion of the river, to the Jháli and Mitho bunds in the Ghár Canals District. The works generally were maintained in an efficient order.

The entire expenditure of the year, including contributions, was Rs. 24,71,768, distributed under different heads as follows:

		Rs.	Rs.
<i>Capital—</i>			
<i>Major Works—</i>			
Productive Works	...	1,14,305	
Protective do.	...	3,65,088	
			4,79,393
Minor Works and Navigation	...	...	2,69,892
			<u>7,49,285</u>
<i>Revenue—</i>			
<i>Major Works—</i>			
Productive Works	...	3,05,818	
Protective do.	...	33,694	
			3,39,512
<i>Minor Works and Navigation—</i>			
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	...	5,50,737	
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept	...	7,15,616	
			12,66,353
<i>Agricultural Works—</i>			
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept	...	1,06,982	
Contribution Works	...	9,636	
			1,16,618
			<u>24,71,768</u>

Gujarát Works.

The total area irrigated from the Háthmati Canal during the year was 2,467 acres as compared with 2,787 acres during 1887-88. The water assessments were Rs. 4,934 against Rs. 6,272 in 1887-88. The additional bridge on this canal commenced in the former year was completed at a cost of Rs. 2,103. Háthmati Canal.

The additional works, forming part of the revised Khári Cut Project, which were commenced in 1887, were completed in the year of report at a cost of Rs. 5,429. The kharif area irrigated was only 13 acres and the assessment Rs. 84 as compared with 2,413 acres and Rs. 12,730 in the previous year. The large decrease was due to there having been only one flood in the river Khári and to the extremely scanty rainfall, which did not suffice to fill the Chandola Tank. The flood which came down the Khári was a heavy one and the weir suffered considerable damage, the repair of which was estimated to cost Rs. 8,880. Khári Cut.

Repairs to 8 tanks in the Ahmedabad district and to 20 tanks in the Surat district were carried out at a cost of Rs. 18,106. Old works in the Ahmedabad and Surat Districts.

The excavation of the Viramgám channel was continued to a length of 28 miles at a total cost of Rs. 14,461, and a masonry weir 100 feet long was constructed at the 25th mile of the Cut. Viramgám Drainage Channel.

Owing to failure of the rains the tank at Khárághoda did not fill and the supply of water had to be maintained by lifting from wells in the bed of the tank at a cost of Rs. 4,577. Khárághoda and Udu water works.

The outlay during the year on the Amanpur-Nadiád Channel, commenced in 1887-88, was Rs. 6,238. Two other channels were under construction in the Jambusar and Vágra tálukas of Broach and the expenditure incurred on these was Rs. 4,165. Drainage works in Broach.

Dekhan Works.

Owing to a scanty rainfall during the year of only 20.62 inches there was scarcely any replenishment of the Hartála Tank, and at the end of the rains the storage was not half the full capacity of the tank. The water served for the irrigation of 188 acres. The revenue realised was Rs. 818. From the Mhasva Tank 576 acres were irrigated. The revenue amounted to Rs. 885 and the cost of maintenance to Rs. 1,549. The area irrigated by the Lower Pánjhra River Works was 2,664 acres assessed at Rs. 12,354. The expenditure on revenue and capital account was Rs. 14,011. The most important work of the year in connection with these works was the completion of the Mohadi Bandhára. The progress of the Chankápur reservoir for the supply of the Girna Irrigation Works was, as in the former year, suspended for want of funds. Owing to a failure of rain at Jámda, irrigation from the canals was largely resorted to, and kharif dry crops of the estimated value of Rs. 40,000 were thereby saved from destruction. The total area irrigated was 5,174 acres and the total assessments amounted to Rs. 8,150, including Rs. 695 for the sale of canal produce. The working expenses were Rs. 10,432 exclusive of collection charges. The closure of the earthen dam at the Parsul Tank was undertaken and almost completed during the year. The expenditure was Rs. 29,891. The expenditure during the year on old irrigation works was Rs. 32,113, and on "Pátphála" works Rs. 2,313. It was resolved during the year to introduce into the Khándesh district the system of Pátphála accounts obtaining in the Násik district, as described in the previous year's report. Khándesh Irrigation District.

The Kádwa River Works under construction in the Dindori and Niphád talukas of the Násik district include a storage tank at Wághad, the Pákhed, Wadáli and Ojhar Támbat Canals, and a channel from the Sukeña Bandhára. The expenditure during the year on the Wághad Tank, designed to supplement the flow naturally available for the Pákhed, Wadáli and Ojhar Támbat Canals, was Rs. 14,100. The capital expenditure on the Pákhed Canal was restricted to the completion of certain drainage works. The area commanded by the canal was 9,837 acres and the area irrigated during the year 1,895 acres, assessed at Rs. 5,655. The maintenance of the works cost Rs. 2,211 including Rs. 146 for plantations. The Wadáli Canal, an old work, improved and extended, which commands an area of 2,433 acres, irrigated 258 acres, assessed at Rs. 482. There was no expenditure on capital account on this work. The capital expenditure on the Ojhar Támbat Canal amounted to Rs. 707. The area irrigated was 344 acres with an assessment of Rs. 1,035. The area commanded was 2,369 acres.

Old Bandhárás.—During the year 12 old bandhárás were repaired at a cost of Rs. 8,852.

Ahmednagar
District.

The Pravara River System situated in the Akola, Sangamner, Ráhuri and Nevása talukas of the Ahmednagar district comprises the Maládevi Tank, Ojhar Left Bank Canal, Ojhar Right Bank Canal, and the Lákh Canal. The Maládevi Tank, intended to supplement the natural river supply of the canals, and the Ojhar Right Bank Canal are projected works, the construction of which is in abeyance. The Ojhar Left Bank Canal is practically complete. A capital expenditure of Rs. 1,999 was incurred on this work during the year. The area irrigated was 3,924 acres, assessed at Rs. 6,320, as compared with 630 acres assessed at Rs. 2,487 irrigated in the previous year. The area irrigable from this canal is 14,763 acres. The capital expenditure on the Lákh Canal during the year was Rs. 963. This canal at present commands an area of 11,280 acres. The area irrigated from it during the year was 814 acres assessed at Rs. 1,856. The development of irrigation from the Pravara works is hampered by the want of permanence in the water-supply, which will be remedied by the construction of the storage tank. The Bhatodi Tank formed by a masonry dam across the Mehkri river is situated in the Nagar Taluka. An expenditure of Rs. 1,596 on capital account and of Rs. 2,107 on revenue account was incurred on this tank during the year. The area at present irrigable is 11,081 acres. Of this 1,720 acres, assessed at Rs. 3,652, were irrigated during the year. The surveys of tank sites on the river Hunga, suspended in 1887-88, were resumed and completed during the year, with the result that the original project was found to be impracticable on the ground of expense.

Poona District.

Mutha Canals.—During the year under review the sum of Rs. 17,468 was expended from the capital account of the Mutha Canals. The maximum flood in Lake Fife during the year occurred on July 3rd, 1888, when the water rose to a height of 4.70 feet above the permanent crest of the waste weir, or within 6.30 feet of the top of the dam. This flood level was within 0.30 feet of the estimated maximum flood and only 0.10 feet lower than the flood of July 7th, 1882, the highest yet recorded. The minimum level was reached on June 25th, 1888, when the depth of water was 7.20 feet. The area irrigated by the canals during the year was 7,764 acres, showing an increase of 1,619 acres or 20 per cent. on that of the previous year, notwithstanding the fact that the rainfall of the year was above the average. The assessment amounted to Rs. 1,14,521. The canals and works of the Poona Cantonment and Station water-supply were maintained in an efficient state at a cost of Rs. 39,643.

Kásurdi and Mátoba Tanks.—The area irrigated from the Kásurdi Tank during the year showed a decrease of 6 acres as compared with that of the previous year. On the other hand the area irrigated from the Mátoba Tank showed an increase of 1,018 acres, or 120 per cent.

Shirsuphal and Bhádalvádi Tanks.—The area irrigated from the Shirsuphal Tank was 1,753 acres, an increase of 982 acres or 127 per cent. as compared with the previous year, and the area irrigated from the Bhádalvádi Tank 710 acres, an increase of 327 acres or 85 per cent.

Nira Canal District.

The quantity of work done on the Bhátgarh dam during the year was 657,358 cubic feet, as compared with 773,788 cubic feet in 1887-88. The decrease was due to scarcity of labour. By the 31st March 1889 the river portion had been raised to R. L. 300 and the flanks to heights varying from R. L. 295 to R. L. 300. Before the rains set in, all the under-sluice gates and frames had been fixed in position. To 9 of the gates the first lengths of lifting rods were attached; the remaining 6 were without rods. On the 10th September all the gates were lowered successfully by means of a crane. After the sluices were closed, the water in the lake rose gradually till the 1st October, when it overflowed the top of the dam in the river portion. The quantity stored was 478,000,000 cubic feet. The only work done during the rains was quarrying stones. The outturn owing to continuous rains was very much less than anticipated and the scarcity of stone for the face-work subsequently interfered seriously with the progress of the work. The quantity of sand and gravel available was very much less than the previous year, and the distance from which these materials had to be brought considerably increased. At the Vir head-works an additional length of 360 feet of the main weir was built up. The total length of the completed portion is now 1,610 feet. The expenditure on the Nira Canal head-works during 1888-89 was Rs. 1,58,562, bringing the total expenditure up to the end of the year to

Rs. 15,34,152. At the beginning of the year the main canal was practically complete up to the 72nd mile. At the close of the year the earth-work and masonry works up to the 95th mile were completed, and the remaining canal excavation and the masonry works up to the end were in progress. During the rabi season water was passed down the canal as far as the 88th mile. It was anticipated that water for kharif irrigation would be passed down the canal as far as the 96th mile by July 1889. The expenditure on the main canal and branches during the year was Rs. 1,09,936, making the total expenditure from commencement of operations Rs. 18,13,416. All the distributaries up to and inclusive of No. 55 in the 89th mile were completed during the year: distributary No. 57 was commenced; the survey of distributary No. 59 was completed, and surveys of the two last distributaries near Indápur were commenced. The expenditure during 1888-89 on distributaries was Rs. 21,235, and the total expenditure up to the end of the year Rs. 83,480. The length of canal in operation during the kharif season was 77 miles and in the rabi season 88 miles. There was kharif irrigation from all the distributaries up to and including No. 46 in the 75th mile and rabi irrigation up to No. 50 in the 80th mile. The draw-off from the storage of 478 millions of cubic feet at Bhátgarh commenced on the 10th December 1888. This storage sufficed for the rabi irrigation and enough was left for some perennial and hot weather crops. The year was one of unfavourable rainfall, resulting in a heavy demand for rabi water. The total area under irrigation during the year was 18,559 acres, representing a revenue of Rs. 20,671.

The area irrigated from the Ekruk tank during the year was 2,976 acres against 2,114 in the previous year, an increase of 862 acres, and the assessment Rs. 7,652 against Rs. 6,651. During the whole year the supply in the tank was ample. The area irrigated from the Aashti tank was 2,417 acres against 958 acres in the previous year. The assessment amounted to Rs. 4,598. The area irrigated from the Mhasvad tank during the year was 6,104 acres against 3,861 acres in the previous year including 333 acres on which water was given free. The assessment amounted to Rs. 12,733 against Rs. 5,897 in the previous year. The expenditure on capital account was Rs. 3,119. The area irrigated from the Koregaon tank was 230 acres, and the assessment Rs. 714. Sholápur District.

The area irrigated from the Muchkundi tank was only 2 acres. A plan for making a fuel plantation in the bed of the tank was under preparation. Bijápur District.

The works in progress at the end of 1887-88 for the diversion of the Revári Canal near the Bori Nála were completed early in the year under report at a total cost of Rs. 2,347. The area irrigated by the canal was 246 acres more than in the previous year. The Yerla River Works, including the Nher tank, irrigated 1,663 acres, or 502 more than in 1887-88. The capital expenditure on these works was Rs. 3,202. The Upper Mán River Works irrigated 1,380 acres, an increase of 336 acres. The Pingli Canal was completed and progress made with the Lodhowde weir during the year. The expenditure on these works was Rs. 9,886. The area irrigated from the Maini tank and canal was 1,887 acres, an increase of 811 on the acreage of the previous year. The Chikhli Canal irrigated an area of 408 acres. The area irrigated from the Krishna Canal was 3,375 acres, or 813 more than in 1887-88, when, in consequence of heavy rain, the area was abnormally small. Sátára District.

Gokák Canal, 1st Section.—Applications for water were sanctioned only up to February 15th. The hot weather of 1888 was a bad one for the canal, there being in it two periods of nearly three weeks each when no water could be sent down for irrigation, the whole of the river's flow being required to meet the Gokák mill demand of 17 cubic feet per second. Notwithstanding this the area irrigated in the year under review was 3,837 acres against 2,082 in 1887-88. The increase was due to some extent to the bad rainfall. The net revenue was Rs. 5,551, equivalent to a return of 1.38 per cent. on the capital cost. With enhanced rates and perennial water, this section of the Gokák Canal will probably soon yield a fair return on its capital cost. The mills worked continuously throughout the year. The first mill now contains its full complement of 20,000 spindles, and a second mill is to be built. The company have applied for an extra quantity of water, making a total, with the present 17, of 47 cubic feet per second to be delivered by January 1891. To provide storage to meet these requirements the construction of a 25 feet weir at Dhupdal was commenced in January 1889, and by the month of March an expenditure of Rs. 44,306 had been incurred on this work. Belgaum District

The Medleri tank irrigated 115 acres, an increase of 89, and the Dámbal tank irrigated 218 acres, an increase of 160 acres over the acreage of the previous year. The Madag tank irrigated 638 acres, a decrease of 149 acres. The Asundi tank irrigated 113 acres. An expenditure of Rs. 17,688 was incurred on repairs to old tanks. Dhárwár District.

Sind Works.

The capital expenditure during the year on the Desert Canal and its branches was Rs. 31,371. The masonry sluices on the Unharwah canal were completed. On the Begári Canal only clearance and ordinary repairs were executed at a cost of Rs. 45,408, the clearance being extraordinarily heavy owing to material eroded by the Wadho dhand finding its way into the canal. The expenditure on the Kashmir Bund was Rs. 6,272. The Khaira Garhi Bund, built to protect the town of that name from floods, was completed at a cost during the year of Rs. 1,422. The Begári Canals.

PRODUCTION
AND
DISTRIBUTION

Eastern Nára
Canals.

Small works costing Rs. 1,924 were constructed during the year on the Eastern Nára and an expenditure of Rs. 3,160 was incurred in closing the Jatri opening and strengthening certain bunds. On the Mithráo Canal two road bridges were constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,380, and a third was commenced. The protective embankment was finally completed by jail labour during the year. The total cost of this work was Rs. 6,14,153. The improvement and extension of the Dimwah canal was taken in hand in July 1888, both jail and free labour being employed, and half of the work was carried out during the year at an expenditure of Rs. 26,683. The work of excavating the 2nd mile branch of the Thar Canal was completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 4,226.

Shikárpur Canals.

A diversion in the 4th mile of the Sukkur-Begári Bund was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 4,585. An expenditure of Rs. 7,573 was incurred in widening the Deharwah Canal.

The Ghar,
Hyderabad and
Fuleli Canals.

The Magsi Bund was commenced and completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 10,942. The new loop to the Jháli Bund, commenced in 1887-88, was completed in the year under report at a cost of Rs. 60,280. An expenditure of Rs. 6,999 was incurred on the construction of a new regulator at Fordwah, the old one having been threatened by erosion of the river, and the Fordwah and Ghár Canals were cleared of silt at a cost of Rs. 32,711. The Western Nára and Arthurwah were similarly cleared at a total cost of Rs. 24,834. A sum of Rs. 10,800 was spent during the year in making a new head to the Dambro Canal in Hyderabad, necessitated by a change in the river. A regulator was built across the head of the new Fuleli Canal at a cost of Rs. 45,735. Special clearances of the old Fuleli and Guni Canals were carried out.

Karáchi Canals.

An outlay of Rs. 3,371 was incurred during the year in making a new ent from Baghar to the Kara creek. The Katiwah Canal was straightened at a cost of Rs. 2,478. Improvements to the Upper Nurwah Canal by increasing the section and altering the bed gradient were in progress and cost Rs. 6,015.

CHAPTER V.—FINANCIAL REVIEW.

General Finance.

The following table exhibits the receipts and expenditure during the year 1888-89 of the various departments in the Presidency, distributed under the heads Imperial, Provincial and Local, as compared with the transactions of 1887-88. The figures now shown for the latter year differ somewhat from those quoted in the Report for that year, in consequence of adjustments subsequently made. The figures for 1888-89 are liable to similar alterations:

General Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Bombay Presidency in 1887-88 and 1888-89.

Heads.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.			
	1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase or Decrease.	1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase or Decrease.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Civil Department	Imperial	7,67,17,508	7,53,97,615	-13,29,893	81,99,554	76,77,473	-5,12,081
	Provincial	8,11,58,133	8,30,31,114	+18,72,981	3,41,24,502	3,49,29,972	+8,05,470
	Local	50,10,482	51,17,161	+1,06,679	37,48,070	37,27,198	-20,872
	Irrigation, Imperial	4,98,850	6,11,218	+1,12,368	26,46,496	24,67,029	-1,79,467
	Military Works, Imperial	1,10,689	93,838	-17,101	14,67,162	28,49,170	+11,82,008
	Civil Works, Imperial				2,84,181	1,48,604	-1,35,577
	Do. Provincial	7,78,067	7,75,904	-2,163	40,33,991	36,77,266	-3,56,725
	Do. Local				8,51,124	9,54,954	+1,03,830
Public Works Department	State Railway Surveys, Imperial				82,089	6,341	-75,748
	Do. do. Provincial				18,504		-18,504
	State Outlay on Quarantines and Railways, (Control)				17,916	1,19,394	+1,02,378
Telegraph Department	Imperial	18,97,777	18,62,010	-35,767	1,97,554	2,05,843	+8,289
	Provincial	3,836	3,410	-426	21,38,222	18,42,613	-2,95,609
Military Department		18,80,960	14,56,430	-4,24,530	3,324	3,642	+318
Postal Department		21,08,887	22,93,770	+1,84,883	2,50,37,851	2,58,29,038	+7,91,187
	Total	12,59,62,075	12,56,23,170	-3,38,905	8,53,87,243	8,60,95,894	+7,08,651

The total receipts in 1888-89 amounted to Rs. 12,56,23,170 and the expenditure to Rs. 8,60,95,894, resulting in a surplus of Rs. 3,95,27,276, which was less by Rs. 10,42,108 than the surplus of the previous year. The decrease was due to a falling off in the Civil revenue and in the receipts of the Military Department, combined with an increased expenditure in the Civil and Public Works Departments. The causes of increase and decrease are explained below.

The following statement exhibits in detail the Imperial Civil receipts and expenditure in 1888-89 as compared with 1887-88. It should be premised that under the existing Provincial contract the imperial shares of the revenue under the various heads are as follows: land revenue $\frac{1}{2}$, opium $\frac{1}{2}$, salt $\frac{1}{2}$, stamps $\frac{1}{2}$, excise $\frac{1}{2}$, customs $\frac{1}{2}$, assessed taxes $\frac{1}{2}$, forest $\frac{1}{2}$, and registration $\frac{1}{2}$:

Imperial Civil transactions.

Heads of Receipt.	1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase or Decrease.
Civil Heads.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land Revenue	1,65,90,509	1,70,89,293	+4,98,784
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	6,01,164		-6,01,164
II. Opium	2,27,01,948	1,96,73,536	-30,28,412
III. Salt	1,74,01,173	1,85,72,523	+11,71,352
IV. Stamps	12,21,358	12,49,298	+27,940
V. Excise	70,99,409	73,68,401	+2,68,992
VII. Customs	24,99,715	28,83,573	+3,83,858
VIII. Assessed Taxes	17,60,875	17,73,379	+12,504
IX. Forest	15,16,288	14,25,095	-91,193
X. Registration	2,15,275	2,37,382	+22,107
XI. Tributes from Native States	13,08,153	12,30,003	-78,150
XII. Interest	19,08,486	18,35,527	-72,959
XV. Mint	13,42,075	14,35,240	+93,165
XXII. Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compensatory Allowances	2,84,147	2,58,187	-25,960
XXIII. Stationery and Printing	11,624	13,437	+1,813
XXV. Miscellaneous	2,55,309	3,42,239	+86,930
Extraordinary Receipts			
Total Receipts	7,67,17,508	7,63,87,615	-3,29,893

Expenditure.	1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks	4,71,445	4,40,152	-31,293
2. Assignments and Compensations	7,80,056	7,74,798	-5,258
4. Opium	24,780	26,081	+1,301
5. Salt	15,82,183	13,98,093	-1,84,070
6. Stamps	51,800	51,950	+150
7. Excise	2,23,481	2,45,770	+22,289
9. Customs	4,86,790	4,83,853	-2,937
10. Assessed Taxes	82,000	26,470	-55,530
11. Forest... ..	9,67,840	8,44,562	-1,23,278
12. Registration,	1,42,368	1,43,616	+1,247
13. Interest on Ordinary Debt	15,906	15,531	-375
14. Interest on other obligations	4,24,485	4,35,400	+10,915
17. Mint	3,68,970	4,38,772	+69,802
18. General Administration	4,35,172	3,81,657	-53,515
20. Police	24,188	40,101	+15,913
23. Ecclesiastical	3,10,510	3,16,486	+5,976
25. Political	8,30,643	4,50,117	-3,80,526
26. Scientific and other minor Departments ... ..	.....	100	+100
27. Territorial and Political Pensions	7,71,687	3,43,316	-4,28,371
28. Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances... ..	2,532	1,374	-1,158
29. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	73,428	57,349	-16,079
30. Stationery and Printing	1,37,000	1,94,820	+57,820
32. Miscellaneous	81,223	67,203	-14,020
Total Expenditure ...	81,89,534	76,77,473	-5,12,061

It will be seen from the two statements that there was a decrease of Rs. 8,17,832 in the net Imperial revenue for the year under review. The more important variations in the figures of the two years as exhibited above are explained as follows:

Causes of
increase and
decrease:
Receipts.

The decrease of Rs. 1,02,380 in the Imperial share of Land Revenue was nominal, being entirely due to account adjustments with Provincial revenues. The land revenue actually collected in 1888-89 was Rs. 2,49,522 in excess of the corresponding revenue for 1887-88; and the Imperial share of this excess was Rs. 1,87,143, to which were added certain special items bringing the total up to Rs. 2,77,143. Owing, however, to the provincialization of certain political charges an additional allotment of Rs. 3,79,523 was made to Provincial revenue and the above net decrease in the Imperial share thus arrived at. The decrease under Opium was due to smaller exports from Malwa, where there was a failure of the crop. The increase of Rs. 11,71,352 under Salt was due to the enhancement of the excise duty; the increase being however partly counterbalanced by lower sales of Baragra salt for export to stations beyond the frontier of the Presidency, as explained in the section of this chapter which deals with salt. The increase of Rs. 27,940 under Stamps was mainly attributable to larger sales of bills of exchange. The increase in Excise revenue was generally distributed over the Presidency, but was particularly marked in the Dhargwar district, where the fee system replaced the monopoly system. A portion of the increase was due to the enhancement of the rate for the sale of opium for home consumption, in consequence of a rise in the market price due to short supplies from Malwa and an active demand in China. The increase of Rs. 3,83,858 under Customs was due to larger imports of arms and ammunition, spirits and mineral oil. The increase would have been greater but for a falling off in the export duty on cereals, due partly to a failure of the rice crop, and partly to a preference for cheap Bengal rice in the Persian Gulf markets. The small increase under Assessed Taxes was mainly due to the recovery in the year of report of certain items of taxation which would ordinarily have been paid in 1889-90. The falling off in the Forest revenue occurred chiefly in the Sind and Southern Circles, in the former of which the North-Western Railway authorities cancelled their indents for fuel, while in the latter the Southern Maratha Railway took a smaller supply of sleepers than in the preceding year. The increase of Rs. 22,107 in Registration receipts was due partly to an increase in the number and value of deeds registered and partly to the enhancement of the rates of certain fees in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 78,150 under Tributes was attributable partly to the non-recovery of the full amount of tribute in Kathiawar and to the late recovery, after the close of the year, of the contribution due from the State of Miraj in March 1889, and partly to smaller receipts than in the previous year on account of succession-fees. The decrease of Rs. 72,959 under Interest is merely apparent, being due to the transfer from the head Imperial to the head Provincial of the interest on certain classes of loans provincialized during the year. If these sums be omitted from consideration there was an increase of Rs. 1,05,379 in the Imperial receipts of interest, due to the payments of the Bombay Port Trust on fresh advances received during the year on account of the Victoria Dock Loan. The increase in Mint receipts was due to the introduction of the practice of making monthly adjustments of the gain on coinage, instead of the irregular and unpunctual adjustments of previous years. The Imperial receipts in aid of superannuation consist entirely of subscriptions to the Military Fund; and as this fund has been closed to new subscribers, the payments annually decline and will eventually cease. The increase of Rs. 86,930 under Miscellaneous was due to larger importations of stores for Native State railways, to an increase in the customs revenue of Zaila, and to certain exceptional sales of buildings and Government securities.

Expenditure.

Turning to Imperial Civil Expenditure, the decrease of Rs. 31,293 under Refunds and Drawbacks, a necessarily variable head, occurred chiefly in connexion with Excise and Assessed Taxes. The greater portion of the decrease of Rs. 1,84,070 under Salt charges was due to the absence in the year under review of any special outlay corresponding to that incurred in 1887-88 on the creation of reserve stocks of salt to replace those exhausted by the abnormal demands from Northern India in 1885-87. The rest of the decrease was due to savings from salaries. The increase of Rs. 22,289 under Excise arose from the opening of several new distilleries during the year. The decrease under Assessed Taxes was due to the reduction of special establishments. The decrease of Rs. 1,23,278 in expenditure on Forests was the result chiefly of the curtailment of departmental operations in the Sind and Southern Circles, described above in dealing with the receipts under this head; but was also due in part to a diminution in the payments to khots and others in the Kolába district. The sums paid as "Interest on other obligations" during the year, increased in consequence of the growth of the deposits in the Government Savings Banks, and of the reserve of the Family Pension Fund of the Uncovenanted Service in the Presidency. The major portion of the increase of Rs. 69,802 under the head Mint was due to the change in the system of adjusting gain and loss described in the preceding paragraph, but some portion was due to additional expenditure on establishment and stores. The decrease of Rs. 53,615 under General Administration was principally due to the revision of the contract with the Bank of Bombay and the absence of the abnormal payments of 1887-98 in settling arrears due to the Bank. The increase under Police charges was partly due to the payment to the Rajputána-Málwa Railway police during the year of arrears due from 1885. Of the total decrease under the head Political, Rs. 3,66,236 represent various political agency charges transferred during the year from Imperial to Provincial accounts; while the remaining decrease (Rs. 14,290) was real, and due to the absence of such special expenditure as was incurred in the previous year in connection with the Darbár at Ahmedabad. The bulk of the excess of Rs. 71,629 under Political Pensions was due to the transfer from Bengal to Bombay of the charges on account of certain pensions previously paid in the former Presidency. The decrease under Superannuation Allowances was normal and will be understood from the remarks made above in connection with the receipts under this head. The excess of Rs. 57,812 under Stationery and Printing was due to the increased substitution of articles of local manufacture for European stores; expenditure on the latter being brought to account in England. Out of the total increase under Miscellaneous Rs. 29,000 represent the amount paid on a guarantee to Messrs. Thomas Cook & Co. for loss incurred on the pilgrim traffic between India and Jedda; and the rest, larger expenditure incurred on remittances of cash between districts and between the currency offices at Bombay and Karáchi.

The following statements exhibit in detail the Provincial receipts and expenditure of 1888-89 as compared with 1887-88:

Provincial
transactions:

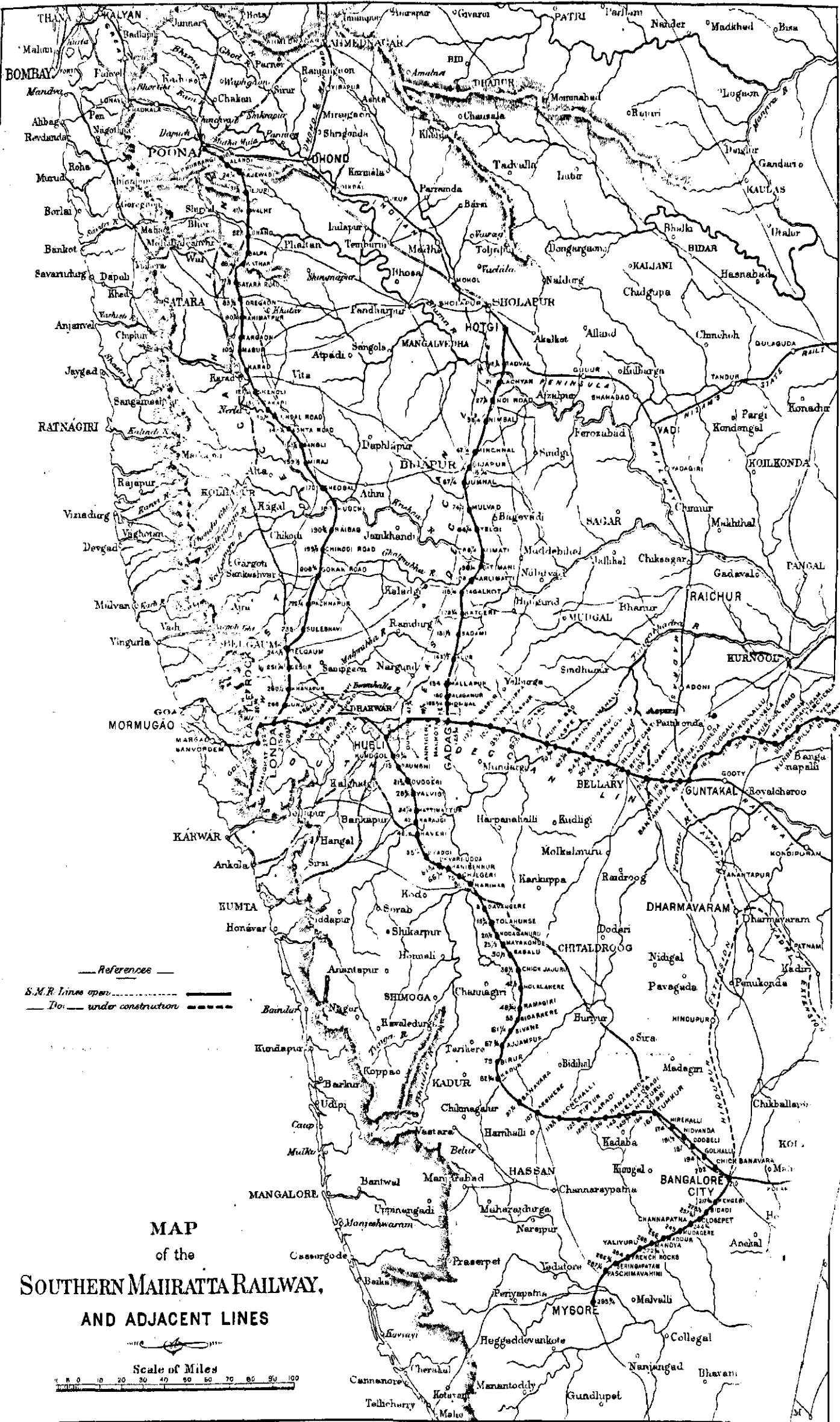
Revenue and Receipts	1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance	54,89,776	52,44,033	-2,45,745
I. Land Revenue...	2,59,87,622	2,65,20,907	+5,33,285
III. Salt	50,197	38,790	-11,407
IV. Stamps	36,64,075	37,47,894	+83,819
V. Excise	23,66,470	24,56,134	+89,664
VII. Customs	42,731	50,678	+7,947
VIII. Assessed Taxes	15,97,699	15,98,225	+526
IX. Forest	15,16,288	14,25,095	-91,193
X. Registration	2,15,275	2,37,382	+22,107
XII. Interest	52,293	2,10,719	+1,58,486
XIII. Post Office	2,200	1,200	-1,000
XVIA. Law and Justice—Courts of Law	3,19,532	3,45,103	+25,571
XVIB. Law and Justice—Jails	1,85,551	2,02,152	+16,601
XVII. Police	3,08,291	3,14,945	+6,654
XVIII. Marine	61,010	55,319	-5,691
XIX. Education	2,74,672	2,71,148	-3,524
XX. Medical	95,940	1,01,979	+6,039
XXI. Scientific and other Minor Departments	64,940	45,245	-19,695
XXII. Receipts in aid of Superannuation	1,89,012	2,01,724	+12,712
XXIII. Stationery and Printing	55,397	64,354	+8,957
XXV. Miscellaneous	66,114	75,411	+9,297
XXXII. Buildings and Roads—Civil Works	8,109	4,609	-3,500
Contribution from Local Funds	34,775	52,101	+17,326
	3,71,58,133	3,80,21,114	+8,62,981
<i>Departmental Heads.</i>			
XIV. Telegraph	3,888	8,410	+4,522
XXXII. Buildings and Roads—Civil Works in charge of Public Works Officers	7,73,057	7,75,904	+2,847
	7,76,943	7,79,314	+2,371
Total Revenue and Receipts	3,79,35,076	3,88,00,426	+8,65,352
Total with opening balance	4,34,24,854	4,40,44,461	+6,19,607

Expenditure.	1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks	1,94,877	1,66,257	-28,620
2. Assignments and Compensations	89,00,215	90,48,683	+1,48,468
3. Land Revenue... ..	65,76,284	64,65,185	-1,11,099
5. Salt	1,55,400	1,55,840	+440
6. Stamps	74,494	81,924	+7,430
7. Excise	32,909	28,470	-4,439
9. Customs... ..	9,67,840	8,44,562	-1,23,278
10. Assessed Taxes	1,42,368	1,43,815	+1,447
11. Forest	1,17,033	1,27,815	+1,08,782
12. Registration	12,38,389	12,52,214	+13,825
14. Interest... ..	43,65,401	43,63,246	-2,155
15. Post Office	5,43,506	5,99,493	+55,987
18. General Administration	50,59,206	50,90,636	+31,430
19a. Law and Justice—Courts of Law	25,730	32,044	+6,314
19b. Law and Justice—Jails	14,36,719	14,96,243	+59,524
20. Police	13,01,737	12,81,258	-20,479
21. Marine	1,70,572	1,72,750	+2,178
22. Education	13,86,343	14,21,914	+35,571
24. Medical	5,62,409	5,82,870	+20,461
25. Political	1,85,733	4,29,347	+2,43,614
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments	44,684	40,101	-4,583
29. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	6,22,503	6,34,998	+12,495
30. Stationery and Printing	3,41,24,502	3,49,29,922	+8,05,420
32. Miscellaneous	3,824	3,642	-182
33. Famine Relief	18,504	—	-18,504
45. Civil Works	40,33,991	36,77,266	-3,56,725
Contribution to Local Funds	40,56,319	36,80,908	-3,75,411
<i>Departmental Heads.</i>			
16. Telegraph	3,824	3,642	-182
41. Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	18,504	—	-18,504
45. Buildings and Roads—Civil Works in charge of Public Works Officers	40,33,991	36,77,266	-3,56,725
Total Departmental Heads	40,56,319	36,80,908	-3,75,411
Total Expenditure	3,81,80,821	3,86,10,830	+4,30,009
Closing Balance	52,44,032	54,33,631	+1,89,599
Total	4,34,24,854	4,40,44,461	+6,19,607

The receipts of the year under review showed a net increase of Rs. 8,65,852, or deducting the net increase of Rs. 4,30,009 in expenditure, a final net increase of Rs. 4,35,843 over the receipts of the preceding year. The more important variations in the figures of the two years are explained as follows.

Causes of increase
and decrease :
Receipts.

A portion of the apparent increase of Rs. 5,33,295 in the Provincial share of Land Revenue was due to the allotment to Provincial heads of Rs. 3,79,523 as explained above in connection with the decrease in the Imperial share. A portion of the remainder was also nominal, being due to the adoption of revised survey rates in adjusting alienated revenue ; such of the increase as was real was due to abnormal sales of land in certain districts. The decrease of Rs. 11,407 under Salt was due to smaller recoveries in the year of report as compared with 1887-88, on account of expenditure incurred. The causes of the improvement in the Stamp, Excise and Registration revenues and of the decrease in Forest revenue have been already explained in dealing with the Imperial shares. The apparent increase in Interest was due to the provincialization of certain loans as previously explained. The amount of interest actually received was less than in the previous year owing to the extinction of certain interest-bearing loans. The increase of Rs. 25,571 under Law and Justice occurred almost wholly under magisterial fines. The increase in Jail receipts was due to the enlargement of the extra-mural gangs of prisoners and to increased receipts from jail manufactures. The increase in Police receipts was due to larger contributions and recoveries from the members of the force and to certain recoveries from the Bombay Port Trust. The sum by which the Marine receipts are less than those of the previous year represents the special contribution received in 1857-88 towards the purchase of a new life-boat for Alibég. The increase under Medical was partly due to the refund, by the mofussil municipalities, of the dispensary grants for 1887-88 and partly to the growth of hospital receipts. It would have been greater but for the non-receipt within the year of the Medical College fees for the last quarter. The decrease of Rs. 19,695 under Scientific and other minor departments was due to the fact that the receipts of the previous year were swelled by the refund to Provincial revenue of Rs. 28,834 expended on exhibits for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. The actual decrease was less than this sum owing to the credit in 1888-89 under this head for the first time of the receipts on account of fees paid by students competing for Government scholarships. The increase of Rs. 12,712 under the head of Superannuation allowances represents increased receipts from officers in foreign service and service under Local Funds. Receipts under this head have a tendency to increase, as new employes of Local Funds replace those who contributed to the old Local Fund pension funds. The increase under Stationery and Printing receipts was principally due to certain adjustments of the value of



MAP
of the
SOUTHERN MAIRATTA RAILWAY,
AND ADJACENT LINES

Scale of Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

Constructed and Photographed
by the Photozinc Office, Puna 1899

stationery and printing. The increase of Rs. 9,297 in Miscellaneous receipts was chiefly due to larger receipts from treasure trove, and from the sale-proceeds of Darbár presents.

The increase of Rs. 1,46,468 under Assignment and Compensation was, in part, due to the payment during the year of excise compensation to the Naváb of Cambay and certain Chiefs in the Rewa Kántha and Khándesh agencies; and of arrears due to the Naváb of Rádhanpur; and in part due to adjustments on account of alienated land revenue owing to the introduction of revised rates of assessment. The increases thus arising were partly counterbalanced by a decrease of half a lák in the cash allowances paid to inámdárs and other grantees, the disbursements on this account in the previous year having been swelled by the payment of arrears. The decrease of Rs. 1,11,099 under Land Revenue was due to savings arising out of the suspension of the Commissioner of the Central Division, and the absence on leave or otherwise of a large number of officers of other grades. The causes of the increase in Excise expenditure and of the decreases in expenditure under Assessed Taxes and Forest have already been explained in dealing with the Imperial shares of the charges under these heads. The sum of Rs. 1,27,815 under Interest represents the first charge under this head in Provincial accounts and is a set-off against the Provincial receipts of Rs. 1,58,486 shown under this head. The decrease of Rs. 9,780 in the Post Office expenditure was due to the absence of any such special outlay as was incurred in the previous year by the payment of arrears. The increase of Rs. 13,825 under General Administration was chiefly due to the payment in India of the absentee allowances of certain officers. The increase of Rs. 55,957 in Jail charges, chiefly for rations and raw material for jail manufactures, was the result of the exceptionally low expenditure in 1887-88, consequent on the release of numbers of prisoners on the occasion of the Jubilee. The increase of Rs. 81,370 in Police expenditure was due to the entertainment of an additional establishment for the Victoria Dock newly opened during the year, to the appointment of a personal assistant to the Inspector-General of Police and to larger supplies of clothing for the Mofussil Police. The increase of Rs. 7,214 under Marine was due to recommissioning of the steamer "Jhelum" and a flat, for duty under the Commissioner in Sind. The increase of Rs. 99,524 under Education may be ascribed to the fact that the system of payment by results, which was adopted in certain cases in the preceding year and somewhat diminished the expenditure, was not repeated in the year under review. The expenditure on educational buildings in the preceding year was also low. The saving of Rs. 20,479 in medical charges was due partly to smaller expenditure on supplies, services and contingencies in connection with medical institutions, and to a saving in the pay of the Sanitary Commissioner, and partly to the closing on July 1st, 1888, of the Lock Hospital in Bombay. The large increase of Rs. 3,66,235 under Political is nominal, and will be understood from the remarks already made on the corresponding decrease under the Imperial share head. The increase of Rs. 35,571 under Superannuation, retired and compassionate allowances was due partly to the normal annual growth of expenditure under this head and partly to the refund of certain contributions received in error from officers in foreign service. The increase of Rs. 20,461 under Stationery and Printing was chiefly due to increased consumption of paper in the Government Central Press. The large increase under Miscellaneous expenditure was almost exclusively the result of the exceptional charge of Rs. 2,40,000 incurred in connection with the Special Commission constituted for the trial of Mr. A. T. Crawford, the late Commissioner, C. D.

Expenditure.

The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure of the year 1888-89 under the heads of Debt and Remittances:

Debt and
Remittances.

Debt and Remittance Accounts.	Receipts.	Outgoings.
	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Permanent Debt—</i>		
Government Stock Notes	1,71,362	3,80,400
<i>Unfunded Debt—</i>		
Deposits of Service Funds	1,00,998	30,692
Savings Bank Deposits ... ..	.....	.....
Bank Accounts	27,94,195	26,92,013
Special and other Accounts	73,357	1,13,717
<i>Deposits and Advances not bearing Interest—</i>		
Balances of Provincial Savings	15,79,565	9,54,954
Excluded Local Funds	80,73,113	29,37,238
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	1,37,98,593	1,39,48,277
Local Fund Debt Accounts	54,649	53,631
Advances Repayable	27,03,878	25,03,368
Permanent Advances	7,865	8,890
Account with Foreign States	23,94,603	19,84,153
Coinage Account	6,59,80,090	6,45,81,811
Suspense Account	5,81,020	5,89,239
Cheques and Bills	2,22,77,425	2,22,86,620
Miscellaneous	2,43,788	2,46,750
Departmental Accounts	2,88,359	2,48,706
<i>Loans to Municipalities and Native States</i>	43,74,894	50,59,777
<i>Remittances—</i>		
Other Local Remittances	15,98,36,202	15,98,21,755
Remittances by Bills	1,66,92,045	1,67,29,279
Foreign Remittances	6,41,73,097	4,05,86,346
Stock Note Transfers	600	163
<i>Accounts between Civil and Civil</i>	2,10,24,547	4,99,33,165

Debit and Remittance Accounts—continued.		Receipts.	Outgoings.
		Rs.	Rs.
<i>Account between Civil and other Departments—</i>			
Post Office		96,23,325	99,71,306
Telegraph		18,62,010	18,42,643
Marine		1,06,961	12,49,003
Military		13,62,917	2,13,43,041
Public Works		1,71,76,724	2,78,43,410
Guaranteed Railways		5,69,86,708	2,69,46,179
<i>Remittance Account between England and India</i>		24,55,157	6,855
<i>Secretary of State's bills</i>		9,48,62,500	16,63,76,462
	Total ...	56,66,61,947	64,12,40,683

The transactions under the head of Stock-notes arose out of the withdrawal of these notes from circulation during the year. The figures on the credit side represent the balance transferred on March 31st, 1888, from the books of the Central Provinces to those of the Bombay Presidency; while the figures on the debit side represent the value of stock-notes withdrawn from circulation under the orders of the Government of India. The Bombay Unconvenanted Service Family Pension Fund is the only fund on the books of the Account department, and the figures under the head of Service Funds pertain solely to it. The deposits in the Savings Banks exceeded the withdrawals by Rs. 1,02,182 notwithstanding the existence of the Postal Savings Bank in Bombay. All the sums under the head of Special accounts bear interest at the Savings Bank rate of 3½ per cent. The outgoings appear to have exceeded the receipts by Rs. 40,360, but the receipts actually exceeded the outgoings under all heads except that of the Local Fund Pension Fund, the outgoings of which include an investment of Rs. 88,000 in Government securities. Although the transactions falling under the head of Deposits and Advances are of some magnitude, they have very little importance in connection with the financial administration, and call for no special remark. Under the head of Balances from Provincial savings there was a net surplus of Rs. 6,24,611 representing the sum of a Provincial surplus of Rs. 1,89,598 and a Local Fund surplus of Rs. 4,35,013. The outgoings under the head of Loans to Municipalities, &c., included the balance of the advances to cultivators under Acts XIX of 1883 and XII of 1884 newly transferred to this head during the year in consequence of the provincialization of these classes of loans, and also included the following new loans :

	Rs.
Bombay Port Trust (Victoria Dock Loan)	8,01,712
Kaira Thakur	2,500
Nawab of Cambay	25,000
Baráchi Port Trust... ..	2,20,263
Total ...	10,50,475

Mint.

Gold Bullion.

The actual value of gold used for the manufacture of medals, &c., for public departments and private individuals during the year 1888-89 was Rs. 1,361. The gold balance, which at the commencement of the year stood at Rs. 2,269, was increased by Rs. 3,927, the value of native gold coins, principally Aurangzeb mohurs, received from the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. The gold balance at the close of the year was valued at Rs. 4,835 and the gain on the gold issued was Rs. 476. The value of the net imports of gold into the Bombay Presidency was 271½ lakhs against 275½ lakhs in 1887-88. No gold was tendered for coinage during the year.

Silver Bullion

The balance of silver bullion in the Mint on the 1st April 1888 was Rs. 86,71,981. The amount received from the Currency Department for coinage was Rs. 6,25,21,996, against Rs. 6,23,18,325 in 1887-88, and the balance at the close of the year was Rs. 87,85,210. Un-current silver coins amounting to Rs. 1,91,554 were received for re-coinage against 2½ lakhs in the previous year. The net imports of silver bullion into the Presidency amounted to 81½ lakhs of rupees against 828½ lakhs in 1887-88, and the silver tendered by merchants and others for coinage amounted to 596½ lakhs of *tolas* (rupee weight) against 639½ lakhs, and was composed of the following descriptions :

From Europe, America and Australia	{ Bar silver	475 lakhs.
	{ Dollars	25½ "
From China (Sycee)		56 "
Country silver and ornaments		10 "
Native coins		30 "
Total ...		596½ lakhs.

Of the 500½ lakhs of bar silver and dollars, 236 lakhs were brought by steamers from the West through the Suez Canal, and 264½ lakhs from the East *via* China in addition to the 56 lakhs of sycee. The net amount paid to merchants for bullion tendered was Rs. 609 lakhs. Government exported during the year from Bombay 7½ lakhs of rupees to Aden and 205½ lakhs to Indian ports against 8½ and 93 lakhs respectively in the previous year.

The nominal value of the silver coins put into circulation during the year was Rs. 6,23,47,990 and the assay value calculated upon the actual weight and fineness was Rs. 6,23,44,298. Of these coins 5,99,00,000 were rupees, 17,47,371 were half-rupees, 22,77,736 were quarter rupees and 80,38,960 were one-eighth rupees. The outturn of good coin of these denominations amounted to 57.4, 58.3, 58.5 and 55.4 per cent. respectively of the metal operated on. The value of silver issued for the manufacture of medals, &c., for public departments and private individuals was Rs. 1,997.

Silver Coinage.

Copper, as specified below, was coined for the British Indian Government :

Copper Coinage.

	Total	Value in Rs.
Single pice	82,93,408	1,29,594
Pice	21,42,750	11,160

Twenty-seven tons of copper in the shape of rolled slips, instead of cakes, were received for coinage from England as an experiment, and gave very good results. The slips, however, cost £11 more per ton than the copper cakes. The outturn of good coin amounted to 58.8 per cent. of the metal operated on for pice and 58.9 per cent. for pies.

The combined operative losses in the Melting and Mechanical Departments calculated under the new method described in the previous year's report were Rs. 9,056, or Rs. 8.3 per lakh of the average amount of metal—1,096 lakhs—operated on in each department (the actual amounts being 1,110 lakhs in the Melting and 1,082 lakhs in the Mechanical Departments) against a combined loss in these departments in the previous year of Rs. 15.9 per lakh.

Operative Losses.

The charges levied for the coinage of bullion amounted to Rs. 13,12,267 as compared with Rs. 13,16,623 in the preceding year. The gross gain accruing in the process of transforming the bullion into coin amounted to Rs. 35,354 against Rs. 51,061 in 1887-88. The total revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 13,67,958 against Rs. 13,81,730.

Revenue

The establishment charges amounted to Rs. 2,78,145 after deducting income-tax, showing an increase on the previous year's expenditure of Rs. 4,759, due to an increased outlay on extra establishment. The expenditure on stores purchased locally amounted to Rs. 41,848 against Rs. 44,880 in 1887-88. The consumption of coal was 1,089 tons. The stores obtained from Europe cost Rs. 65,766 or about Rs. 22,000 less than in 1887-88 when some extra expenditure on machinery was incurred. The *pro-forma* charges amounted to Rs. 3,72,619 or nearly the same as in the previous year. The total current expenditure was Rs. 8,40,299 against Rs. 8,62,428 in 1887-88. The expenditure on capital account was increased by Rs. 3,114 for buildings and Rs. 7,732 for plant. The total capital expenditure up to the end of the year was Rs. 35,88,447.

Expenditure.

The gross gain accruing to the Mint on the year's working amounted to Rs. 9,00,279 and the net result was a gain of Rs. 5,27,660 against a net gain of Rs. 5,19,302 in the previous year.

Mint Profit.

Currency.

BOMBAY CIRCLE.

The following figures show the state of the gross circulation of paper currency at the beginning and end of the year 1888-89 :

Circulation.

Date	Gross Circulation.
1st April 1888	Rs. 5,37,17,740
31st March 1889	" 5,13,58,515

These figures include the outstanding circulations of the abolished Sub-circles of Nagpur and Akola, which amounted to Rs. 46,705 in the aggregate on 31st March 1889 as compared with Rs. 49,895 on the corresponding date in 1888.

The following table shows the gross circulation of all denominations of notes on 31st March 1889 as compared with that on 31st March 1888 :

	NUMBER OF NOTES FOR RUPEES								TOTAL	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Pieces.	Value.
1888.										
Bombay	2,29,545	7,08,654	1,08,824	71,313	87,830	7,505	15,485	1,178	12,24,394	53,667,845
Nagpur	248	243	172	154	132	5	4	..	948	33,510
Akola	207	162	80	68	45	5	3	..	560	16,385
Gross circulation on 31st March 1888	2,30,000	7,09,059	1,09,076	71,529	87,997	7,515	15,492	1,178	12,25,792	53,717,740
1889.										
Bombay	2,42,532	6,99,196	99,397	66,316	70,742	5,978	14,925	1,190	12,06,245	51,311,810
Nagpur	237	219	168	148	118	5	4	..	894	33,185
Akola	196	158	73	66	42	3	2	..	530	14,590
Gross circulation on 31st March 1889	2,43,015	7,00,573	99,638	66,415	70,902	5,986	14,941	1,190	12,06,669	51,358,515

There was thus a decrease as compared with the previous year in the number of notes of all denominations except those of Rs. 5 and Rs. 10,000 in circulation on 31st March 1889 and a decrease of Rs. 23,59,225 in the total value.

The gross circulation in lakhs of rupees on the last day of each month in the past two years, after deducting the balance held in notes in the Branch Reserve Treasury, is shown below :

Months.			1887-88.	1888-89.	Months.			1887-88.	1888-89.
			Lakhs.	Lakhs.				Lakhs.	Lakhs.
April	...	...	413	478	October...	...	609	446	
May	...	...	410	498	November	...	595	418	
June	...	...	404	553	December	...	531	398	
July	...	...	467	448	January	...	508	416	
August	...	...	446	502	February	...	440	403	
September	...	...	498	483	March	...	505	441	

The principal fluctuations were in the circulation of notes of high values. These were due partly to trade fluctuations; but in all months except June to October the fluctuations were found to vary exactly with the balance at the head office of the Bank of Bombay. This balance was affected in the earlier months by operations connected with the Government balances and in the later months chiefly by trade transactions. The large increase in the circulation in June was owing to a slack demand for money, the Banks holding large balances in anticipation of the Government loan, while the fall in July was owing to the withdrawal of money from the Banks consequent on the opening of the loan. The fluctuations in August and September were also chiefly due to the loan operations. From October to the end of the year the trade demand for money accounts for the fluctuations in circulation as compared with that of the previous year. This demand began much earlier than usual chiefly owing to the earliness of the cotton crop; every rupee was required for trade purposes in the mofussil or in Bombay itself, and the circulation of notes was in consequence largely reduced.

As regards notes of low value there was a general tendency to an increase in the circulation, though this tendency was checked in the last six months, probably owing to the abnormal demand for money which affected even small notes to a slight extent. Since 1885 the circulation of small notes had steadily risen from 191 to 218 lakhs, indicating a growing appreciation of this form of currency on the part of the public.

The average number of notes which passed over the counter on each working day during the past two years and the daily average of cancellations during the same period were as follows :

Year.			Notes cashed.	Notes issued.	Notes cancelled.
1887-88	...	...	6,498	7,405	3,654
1888-89	...	...	7,355	7,713	4,003

These figures, which do not include foreign notes, show that the steady increase noted in previous years was maintained in the year of report.

The following statement shows encashment of foreign notes during the year :

Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Madras.	Calicut.	Coconada.	Karachi.	Bangoon.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
38,01,370	13,36,870	26,22,535	36,09,225	3,63,615	130	14,76,845	1,71,295	1,33,81,885

The total amount of foreign notes cashed in the preceding year was Rs. 1,27,52,985. The amount of the notes issued by the Sub-circle of Karachi and cashed at Bombay during the year was Rs. 14,76,845 as compared with Rs. 26,93,140 in 1887-88.

Coinage.

The net issue of small silver coin (fractions of the rupee) was Rs. 10,48,883 against Rs. 13,02,425 in 1887-88. The decrease was due to the fact that in the year under report a limit was fixed for issues to a single individual or bank. The receipts and coinage of bullion have been dealt with in the preceding section.

Agencies.

The transactions at the two permanent agencies were as follows :

			Issues of Notes.	Receipts of Notes.
			Rs.	Rs.
Nágpur	...	...	6,17,000	6,26,000
Akola	...	...	50,000	87,100
Total			6,67,000	7,13,100

The Akola agency was closed at the end of the year under report. During the year one additional agency was temporarily established, making a total of seven, in existence at Dhulia, Dhárwár, Hyderabad (Sind), Bijápur, Rájkot, Belgaum and Ahmednagar. The coin balance held by these agencies at the close of the year was Rs. 26,99,000.

Claims to the extent of Rs. 20,945, for the value of lost or mutilated notes, were paid during the year. The amount so paid in the previous year was Rs. 6,760. The increase was due to the payment of many claims in arrear from previous years. No new case of forgery occurred during the year, but ten forged notes purporting to belong to the Calcutta series were presented for payment. An attempt to defraud the Currency Department on the part of an individual who presented for payment halves of certain currency notes, on the other halves of which, alleged to be lost, payment had already been made, was detected and punished.

Lost notes and
frauds.

The remittances of coin during the year from Bombay to Calcutta, Allahabad, Madras, and Karáchi amounted to Rs. 3,68,18,000, and from Karáchi to Bombay to Rs. 8,000.

Remittances of
Coin.

KARÁCHI CIRCLE.

The gross circulation of notes belonging to the Karáchi Circle during 1888-89, as compared with 1887-88, was as follows:

Years.	NUMBER OF NOTES FOR RUPEES								TOTAL.	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Pieces.	Value.
1887-88	3,792	29,267	9,706	3,967	7,342	504	1,183	308	55,674	49,02,850
1888-89	3,450	36,499	13,223	5,478	7,378	674	1,044	114	67,860	41,79,400

There was thus a falling off in the issue of notes for Rs. 5, Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 10,000, an increase in the circulation of all other notes and a large decrease of Rs. 7,23,450 in the total value.

The value of the foreign notes cashed amounted to Rs. 15,56,695 against Rs. 4,92,275 in 1887-88, showing a large increase of Rs. 10,64,420, which was chiefly due to the encashment in Karáchi, instead of as formerly in Bombay, of foreign notes presented by the local treasury on account of Government.

The receipts of small silver during the year amounted to Rs. 42,014, and the issues to Rs. 11,524 against Rs. 55,818 and Rs. 11,994 respectively in the preceding year. The claims for the value of lost or mutilated notes paid during the year amounted to Rs. 1,990 as compared with Rs. 2,515 in 1887-88. Three forged notes of the Calcutta series were presented for payment. The remittances of coin from and to Bombay amounted to Rs. 31,18,000 and Rs. 8,000 respectively; and Rs. 58,57,000 were paid to the local banks and treasuries on account of foreign circles.

Miscellaneous.

Land Revenue.

The following table shows the net amount of land revenue to be collected in the different Collectorates during 1888-89. 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-A. The number of distraints resorted to in connection with the collections has already been stated in Chapter II:

Collectorates.	1888-89.	Remarks.
	Rs.	
Upper Sind Frontier	8,03,017	Considerable increase.
Shikárpur	25,07,083	Do.
Hyderabad	16,75,319	Normal.
Karáchi	9,26,347	Slight decrease.
Thar and Párkár	5,65,674	Increase.
Total Sind	64,77,440	

Collectorates.	1888-89.	Remarks.
Ahmedabad	14,90,215	} Slight fluctuations. Decrease.
Kaira	20,08,411	
Panch Maháls	2,85,627	
Broach	22,73,221	
Surat	23,48,304	
Thána	12,06,154	
Total Northern Division ...	96,11,932	
Násik	15,38,972	} Increase. Do. Decrease. Slight increase. Normal.
Khándesh	35,07,681	
Ahmednagar	15,47,398	
Poona	12,35,054	
Sholápur	10,51,695	
Satára	15,78,788	
Total Central Division ...	1,04,59,488	
Belgaum... ..	14,99,445	} Increase.
Dhárwár... ..	26,02,329	
Bijápur	13,79,093	
Kánara	9,63,407	
Ratnágiri	8,06,312	
Kolába	9,58,428	
Total (Southern Division) ...	81,99,013	
Grand Total ...	3,47,47,873	

The actual collections during the year amounted to Rs. 3,43,88,081. In a few of the districts most affected by the scanty rainfall of the year it was found necessary to grant temporary postponements of a portion of the demand in extreme cases, but on the whole the revenue was collected with ease.

Canal Revenue.

The revenue credited to the above head falls under two categories, viz., (i) the direct receipts of the Irrigation Department and (ii) the irrigation share of land revenue assessed with reference to the supply of water from canals, tanks, dams and other sources created or maintained by the Public Works Department. The works are divided into two categories, the first including entirely new works, and works restored or extensively improved within the last 25 years, for which capital and revenue accounts are kept, and the second, including old works, mainly tanks and weirs, which are maintained by the department and for which only revenue accounts are kept. The direct receipts on account of works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept were as follows:

(1) Productive Public Works—	Rs.
(a) Sind	1,38,184
(b) Dekkhan and Gujarát	2,87,907
(2) Protective Public Works—	
(a) Dekkhan and Gujarát	23,551
(3) Minor Irrigation Works—	
(a) Sind	52,529
(b) Dekkhan and Gujarát	53,424
Total ...	5,55,695

The corresponding receipts in 1887-88 were Rs. 4,46,798.

The irrigation share of land revenue on account of works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept was as follows:

(1) Productive Public Works—	Rs.
(a) Sind	8,66,654
(b) Dekkhan and Gujarát	5,450
(2) Protective Public Works ... ..	.....
(3) Minor Irrigation Works—	
(a) Sind	10,72,156
(b) Dekkhan and Gujarát	4,343
Total ...	19,48,603

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.
Productive works ...	1,88,475	1,88,70,327	4,18,937	8,79,258
Protective works ...	2,77,973	69,80,159	36,315	—12,764
Minor works ...	2,19,767	94,58,773	6,83,477	4,98,975
Total ...	7,86,215	3,53,02,259	11,38,729	13,65,469

The revenue and expenditure on account of works for which only revenue accounts are kept were as follows:

		Works in Sind.		Works in Dekhan and Gujarat.	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Revenue	Direct	...	52,809	2,998	55,805
	Indirect	...	12,66,763	5,22,560	23,89,323
	Total	...	19,19,572	5,25,556	24,45,128
Working expenses	...	...	8,01,918	1,57,647	9,59,565
Net Revenue	...	...	11,17,654	3,67,909	14,85,563

A full account of the works in progress during the year is given in Chapter IV.

Public Works Revenue.

The revenue derived during the year 1888-89, as compared with the preceding year from the Imperial Military and Provincial Civil Public Works was as follows:

	1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
Imperial Military Works	1,10,630	93,538
Provincial Civil Works	7,73,057	7,75,904

The revenue under the first head was derived principally from rents of quarters, and under the second head from tolls on Provincial roads. The toll receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 6,13,670 exclusive of Rs. 20,456 derived from tolls under the Highway Act. The corresponding receipts in the previous year were respectively Rs. 6,32,811 and Rs. 13,140.

Customs.

SEA CUSTOMS.

Port of Bombay.

The receipts under the head of Customs Imperial during 1888-89, as compared with Imperial Receipts the preceding year, are given in the subjoined table:

	1887-88.			1888-89.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Imports	16,16,112	8	9	19,88,179	11	8
Deduct—						
Drawbacks	7,033	5	3	5,196	1	2
Refunds	28,108	2	4	40,879	14	6
Net Imports	15,80,971	1	2	19,42,103	12	0
Exports	2,35,042	4	10	1,92,490	3	3
Deduct—						
Refunds	882	8	9	808	10	6
Net Exports	2,34,159	12	1	1,91,681	8	9
Other Items	8,498	4	9	8,200	4	10
Total Revenue	18,59,663	2	4	21,88,870	3	9
Less—Total Deductions	36,024	0	4	46,884	10	2
Total Net Revenue	18,23,629	2	0	21,41,985	9	7

The following table shows the gross and net receipts in 1888-89 contrasted with those of the previous year from import duty on articles other than salt, recoveries on which are credited to the Salt Department:

No.	Head.	1888-89.			Net Receipts.	1887-88.			Net Receipts.
		Gross Receipts.	Re-funds.	Draw-backs.		Gross Receipts.	Re-funds.	Draw-backs.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores	87,202	9,109	1,395	76,698	87,917	8,078	2,034	57,805
2	Liquors—								
	Potable Spirits	10,93,588	359	2,384	10,91,835	11,43,129	583	2,818	11,39,728
	Other Liquors	4,32,186	30,392	256	4,00,538	3,46,634	19,408	2,181	3,25,045
3	Petroleum	3,72,989	1,020	1,151	3,70,828	56,929	...	...	56,929
4	Opium	487	...	...	487	220	...	...	220
5	Unclassified Heads—								
	Articles imported by Post	1,589	...	...	1,589	1,349	39	...	1,310
	Grand Total	19,88,051	40,880	5,196	19,41,975	16,16,178	28,108	7,033	15,81,037

The slight difference between the receipt totals of the above and of this table is due to the fact that the latter has been formed from the trade returns, from which certain small items have been excluded. The increase under the first head was due to the importation of 400 muskets for the Kotah Darbār, on which duty at the full rate amounting to Rs. 20,000 was levied. This was however subsequently refunded. There was a decrease of Rs. 48,893 in the net receipts under "Potable Spirits" and an increase of Rs. 76,493 in the net receipts under "Other Liquors," showing a total net increase of Rs. 27,600 as compared with the previous year. Imports of potable spirits decreased from 2,41,572 proof gallons in 1887-88 to 2,20,193 gallons—a decrease probably due to the existence of surplus stocks in hand as the result of the importations of preceding years, or perhaps connected with the very great increase during late years in the imports of spirits of wine. Under the amended Tariff Act of 1887 the revenue from spirits was higher by Rs. 1,63,110 than it would have been under the previous Act. The gross receipts under "Petroleum" increased during the year under report by Rs. 3,16,070. This increase was due to the levy of duty during the whole year, while in 1887-88 duty was levied for less than two months. In spite of the duty the demand for the article appears to have increased considerably. Refunds on spirits of wine supplied to Government departments, amounting to Rs. 30,132 as against Rs. 19,294 in the previous year, account for the large increase under this head.

Export Duty.

The decrease of Rs. 42,552 in the gross receipts on account of export duty was due to a contraction in the export trade in rice with Arabia, Persia and East Africa.

Other items of receipts.

The principal of the "Other items" of receipt were recoveries of the cost, including pension contribution, of establishments employed at private wharves.

Provincial Receipts.

The total gross and net provincial receipts for the year of report and the previous year were as follows:

Receipts.		1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross	...	23,124	31,797	8,673
Deduct—				
Refunds	...	878	1,375	497
	Net	22,246	30,422	8,176

The principal items of increase were warehouse rent, transshipment fees and fees for copies, proceeds of unclaimed goods, and confiscations.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,15,886 against Rs. 3,12,507 in 1887-88. There was a net increase of Rs. 2,398 in cost of establishment and of Rs. 981 in miscellaneous expenditure. The total establishment charges amounted to 14.54 per cent. on the net collections.

Miscellaneous.

The adjustment of the share of the common customs revenue due to the Government of Portuguese India was made shortly after the close of the year under report. The sums decided to be due to that Government were Rs. 1,19,649 for 1886-87, and Rs. 1,34,348 for 1887-88. The number of cases in which penalties were inflicted under section 167 of the Sea Customs Act was 380 against 357 in the previous year. The number of passengers whose embarkation on and landing from steamers and square-rigged vessels under the Native Passenger Ships Act were supervised by officers of the Preventive Department was 663,794 against 649,019 in the previous year. One prosecution was instituted under the Act and resulted in a conviction.

Port of Karachi.

Imperial Receipts.

The subjoined table shows the imperial Customs receipts;

		1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase or Decrease in 1888-89 compared with 1887-88.
Import duty	...	Rs. 5,34,796	6,20,976	+86,179
Export duty	...	Rs. 84,030	55,081	-28,349
	Total	Rs. 6,18,826	6,76,056	+57,230
Deduct—	Refunds and Drawbacks	Rs. 7,971	13,331	+5,360
	Net Revenue	Rs. 6,10,855	6,62,725	+52,470

The increase in import duty was principally due to the new tax on petroleum which brought in Rs. 59,587 and to increases in the imports of gunpowder and malt liquors. The decrease in export duty was due to a decline in the exports of rice, the only dutiable commodity.

Provincial Receipts.

The net provincial receipts were Rs. 15,987 as compared with Rs. 13,937 in the previous year—an increase of Rs. 2,050. The amount refunded was only Rs. 6.

Expenditure.

The customs expenditure amounted to Rs. 42,013 against Rs. 39,440 in the previous year. The increase was due to the repair of boats and to an increase of establishment.

LAND CUSTOMS.

Under the operation of the Customs conventions with Cambay and Janjira all items of revenue and expenditure under the head of land customs have disappeared with the single exception of a sum of Rs. 9,000, paid annually as "chouth" (quarter share of revenue) by the Dharampor State on account of the share in the transit duties belonging to the British Government.

Opium.

No change was made during the year in the number or location of the scales for the weighment of opium or in the rates of duty. The latter remained at Rs. 650 per chest on opium intended for export to China and other foreign countries and Rs. 700 per chest on opium imported for local consumption in the Bombay Presidency. The rates levied at the scales at Ajmere were as usual Rs. 25 per chest higher in each case. Scales and rates of duty.

In the following table the number of opium chests imported from Málwa, Meywár, Márwár, and the territories of His Highness the Gáekwár into Bombay, the amount of pass duty realized, and the number of chests exported to China and otherwise disposed of in the year, 1888-89 are compared with corresponding particulars for 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.
		Rs.				
1886-87	39,454	2,57,08,550	37,838	1,615	110	39,563
1887-88	38,716½	2,51,31,300	36,353	1,575	119½	38,047½
1888-89	31,617	2,05,67,800	29,777½	1,571½	91½	31,440½

The quantity exported during the year to China was less by 6,575½ chests than the quantity exported in 1887-88. Eighteen and a half chests were exported to African ports, 72 to Cochin and Alleppy, and one to London.

The average prices of opium in Bombay during the year under review were higher than those prevailing in the previous year, being Rs. 1,323 per chest of one-year old opium and Rs. 1,380 per chest of two and three years old opium against Rs. 1,202 per chest of the former and Rs. 1,250 per chest of the latter in 1887-88. Prices.

Opium was issued from the Government depôts at the rate of Rs. 10 per lb. up to the 15th October 1888, when the rate was raised to Rs. 12 owing to a temporary rise in the price. The price having subsequently fallen to the normal level the issue rate was again lowered to Rs. 10 after the close of the year. From the Government depôts 60,191 lbs. were issued to British retail vendors or to native Chiefs. Besides this quantity 754 chests equal to 102,628 lbs. were bought in the Bombay market, and 486 chests equal to 66,150 lbs. were imported from Málwa by Chiefs and vendors permitted on payment of duty to supply themselves directly with opium for retail distribution. The quantities of opium which actually passed into consumption in the year under report in each British district are shown in the following table, which also exhibits the licit sales of the preceding two years and the average of the three years ending 1885-86: Consumption in the Presidency.

Districts.	1885-1886 (Average).	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Bombay	13,225	17,088	16,903	21,792
Ahmedabad	25,800	26,687	25,541	28,776
Kaira	11,929	16,310	12,374	13,730
Panch Maháls	2,690	2,351	2,471	2,349
Broach	12,533	11,799	12,054	9,895
Surat	4,068	3,975	4,335	3,659
Thána	1,554	1,764	1,496	1,312
Khándesh	10,372	11,301	11,872	11,460
Násik	5,317	5,684	5,640	5,516
Ahmednagar	7,772	10,565	10,414	10,175
Poona	8,964	11,104	9,509	8,670
Sholápur	6,767	8,777	6,366	6,555
Sátára	3,004	4,248	4,558	4,519
Belgaum	903	843	768	675
Ipárwár	571	604	686	765
Bijápur	342	388	444	399
Kánara	151	192	161	121
Ratnágiri	199	218	207	238
Kolába	658	607	676	696
Karáchi	3,911	4,803	3,358	4,505
Hyderabad	7,170	9,137	10,032	9,824
Shikárpur	2,439	2,019	2,459	2,658
Aden	216	223	203	216
Total	130,365	150,657	142,527	148,511

The licit sales of the year under review exceeded those of the preceding year by 5,984 lbs. The increase was noticeable in the town of Bombay and the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira and Karáchi. In the Native States of the Presidency the licit sales amounted to 141,111 lbs., of which 54,265 lbs. were sold in the dominions of the Gáekwár of Baroda,

11,744 lbs. in Cutch, 45,087 lbs. in Káthiáwár and 27,732 lbs. in other States in Gujarát. The opium required by native Chiefs in the Konkan, Dekkhan and the Southern Marátha Country amounted to 2,011 lbs. and was obtained by the Chiefs from the nearest British depôt or from the Collector of Customs, Bombay.

Revenue.

The total pass-fee realizations from opium amounted to Rs. 2,06,31,669, of which Rs. 11,50,344 representing duty on excised opium bought for home consumption on account of Government by British licensed vendors and by native Chiefs in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, were transferred to the account head of Excise, leaving Rs. 1,94,81,325 to the credit of Imperial revenues. Adding to the latter sum the fees levied on account of the transshipment of opium chests in the Bombay harbour, and miscellaneous receipts, the total receipts for the year credited to imperial revenues amounted to Rs. 1,95,11,066, or Rs. 45,45,247 less than in the previous year. The decrease was due chiefly to smaller imports into Bombay of opium from Málwa for export to China. The total excise realizations from opium were Rs. 12,12,691 against Rs. 11,90,152 in the previous year. They included the pass duty on opium consumed in British territory, two-thirds of the pass duty on opium consumed in Káthiáwár and Cutch, one-tenth of the pass duty on opium consumed in the Sátára Jáhirs and four-fifths of the pass duty on opium supplied to other Native Chiefs except those in Rewa Kántha, Mahi Kántha, Pálanpur and Cambay. The last-mentioned States are entitled to receive opium free of duty. In Baroda consumption was confined to the opium grown in the State, and no duty was paid to Government.

Expenditure.

The expenditure on account of a portion of the opium establishment employed in Bombay and that employed at the Ahmedabad Opium Agency, which is debited to Imperial Services under the head Opium, amounted to Rs. 25,021 against Rs. 24,701 in the previous year. The provincial expenditure of the Opium Department is included in that of the Ábkári Department and cannot be accurately distinguished, but may be estimated approximately at Rs. 30,000.

Salt.

PRESIDENCY PROPER.

General organization.

No changes of importance were made during the year 1888-89 in the general organization of the Salt Department. The cost of the Sundrai Bandar establishment of a kárkún and two peons, hitherto debited to Excluded Local Funds, was made Imperial. Twelve peons maintained at the cost of the shilotris (owners of salt works) in connection with the working of private salt works were merged in the sanctioned strength of the establishment. About 63 extra hands were taken on in connection with the working of the additional salt works in Goa.

Strength of the Department.

The result of these changes was an increase of 78 in the strength of the sanctioned establishment, which, as on 31st March 1889, stood as follows:

Collector	...	...	...	...	...	1
Deputy Collector	...	...	...	...	...	1
Assistant Collectors	...	...	...	...	...	11
Supervisor, Uran Distilleries	...	...	...	...	...	1
Assistant do.	...	...	...	...	...	1
Superintendents of Salt Depôts	...	...	...	...	...	6
Coast Guard Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	14
Northern Frontier and other Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	22
Sarkarkuns, including Special Officer, Cambay	...	...	...	...	...	33
Officers in charge of the Preventive Stations, including Chendni						
Bandar	...	...	...	...	...	9
Dárogrís...	...	...	...	...	...	8
English Writers, including Gangers	...	...	...	...	...	80
Kárkún, including Sazedars and Bandar Kárkuns	...	...	...	...	...	634
Risaldárs	...	...	...	...	...	3
Savárs	...	...	...	...	...	110
Petty officers	...	...	...	...	...	264
Peons	...	...	...	...	...	3,852
Khalasis, watermen and menials	...	...	...	...	...	452
						<hr/> 5,602

General features of administration.

Owing to a rumour that a reduction of the salt duty was in prospect, large quantities of sea-salt intended for local consumption or for exportation to Calcutta and the Malabar Coast were held back by the dealers, and the quantity of such salt on which excise duty was paid during the year consequently fell short of that of the preceding year by 812,504 maunds. Of this, about 346,000 maunds were destined for Malabar, 259,000 maunds for Calcutta and 206,000 maunds for local consumption. On the publication of an authoritative contradiction of the rumour sales rapidly rose immediately after the close of the year and the quantity of salt excised during the first few months of the current year showed a considerable increase. The conventions with Cambay and Janjira continued to work satisfactorily during the year. The only fish-curing yard was at Vengurla. To promote its success arrangements were made for supplying it with cheap salt from Goa. The question of opening a new yard at Málvan was under

consideration. The transactions at Daman were confined to the issue of salt to the Portuguese Government for domestic consumption. Two administrative reforms of some importance were introduced at the preventive stations of the Southern Division. It had hitherto been the practice to pass without duty excesses not exceeding one per cent. found in salt consignments re-weighed as a whole. It was ordered that duty at the full rate should be charged on such excesses. Rules were also made to prevent congestion of the wharves by the non-removal of consignments within a reasonable time after re-examination and to obviate the possibility of admixing different consignments by the removal of broken portions from time to time.

The subjoined table shows that the number of salt works opened and in operation in British territory during the year under report exceeded the corresponding number for the previous year by eight :

Salt works in British and Portuguese territory—
British,

	SALT WORKS OPENED.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1887-88.	1888-89.		
Government	Runn Salt Works	2	2	...
	Bulsár Works	1	1	...
	Umbargaoon	1	1	...
	Bassein	22	24	2
	Ghodbandar	42	43	1
Private or leased	Trombay	19	19	...
	Mátunga	23	23	...
	Uran	82	86	4
	Karanja	24	25	1
	Pauvel	19	19	...
	Pen	33	32	...
	Shiroda	23	24	1
	Sanikatta	136	136	...
Total	427	435	9	1

The nine new works shown above were opened and in operation during the year. New works constructed but not in operation have not been shown. Five new works and four extensions, mostly small, were sanctioned in various talukas, and in Sanikatta two small extensions were carried out; but the construction of twenty-five new works provisionally sanctioned three years ago was again delayed through the obstructiveness of the owners of the land. A number of applications mentioned in the previous year's report for new works in the Trombay and Ghodbandar Talukas continued to be under the consideration of the authorities.

There were 247 salt-works with an area of 558.88 acres in operation in Goa territory in the year preceding the year under review. During the year under report 47 new works with an area of 113.1 acres were opened bringing the total to 294 works covering 671.89 acres. Of the new works, 22, covering 54.86 acres, are worked by sub-lessees; 5, covering 8.6 acres, by the proprietors on their own account, and the remaining 20, covering 49.64 acres, on account of Government.

And Portuguese.

The cost price of salt at the Government works at the Runn and at Bulsár remained unchanged during the year. The maximum and minimum average prices recorded at the works in the northern and middle Konkan and at Shiroda and Sanikatta are shown below :

Cost price of salt at the works in British and Portuguese territories.

	NORTHERN AND MIDDLE KONKAN.		SHIRODA.		SANIKATTA.	
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Maximum per maund	1 0 11	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 11 0
Minimum	0 0 6	0 0 3	0 4 6	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Average	0 3 3	0 3 6	0 9 2	0 8 4	0 7 8	0 9 6

The marked decrease in the maximum price in the Konkan was due to the fact that the price in the preceding year was exceptionally high. At Shiroda the effect of the opening of the Southern Marátha Railway was evidently beginning to make itself felt. At Sanikatta the rise in the minimum rate was due to speculation among the owners of the salt pans. The prices at which Goa salt was sold during the year under report varied from 4 annas to Rs. 1-8 per maund, the average rate being 11½ annas as compared with 8½ annas in the previous year. The increase in price was due to diminution in the supply.

The quantity of salt imported by sea was approximately 6,866 maunds against 4,719 maunds imported in 1887-88, an increase of 2,147 maunds, due to larger imports of table and packing salt from London. About 17 maunds of salt were imported by land.

Imported Salt.

The subjoined table exhibits the total production, loss and wastage, removals and balances of salt in stock at the end of the year 1888-89 as compared with 1887-88, together with the averages for the last five years :

Production and disposal of salt in British and Portuguese territories.

Years.	Stock in hand on 1st April, including Agencies and Depots for Barágra salt.	Manufactured and brought to account during the year.	Total Stock.		Loss and Wastage.	Percentage of Loss and Wastage to Total Stock.	REMOVALS DURING THE YEAR.			Balance on 31st March.
			Ind. Mds. a. t.	Ind. Mds. a. t.			Full Duty.	Duty-free or nominal duty.	Total.	
1887-88.										
a.—Barágra	672,028 19 0	2,175,195 31 0	2,847,224 10 0	108,641 22 0	3.81	1,548 6 0 0	1,031 20 9	1,545,157 20 0	1,193,425 18 0	
b.—Bulsar	170,707 0 0	272,421 0 0	443,128 0 0	7,558 4 0	1.70	3,33 37 0 0	100 0 0	324,257 0 0	111,833 0 0	
c.—Rest of Presidency	220,072 34 40	7,048,448 30 52	7,268,521 25 12	675,143 29 58	9.29	8,013,400 22 0	351,523 2 12	8,101,932 24 12	428,145 10 47	
Total	1,062,808 13 40	9,496,066 21 52	10,568,873 35 12	791,343 1 58	7.49	7,480,313 22 0	503,984 22 12	8,034,327 4 12	1,732,603 28 47	
d.—Portuguese Territory	201,358 30 0	284,762 29 40	586,121 19 40	44,922 37 40	7.64	210,017 15 40	162,612 8 0	372,549 20 40	167,649 1 40	
Grand Total	1,264,167 3 40	9,880,828 11 1.	11,144,996 14 52	836,265 39 13	7.50	7,691,280 37 40	718,586 27 12	8,407,876 25 32	1,900,352 30 7	
1888-89.										
a.—Barágra	1,193,425 18 0	2,261,503 1 0	3,454,928 19 0	89,453 20 0	2.58	1,510,101 0 0	1,031 20 0	1,511,132 20 0	1,854,842 19 0	
b.—Bulsar	110,353 0 0	411,543 0 0	522,876 0 0	14,122 0 0	2.75	317,054 0 0	...	317,054 0 0	191,330 0 0	
c.—Rest of Presidency	428,145 10 47	7,676,817 18 40	8,104,622 29 7	634,103 37 37	7.82	6,518,238 13 40	592,982 15 0	6,111,220 28 40	1,386,158 8 0	
Total	1,732,923 28 47	10,349,363 19 40	12,082,227 8 7	737,979 17 47	6.107	7,345,433 13 40	593,963 35 0	7,939,417 8 40	3,240,870 22 0	
d.—Portuguese Territory	167,649 1 40	337,352 8 40	504,901 8 0	29,775 31 40	5.90	187,062 12 0	131,640 17 0	318,702 30 0	106,422 27 40	
Grand Total	1,900,572 30 7	10,686,715 28 0	12,587,128 16 7	767,755 9 7	6.35	7,532,495 25 40	775,604 12 0	8,308,119 37 40	3,347,292 9 40	
Average of the 5 years ending 1887-88	2,114,149 36 16	8,948,193 36 15	11,062,343 12 32	384,537 17 22	7.09	7,510,000 16 56	630,074 36 12	8,140,105 13 18	2,037,590 21 65	

Produce, removals and balances.

The year commenced with a balance of 1,193,425 maunds of Barágra salt or about half a million maunds in excess of the balance at the commencement of 1887-88. The quantity manufactured and brought to account exceeded the corresponding quantity in the previous year by about one lakh of maunds. The loss and wastage were less by 19,187 maunds. The sales however fell off by 34,025 maunds, leaving a balance of 1,854,342 maunds at the close of the year. At Bulsar the opening balance was smaller than that of the previous year by 59,374 maunds. But the crop of salt was heavier by about a lakh and a half, and, the sales having fallen off, the closing balance was very large. In the rest of the Presidency the opening balance was nearly double that of the previous year. The produce of the year increased by more than 6 lakhs. Nearly every taluka contributed to the increase. In the Uran, Bassein, Ghodbandar, Karanja and Shiroda Talukas the increase was attributable to the opening of new and to extension of old pans. In the other talukas it was due to the early closing of the monsoon which admitted of the earlier preparation of the evaporating pans. The issues however declined by about 50,000 maunds and the closing balance was consequently much enhanced. In Goa the stock in hand at the beginning of the year was 167,649 maunds. Owing to heavy rain in October and November there was a falling off in production as compared with the previous year. The issues also diminished, but there was a reduction in the closing balance. The total stock in hand at all the works at the end of the year increased from 19 lakhs in 1887-88 to more than 35 lakhs. But as the different groups of works supply different markets, and deficiencies at one group cannot as a rule be met from surplus stocks at another, the total figures are of little practical use apart from the details.

Loss and wastage.

The total quantity of salt written off on account of loss and wastage in British territory was 737,979 maunds, showing a decrease of 53,663 maunds as compared with the previous year. In the case of Barágra salt the decrease of 19,187 maunds was attributable to the improved position of the weighbridge used in determining the quantity stored. The quantity written off at Bulsar exceeded both absolutely and proportionately the wastage of the preceding year, a large quantity of salt having been washed away by high tides owing to the insufficient height of the platform in a portion of the salt field. A portion of the loss was nominal and due to miscalculations of the weighments. In the rest of the Presidency the percentage of loss was 7.82 against 9.29 in the previous year. The loss by floods was insignificant. At Ankola and Bassein there were increases due to leakage in the former place and to the fall of salt platforms at the latter. The percentage of loss due to over-estimation was not as great as in the previous year. The quantity on account of loss and wastage written off during the year at Portuguese works was 29,775 maunds. The percentage was 5.89 against 7.64 in the former year. The system of storing salt in rectangular heaps has been in force in the Surat range for the last two years and is reported to be a decided improvement over the conical heap system. In the Konkan, however, the results of this system, which has been introduced experimentally at a few works in several talukas, cannot be regarded as conclusive. In all the new works and extensions sanctioned of late it has been made compulsory on the licensees to adopt it; and its merits can best be judged when the results of its working in these cases are ascertained.

Distribution of Barágra salt.

The distribution of the issues of Barágra salt for 1888-89 and the previous year is exhibited in the following table;

	1887-88.					1888-89.				
	For local consumption.	For consignment by Railway to Central Provinces.	For consignment by Railway to North-West Provinces.	For export to Central India, including Málwa and Rajputána.	Total.	For local consumption.	For consignment by Railway to Central Provinces.	For consignment by Railway to North-West Provinces.	For export to Central India, including Málwa and Rajputána.	Total.
	Mds. s.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.
Khárághoda..	68,191 20	848,969	2,00,517	2,05,840	8,18,517 20	58,585 20	4,19,190 0	2,70,204 0	2,54,410 0	10,00,889 20
Almedabad Depót..	1,10,273 0	..	..	21,804	1,32,077 0	1,00,890 0	..	..	27,001 0	1,27,961 0
Agencies	8,59,097 0	98,340	..	1,44,125	6,94,562 0	8,23,074 0	..	..	59,808 0	8,82,882 0
Total ..	6,28,561 20	4,47,309	2,00,517	2,71,770	16,45,187 20	4,80,519 20	4,19,190 0	2,70,204 0	3,41,919 0	16,11,182 20

The issues for 1888-89 show a total decrease of 34,025 maunds, attributable to the cessation of the demand from markets normally supplied from sources in Northern India, to the abolition of the agencies beyond the Presidency, and to the competition of Panch-Badhra salt. The issues, however, were more than two lakhs in excess of those for 1884-85, the latest year in which they were unaffected by the abnormal demand arising from the failure of the Sambhar Lake crop in 1885-86. The increase in the issues from the main stores at Khárághoda to the Central Provinces and Central India and the decrease in the issues from the agencies were due to the abolition of the agencies at Gadarwada, Jabalpur, Ujjain, Barnagar, Rutlam and Mandesar, through which those localities previously drew most of their supply. The increase in the sales for the North-West Provinces was apparently due to fluctuations in the salt trade. The decrease in the issues for local consumption was attributed to the surplus stocks purchased in the previous year and to the restriction in the market due to the rumour adverted to above. The following table shows the sales of Barágra salt since 1873-74:

Years.	For local consumption.	For export to Central Provinces.	For export to North-West Provinces.	For export to Central India and Rajputána and Málwa.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1873-74	341,273	189,455	.....	79,364	610,092
1874-75	390,056	253,385	.....	25,424	668,815
1875-76	483,137	272,890	.....	49,178	805,199
1876-77	461,520	317,475	.....	51,798	830,793
1877-78	467,992	419,127	.....	89,237	976,356
1878-79	471,448	482,870	25,410	119,635	1,098,863
1879-80	380,888	639,280	112,770	313,481	1,346,419
1880-81	362,603	403,811	59,220	229,884	1,055,518
1881-82	477,934	34,232	.....	309,911	822,077
1882-83	448,885	428,610	5,460	284,712	1,167,667
1883-84	477,757	407,697	15,673	295,179	1,196,206
1884-85	489,651	458,916	24,030	871,359	1,343,956
1885-86	507,501	452,445	1,377,720	623,619	2,961,285
1886-87	494,875	460,905	617,037	516,188	2,089,005
1887-88	525,561	447,309	200,517	871,770	1,645,157
1888-89	480,519	419,190	270,204	341,219	1,511,132

For the reasons given in the previous year's report the sales during the years 1885-86 and 1886-87 cannot be used for purposes of comparison. The sales of 1888-89 were somewhat below those of 1887-88 but considerably in excess of those of 1884-85 and the preceding years.

The following comparative statement shows the quantities of sea salt which passed into consumption within and without the Presidency, from the works in Gujarát, the Konkan and Kánara in British territory and from those in Portuguese territory, together with the distribution of the issues:

From	FOR EXPORT TO									
	Central Provinces.		Central India.		Nisám's Territory.		Calcutta.		British Malabar.	
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bulsár .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Umbargaon .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bassein, Ghodbandar, Mátunga, Trombay, Uran, Karanja, Panvel and Pan	1,184,875	1,204,352	19,450	17,845	604,897	653,620	570,639	589,378	1,098,891	1,106,835
Shiroda .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	815	612
Banikátga .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,166	2,874
Total	1,184,875	1,204,352	19,450	17,845	604,897	653,620	570,639	589,378	1,103,872	1,110,381
Portuguese India .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50,372	40,085
Grand Total	1,184,875	1,204,352	19,450	17,845	604,897	653,620	570,639	589,378	1,154,244	1,150,466

From	FOR EXPORT TO—continued.				FOR LOCAL CONSUMPTION.					
	Foreign Malabar (Travancore and Cochin).		Mysore.		In Portuguese India.		Within the Presidency.		Total.	
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bulsar .. .. .	..	..	..	..	900	16,512	823,317	817,061	81,237	233,476
Umbargaon .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,183	8,664	8,738	8,056
Bassein, Ghorbandar, Mátunga, Trombay, Uran, Karanja, Pan- vel and Pen	538,900	530,315	..	..	..	..	1,825,330	1,729,650	6,032,045	5,381,775
Shiroda .. .. .	..	..	1,064	964	..	..	60,394	63,340	56,709	63,968
Sanikatta .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	101,512	133,078	167,042	166,831
Total	538,900	530,315	1,064	964	900	16,512	2,470,006	2,072,599	6,489,169	6,444,706
Portuguese India .. .. .	..	..	408	103	167,566	104,311	168,338	147,194	373,550	352,192
Grand Total	538,900	530,315	1,472	106	168,456	181,323	2,638,344	2,219,793	6,862,719	6,796,908

The sales from the Bulsar salt works during the year showed a trifling decrease of 6,273 maunds, probably due to the dearth in parts of Gujarat. On the requisition of the Portuguese Government under the treaty, 16,512 maunds of salt were sent from these works to Daman, where the stocks were exhausted. There was a decrease of 51,273 maunds in the issues from the works round Bombay. This was due partly to the action of the merchants narrated in the general remarks above, and partly to the bad season and the large stocks in hand from the previous year. Sales at the Shiroda works showed an increase of 7,249 maunds. Sales from the Sanikatta works, on the other hand, showed a decrease of 10,211 maunds, which was considerable in proportion to the total sales. It was due partly to the high prices demanded by the owners of the salt-pans, and partly to the diminution, resulting from the competition of the Southern Marátha Railway, in the number of carts and pack bullocks bringing cotton from Dhárwar and taking back salt. At Daman operations were confined to issues of salt on account of domestic consumption and fish-curing and no exports were made. The decrease in the issues from works in the Goa territory was attributed to diminished production. The removals of sea salt from British and Portuguese territory taken together showed a decrease of 65,731 maunds, of which about one-third was Portuguese and two-thirds British salt. In considering the distribution of the issues according to their destination it should be understood that while the quantities shown as exported to Calcutta, British and Foreign Malabar (to which salt is exported by sea directly from the works) and Mysore and to or from Portuguese territory are ascertained from the permits covering the exports, those to the Central Provinces, Central India and the Nizam's territory are taken from monthly returns furnished by the railway companies. The balance of the issues after deducting the quantities thus accounted for, is classed as intended for local consumption. Some further deduction from this balance ought, however, to be made on account of exports by road. Information as to the extent of such exports is not available owing to the abolition in 1886-87 of the agency for the registration of external land trade statistics, and allowance must accordingly be made for some error in the amount shown as locally consumed. Compared with those of the preceding year, the exports to the Central Provinces showed an increase of 19,477 maunds attributed to the growing popularity in those provinces of cheap refuse salt. The exports to the Nizam's territory by rail showed a decrease of 41,377 maunds. Assuming the exports by road to have been the same as in 1886-87 when they were last registered, the total exports would amount to 854,723 maunds. There was an augmentation of 18,739 maunds in the exports of salt to Calcutta. Most of this was of a very inferior description, which, though practically unsaleable in this Presidency, finds a ready market in Bengal. The exports to Foreign Malabar, comprising the States of Travancore and Cochin, showed an increase of 41,355 maunds. Only a nominal duty is paid on this salt. The exports to Mysore as calculated from the permits were trifling, but it is probable that much salt not shown on the permits as destined for Mysore may have found its way there from adjoining British districts. The quantity of salt issued for local consumption in Portuguese territory including the amount previously mentioned as sent from Bulsar to Daman, amounted to 181,323 maunds, showing an increase of 12,873 maunds. Deducting from the total quantities of sea salt disposed of during the year the issues to the several territories mentioned above, the balance left for local consumption within the Presidency was 2,419,483 maunds against 2,530,232 maunds in 1887-88, a decrease of 110,749 maunds. It is estimated, however, that a further deduction of nearly 2½ lakhs should be made from the above quantity on account of the unregistered road traffic to the Nizam's territory and Mysore.

The issues of salt duty free amounted to 194,277 maunds against 176,005 maunds in 1887-88. The details are given in the subjoined table:

Issues.	1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase or Decrease.
	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.
1. Under the terms of the Portuguese Treaty	162,632 5 0	162,128 17 0	-503 28 0
2. Under the terms of the Janjira Convention	8,035 0 0	11,432 24 0	+3,397 24 0
3. To replace salt lost at sea before final check	978 1 72	704 31 0	-273 10 72
4. For fish-curing yards in British territory	3,550 0 0	3,500 0 0	-50 0 0
5. Issue from Bulsar works to replenish stock at Daman	900 0 0	16,512 0 0	+15,612 0 0
6. Specimen salt sent to England for the Norwich Museum in Oleshire	0 1 0	.....	-0 1 0
Total	176,095 7 72	194,277 32 0	+18,182 24 8

Free issues of
salt.

The increase in the issues under the terms of the Anglo-Portuguese treaty occurred chiefly in the quantities issued for domestic consumption and fish-curing, and was reported to be due to extensive thefts from the supplies in transit, leading to larger requisitions. The increase in the issues to the Jinjira State corresponded almost exactly to the decrease shown in the previous year. The other items require no comment.

The total quantity of salt which passed into consumption in the Presidency, including both Baragra and sea-salt, amounted to 2,906,885 maunds. Deducting from this the unrecorded road exports to the Nizam's territory and Mysore, which, taking the figures for 1886-87 as a guide, may be roughly estimated at 247,000 maunds, there remain 2,659,885 maunds as the probable amount of local consumption. Taking the population at 19,967,148 souls (including the population of Janjira) the average consumption per head in 1888-89 was 10.96 lbs. as compared with 11.59 lbs. in the previous year. In Gujarát the average consumption was 9.66 lbs. per head against 10.83 in the previous year, and in the rest of the Presidency, 11.61 lbs. against 12.23 lbs. There was thus a decrease in the year under report, but it may be observed that the consumption per head in the previous year was the highest ever recorded.

Consumption
of salt in the
Presidency.

The following table shows the wholesale market prices of salt (as distinguished from the prices at the works) in each district of the Presidency during the months of April, August and December of the years 1887 and 1888:

Wholesale market
prices of salt in
Presidency.

Districts.	WHOLESALE PRICE PER INDIAN MAUND.					
	April.		August.		December.	
	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay	3 3 0	2 13 4	3 5 10	2 7 8	3 8 8	2 13 10
Ahmedabad	3 0 8	2 8 0	2 15 8	2 8 0	3 4 0	2 8 0
Kaira	3 0 4	2 7 8	3 1 4	2 8 8	3 1 0	2 8 4
Panch Maháls	3 2 8	2 8 8	3 10 0	2 11 6	3 4 8	2 9 4
Broach	3 1 8	2 11 4	3 1 8	2 13 0	3 4 2	2 10 8
Surat	3 3 11	2 8 9	3 10 10	2 8 9	3 10 10	2 7 5
Thána	3 2 0	2 9 0	3 3 0	2 10 0	3 4 0	2 10 0
Kolába	3 2 11	2 8 5	3 5 4	2 10 9	3 3 3	2 8 0
Ratnágiri	3 4 3	2 11 11	3 9 9	2 12 2	3 5 4	2 10 5
Kánara	3 10 2	3 3 1	4 4 3	3 11 6	3 14 0	3 8 10
Nasik	3 8 0	2 14 4	3 8 0	2 14 5	3 10 7	2 10 8
Khándesh	3 8 1	3 0 2	3 9 1	3 1 3	3 13 8	2 13 8
Ahmednagar	3 7 1	2 13 6	3 6 8	2 13 10	3 12 0	2 13 8
Sholápur	3 5 4	2 10 5	3 7 5	2 12 8	3 13 4	2 12 7
Poona	3 5 2	3 0 4	3 14 7	3 0 5	3 13 1	2 7 1
Sátára	3 6 3	2 12 4	3 9 3	2 15 5	3 6 3	2 13 4
Belgaum	3 4 1	2 14 9	3 13 9	3 1 7	3 8 0	3 0 4
Dhárwár	4 3 10	4 1 8	4 9 9	4 1 8	4 9 7	4 1 8
Bijápur	3 15 0	3 7 7	4 0 11	3 7 10	4 3 2	3 10 3

As a rule prices are at their lowest level in April when the stocks are multiplying and at their highest in August, when production has ceased and distribution is difficult. The general increase in prices in the year under report was attributable to the increase in the ruling rate of duty from Rs. 2 in 1887 to Rs. 2.8 from January 1888. No violent fluctuation in price occurred in any district during the year and the slight variations which characterized retail prices were almost wholly due to temporary and purely local influences.

The receipts on account of Imperial and Provincial Revenue during 1887-88 and 1888-89 are exhibited below:

	1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial ...	1,72,03,550	1,80,02,348	7,98,798
Provincial...	39,191	39,207	16
	<u>1,72,42,741</u>	<u>1,80,41,555</u>	<u>7,98,814</u>

The increase in the Imperial revenue was the natural result of the enhancement (a) Imperial. of the rate of duty, owing to which the total excise duty realized on salt issued from the works in the Presidency proper rose from Rs. 1,60,90,805, the receipts of 1887-88, to Rs. 1,70,15,273, a difference of Rs. 9,24,468. For the same reason the realizations from the duty on salt removed from the Portuguese salt works exhibited an increase of Rs. 13,950. There was also an increase in the cost price realized on Portuguese salt owing to the fact that the price of salt supplied to the Portuguese Government in the previous year was recovered in the year of report. There was an increase in the importation of table and packing salt from London, and a consequent increase in the collections of duty on imports by sea. There was an increase in the receipts from duty levied on excesses discovered at the preventive stations. Realizations from the farming of Government salt works showed an increase of Rs. 15,597, and the rent paid for the year's lease of the Matunga salt works exceeded by

Rs. 6,670, the rent paid in the preceding year. On the other hand, there was a decline of Rs. 1,64,591 in the sale-proceeds of Bardra salt, due to the restriction in the market, already explained, and minor decreases, aggregating Rs. 5,380, in realisations of duty on exports to Foreign Malabar, in collections of ground-rent in Thana and Uran, and in receipts from sales of proprietary rights in Kharaghoda and Dharasna.

The increase in provincial receipts was insignificant and requires no comment.

The total expenditure in the year 1888-89 amounted to Rs. 14,50,961 against Rs. 17,12,049 in 1887-88, a decrease of Rs. 2,61,088. The principal items of this decrease were, in British territory, a decrease (merely nominal) of Rs. 15,372 in the charges previously debited to pay of boat establishment and officers, a decrease of Rs. 15,263 due to savings in the salaries of the higher officers, a decrease of Rs. 13,211 in expenditure on water-supply and a decrease of Rs. 6,620 in agents' commissions, due to the abolition of certain agencies. In Portuguese territory the principal items were a decrease of Rs. 58,737 in compensation paid to proprietors of salt works, and of Rs. 12,041 in payments on account of wastage allowance.

The following table furnishes details regarding salt-smuggling cases in the years 1887-88 and 1888-89:

	Number of cases adjudicated.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.					Percentage of convictions to number of persons sent up for trial.	Total estimated value of confiscations.
		Arrested.	Released by the Department.	Sent for trial before Magistrates.	Convicted.	Acquitted.		
1887-88...	319	493	29	462	394	68	85.28	Rs. 16,652
1888-89...	408	620	18	602	501	101	80.0	9,357

The Subordinate Magistrates as a rule showed a due sense of the importance of inflicting deterrent punishments. As noticed in the previous year's report there was a tendency to pass sentences of imprisonment instead of or in addition to fine, and the sentences, particularly in the Southern Division, were frequently severe.

SIND.

The supply of salt in Sind was derived from four sources: the Maurypur works, the Saran and Dilyar deposits and the Sukkur depôt. Table and packing salt amounting to 576 maunds was imported from Europe and 9,253 maunds of rock salt were brought from the Punjab into Upper Sind. The subjoined comparative table summarises the operations at the works named above:

Year.	Stock on hand at the commencement of the year.	Made or excavated during the year.	Removed during the year.	Issued to the Mir of Kharpur.	Loss and Wastage.	Stock on hand at the close of the year.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1887-88	251,219	205,856	234,592	8,300	5,706	208,440
1888-89	208,480	249,698	227,307	8,500	7,471	214,400

The total quantity of salt manufactured at the Maurypur Salt Works during the year under report amounted to 215,126 maunds against 187,565 maunds in the preceding year, and the quantities excavated and stored at the Saran and Dilyar Salt Deposits were 18,624 and 15,948 maunds against 9,059 and 9,234 maunds respectively in the previous year. From the Maurypur Salt Works 39,200 maunds were consigned to the Sukkur Salt Depôt, but no salt was received from Northern India at the depôt as there was a sufficiently large balance in hand from the previous year.

The sales at the different sources were as follows:

	1888-89. Mds.	1887-88. Mds.	Increase or Decrease.
Maurypur Salt Works	163,038	181,496	-18,458
Shamspur Salting Station	2,158	1,125	+ 1,033
Saran Salt Deposit	16,344	15,897	+ 447
Dilyar Salt Deposit	11,950	9,959	+ 1,991
Sukkur Salt Depôt	34,317	26,115	+ 8,202
Total	227,807	234,592	- 6,785

Of the total quantity of salt sold from the Sukkur Salt Depôt 31,382 maunds were Maurypur salt and 2,935 Punjab rock salt. The net decrease in the sales of salt during the year was due to rumours of an intended reduction in the duty, the effect of which on the action of the dealers has already been described in the section dealing with the Presidency proper.

The total consumption of salt in Sind during 1888-89 amounted to 237,635 maunds as compared with 247,664 maunds in the preceding year. The average rate of consumption per head was 8 lbs. 1½ oz. as compared with 8 lbs. 7 oz.

Consumption.

Owing to the enhancement of duty, the prices of salt rose in the year under review. The wholesale price was Rs. 3-7-0 against Rs. 3-0-8 in 1887-88 and the retail price Rs. 3-11-5 against Rs. 3-4-10.

Price.

The gross receipts of the department during 1888-89 amounted to Rs. 6,09,088, of which Rs. 5,66,972 represented excise duty. The corresponding sums in the previous year were Rs. 5,30,058 and Rs. 4,90,864. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,13,943, an increase of Rs. 5,848] over that of the previous year. The proportion of charges to gross receipts was 13·83 per cent. against 15·88 per cent. in the previous year.

Financial results.

There were 156 offences against the salt laws detected in 1888-89 as compared with 138 in the preceding year. In the yard at Shamspir 9,472 maunds of fish were cured against 6,731 maunds in 1887-88. The cost of the establishment was covered by the receipts from the sales of salt.

Miscellaneous.

ADEN.

At Aden the gross collections on account of salt during 1888-89 amounted to Rs. 9,802, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,845 when compared with those of the preceding year. This was attributed to an increase in the manufacture at Mokha and to taxation on Aden salt imposed by some of the neighbouring Chiefs. The expenditure was Rs. 178. The amount of salt exported was 68,129 *kailāhs* against 80,525 in the previous year.

Excise.

PRESIDENCY PROPER.

During the year 1888-89 the experimental system of excise administration introduced from January 1st, 1888, and fully described in the report for 1887-88, was in force in the districts of Thána and Kolába, and the results of its working have now to be recorded. Under this system, as previously mentioned, the farmers of country spirit revenue, instead of guaranteeing as formerly a minimum revenue, were required to pay only the fixed still-head duty on the spirit issued to them from the licensed distilleries, together with a percentage on the duty in consideration of the monopoly of sale granted, and they were bound to retail the spirit at prices not exceeding the maximum rates specified in their licenses. In watching the working of this system during the period from 1st January to 31st July 1888, it was observed that the result of charging the percentage on the amount of still-head duty was to induce the farmers to abandon to a great extent the sale of mowra spirit for that of toddy spirit on which the duty, after allowing for drawback, was only half as high; the farmers thus gaining, and Government losing, the difference in the amounts represented by the percentages on the different rates. To obviate this loss the percentage on the duty was abolished, and the sales of farms for the year under review were made subject to the payment of a fixed rate per gallon in its stead; the farmers being permitted to retail spirit to the public without restriction in the matter of a fixed maximum price. It was, however, found that the extra gallonage was too high, thus forcing the farmers to raise their prices to an extent which encouraged private distillation, and resulted in the curtailment of the sales of licit in favour of illicit spirit. In consequence of the enormous extent to which illicit distillation was reported to prevail in the two districts under the experimental system, the extra gallonage fees were remitted in the last two months of the year under report, and the farmers were again directed to sell country spirit at prices not exceeding the maximum rates. The system has now been finally abandoned. No change was however made in the new rules respecting the sale of raw toddy, and the manufacture of toddy-spirit.

Administration of
the Department in
Thána and Kolába.

No modifications were made during the year in the ábkári arrangements for the town and island of Bombay; but it was determined to raise the rate of still-head duty on mowra and molasses spirit from Rs. 2-12-0 to Rs. 3 per gallon of 25° U. P. strength after the close of the year.

In the town and
Island of Bombay.

The amount of the minimum guaranteed revenue for the country spirit farm of the Khándesh district, fixed in the previous year at Rs. 7,92,628 per annum, was found to be too high; and was consequently reduced during the year under report to Rs. 6,32,127, while the currency of the farm was extended to 31st July 1892.

In Khándesh.

The rates of still-head duty for certain tracts in the Kaira district were revised during the year under report. The ábkári management of the talukas of Ghodásar and Haldar-was, and of the Bávisi villages of Bármuwáda and Mahisa in the Mahi Kantha Agency, was acquired by Government on payment of compensation to the talukdars concerned, and the talukas and villages included in the country spirit farm of the Kaira district. In Dhárwár the toddy farm on the minimum guaranteed revenue system was abolished, and the system of granting separate tapping licenses for the sale of toddy at shops and booths was introduced from 1st August 1888.

In Kaira and
Dhárwár.

The total realizations of the year are contrasted with those of the previous year in the following table:

Realizations
from all sources.

Heads of Revenue.	REALIZATIONS FOR	
	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imported foreign liquor and country spirit excised at Tariff rates ...	1,32,634	1,17,670
Country liquor ...	72,65,891	74,41,551
Intoxicating drugs ...	1,18,550	1,20,552
Miscellaneous ...	1,17,073	1,09,100
Total ...	76,35,048	77,88,873

The realizations for the year exceeded those for 1887-88 and 1886-87 by Rs. 1,53,825 and Rs. 3,63,901 respectively and the average of the 3 years ending 1885-86 by 11½ lakhs of rupees.

Revenue from foreign liquor and Indian liquor excised at Tariff rates.

The excise revenue from foreign liquors included receipts from license fees for the sale of foreign liquor, and the realizations from Indian manufactured spirit paying excise duty at tariff rates. The receipts show a falling off of Rs. 14,964, chiefly due to smaller imports of Indian manufactured spirits from Shahjehanpur. There were no material fluctuations in the number of licenses issued or in the amount of license fees realized. The quantities of different kinds of Indian manufactured spirits paying excise duty at tariff rates which passed into consumption, and the excise realizations therefrom, in the years 1887-88 and 1888-89, are shown in the following statement:

Description of Spirit.	1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.
Spirits of wine ...	3,521	22,984	1,448	11,328
Methylated spirits ...	110	16	35	5
Rum ...	2,879	18,309	3,002	16,019
Perfumed spirits from Navsari ...	22	168	84	628
Wine from Kashmir ...	...	...	13	13
Flavoured Masala liquor ...	29	114	1	4
Total ...	6,560	41,544	4,583	27,997

It will be seen from this table that importations of spirits of wine of Indian manufacture materially decreased, while those of perfumed spirits from Navsari, in accordance with the concession referred to in the previous year's report, were small, and those of flavoured spirit insignificant. The appearance in the statement of wine from Kashmir is interesting in view of the efforts being made to encourage the industry in that State.

Revenue from country liquor.

The following statement shows in thousands of rupees the revenue derived from the consumption of country liquor in the different districts of the Presidency proper:

	Thousands of Rupees.		Thousands of Rupees.
1. Bombay ...	2,180	11. Bijapur ...	190
2. Surat ...	846	12. Nask ...	177
3. Thana ...	601	13. Sholapur... ..	171
4. Khandesh ...	531	14. Broach ...	155
5. Poona ...	500	15. Ahmedabad ...	140
6. Dhárwar ...	458	16. Sátara ...	105
7. Belgaum ...	436	17. Ahmednagar ...	70
8. Kolaba ...	292	18. Kaira ...	61
9. Kanara ...	222	19. Pauch Mahals ...	47
10. Ratnágiri ...	198	Total ...	7,441

The principal fluctuations in the revenue of each of the above districts are noticed in the following remarks.

Bombay City.

The following statement shows the realizations under different heads of revenue in the City of Bombay:

Items.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.
Still-head duty on mowra spirit ...	14,64,848	14,97,236
Still-head duty on toddy spirit—		
Recovered in cash ...	2,00,808	2,00,527
By adjustment on account of tree-tax ...	1,43,752	1,37,577
Fees for distillation of toddy spirit ...	3,390	8,934
Tree-tax on raw toddy ...	13,628	42,863
Rent of trees on Government land ...	231	242
Sale-proceeds of country liquor shop licenses ...	2,84,474	2,84,180
Sale-proceeds of licenses for the sale of toddy ...	8,370	8,379
Total ...	21,10,501	21,79,738

The total realizations in the City of Bombay during the year exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 60,177; the increase occurring chiefly in the receipts from the import of mowra spirit from Uran and Bhándup, and from the tax on trees tapped for the sale of raw toddy. The outturn of toddy spirit from the distilleries at Dádar was 137,577 gallons of the uniform strength of 25° U. P., all of which, together with 6,971 gallons imported from Thána and Kolába, or a total quantity of 144,548 gallons, was placed for sale in the shops, as compared with 144,785 gallons offered for sale in the year preceding. The number of trees tapped for distillation and sale of raw toddy was 14,478 cocoanut, 884 brab and 5,331 date trees as compared with 12,473 cocoanut, 879 brab, and 4,808 date trees tapped in 1887-88. The quantity of mowra spirit imported during the year was 510,682 gallons as compared with 505,344 in the previous year.

In the district of Surat the revenue derived from country liquor increased by Rs. 15,736 as compared with that of 1887-88; the increase occurring chiefly in receipts from tree-tax and from license fees for the sale of raw toddy. The year under report was the last of the three years' term for which the country spirit farm of the district was sold in 1886. In the Thána district the revenue declined to the extent of Rs. 50,574 in consequence mainly of smaller realizations from still-head duty under the circumstances already described. In Khándesh no material fluctuations occurred. The central distillery and still-head duty system has not yet had a full trial in this district. In the district of Poona the receipts from still-head duty decreased by Rs. 12,765; a decrease partly balanced by an increase of Rs. 3,332 in other receipts. In the district of Dhárwár the introduction of the tree-foot booth and toddy-shop license fee system resulted in an increase of Rs. 37,708 in the revenue. The receipts in the district of Belgaum exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 25,011 in consequence of the higher price paid for the toddy farm. The receipts in Kolába were less by Rs. 27,071 than those of the previous year, for the reasons already explained. In Kánara and Ratnágiri there were increases of Rs. 32,985 and Rs. 9,872 respectively, due principally to larger receipts on account of tree-tax, but partly also in Kánara to higher bids at the auctions of farms. In the districts of Sholápur and Bijápur increases of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 19,000 respectively occurred in consequence of higher bids for the toddy farms under the minimum guarantee system. The realizations in the districts of Násik and Broach exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 19,000 and Rs. 7,000 respectively in consequence of higher bids for the country-spirit farms. In Ahmednagar there was a decrease of Rs. 9,000, chiefly in the receipts from still-head duty. The revenues of the Ahmedabad and Sátára districts were nearly stationary and call for no remarks. There was an increase of Rs. 13,000 in the revenue of the Kaira district in consequence of the changes noticed above by which the ábkári management of certain Native States was entrusted to the Collector of the district.

The total number of shops for the sale of country spirit and raw toddy in the whole Presidency in the year under report is contrasted in the following table with the number of those open in 1887-88:

	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.
Shops for the sale of country spirit alone	2,362	2,359
Do. country spirit and toddy	291	292
Do. for raw toddy only	1,724	2,195
Total	4,377	4,846

The increase occurred almost exclusively in the number of shops for the sale of raw toddy, and was due to a liberal grant of licenses for tree-foot booths in the Thána and Kolába districts in order to afford greater facilities to the consumers of the raw juice.

The incidence of ábkári taxation per head of population for the whole Presidency was 8 annas 2 pies as compared with 8 annas 1 pie in 1887-88. Incidence of taxation.

The total expenditure of the Excise Department during the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,03,618. The amount of annual compensation paid to the municipality of Bombay for the loss of revenue formerly accruing from the sale of shop-licenses, and to the Chiefs in the Konkan, Deccan and Southern Marátha Country and in the Rewa Kántha, Mahi Kántha and Khándesh Agencies for the lease of the ábkári of their States to the Bombay Government was Rs. 3,77,257. Owing to the fact that the expenditure of the A'bkári and Excise Departments are credited to the same head of account, the amounts of actual expenditure pertaining to each cannot be accurately distinguished. Expenditure.

SIND.

In 1887-88, as mentioned in the report of that year, the system of farming the country liquor revenue was abolished in the Province of Sind, with the exception of a few outlying tracts and a central distillery established at Kotri. On the liquor manufactured at this distillery a still-head duty is levied of Rs. 3-13 per gallon of liquor for consumption in Thar and Pákar, and of Rs. 4 for liquor for consumption in all other districts of the Province. General.

The shop-keepers have the option of supplying themselves with liquor either from the Kotri distillery, or, on paying equivalent rates, from any distillery outside of the Province. The new system met with much opposition on its first introduction from the farmers and others interested in the maintenance of that which it superseded; and a combination was formed to excite discontent with the new order of things by maintaining the price of liquor at rates which consumers would scarcely be able to pay. This design was frustrated by large importations of cheap mowra spirit from Uran in the Presidency proper, a liquor which appears likely to supersede in popular favour the inferior and dearer spirit locally manufactured from molasses. The failure discouraged the opposition, which in the year under report entirely ceased; and the new system has every prospect of success.

Revenue.

The principal sources of *abkari* revenue in Sind as elsewhere are fees on licenses for the sale of (1) foreign liquor, (2) toddy, and (3) country liquor, still-head duty on country liquor, and the auction prices of the right to sell intoxicating drugs other than opium. A small miscellaneous revenue is derived from sales of confiscated articles and the like.

The gross revenue under all the above heads for the several districts of the Province during the year under report as compared with the previous year was as follows:

District.				1887-88.*	1888-89.	Increase.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Karachi	...	...	...	2,00,166	2,37,630	37,464
Hyderabad	...	...	...	1,47,112	1,94,255	47,143
Shikarpur	...	...	...	1,23,434	1,29,409	5,975
Thar and Parkar	...	...	...	6,746	9,260	3,514
Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	...	27,839	30,177	2,338
Total				5,04,297	6,00,731	96,434

* The figures in this column do not tally with those shown in the report for 1887-88 owing to the exclusion from the latter of some items now included.

In all districts the increase was principally under the head of country liquor and was due to the introduction of the new system above described. The sale of toddy, which is confined to the Karachi District, also gave enhanced receipts. The number of licenses issued for the sale of foreign liquor was 58, as compared with 78 in the preceding year. In the towns of Karachi, Hyderabad, Shikarpur, Sukkur and Rohri licenses for the wholesale and retail sale of country liquor were issued at a rate of Rs. 250 for first class shops and at rates declining by fifties for shops of the second and third classes. In other towns and in rural tracts the rates varied from Rs. 200 to Rs. 25. The maximum selling price of spirit manufactured at the Kotri distillery was Rs. 6-12 per imperial gallon. The incidence of *abkari* taxation per head of population was 4 annas.

Expenditure.

The expenditure of the department during the year under review was Rs. 10,222 against Rs. 11,428 in 1887-88.

ADEN.

Receipts and expenditure.

The gross *abkari* receipts at Aden from duty on spirits, license fees, *ganja*, &c., amounted to Rs. 77,598 in the year under review, showing a decrease of Rs. 3,267 (chiefly on duty on foreign spirits and warehouse rent) as compared with the receipts of 1887-88. The expenditure was Rs. 6,079 as compared with Rs. 5,961 in the previous year.

Stamps.

Revenue and expenditure.

The aggregate receipts in 1888-89 under the Indian Stamp Act and the Court Fees Act amounted to Rs. 49,99,393, against Rs. 48,91,044 in 1887-88, an increase of Rs. 1,08,349 or 2.2 per cent. The receipts under the Stamp Act were Rs. 23,12,730 and under the Court Fees Act Rs. 26,86,663. Under the former Act there was an increase of Rs. 1,17,982 and under the latter a decrease of Rs. 9,632.

The expenditure under the Stamp Act amounted to Rs. 1,06,455, or Rs. 351 more than in the previous year, and the expenditure under the Court Fees Act to Rs. 1,24,018 or Rs. 8,680 less than in the previous year. The expenditure in both cases was equivalent to 4.6 per cent. in the receipts.

Heads of receipt.

Under the head of foreign bill stamps Rs. 75,521 were realized—an increase of Rs. 6,609 over the receipts of the previous year. Under India revenue stamps Rs. 1,79,129 were realized—a decrease of Rs. 4,068. Under share transfer stamps Rs. 41,097 were realized—an increase of Rs. 1,502. Under bills of exchange and hundis Rs. 2,66,916 were realized—an increase of Rs. 20,077. Under general stamps Rs. 17,01,923 were realized—an increase of Rs. 99,351. Under court-fee stamps Rs. 26,79,346 were realized—a decrease of Rs. 9,471. The miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 28,717 against Rs. 36,282 in the preceding year.

The instruments impounded or presented under Sections 33, 35 and 38 of the Indian Stamp Act were 670, 253 and 86 respectively. The penalties levied amounted to Rs. 4,217. Prosecutions were undertaken in 91 cases, and convictions obtained in 66. The amount of fines imposed was Rs. 307.

Income-Tax.

The following table shows the financial results of the Income Tax in 1888-89 as compared with the previous year:

	Original demand.		Final demand (including penalties).		Collections (including penalties.)		Incidence on tax-payers.		Expenditure.	
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. per head	Rs. per head	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division ...	4,28,000	4,38,791	3,89,115	4,02,762	3,92,455	3,90,271	24 1 4	25 3 9	4,395	2,300
Central Division ...	3,72,138	2,70,854	3,40,891	3,46,175	3,37,322	3,40,283	23 11 6	25 2 1	6,291	3,641
Southern Division ...	2,16,646	2,02,371	2,05,545	1,95,129	2,04,193	1,94,400	20 13 1	20 11 7	1,177	60
Sind ...	2,70,272	2,81,328	2,49,787	2,51,492	2,52,518	2,51,392	22 8 8	22 1 8	1,411	1,420
Aden ...	32,958	89,445	29,375	35,700	29,375	39,870	43 2 1	51 5 7	881	875
Bombay City ...	18,80,314	19,19,317	16,60,277	17,96,088	16,10,753	16,81,277	72 11 7	74 9 9	41,360	41,178
Presidency generally (collections made by the Head Account Office on account of (i) official salaries, pensions, &c., and (ii) interest on securities ...)	...	...	...	...	4,71,218	4,82,687	.....	.....	...	...
Total ...	32,01,186	32,81,696	28,76,010	30,27,262	32,97,804	33,80,080	.....	.....	55,495	49,474

The increases of Rs. 1,52,342 in the final demand and of Rs. 82,276 in the amount collected, though not large, are satisfactory, in view of the fact that, with a system of facile appeal against assessments income taxation has a natural tendency to annually decrease. As in the previous year the City of Bombay contributed the larger share of the increase. There were trifling decreases in the amounts collected in the Southern Division of the Presidency and in Sind. In the former the decrease is attributed partly to the stoppage of large works of railway construction in Belgaum, Dhárwár and Kánara, and to the decline in the trade of certain towns resulting from the opening of the Southern Marátha Railway. The decline in Sind occurred principally in the Hyderabad and Shikárpur districts, where it was due in part to a decline in trade, and in part to the reduction of over-assessments of the previous year. The decline in expenditure was due to the abolition of special officers and establishments in the three divisions of the Presidency proper.

Local Funds.

The following table exhibits the receipts from Incorporated Local Funds in 1888-89 as compared with 1887-88:

Funds.	Receipts in 1887-88.	Receipts in 1888-89.	Increase or Decrease in, 1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—The Local Fund under Act I of 1884 ...	45,48,480	46,22,240	+73,760
II.—Village Officers' Cess Fund (Sind) ...	2,50,910	2,83,740	+32,830
III.—Presidency Educational Fund ...	75,280	73,810	—1,470
IV.—Steam Boiler Inspection Fund ...	10,850	22,480	+11,630
V.—Government Central Book Depot Fund ...	1,68,370	1,55,010	—13,360
VI.—Sind Book Depot Fund ...	20,010	12,250	—7,760
Total ...	50,73,900	51,69,530	+95,630

The increase under Fund I was due partly to a grant by Government during the year under report of Rs. 30,000 for the purposes of village sanitation, and partly to natural increases in the receipts from land and tolls. The increase under Fund II was due to the extension in 1888-89 of Act IV of 1881 to the Ghorúbári and Mirpur Sákró Tálukas of the Karáchi District, and to the enhanced receipts resulting from the introduction of the survey settlement into several tálukas of the Hyderabad District in 1887-88. The increase under Fund IV was due to the larger number of boilers inspected under the new Act III of 1887, to the enforced prepayment of inspection fees and to the enhancement of the fees taken from candidates for examination. The decrease under Fund V was chiefly due to the closing of the depôts at Ahmedabad, Nadiád and Sholápur. The decrease under Fund VI was mainly nominal, the receipts in 1887-88 having been increased by bringing on the Government accounts the sum of Rs. 6,800, the balance of the Fund, which had previously been lodged with the Branch Bank of Bombay at Karáchi.

The following table shows the charges on Incorporated Local Funds in 1888-89 as compared with 1887-88:

* Including charges of collection under the assigned heads, omitted from the figures used in the reports of the previous year.

Funds.	Expenditure in 1887-88.	Expenditure in 1888-89.	Increase or Decrease in 1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—The Local Fund under Act I of 1884	42,16,320	42,58,230	+41,960
II.—Village Officers' Cess Fund (Sind)	2,04,300	2,27,910	+23,610
III.—Presidency Educational Fund	68,130	70,240	+2,110
IV.—Steam Boiler Inspection Fund	10,440	11,690	+1,250
V.—Government Central Book Depot Fund	1,43,390	1,53,780	+10,390
VI.—Sind Book Depot Fund	9,510	11,690	+2,080
Total	46,52,090	47,83,490	+81,400

The increase under Fund I was due to increases of Rs. 46,000 under education, chiefly primary, of Rs. 18,000 under contributions from local to provincial expenditure, and of Rs. 9,000 under other heads, partly set off by a decrease of Rs. 31,000 under civil works. The closing balance of this fund on March 31st, 1889, was Rs. 24,80,370. The increase under Fund II was due to increased charges under establishment necessitated by the measures described above in connexion with the receipts of this fund. The closing balance was Rs. 4,25,005. The closing balance at the end of the year of Fund III was Rs. 16,591 and of Fund IV Rs. 15,765. The increases under Funds V and VI respectively were due to larger purchases of books and maps. The closing balance of Fund V was Rs. 72,451 and of Fund VI Rs. 11,159.

Excluded Local
Funds.

The following statement shows the receipts from Excluded Local Funds in 1888-89 as compared with 1887-88 :

Funds.	Receipts in 1887-88.	Receipts in 1888-89.	Increase or Decrease in 1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cantonment Funds	2,69,590	2,71,060	+1,470
Police Funds	6,91,780	34,220	-6,57,560
Port and Marine Funds	3,23,770	3,43,100	+19,330
Educational Funds	1,75,400	2,61,940	+86,540
Medical and Charitable Funds	1,34,530	1,36,940	+2,410
Public Works Funds	7,74,050	6,83,440	-90,610
Other Funds	6,39,880	13,53,300	+7,13,420
Total	30,09,000	30,73,100	+64,100

The decrease under "Police" Funds was due to the transfer in 1887 of the receipts and charges of the Gujarát Agency Police from local to provincial accounts. The increase under "Port and Marine" Funds was due to increases of Rs. 12,500 in the funds of the port of Aden, of Rs. 4,500 in the receipts from surveys of steam vessels, and of Rs. 2,000 in the rents of the Bombay Port Trust. The increase under "Educational" Funds was partly due to the creation of a Lingayat Fund at Dhárwár, to which Rs. 16,000 were subscribed by the Lingayats of that district, and to an increase of Rs. 12,000 in the subscriptions to the Lingayat Fund at Belgaum. The receipts of the Káthiáwár Educational Fund showed an increase of Rs. 47,000. The decrease under "Public Works Funds" was the net result of decreases of Rs. 84,600 in the receipts of the Káthiáwár Local Fund, which was transferred in the year under report from the Public Works Fund to "Other Funds," and of Rs. 65,000 in the Káthiáwár road fund and of an increase of Rs. 9,000 in the Mahi Kántha local fund. The increase under "Other Funds" was due to the transfer of the balance and receipts of the Káthiáwár local fund, amounting to Rs. 6,34,000 to this head, and to an increase of Rs. 79,000 in the receipts of the other Káthiáwár funds.

The following statement shows the charges incurred from Excluded Local Funds in 1888-89 as compared with 1887-88 :

Funds.	Expenditure in 1887-88.	Expenditure in 1888-89.	Increase or Decrease in 1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cantonment Funds	2,61,730	2,71,320	+ 9,590
Police Funds	6,98,230	63,640	-6,34,590
Port and Marine Funds	2,61,250	2,72,860	+ 11,610
Educational Funds	1,80,390	2,31,330	+ 50,940
Medical and Charitable Funds	1,44,780	1,35,850	- 8,930
Public Works Funds	7,54,260	9,26,090	+ 1,71,830
Other Funds	6,43,680	10,36,200	+ 3,92,520
Total	29,44,320	29,37,230	- 7,090

The closing balance of the Cantonment Funds on March 31st, 1889, was Rs. 86,345. The decrease under "Police Funds" has already been explained in dealing with the receipt of these funds. Their closing balance was Rs. 15,021. The increase under "Port and Marine Funds" was due to increased expenditure by the Bombay Port Trust and the Northern Port Fund. The closing balance of these funds was Rs. 5,89,241. The increase under "Educational Funds" was due principally to an increase of Rs. 18,000 in investments on account of the Lingayat Funds at Belgaum and Dhárwár and to an increase of Rs. 23,000 in the expenditure of the Káthiáwár Educational Funds. The closing balance of those funds was Rs. 76,562. The decrease under "Medical and Charitable Funds" was the net result of a decrease of Rs. 12,000 in the expenditure on dispensaries in the Presidency proper, and an increase of Rs. 3,000 in the expenditure on dispensaries in Sind. The closing balance of these funds was Rs. 38,223. The increases under "Public Works Funds" and "Other Funds" were nominal, being due to account adjustments resulting from the transfer of the Káthiáwár local funds from the one to the other as mentioned above. The closing balance of the Public Works Funds was Rs. 41,521 and of "Other Funds" Rs. 5,46,010.

Municipal Revenues.

A notice of the income and expenditure of Municipalities is included in the general review of the administration of those bodies in Chapter III.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Births and Deaths.

Births

THE number of births registered in 1888 was 634,693 as compared with 628,193 in 1887, giving an increase of 6,500 in the year of report. The rate per mille of population was 38·57 against 38·18 in the previous year. The proportion of male to female children born was 108·52 to 100, in other words, out of every 100 children born 52·04 were males and 47·96 females, and for every 100 males there were 92·15 females. The following table shows the corresponding statistics for the preceding ten years :

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
		Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	
1878	16,181,741	128,848	114,405	243,253	7·96	7·07	15·03	52·97	47·03	88·89
1879	16,228,774	151,460	136,410	287,870	9·33	8·41	17·74	52·61	47·39	90·06
1880	16,228,774	195,285	176,588	370,873	12·03	10·82	22·85	52·66	47·34	89·91
1881	16,454,414	239,912	219,745	459,657	14·58	13·35	27·93	52·19	47·81	91·69
1882	16,454,414	235,927	235,419	491,346	15·55	14·31	29·86	52·09	47·91	91·98
1883	16,454,414	261,966	239,835	501,801	15·92	14·58	30·50	52·20	47·80	91·53
1884	16,454,414	278,986	255,737	534,723	16·96	15·54	32·50	52·17	47·83	91·67
1885	16,454,414	298,406	274,025	572,431	18·14	16·65	34·79	52·13	47·87	91·88
1886	16,454,414	300,376	278,177	581,553	18·44	16·90	35·34	52·17	47·83	91·69
1887	16,454,414	327,500	300,693	628,193	19·90	18·27	38·18	52·13	47·87	91·31
Mean for ten years	16,382,019	244,167	223,003	467,170	14·90	13·61	28·51	52·26	47·74	91·33
1888	16,454,414	330,316	304,377	634,693	20·07	18·50	38·57	52·04	47·96	92·15

Urban and Rural Birth-rates.

The number of births recorded in 1888 was higher than the number recorded in the previous year in every registration district except Eastern Gujrat. Taking Collectorate, the number of recorded births increased in twelve—Khandesh, Nasik, Bombay City, Poona, Satara, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Dhárwar, Kanara, the Panch Mahals, Karachi and the Upper Sind Frontier, and decreased in twelve—Thana, Kolaba, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, Surat, Broach, Kaira, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, and Shikarpur.

Births by Months.

The following table shows the monthly distribution of births in 1888 as compared with 1887 and with the monthly mean of the previous ten years :

	Janu-ary.	Febru-ary.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sep-tember.	Octo-ber.	Nov-ember.	Decem-ber.	Total.
Mean for 10 years, 1878 to 1887	35,317	32,108	35,972	36,345	38,300	40,634	41,978	41,875	41,421	42,378	41,010	39,819	467,170
1887	46,977	42,563	48,812	49,897	53,738	58,009	56,774	55,309	54,255	55,789	53,582	52,406	628,193
1888	48,600	47,166	53,492	51,842	54,439	57,537	55,275	53,268	54,495	55,047	52,522	49,010	634,693

The greatest number (57,537) was registered in June and the least (47,166) in February. In 1887 also the highest and lowest numbers (58,009) and (42,565) respectively were registered in these months.

Deaths.

The total number of deaths recorded in 1888 was 468,039 against 455,261 in 1887, an increase of 12,778. The ratio per mille was 28·44 as compared with 27·67 in 1887. The death-rate of males per mille of male population was 28·68 and of females per mille of female population 28·19. The corresponding ratios in 1887 were 28·05 and 27·26.

Deaths by Registration Districts.

The following table shows, for each registration district, the population enumerated at the census of 1881, the number of deaths recorded in 1888 by sexes, and their ratios per 1,000 of population. The highest ratio was in the Eastern Gujrat Registration District and the lowest in Sind :

Districts.	POPULATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1881.			NUMBER OF DEATHS.			RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Western Registration District.	2,154,823	1,927,007	4,081,830	63,126	57,733	120,864	29.29	29.96	29.61
Central do. do. ...	2,137,095	2,156,681	4,293,776	57,909	55,206	113,115	27.10	25.60	26.34
Southern do. do. ...	1,417,136	1,390,118	2,807,254	43,563	42,183	85,746	30.74	30.34	30.54
Eastern Gujarat Registration District	1,471,834	1,385,897	2,857,731	56,341	49,824	106,165	38.28	35.95	37.15
Sind Registration District	1,316,830	1,096,993	2,413,823	22,780	19,369	42,149	17.30	17.66	17.46
Presidency	8,497,718	7,956,696	16,454,414	243,719	224,320	468,039	28.68	28.19	28.44

The next statement shows the deaths in 1888 by Collectorates in sequence of rates which range from 42.27 per 1,000 in Broach to 11.98 in Upper Sind Frontier. In 1887 the maximum and minimum ratios (39.50 and 11.86 per mille respectively) were also recorded in these Collectorates:

Collectorates.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.			RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Broach	7,283	6,537	13,820	43.23	41.26	42.27
Surat	12,515	12,470	24,985	40.90	40.46	40.68
Ahmedabad	17,969	15,697	33,666	40.89	37.65	39.31
Dhárwár	15,697	15,189	30,886	35.51	34.45	34.98
Kaira	15,310	12,373	27,683	35.87	32.73	34.40
Ahmednagar	12,619	11,903	24,712	33.59	32.19	32.90
Nasik	12,964	12,145	25,109	32.62	31.64	32.14
Belgaum	13,825	13,689	27,524	31.82	31.89	31.86
Thána	13,087	12,564	25,651	31.45	32.11	31.77
Sholápur	8,761	8,118	16,894	29.78	28.20	29.00
Kolába	7,164	6,667	13,831	29.95	27.93	28.65
City of Bombay	11,814	10,304	22,118	25.42	33.41	28.61
Sátára	15,155	14,933	30,088	28.46	28.18	28.32
Khándeesh	18,097	16,058	34,155	28.61	26.55	27.61
Poona	12,446	11,827	24,273	27.35	26.55	26.95
Kánara	5,888	5,331	11,219	26.40	26.81	26.59
Bijápur	8,153	7,964	16,117	25.67	24.82	25.24
Panch Mahals	3,264	2,747	6,011	24.88	22.10	23.53
Karachi	5,629	4,876	10,505	21.16	22.92	21.95
Thar and Párkar	2,011	1,598	3,609	17.88	17.57	17.75
Ratnágiri	3,708	3,440	7,148	18.41	16.11	17.20
Hyderabad	6,959	5,635	12,594	17.09	16.22	16.69
Shikárpur	7,373	6,580	13,953	15.99	16.79	16.36
Upper Sind Frontier	808	680	1,488	11.52	12.59	11.98
Presidency	243,719	224,320	468,039	28.68	28.19	28.44

In Thána, the City of Bombay, Karáchi, Shikárpur and the Upper Sind Frontier the recorded death-rate of females was higher than that of males. In Surat, Belgaum, Sátára, Kánara and Thar and Párkar the death-rates of males and females were equal. In the remaining Collectorates the death-rate of males exceeded that of females. In 1887 the female exceeded the male death-rate in Dhárwár, the City of Bombay and Kánara.

The subjoined statement shows the total deaths in 1888 classified according to age, and the ratio per mille of the living, calculated on the population of each age-period as enumerated at the Census of 1881, and the percentage on the total deaths:

Age Periods.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Percentage on Total Deaths.
Under 1 year	457,644	99,792	218.06	21.32
1 and under 5 years	1,714,283	98,226	57.29	20.99
5 " 10 "	2,387,644	26,116	8.84	5.58
10 " 15 "	1,877,474	13,390	7.10	2.85
15 " 20 "	1,287,360	13,910	10.80	2.97
20 " 30 "	2,984,550	41,719	13.98	8.91
30 " 40 "	2,459,456	41,814	17.00	8.93
40 " 50 "	1,543,353	36,138	23.42	7.72
50 " 60 "	1,000,059	36,201	36.20	7.74
60 and upwards	742,591	60,793	81.86	12.99
Total	16,454,414	468,039	28.44	100.

The mortality among infants under one year and children between one and five years was as usual very high in comparison with the mortality at other periods of life; amounting, in fact, to 42.31 per cent. of the whole. The period of greatest immunity was the age between ten and fifteen. Compared with those of the preceding year, the percentages of deaths among children under five years of age show a decrease of 2.09 per cent, and all other percentages a slight increase.

Deaths by Caste or Class.

According to the census of 1881 the Mahomedan population numbered 3,107,171 persons, among whom, in 1888, 65,203 deaths were recorded against 62,176 in 1887, the death-rate per mille being 20.98 against 20.01 in 1887. The Hindu population numbered 13,128,587 persons, among whom 396,887 deaths or 30.23 per mille were reported. In 1887 the total deaths amongst this race were 387,655, equal to a death-rate of 29.53 per mille. Among the Christian population, numbering 138,326 persons, 2,590 deaths were reported against 2,307 in 1887, the death-rate being 18.72 against 16.68 per mille in 1887. Under the heading "Other Castes" are included all those not belonging to any of the above sects. These, by the census of 1881, numbered 80,330 persons, among whom, during 1888, there were 3,359 deaths against 3,123 in 1887, the death rate being 41.81 per mille against 38.88. Among Mahomedans the maximum rate during the year (38.70 per mille) was recorded in the Collectorate of Ahmedabad, and the minimum (10.65) in the Upper Sind Frontier. In 1887 the maximum and minimum rates were 38.12 and 10.80 recorded in Broach, and Thar and Parkar. Among Hindus the maximum rate (43.57 per mille) in 1888 was recorded in the Broach Collectorate and the minimum (17.03) in Ratnagiri. In 1887 the corresponding rates, 40.03 and 16.28, were recorded in the same Collectorate. The maximum death-rate during the year among Christians was 34.78, reported from Broach, and the minimum 2.62, reported from Khândesh.

Deaths by Months.

The monthly distribution of deaths in 1888 as contrasted with 1887 and the mean for the preceding ten years are shown in the following table. During 1888, as in 1887, the greatest number of deaths (45,921) took place in August, and the least (20,904) in February :

Months.	DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES.					
	Mean for 10 years, 1878-1887.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1887.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1888.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
January	33,552	2.05	33,013	2.01	32,491	1.97
February	29,394	1.79	30,239	1.84	29,904	1.82
March	31,041	1.89	32,165	1.95	33,992	2.07
April	30,549	1.86	33,411	2.03	35,317	2.14
May... ..	31,955	1.95	35,051	2.13	39,780	2.42
June	32,562	1.99	39,695	2.42	45,066	2.74
July... ..	36,897	2.25	43,614	2.65	45,397	2.76
August	40,150	2.46	46,690	2.84	45,921	2.79
September	36,702	2.24	43,420	2.64	41,133	2.50
October	36,104	2.20	40,543	2.46	41,260	2.51
November	36,997	2.26	39,370	2.39	38,284	2.33
December	35,364	2.16	38,050	2.31	39,485	2.39
Year	411,267	25.10	455,261	27.67	468,039	28.44

Deaths by Causes.

In the subjoined table the deaths of the year under review are classified according to the causes specified by the Government of India, and contrasted with the results for 1887 and the mean of the preceding ten years :

Causes of Deaths.	MEAN FOR 10 YEARS, 1878-1887.		1887.		1888.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Cholera	19,359	1.18	25,711	1.56	36,496	2.22
Small-pox	4,387	0.27	3,753	0.23	3,617	0.22
Fevers	285,468	17.43	308,722	18.76	304,449	18.50
Bowel complaints... ..	34,621	2.11	42,634	2.59	45,462	2.76
Injuries	6,099	0.37	5,533	0.34	5,731	0.35
Other causes	61,303	3.74	68,883	4.19	72,284	4.39
All Causes	411,267	25.10	455,261	27.67	468,039	28.44

Cholera.

During 1888 deaths from cholera again showed a large increase of 10,789 over the mortality from this cause in the previous year. Of the 36,500 victims of the disease 19,110 were males and 17,390 females. In January cholera prevailed in 10 Collectorates and caused 499 deaths. In February the disease was present in 9 Collectorates and caused 204 deaths, the monthly minimum for the year. In March 896 deaths from cholera were returned from 14 Collectorates. In April the disease increased and caused 2,819 deaths. In May it had spread to 16 out of the 24 Collectorates of the Presidency, and 5,674 deaths were reported. During June the disease assumed an epidemic form; it was present in 13 districts and the mortality rose to 9,801, the maximum for the year. In July, August and September the number of deaths successively declined to 5,996, 3,966 and 1,763, in October the number rose to 2,371, and in November and December again declined to 1,471 and 1,040. In the latter month the disease was still present in 15 Collectorates. The highest death-rate—7.07 per mille—was recorded in the Surat Collectorate, and the next highest in the Thana (5.88), Broach (5.75) and Ahmedabad (5.70) districts. The Kolába District came next with a rate of 4.05.

The following tables showing the rural and urban circles in which the death-rates from cholera exceeded 5 per mille of population indicate the principal centres of the disease:

Mortality in Rural Circles.

No.	Name of Circle.	Collectorate.	Population of the Circle.	No. of Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
1	Bárdoli	Surat	76,100	1,177	15.46
2	Virangám	Ahmedabad	117,584	1,401	11.91
3	Chorasáí	Surat	44,784	516	11.52
4	Olpad	Do.	62,049	685	11.03
5	Váda	Thána	36,493	399	10.93
6	Pimpalner	Khándesh	55,753	597	10.70
7	Pen	Kolába	70,200	665	10.58
8	Vágra	Broach	33,902	357	10.53
9	Gogha	Ahmedabad	22,307	229	10.26
10	Ghorabári	Karáchi	34,360	342	9.92
11	Bhuwndi	Thána	68,987	728	9.65
12	Jambusar	Broach	66,293	560	8.44
13	Parvel	Kolába	90,830	744	8.13
14	Sanand	Ahmedabad	76,964	582	7.56
15	Dhárwár	Dhárwár	83,946	514	7.02
16	Mugúd	Do.		76	
17	Sásette	Thána	93,693	654	6.98
18	Dhandhuka	Ahmedabad	123,107	837	6.79
19	Dábhánu	Thána	109,322	727	6.65
20	Sháhápur	Do.	107,729	709	6.58
21	Chikhli	Surat	60,147	391	6.50
22	Hungund	Bijápur	80,037	51	6.37
23	Gokák	Belgaum	82,722	501	6.05
24	Amod	Broach	39,641	224	5.65
25	Karjat	Thána	82,062	441	5.37
26	Kalyán	Do.	75,363	349	5.36
27	Kalghatgi	Dhárwár	50,769	271	5.33
28	Sampgaon	Belgaum	119,843	633	5.28
29	Bulsár	Surat	67,478	354	5.24
30	Ránebennur	Dhárwár	64,011	334	5.21
31	Parasgad	Belgaum	91,826	463	5.04
32	Sangamner	Ahmednagar	59,561	299	5.02

Mortality in Urban Circles.

No.	Towns.	Collectorate.	Population of Towns.	Number of Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
1	Virangám T. C.	Ahmedabad	18,990	242	12.74
2	Pandharpur	Sholápur	16,910	193	11.41
3	Kalyán	Thána	12,910	113	8.73
4	Broach	Broach	37,281	314	8.42
5	Kaira	Kaira	12,640	99	7.83
6	Dhulia	Khándesh	18,449	141	7.64
7	Násik	Násik	24,101	176	7.30
8	Jambusar	Broach	11,479	68	5.92
9	Sangamner	Ahmednagar	8,796	47	5.34
10	Thána	Thána	14,456	77	5.32

Out of the 24,535 villages in the Presidency 3,127 or 12.74 per cent. were affected by cholera. The highest percentage occurred in the Broach Collectorate, where out of 403 villages 163 or 40.44 per cent. were affected. In Ahmedabad, Surat and Thar and Pákar Districts the percentages were 36.40, 36.28 and 34.72 respectively. In the Panch Maháls, Dhárwár, Belgaum and Kaira the percentages were between 25.26 and 20.10, and in Poona, Thána, Karáchi, Sholápur, Ahmednagar, Bijápur and Sátára between 17.86 and 11.49. Shikárpur and the Upper Sind Frontier Districts enjoyed perfect immunity from the disease.

Villages affected by cholera.

During 1888 the deaths from small-pox of 1,852 males and 1,765 females, or a total of 3,617 persons, were recorded against 3,753 deaths in 1887, and a decennial mean of 4,387.

Small-pox: mortality by Sexes.

The disease was most destructive in the Western Registration District, where a death-rate of 0.44 per mille was recorded against 0.77 in 1887 and a decennial mean of 0.37. In the Central Registration District the ratio was 0.26 against 0.04 in the previous year. In Sind it was 0.21 against 0.08, and in the Southern and Eastern Gujarát Registration Districts 0.05 and 0.02 against 0.02 and 0.07. Taking Collectorates, the highest death ratios, 0.68 and 0.56, were recorded in Násik and Poona respectively. A ratio of 0.62 was recorded in the Island of Bombay. In one Collectorate—Kaira—no death from small-pox was recorded.

By Districts and Collectorates.

During 1888, 157,528 males and 146,921 females, or a total of 304,449 persons, were reported to have died from fever against 308,722 in 1887, a decrease of 4,273. The mean for the previous ten years was 285,468.

Fever: mortality by Sexes.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

By Districts and Collectorates.

In the Eastern Gujarát Registration District, where the decennial mean is 23·87, the ratio per mille of deaths from fever rose from 25·13 in 1887 to 26·53. In the Western Registration District the death-rate was 17·79 against 19·35 in the previous year, and a decennial mean of 17·43. In the Central Registration District the ratio was 17·63 against 18·60 in 1887, and a decennial mean of 16·51. In the Southern Registration District the ratio was 15·51 against 15·37 in the previous year or a mean of 16·27. In Sind the ratio was 15·18 against 14·43 in 1887 and a mean of 12·74. Among Collectorates Broach showed the very high ratio of 31·17 against 33·39 in 1887 and 28·93 in the previous ten years, and in the following Collectorates high ratios obtained: Ahmedabad (27·06), Kaira (26·28), Surat (25·90), Ahmednagar (21·77), Panch Maháls (21·65), and Násik (21·24). The Presidency ratio was 18·50 against 18·76 in the previous year and a decennial mean of 17·43.

Deaths from Bowel-complaints: by Sexes.

By Districts and Collectorates.

During 1888, bowel-complaints caused the deaths of 24,912 males and 20,550 females, or a total of 45,462 persons against 42,634 in 1887, and a decennial mean of 34,621.

The Southern Registration District showed a high ratio of 5·86 against 4·95 in 1887, and a decennial mean of 3·42. The Western Registration District exhibited a ratio of 3·28, the Central Registration District a ratio of 2·25, the Eastern Gujarát Registration District a ratio of 1·91, and Sind a ratio of 0·20. In the Presidency the rate was 2·76 against 2·59 in the previous year, and a decennial mean of 2·11. The highest ratios were recorded in Belgaum (8·36), and Dhárwár (6·48), and the lowest in Hyderabad (0·07) and Shikárpur (0·12).

Deaths from injuries.

During 1888, 3,312 males and 2,419 females, or a total of 5,731 persons, met with violent deaths. The mortality from these causes was greater by 173 than that reported in 1887. Of the total deaths, 2,350 were caused by drowning, 1,185 resulted from snake-bites, 545 from wounds, 202 from hanging, 148 from poisoning, 115 from attacks by wild beasts, and 1,186 from causes not specified. Under drowning, wounding, wild beasts and snake-bites there was an aggregate increase of 232 deaths; whilst under poisoning, hanging and other causes there was a decrease of 59 deaths as compared with 1887.

Deaths from other causes.

The recorded deaths from causes other than those specified numbered 72,284, of which 37,007 occurred among males and 35,277 among females. The total for 1887 was 68,883; and there was therefore in the year under report an increase of 3,401.

Emigration.

There is nothing to record under this head.

Medical Relief.

CIVIL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Number of institutions.

The number of hospitals and dispensaries open at the commencement of the year 1888 was 230. Seven grant-in-aid dispensaries were opened at Murbál, Akola, Trimbak, Ráne-bennur, Anand, Keamari and Dokri during the course of the year, bringing the total number of institutions in existence at its close to 237. Of these 45 were maintained wholly at the expense of Government, 149 by Municipalities and Local Boards, and 43 by private individuals or associations or from voluntary subscriptions.

Number of patients.

The number of patients treated at all these institutions during 1888 as compared with the previous year was as follows:

IN-PATIENTS.		OUT-PATIENTS.		TOTAL.	
1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
97,123	37,248	1,657,710	1,677,928	1,694,833	1,715,176

There was thus in the year of report an increase of 125 in-patients and of 20,218 out-patients, the natural result for the most part of the increase in the number of dispensaries. The recorded results of the treatment of in-patients showed that 67·8 per cent. were cured and 10 per cent. otherwise relieved, while 8·1 per cent. died. The death-rate in the previous year was 6·9 per cent., and the increase in the year under report was attributed to the prevalence of cholera. The results of the treatment of out-patients were not recorded. The total number of beds available was 3,531 or 110 more than in 1887. Of the whole number of patients 378,857 were treated at civil hospitals and 1,336,319 at dispensaries. The daily average attendance at hospitals was 4,742 and at dispensaries 13,554.

Diseases treated.

The following list shows the principal diseases from which relief was sought:

	No. of Cases.		No. of Cases.
Small-pox	741	Diseases of the eye	180,547
Cholera	7,833	Diseases of the ear	59,308
Dysentery	28,999	Respiratory diseases	92,986
Malarial fevers	245,607	Diarrhoea	47,710
Syphilis	18,159	Dyspepsia	45,284
Gonorrhoea	10,628	Diseases of the digestive organs	158,262
Worms	163,158	Diseases of the spleen	6,608
Rheumatic affections	48,600	Skin-diseases... ..	280,748
Leprosy	1,656	Ulcers... ..	59,615
Nerve-diseases	35,232	Poisons	6,186

In comparison with the previous year there were notable increases of 3,752 in the cases of cholera and of 29,113 in the cases of skin-disease, the latter amounting to 16·3 per cent. of the total number of cases of disease treated. In the previous year also a large increase of more than 23,000 cases of this disease was recorded. Increases were also visible under small-pox, dysentery and leprosy, while cases of malarial fevers showed a large, and cases of syphilis a small, decrease.

The number of major operations performed was 4,779 as in the preceding year. The number of operations performed on the eye or its appendages was 1,518; the number of amputations was 307, of removals of tumours 375, of incisions 572 and of obstetric operations 141. The number of persons cured, including some of those operated on in the previous year, was 4,146, or 84·3 per cent. The percentage of deaths rose from 2·9 in 1887 to 3·2.

Of the total number of patients treated 779,334 or 48·4 per cent. were men, 317,040 or 20·2 per cent. were women, and 618,802 or 31·4 per cent. were children. In the former year the proportions were respectively 45·5, 17·9 and 36·6. Divided by races and castes, 12,056 patients were European or Eurasian, 1,181,308 were Hindu, 429,368 were Muhammadan, 45,108 were Native Christians, 32,527 were Pársis, and 14,809 belonged to other castes.

The aggregate income in 1888 of all civil hospitals and dispensaries, except those supported by Native States, was Rs. 12,25,385 (exclusive of an opening balance of Rs. 1,14,108) as compared with Rs. 10,74,631 in the preceding year. To this income the contribution of Government was Rs. 8,01,398 against Rs. 8,06,474 and the contributions of Local Boards and Municipalities Rs. 76,928 and Rs. 1,37,010, or a total of Rs. 2,13,338 against a corresponding total of Rs. 1,94,665 in the previous year. In view of the strictly local character of the majority of the institutions, this increase in the share of the cost borne by local bodies is satisfactory. The amount of private subscriptions rose from Rs. 12,280 in 1887 to Rs. 18,834. Hospital stoppages, sales of medicines and other miscellaneous items yielded Rs. 48,959, and investments Rs. 16,662. The net expenditure was Rs. 10,41,256 against Rs. 10,33,001 in 1887, an increase of Rs. 8,255 incurred chiefly under the heads of establishment and buildings. A saving of Rs. 42,960 in the cost of European medicines was effected. Civil hospitals absorbed Rs. 6,88,433, and dispensaries Rs. 3,52,823, of the whole expenditure. The average cost per diet was Re. 0-2-6, and the cost of each patient was Re. 0-11-4.

During the year Rs. 18,975 were added to the previously invested capital and Rs. 12,100 withdrawn, bringing the total at the close of the year to Rs. 4,05,325.

During the year several munificent donations were received from wealthy citizens of Bombay for the improvement of hospital accommodation in the city. An account of these donations and of the steps taken during the year to carry out the various works for which they have been granted will be found in the section dealing with Civil Works in Chapter IV of this report. In the Mofussil Mr. Jamsetji Nuserwanji Petit presented Rs. 10,000 for the creation of a dispensary at Váda in the Thána district, and another member of the same family Rs. 2,000 for the addition of a female ward to the civil hospital at Sadra.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT, BOMBAY.

The operation of the Contagious Diseases Act in Bombay having been suspended from July 1st, 1888, there is nothing to be recorded under this head.

Lunatic Asylums.

In 1888 as in the preceding year there were six lunatic asylums in the Presidency situated at Colába, Poona, Ahmedabad, Dhárwar, Hyderabad and Ratnágiri. All except the last were fully occupied during the year.

The asylum population during the year was 949 against 913 in 1887—an increase of 36. During the year 266 insanes were admitted and 188 discharged, against 242 and 176 respectively in 1887. Of those discharged 72 were cured, 96 improved, and 20 not improved. The daily average strength was 679·3, or virtually the same as in 1887. On the 31st December 1888, 541 males and 134 females were under treatment against 557 males and 126 females on the same date in 1887. The daily average number of sick increased from 74 to 79. The total number of deaths was 86 against 54, giving a percentage of 12·6 on the daily average strength against 7·9 in the previous year. In Colába the sick rate was 3·5 above the mean of the previous ten years, but not so high as in 1885 and 1886. There were 51 deaths at this asylum, a very high rate, due to the prevalence of cholera and diarrhoea. Of the insanes admitted during the year 216 were males and 50 females: subdivided by religion or race, 58 were Europeans, 7 Eurasians, 13 Native Christians, 110 Hindus, 61 Mahomedans, 15 Pársis, and 2 belonged to other castes.

As in 1887, 123 criminal lunatics were under confinement. Twenty-two were admitted, 7 were discharged and 15 died, leaving 101 under treatment on the 31st December 1888. Of these 91 were males and 10 females.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Types and causes of insanity.

More than one-third of the insanes suffered from acute mania. Chronic mania and chronic dementia characterised 199 and 182 cases respectively of the total under treatment during the year. Of the acute maniacs 13·1 per cent. recovered and 12·5 per cent. improved, as compared with 6·0 per cent. and 8·5 per cent. among chronic maniacs, and 3·8 per cent. and 12 per cent. among the cases of chronic dementia. In 338 cases the madness was attributable to physical causes, in 94 to moral causes, and in 467 instances the causes were unknown. Of the physical causes the principal were abuse of intoxicants, fever and epilepsy.

Cost. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,29,920, but allowing for Rs. 10,130 received from paying patients, the net cost to Government was Rs. 1,09,658 against a net cost in 1887 of Rs. 1,05,131; the increase being due to an increase in the pay of the Superintendent at Colába and to the construction of padded cells at the asylum there. There was a net profit in the manufacturing department of Rs. 4,060. The average cost of each patient was Rs. 161-6-10 as compared with Rs. 154-12-6 in 1887. An increase occurred at all asylums, except those of Ratnágiri and Hyderabad, but was especially marked at Colába and Dhárwár. The cause of the increase at Colába has already been referred to, that of the increase at Dhárwár is not explained. At Ratnágiri an increase in the number of patients resulted in a large decrease of the cost per head.

Sanitation.

Sanitary work, Military.

The outlay during the year 1888 on military works connected with sanitation was Rs. 7,34,785 as compared with Rs. 4,02,686 in the preceding year. The principal expenditure was incurred in the construction of barracks for European troops at Colába, on which Rs. 1,36,685 were expended and in the construction of water-works at Mhow at an expenditure of Rs. 5,38,247. The drainage of the cantonment at Baroda was improved at a cost of Rs. 10,089 and a considerable amount was expended in petty sums on minor works at various places.

Mofussil Municipalities.

The aggregate income of the Mofussil Municipalities in the year 1888-89 was Rs. 35,09,063 as compared with Rs. 34,79,558 in 1887-88, and the expenditure on conservancy Rs. 6,59,986 as compared with Rs. 7,36,449. In the mofussil municipalities generally the water-supply is derived from rivers, tanks and wells, while in those of Sind canal water is also used during the period of inundation. Surface cleaning is effected by hired *bhangis* or sweepers. Public latrines and urinals of simple construction are common. In many towns nightsoil is removed to depôts or assigned places outside the walls, and there converted into poudrette or buried in pits.

In Karáchi City the number of distribution pipes was largely increased, and the water-supply thus brought within the reach of all classes of the population. The sanitary condition of many of the municipalities of Sind is reported to be far from satisfactory; but the subject has been brought prominently to the notice of the responsible authorities. In Karáchi a Health Officer was appointed, while in other towns the reorganization of the conservancy establishment was under consideration. In the Northern Division the Ahmedabad water-supply project, referred to in the last report, was commenced at the close of the year. Schemes for water-supply to the towns of Virangám and Gogha were under consideration. The Ahmedabad Municipality resolved to expend Rs. 1,50,000 on a scheme of drainage, and plans and estimates were under preparation. In the town of Dákor drainage works were being constructed by the Public Works Department at a cost of Rs. 25,381. In the Central Division the water-supply was reported insufficient in the municipalities of Dhulia, Násik, Yeola and Bársi. In the first-named town a scheme of water-supply estimated to cost about three lákhs of rupees has already been taken in hand, and in the other towns similar projects are in contemplation. The municipality of Poona spent a considerable sum in the improvement of the water-supply. The question of surface drainage as well as of water-supply was engaging the attention of most municipalities, and a complete scheme for the entire Division was in course of preparation. A special officer was employed by the Poona Municipality to prepare a scheme of drainage estimated to cost Rs. 11,02,650. The expenditure on conservancy in the municipalities of the Southern Division was smaller than elsewhere, and no important sanitary works were in progress in this Division.

Bombay City.

The expenditure of the public health department in the City of Bombay during the year was Rs. 11,56,410 against Rs. 10,75,735 in 1887-88. Some account of the measures of sanitation carried out will be found in Chapter III of this report.

Bombay Harbour: Importation of disease.

In consequence of the occurrence during the year under report of certain cases of importation of cholera and small-pox into the City of Bombay by vessels entering the harbour, a committee was appointed by Government to consider, in consultation with the Health Officer of the Port, the subject of obviating this danger in future, and at the close of the year was engaged in compiling a new code of quarantine rules for this purpose.

Inspection of outgoing ships.

The principal work of the Health Officer is, however, the prevention of the exportation of disease by outgoing vessels. All vessels sailing to Europe *via* the Suez Canal, to Red Sea and Persian Gulf ports and to Mauritius and Zanzibar *via* Aden, are personally inspected by the Health Officer and furnished with the special bill of health described in the report

of the preceding year. During 1888 the total number of outgoing vessels inspected was 673. Of these, 435 were steamers and square-rigged vessels, 202 native craft, 19 pilgrim ships and 17 troop-ships or men-of-war. The total number of persons inspected on board was 77,007. Altogether bills of health were issued to 1,115 out of 45,108 vessels which left the port during the year. Those which sailed without such bills were for the most part native coasting passenger steamers and sailing vessels, many of which made several departures daily to stations on the neighbouring coast. The 19 pilgrim ships which left the harbour during the year carried 14,598 passengers.

Vaccination.

The strength of the Vaccination Department during the year 1888-89 consisted of 5 Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, 42 superintending or inspecting officers, 29 clerks, 534 Vaccinators and 535 peons. There was an increase of one Superintendent, ten vaccinators and one peon during the year. Eight of the ten vaccinators were entertained by the Baroda State and two by Municipalities.

Strength of the Department.

During the year 896,394 persons were primarily vaccinated and 54,700 re-vaccinated against 879,755 and 49,790 in 1887-88, showing a net increase of 16,639 or 1·89 per cent. in primary vaccination and of 4,910 or 9·86 per cent. in re-vaccination. Primary and secondary vaccination in dispensaries, however, decreased 21·15 and 49·05 per cent. respectively owing to the transfer of vaccination work from the medical officers in charge of dispensaries to the taluka vaccinators. The total increase was 21,549, or, in other words, for every 100 persons operated on in 1887-88, 102·32 persons were operated on in the year under review.

Work among the civil and military population.

There were 462,223 males and 434,171 females primarily vaccinated, and 37,408 males and 17,292 females revaccinated, the totals being 499,631 males and 451,463 females. In primary vaccination the sex percentages were 51·57 males and 48·43 females against 51·47 and 48·53 in the previous year. In revaccination they were respectively 68·39 and 31·61 against 63·85 and 31·15; and in the total operations 52·53 and 47·47 against 52·13 and 47·87.

According to Sex.

Of the total number primarily vaccinated, 5,758 were Christians, 684,445 Hindus, 132,416 Musalmáns, 2,469 Pársis, and 71,306 persons of other castes. Amongst Hindus and Musalmáns the numbers were somewhat lower, but among other castes and races, higher than in the previous year.

Race.

The age details are compiled for three periods, viz., under one year, between one and six years and above six years. The numbers under each period primarily vaccinated were respectively 624,747, 256,506 and 15,141 against 611,361, 254,690 and 13,704 during the preceding year.

Age.

The following table shows the number of persons primarily vaccinated, and the increase or decrease, during the last eleven years:

Primary vaccinations.

Primarily vaccinated.	YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH										
	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Persons ...	561,589	596,681	642,505	729,329	782,308	826,463	802,207	854,387	855,012	879,755	896,394
Increase ...	...	34,522	66,004	86,813	63,888	84,769	...	52,180	1,365	23,783	15,639
Decrease ...	103,086	...	...	...	...	...	24,758	...	...	...	...

Out of the 896,394 primary vaccinations 851,718 or 95·02 per cent. were successful against 95·40 per cent. in 1887-88. The number of unsuccessful cases was greater than in the preceding year, being 16,357 against 15,511. On account of the failure of the first operation, 1,712 persons were operated on a second time, and in 30,031, or 3,563 cases more than in the year preceding, the result was unknown.

Results.

The following table shows the number of infants successfully vaccinated during the last two years in the Presidency exclusive of Native States. The birth and death statistics are taken for the calendar year in calculating the number available for vaccination, since infants are generally not vaccinated until 3 months after birth:

Infants successfully vaccinated in British territory.

Years.	CHILDREN VACCINATED SUCCESSFULLY.		Children available for vaccination.	Births returned as registered.	Deaths registered among children under 1 year.
	Those under 1 year.	Those between 1 and 6 years.			
1887-88 ...	376,791	144,687	528,556	628,193	99,637
1888-89 ...	386,308	148,353	534,901	634,693	99,792

The successfully vaccinated fell short of the registered births, after deducting deaths among infants under one year old. Out of 534,901 infants available for vaccination 386,308 or 72·22 per cent. were protected. In the previous year the percentage was 71·29.

Re-vaccination.

Out of the total re-vaccinations 23,541 or 61·32 per cent. were successful against 65·16 per cent. in the previous year. In 210 cases re-vaccinations were repeated, in 8,203 instances the results could not be ascertained, and in 13,166 the operations failed.

Percentages of success by districts.

The following table shows by vaccination districts and circles the percentages of success in primary vaccination and re-vaccination, contrasted with those for the previous year :

No.	Districts and Circles.	Percentage of success of Primary Vaccination.		Percentage of success in Re-vaccination.	
		1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.
1	Western Registration District	96·04	95·60	57·08	67·89
2	Presidency Circle	96·02	92·80	61·73	46·46
3	Central Registration District	95·10	94·53	63·98	68·78
4	Southern Registration District	95·29	94·18	64·64	66·84
5	Eastern Gujrat Registration District	97·72	97·72	65·42	65·43
6	Western Gujrat Circle	91·32	92·47	62·77	64·09
7	Sind Registration District	95·92	94·90	64·73	60·43
8	Baroda	96·52	96·31	80·42	72·91
9	Cutch	90·75	89·46	91·70	53·62
10	Aden, Muskat, Khelat and Bushire	98·06	89·99	84·00	100·00
11	British Army	89·52	78·57	62·53	54·38
12	Native Army	86·58	65·19	74·11	50·76
	Average for the whole Presidency	95·40	95·02	65·16	61·32

In successful primary vaccination the percentages were lower than in the previous year in 10 out of 12 circles. On the whole there was a slight decrease of '38 in the percentage of successful cases in the year of review.

By agencies.

In primary vaccinations, the percentages were higher than in the preceding year in Government districts, and lower in the remaining agencies. The highest percentage of the year was 96·28 in cantonments and the lowest 65·19 in the Native Army. In re-vaccinations the lowest percentage was 50·76 in the Native Army and the highest 76·49 under Government agency.

Total operations.

The details of the total number of persons operated on in the last two years, by districts and circles of vaccination, together with the percentages of increase and decrease, are shown in the following table :

Districts and Circles.	PERSONS PRIMARILY VACCINATED.				PERSONS REVACCINATED.				TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS OPERATED ON.			
	1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase.	Decrease.	1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase.	Decrease.	1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase.	Decrease.
Western Registration District.	98,330	106,944	8,614	...	2,957	2,934	23	...	101,287	110,878	9,591	...
Presidency Circle	19,471	19,044	427	...	2,741	2,800	59	...	21,212	21,844	632	...
Central Registration District.	155,316	182,730	27,414	...	3,623	5,030	1,407	...	158,939	187,760	28,821	...
Southern Registration District.	139,983	150,550	10,567	...	9,643	10,588	945	...	149,626	161,138	11,512	...
Eastern Gujrat Registration District.	159,827	143,221	16,606	...	2,187	2,184	3	...	161,964	145,386	16,578	...
Western Gujrat Circle	109,183	106,138	3,045	...	4,047	5,767	1,720	...	113,230	111,905	1,325	...
Sind Registration District	86,498	86,920	422	...	16,450	16,118	332	...	102,948	103,028	80	...
Baroda	73,299	70,935	2,364	...	894	1,240	346	...	74,193	72,175	2,018	...
Cutch	22,465	21,121	1,344	...	241	804	563	...	22,706	21,925	781	...
Aden, Muskat, Khelat and Bushire.	2,428	2,817	389	...	75	18	57	...	2,428	2,817	389	...
British Army	401	378	23	...	400	1,461	1,061	...	401	1,829	1,428	...
Native Army	3,117	3,594	477	...	1,828	4,004	2,176	...	4,945	7,598	2,653	...
Total	873,755	896,304	22,549	...	49,700	64,709	15,009	...	923,455	961,004	37,549	...

Ratio to the total population protected.

The ratio to the total population of persons protected by successful primary operations was higher than in 1887-88 in the Western, Southern, Eastern Gujrat and Sind Registration Districts, and in other districts lower. It was lowest in the Presidency Circle, being 22·86 per mille. In British and Native territory it was respectively 32·81 and 33·03 per mille. Altogether 32·89 persons of all ages per mille of population, against 32·37 in the previous year, were primarily vaccinated with success.

Lymph.

The quality of the lymph in use throughout the year was good. Three consignments of English lymph, one of 45 tubes and two of 65 tubes each, were received during the year.

Animal vaccination.

Animal vaccination was carried on in Bombay, Poona and Rajkot. The operation of inoculating heifers was generally successful. In the Western Gujrat Circle animal vaccination was carried on at Rajkot in the months of September, October and November 1888, and the lymph was distributed among the vaccinators. Except in Bombay City, where animal lymph only is issued, and in Poona, Rajkot and some other places where both

animal and human lymph were in use, vaccination was carried on from arm to arm, with human lymph.

The total expenditure on account of vaccination is shown in the following table :

Expenditure.

Establishment.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.		COMPARED WITH THE PRECEDING YEAR.
	1887-88.	1888-89.	+ Increase - Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Provincial ...	93,870 0 11	94,303 0 5	+ 432 15 6
Municipal ...	29,532 15 7	29,707 15 6	+ 174 15 11
Cantonment ...	722 10 3	1,048 7 2	+ 325 12 11
Local Fund ...	87,722 12 4	89,206 4 1	+ 1,483 7 9
Native States ...	60,228 2 1	59,562 6 6	- 665 11 7
Total ...	2,72,076 9 2	2,73,828 1 8	+ 1,751 8 6

The total cost for the whole Presidency, including all charges, was Rs. 2,73,828, while the successful cases, excluding cases in dispensaries and the army, were 872,746. The average cost of each successful case was annas 5 against annas 5-1 in the preceding year. Excluding the pay of the supervising officers the average cost of each successful case was annas 4, or 2 pies less than in the previous year.

Taking together the work of all the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, Superintendents of Vaccination and Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination, there were 4,355 encampments, 81,618½ miles travelled in 8,584 days, and 319,386 children inspected in 12,964 villages. Out of every 100 persons operated on, 33·58 were inspected against 33·76 in the preceding year.

Inoculation was not reported to have been practised anywhere in the Presidency and no instances were reported of any disease having been communicated through vaccination.

In Bombay, the Compulsory Vaccination Act has been in force for eleven years and in Karachi for nine years, and in both places there has been since the introduction of the Act a considerable increase in the number of infants protected.

Veterinary.

An account of the Bombay Veterinary College will be found in Chapter VII (Education).

Bombay Veterinary College.

At the Sakarbái Petit Hospital for animals, which was under the management of the officers of the Veterinary College, 1,672 animals were treated as in-patients during the year against 1,019 in the previous year, and 788 against 548 as out-patients.

The Báí Sakarbái Dinshaw Petit Hospital for animals.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Education.

General Summary.

THE following statement summarises the attendance at the various educational institutions of the Presidency during the year 1888-89 as compared with the previous year :

Class of institutions.	Number of Institutions.		Number of Pupils.	
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.
<i>Public Institutions.</i>				
University Education :				
Arts Colleges	9	10	1,020	1,179
Professional Colleges	4	4	549	518
School Education, General :				
Secondary Schools	398	419	39,623	40,947
Primary Schools	7,771	8,113	440,626	462,571
School Education, Special :				
Training Schools	11	15	755	828
Other Schools	81	87	1,487	1,709
Total, Public Institutions ...	8,274	8,642	484,059	507,752
<i>Private Institutions.</i>				
Advanced	144	64	2,641	851
Elementary	2,814	3,026	67,698	74,250
Total, Private Institutions ...	2,958	3,090	70,339	75,101
Grand Total ...	11,232	11,732	554,398	582,853

The number of boys under instruction rose from 500,872 to 522,049, and the number of girls from 53,526 to 60,804. According to the method of reckoning adopted by the Government of India these figures show that there were about 28 pupils among every hundred boys and 3 pupils among every hundred girls of school-going age, or 16 per cent. for boys and girls together. Looking at the figures for public institutions only, the number of boys under instruction rose from 434,887 to 453,072, and the number of girls from 49,172 to 54,680, while for boys and girls together the average monthly number on the rolls rose from 468,858 to 484,875, and the average daily attendance from 348,217 to 361,725. The increase was principally in the primary schools. The ratio of the average daily attendance to the average monthly number on the rolls was 74 for 1887-88 and 75 for 1888-89.

The attendance in the different classes of public schools during the year of report and the previous year was as follows :

Class of Schools.	Number of Schools.		Number of Pupils.		Schools.		Pupils.	
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Government	130	120	13,475	12,327	...	10	...	1,148
Local Boards	4,308	4,337	218,710	227,040	29	...	8,330	...
Municipal Boards... ..	722	744	75,287	75,165	22	...	...	122
Native States	1,968	1,952	111,665	115,271	...	16	3,606	...
Aided	1,067	1,364	60,298	70,133	297	...	9,835	...
Unaided	79	125	4,624	7,816	46	...	3,192	...
Total ...	8,274	8,642	484,059	507,752	394	26	24,963	1,270

The number of pupils learning English rose from 41,869 to 43,451, and the number learning vernacular languages from 462,515 to 484,672, while in those studying classical languages there was a fall from 14,892 to 14,222. This falling off was visible in Sind where Persian is losing ground in favour of the vernacular.

Attendance in schools classified by standards.

Attendance in schools classified according to sources of maintenance.

The distribution of pupils according to race is shown below :

	1887-88.	1888-89.
Europeans and Eurasians	3,423	3,483
Portuguese and Native Christians	8,054	8,677
Jews	1,043	1,159
Parsis	12,588	13,013
Mahomedans	62,729	69,140
Hindus ... { Bráhmans	93,336	95,919
{ Other Hindus	287,641	299,716
{ Low castes	9,360	10,630
Aboriginal and Hill tribes	5,844	5,984
Others	41	31
Total	484,059	507,752

Attendance
classified
according to race.

The following comparative table summarises the total expenditure from all sources during the year of report :

Years.	Number of public Institutions.	Number of Pupils.	EXPENDITURE FROM					Total.
			Provincial Funds.	Local Cess.	Municipal Rates.	Fees.	All other sources.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1887-88	8,274	484,059	16,20,107	8,20,855	2,78,008	10,75,025	14,19,925	52,13,920
1888-89	8,642	507,752	16,52,916	8,53,463	3,05,291	11,54,283	14,87,385	54,53,328

The increase in the expenditure from Provincial Funds was due to larger grants for buildings, and the increase in the expenditure from the local cess and from municipal rates was due to larger grants-in-aid. The increase in fee-receipts resulted from the increase in the number of pupils, and the increase in the expenditure from other sources of revenue was owing to the development of aided and unaided schools. Of the total expenditure provincial funds bore 30·31 per cent., local cess 15·65 per cent., municipal rates 5·60 per cent., fees 21·17 per cent., revenues of Native States (including cess and rates) 13·45 per cent., and other sources 13·82 per cent.

The share in the total expenditure allotted to each class of institution is shown below :

Cost of Public Institutions classed as	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.
Government	8,68,999	8,09,492
Local Board	12,65,365	12,48,513
Municipal Board	5,24,660	5,24,429
Native State	8,77,287	8,50,552
Aided	11,96,298	14,10,077
Unaided	68,050	1,08,237
General	4,13,261	5,02,028
Total	52,13,920	54,53,328

The large increase under the last head was due to a rule introduced during the year under which scholarships and miscellaneous charges together with the charges for the University, for Direction and for Inspection are classed as general. A corresponding reduction has occurred under the other heads over which these charges were formerly distributed.

The following table exhibits the net expenditure from Provincial Funds for the year of report and the preceding year :

	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.
University Education	1,45,187	1,19,558
School Education, General	3,02,122	3,07,473
School Education, Special	5,42,881	5,25,871
University	61,849	65,266
Direction	22,168	29,150
Inspection	1,17,494	1,23,560
Scholarships	15,000	15,000
Buildings	42,707	43,503
Furniture and Apparatus, &c.	1,98,889	1,99,414
Miscellaneous	30,896	25,068
	45,162	1,16,835
	2,487	4,474
	22,041	19,644
Total	16,20,107	16,52,916

Expenditure from
Provincial Funds.

The decrease under Arts Colleges was due to the absence of officers on leave and to the withdrawal of the grant to the Fergusson College. The decrease under Professional Colleges was due to smaller expenditure on contingencies in the College of Science and to increased fee-receipts in Law schools. The decrease under Primary Schools was due to adjustments between Government and the Local and Municipal Boards on account of arrears and in connexion with Police charges in Sind. The decrease under Scholarships was nominal, certain endowed scholarships having been removed from the provincial list and shown in their proper place. The increase under Buildings and Furniture was owing to the payment of larger grants to aided schools. The above figures are arranged according to the orders of the Government of India, but the gross expenditure under each head of the Provincial Budget was as follows:

		1887-88.	1888-89.
		Rs.	Rs.
University	...	15,000	15,000
Direction	...	42,707	43,503
Inspection	...	2,07,143	2,12,984
Government Colleges, General	...	1,47,736	1,27,011
Do. do. Professional	...	1,12,801	98,400
Government Schools, General :			
(1) Secondary Schools	...	3,51,756	3,39,518
(2) Primary do.	...	1,353	1,344
Government Schools, Special :			
(1) School of Art and Industry	...	24,330	35,037
(2) Training Schools	...	61,975	64,637
Grants-in-aid :			
(1) Payments to Colleges and Schools	...	2,81,148	3,06,414
(2) Building Grants	...	45,162	1,16,834
(3) Contributions to Local Boards	...	3,98,265	3,77,026
(4) Do. to Municipal Boards	...	1,24,365	1,11,799
Scholarships	...	27,316	28,362
Miscellaneous	...	17,236	14,383
Grant Medical College and Medical Schools	...	53,199	52,721
Dakshina Fund	...	19,207	19,906
Scientific and other Minor Departments	...	27,421	29,465
Aden Schools	...	2,139	2,627
Gross Total		19,62,259	19,94,971
Deduct—Departmental Receipts		3,42,152	3,42,055
Net Total		16,20,107	16,52,916

Payments to aided institutions.

The payments to aided institutions rose from Rs. 3,03,160 to Rs. 4,00,952. There was a large increase in the building grants as shown below and the ordinary grants to college and schools rose from Rs. 2,86,131 to Rs. 2,99,033. The special grants rose from Rs. 4,767 to Rs. 6,261. The following table shows the building grants from Provincial Funds:

		1887-88.	1888-89.
		Rs.	Rs.
Grants to Government Schools	...	...	8,501
Grants to Board Schools	...	20,373	11,259
Grants to Aided Schools	...	24,789	97,076
Total	...	45,162	1,16,836

University Education.

Arts Colleges.

Particulars respecting the colleges affiliated to the University will be found in Part III, Appendix VII-A, Statement 6. It will be seen that, in comparison with the previous year, the number of candidates at University examinations higher than the Matriculation rose from 1,276 to 1,360, and the number who passed from 465 to 643. The details for the Arts Colleges are shown below:

Colleges.	Number on the rolls at the end of the year.		1888-89.							
			Previous Examination.		First B. A.		B. A.		M. A.	
	1887-88.	1888-89.	Reading.	Successful.	Reading.	Successful.	Reading.	Successful.	Reading.	Successful.
<i>Government.</i>										
Elphinstone College	238	235	131	39	51	46	43	32	15	3
Dukhian College	149	167	62	22	60	39	45	14	4	1
<i>Native States.</i>										
Rajaram College	25	52	41	10	11	4	...	...	...	...
Satanidas College	61	70	38	12	26	13	12	6	...	...
<i>Aided.</i>										
Free General Assembly	163	187	110	25	34	27	37	9	6	...
St. Xavier's College	152	135	116	32	42	25	27	14	8	1
Fergusson College	116	150	150	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat College	67	68	44	14	15	10	7	2	...	...
Sind College	49	59	46	4	4	7	9	1	...	...
American Mission College	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baroda College	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,020	1,179	746	213	237	171	180	78	33	6

The fees received at the Government colleges amounted to Rs. 34,990 against Rs. 33,939 in 1887-88; the fees at the colleges in Native States to Rs. 4,257 against Rs. 2,448, and the fees at the aided colleges to Rs. 31,577 against Rs. 30,158.

The number of students on the rolls of the Law School at Bombay at the end of the year was 203 against 187 at the end of 1887-88. Out of 84 students who presented themselves for the examination in jurisprudence 80 passed. There were 81 candidates for the LL. B. Examination, and 17 passed. The fee-receipts rose from Rs. 7,152 in 1887-88 to Rs. 8,600. At the Poona Law School the number of pupils rose from 36 to 62, and the fee-receipts from Rs. 717 to Rs. 1,175. Out of 43 students who appeared for the examination in jurisprudence, 33 passed. At the Grant Medical College the attendance was as follows:

Professors
Colleges.

	March 1888.	March 1889.
University Classes ... { Men	195	149
... { Women	7	18
Candidates in Certificated Practitioners' Class for Women ...	16	16
Military pupils	1	...
Total ...	219	182

The fee-receipts fell from Rs. 27,884 to Rs. 20,165. The medical profession is said to be overstocked in the city of Bombay, and it has been suggested that the standard of qualification required for admission to the college should be raised. A students' library, towards which Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit contributed a donation of Rs. 4,500, was established during the year. In the University examinations the college suffered from the wholesale rejection of candidates at the Second Examination. For the First Examination in Medicine there were 55 candidates, of whom 21 passed, 1 being placed in the 1st class. In the Second Examination in Medicine there were 55 candidates, of whom 9 passed, 1 being placed in the 1st class. For the Degree of L.M. & S. there were 73 candidates, of whom 39 passed, 6 being placed in the 1st class. Two lady students passed the fourth or final examination and obtained certificates. At the College of Science the revised course of study resulted in a further diminution of the attendance from 229 to 206 and the fee-receipts fell from Rs. 10,832 to Rs. 9,034. On the other hand, the examination results were satisfactory. At the examination for the Degree of L.C.E., 27 candidates appeared, of whom 23 passed. For the First Examination in Civil Engineering under the old rules 80 presented themselves, of whom 56 passed. For the First Examination in Civil Engineering under the new rules, 9 candidates appeared, of whom 8 passed.

Secondary Schools.

The University Entrance Examination was conducted at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Belgaum and Karachi. Out of 1,690 candidates sent up from 86 schools 778 or 46 per cent. passed, while out of 1,788 boys who went up from private tuition, and without school certificates, only 136 or 7.6 per cent. were successful. Out of 725 boys sent up from Government schools 342 or 47.1 per cent. passed, and out of 729 boys sent up from aided schools 315 or 43.2 per cent. passed. In the preceding year 1,457 boys were sent up from the various schools, and 1,555 from private tuition: of the former 49.5 per cent. and of the latter only 6 per cent. were successful. Of the secondary schools 39 were Government institutions with an average daily attendance of 6,999 students and fee-receipts amounting to Rs. 1,84,661 against 43 schools with an attendance of 7,844 and fee-receipts amounting to Rs. 1,89,948 in the previous year. The number of District and Municipal Board schools fell from 103 to 101 and the attendance from 2,334 to 2,823, but the fee-receipts rose from Rs. 24,065 to Rs. 25,371. In Native States the number of schools rose from 65 to 68, the average attendance from 4,592 to 4,782,

and the fee-receipts from Rs. 38,136 to Rs. 39,574. The aided schools for Europeans and Eurasians numbered 40 with an average attendance of 2,830, against 39 with an average attendance of 2,761 in the previous year, and the fee-receipts rose from Rs. 87,771 to Rs. 95,323. The number of aided English-teaching schools was 27 as in the previous year, but the average attendance rose from 3,610 to 3,715, and the fee-receipts from Rs. 57,668 to Rs. 65,906. The number of aided Anglo-Vernacular schools rose from 90 to 91, the average daily attendance from 8,639 to 8,784, and the fee-receipts from Rs. 1,27,492 to Rs. 1,34,221. There were 47 unaided schools with an average daily attendance of 3,799, against 31 such schools with an attendance of 2,152 in the previous year, and the fee-receipts rose from Rs. 32,071 to Rs. 58,388.

High Schools,
Presidency.

The attendance in the schools teaching up to the Matriculation examination is shown in the following table :

	MAINTAINED BY GOVERNMENT.				MAINTAINED BY NATIVE STATES.				AIDED BY GOVERNMENT OR BY LOCAL OR MUNICIPAL BOARDS, OR BY NATIVE STATES.				UNAIDED.				TOTAL.			
	1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Boys' Schools.																				
Central Div. (Bombay City. Division.)	1	868	1	881	..	..	..	..	18	5,800	18	6,100	2	671	3	1,084	21	7,349	22	8,074
Northern Division ..	5	1,497	6	1,568	..	..	..	..	2	2,381	2	2,190	..	..	..	..	12	4,080	12	3,597
Southern Division ..	4	1,008	4	958	4	1,511	4	1,532	1	849	1	772	..	..	..	..	9	4,308	10	4,614
Sind ..	3	878	3	789	..	..	..	..	6	408	6	627	..	..	..	..	9	2,518	10	2,784
Total ..	13	6,031	14	5,718	10	2,671	10	2,704	38	10,456	34	10,609	2	1,071	3	2,152	66	20,155	71	21,164
Girls' Schools.																				
Central Div. (Bombay City. Division.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	501	5	578	..	..	..	..	5	501	5	578
Sind ..	1	67	1	61	..	..	..	..	4	442	3	410	..	..	..	..	3	300	3	471
Total ..	1	67	1	61	..	..	..	..	11	1,179	10	1,188	..	..	..	..	14	1,238	11	1,311
Grand Total ..	20	6,098	20	5,779	10	2,671	10	2,704	49	11,635	44	11,797	2	1,071	3	2,152	78	21,393	82	22,375

Central Division.

In the Central Division the Elphinstone School continues in a high state of efficiency, and in the reports of the Inspectors on the aided schools in Bombay special praise was given to St. Mary's Institution and St. Peter's school at Mazgaon, the Scottish schools, the Byculla schools, the Cathedral schools, the Convent schools in Byculla and the Fort, St. Xavier's and the Máhim schools. The Bombay High School was specially commended for good discipline. The death of Mr. M. M. Kunte, who had for the last fifteen years presided over the Poona High school, deprived the Department of the services of a valuable officer. The high schools for boys and girls and all the aided schools in Poona were favourably reported on, and high praise was given to the new English school. The Sátára school obtained a good and the Sholapur school a fair report. The Násik school suffered from a bad head master, who was dismissed. At Ahmednagar the Government school and the Mission school were affected by the competition of schools under private management, and at the close of the year under report the Government school was handed over to the Ahmednagar Education Society, in the hope that local influence would effect consolidation and improvement.

Northern Division.

In Ahmedabad the Government school continued to improve and the new English school secured a large number of pupils. The Government and Mission schools at Surat were favourably reported on. The inefficient private school started in the previous year was abolished. The Government school at Nadiád was well managed, but the staff required strengthening. The condition of the schools in Kathiáwár was good.

Southern Division.

The increase in the number of schools in the Southern Division was due to the promotion of the Free Church school at Alibág. The accommodation at the Mission school in Belgaum was defective. At the Government school the attendance decreased. The Dhárwár and Ratnágiri schools and the Rájárán School at Kolbápur were very highly commended, and the report on the Sávantvádi school was satisfactory, but the staff of the last appeared to be underpaid.

Sind.

In Sind there was a falling off in the older schools, due to the development of middle schools and to the opening of two new high schools at Hyderabad: an Upper Grade school, intended for the well-to-do classes, and the Union Academy, a select school for Hindus and especially for the Amils. Both of these schools have started with fairly high fees, and the fee-receipts in the Government and European schools have increased, while in the aided schools for natives they have fallen. The Government schools were subjected to a searching examination by the head of the department and were found to have improved in efficiency. The Sind Madrasa continued to make good progress, and the plans and estimates for the new building were placed before Government. The proprietary school at Shikárpur was reported to be a useful auxiliary of the Government school, and the grammar school at Karáchi, the Manora school, St. Patrick's school and the Convent school were all reported to be in a flourishing condition.

The attendance at the middle schools was as follows :

Middle Schools: Presidency.

Division.	Boys' Schools.				Girls' Schools.			
	1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Central (Bombay City...	35	3,287	31	3,021	16	857	19	963
Division. Mofussil ...	63	2,782	67	3,340	13	339	12	309
Northern Division ...	80	5,049	79	5,016	6	473	7	500
Southern do. ...	74	3,851	83	4,009	6	142	5	97
Sind... ..	21	1,206	24	1,136	5	161	3	134
Aden	1	85	1	87	...	...	...	...
Total ...	274	16,260	285	16,609	46	1,972	46	2,003

In Bombay the Gokaldás Tejpal School was placed under the management of the trustees, and the four other Government schools were amalgamated into the Elphinstone middle school. In the mofussil the Local Board and Municipal schools and the schools in Native States were reported to be doing fairly well ; and the 65 aided schools were found on the whole in a very satisfactory state, many of them being highly efficient. Eleven schools were added to the list during the year, and 7 schools were closed or struck off. The management of the Prabhu Seminary was condemned and the grant largely reduced. The Methodist Episcopal school at Poona was highly praised, and the tone of the Zenana Mission school commended. Among railway schools the most efficient were those at Igatpuri and Lonávi. Central Division.

In the Northern Division the Government school at Ránder was abolished, and the class attached to the Mahá laxmi training college was added to the list. The Government school at Navsári was crushed by rival schools with lower fees. Three English classes maintained by local boards in the Thána district died out. A new municipal school was started at Dhandhuka in Ahmedabad. Among aided schools, St. Joseph's school at Bándora was a model of systematic organization ; and the St. Stanislaus School at the same place was thoroughly efficient. The number of schools maintained by Native States was increased by the opening of a new school at Verával in Káthiáwár, bringing the total number up to 16. The schools at Pálanpur and Nándod were very prosperous and those of Bánsda, Dharampor and Cambay showed a considerable increase in attendance. Northern Division.

The two English classes maintained by Local Boards in the Dhárwár district were reduced. The Municipalities supported 16 such classes and 5 schools. Native States maintained 20 English classes, including two new classes in Játh and 5 schools. Most of the 15 aided schools were reported good. Nine new unaided schools were established during the year at Kolhápur, Belgaum and other towns, and some of these are intended to teach the high school course. Southern Division.

In Sind a new Municipal school was opened at Nasarpur. The schools at Lárkhána, Sukkur and Rohri were among the best in the province. The rates of fees were raised in a number of schools and the fee-receipts in the municipal schools generally increased. A new aided night school was opened in the Karáchi Cantonment, and three aided schools at Hyderabad were closed. Sind.

The following statement gives particulars of the existing schools for children of European extraction : Schools for Europeans and Eurasians.

Class of Institutions.	AIDED SCHOOLS.				Total of Pupils on the 31st March.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE 31ST MARCH LEARNING			CLASSIFICATION OF PUPILS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.						Remarks.		
	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.	CLASSIFICATION OF PUPILS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.								
									Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians and Portuguese.	Brahmans.	All Hindus who are not Brahmans or of the low castes.	Mahomedans.	Páris.		Jews.	
Boys	17	1,796	1,693	1,512	17	1,796	1,796	625	78	1,030	106	..	..	3	11	46	255 girls in boys schools. 387 boys in girls' schools.
Girls	23	1,040	1,591	1,318	23	1,040	1,640	198	95	1,406	140	2	1	8	66	22	
Total	40	2,836	3,274	2,830	40	2,836	3,436	723	116	2,436	246	2	1	6	77	67	
Industrial Schools ..	1	22	23	21	1	22	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal Schools	1	16	12	12	1	16	16	10	8	14	2	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2	38	35	33	2	38	16	10	8	36	2	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	42	3,173	3,803	2,863	42	3,173	3,451	733	124	2,072	248	2	1	6	77	67	

The expenditure on these schools was as follows:

	Ra.
From Provincial Revenues	82,643
" Municipal Funds	1,440
" Fees	98,210
" Other sources	1,06,137
	2,88,430

Primary Education.

Primary schools for boys.

The following comparative statement shows the number of primary schools for boys and the number of pupils who attended them during the year of report and the previous year:

Divisions.	MAINTAINED BY GOVERNMENT.				MAINTAINED BY LOCAL BOARDS.				MAINTAINED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.				MAINTAINED BY NATIVE STATES.			
	1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys.
Central Di- (Bombay City, vision, & Mofussil)	392	220	1,538	67,569	1,537	69,659	44	6,226	44	8,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Division	319	324	1,162	67,246	1,177	71,582	179	21,021	183	20,376	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southern do	160	115	1,183	67,461	1,189	68,568	110	12,222	114	13,111	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sind	60	86	..	..	..	..	61	6,968	57	6,258	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aden	234	266	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	10	1,089	10	1,021	4,156	212,200	4,179	220,273	514	62,753	522	62,567	1,736	66,664	1,710	66,410

Divisions.	AIDED BY GOVERNMENT OR BY LOCAL OR MUNICIPAL BOARDS OR BY NATIVE STATES.				UNAIDED.				POLICE SCHOOLS IN BRITISH DISTRICTS.				TOTAL.			
	1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys.
Central Di- (Bombay City, vision, & Mofussil)	52	4,407	52	4,678	7	320	8	1,224	..	..	..	..	108	10,027	104	10,911
Northern Division	270	9,994	253	9,873	30	601	50	881	7	230	7	214	2,118	102,180	2,146	106,216
Southern do	163	6,113	110	6,740	2	67	2	88	7	201	7	229	2,515	155,619	2,543	164,156
Sind	267	8,598	323	11,955	..	..	6	250	5	417	5	416	2,111	118,190	2,180	122,270
Aden	80	4,102	262	9,001	2	172	2	118	..	..	..	..	417	22,224	528	25,027
Total	722	33,624	1,006	42,177	41	1,661	68	2,502	19	957	19	899	7,267	400,164	7,573	426,228

Local Board Schools.

The number of schools maintained by the District Local Boards increased by 29, and the number of schools aided by the Boards by 132; the pupils in the former class of schools showing an increase of 8,330 and in the latter of 3,195. The fee-receipts rose from Rs. 1,20,761 to Rs. 1,27,622. In the vernacular schools 42 per cent. of the pupils were the sons of purely agriculturists' parents and 71 per cent. were the sons of cesspayers. In the Central Division the number of boys at the Board schools increased from 67,562 to 69,659, the increase being mainly in Khândesh, and the fee-receipts rose from Rs. 39,880 to Rs. 40,442. In the Northern Division there was an increase of 15 schools and 5,336 pupils, principally in Kaira, and the fee-receipts rose from Rs. 32,079 to Rs. 32,821. There was a falling off in fees in Broach owing to a tendency in the Taluka Boards to enlarge the list of free students. A gradually increasing interest on the part of the Taluka Boards and the School Committees was noted. The Boards are now spending their full income, and it was necessary to refuse many applications for new schools, though expenditure has been limited by grading all existing schools in accordance with the size of the village and the attendance in the school, so that a master will in future only obtain promotion by a transfer to a school of a higher grade. In the Southern Division there was an increase of 6 schools and 1,107 boys, and the fee-receipts rose from Rs. 42,430 to Rs. 53,266. The fee-rates were revised in Ratnâgiri, Kolâba and Belgaur, and the increased receipts expended in raising the pay of the junior masters. Many applications for new schools had to be refused for want of funds. In Sind there was an increase of 3 schools, but a reduction of 567 in the number of boys on the rolls at the end of the year. This falling off was attributed to the levy of fees, which have now been imposed in most of the Karâchi schools and in half of the Shikârpur schools. In Hyderabad fees are charged at only 5 schools and no fees are levied in Thar and Pârkar and in the Frontier District. For the whole of the Division the fees collected by the Local Boards rose from Rs. 343 to Rs. 1,093. The cess-school in Sind compares badly with the mosque school or with the cess school in the Deccan. Great attention was however being paid to the improvement of the masters, and the results, as far as they went, were encouraging.

Municipal Schools.

In the Central Division there was an increase of 7 schools with 269 pupils in the number maintained by Municipalities due to transfers of schools from the Local Boards. The

fee-receipts slightly declined. There was a tendency to substitute younger and cheaper teachers for senior and experienced but more highly paid masters, and the standard of efficiency in a considerable number of the Municipalities showed a constant tendency to decline. In the Northern Division there was an increase of 1 school, but the number of pupils fell by 59, and fee-receipts fell from Rs. 18,230 to Rs. 17,311. The schools in Ahmedabad, Nadiád and Parántij were flourishing, and the fee-rates were revised at Modása and Dhandhuka. Some Boards, such as those at Nadiád, Ahmedabad, Surat and Thána, were anxious to improve their schools, but among the smaller Boards there was a want of earnest and intelligent administration. In the Southern Division there was an increase of 4 schools and 319 boys and the fee-receipts rose from Rs. 12,439 to Rs. 12,993. The best schools existed in the districts of Belgaum, Dhárwár, Ratnágiri and Kolába. Most of the school committees showed interest in their work, but more especially those of Vengurla, Chiplún Panvel, Bágalkot, Gadag, Belgaum, Athni, Kumta and Sirsi. In Sind there was a decrease of 4 schools and 700 pupils, the main cause being the competition of aided schools and the introduction of fees. The development of aided schools was most marked, there being an increase of 83 such schools with 2,800 pupils. The fee-receipts in the Municipal schools rose from Rs. 5,439 to Rs. 5,528, and the number of Municipalities that levy no fees was reduced to 10. Some of the poorer Municipalities were said to be indifferent to the improvement of their schools, but high praise was given to Karáchi, Hyderabad, Sukkur, Tatta, Kotri, and Bubák.

The States of the Central Division showed an increase of 13 schools and 415 scholars, 3 of these schools belonging to Bhil States in Khándesh. The state of the schools in Bhor, Aundh, and Phaltan, managed exclusively by untrained teachers on very low pay, was not satisfactory. In the Northern Division there was an increase of 5 schools and 2,679 pupils, and the fee-receipts rose from Rs. 37,838 to Rs. 39,544. The increase in attendance was general, except in Dharampor, Jawhár and Cutch. The best schools in Káthiáwár were found to be fully equal to similar schools in British districts. A school at Bhávnagar with more than 800 boys was particularly good. In the Southern Division the schools maintained by the State of Kolhápúr increased from 157 to 159, the attendance rising from 10,572 to 10,844. About half of the schools had buildings of their own, and the accommodation was generally good. In Kurundvád the attendance and in Jamkhandi both the number of schools and the attendance decreased; in the other feudatory States there were increases and the schools in Miraj were reported very good. In Savanúr the attendance improved and the schools were reported to be well cared for. In Játh and Daphiápúr 4 new schools were added to the list, and the number of pupils rose; but the schools were ill-equipped, and the teachers underpaid. In Janjira the number of schools and pupils increased. In Sávantvádi the attendance rose, and the examination returns, with a few exceptions, were very satisfactory.

In the Central Division the number of aided schools fell from 323 to 310, but the number of pupils increased by 80. This class included 126 Mission schools. The Northern Division showed an increase of 7 schools and 627 pupils. In the Southern Division the number of schools rose from 287 to 383, and the number of boys from 8,908 to 11,955. Sixty-six of these were aided by Native States. All classes showed improvement. In Sind there was a large increase of 182 schools and 4,899 boys. Most of the aided schools are mosque schools, and the increase during the year was due to the eagerness of the Mullahs to avail themselves of the benefits of the system, when satisfied that it would entail no interference with their own methods of instruction.

The police school at Sátára fell off both in numbers and efficiency, but the schools at Godhra and Dohad were very successful, and the attendance increased at Thána, Ahmedabad, Kaira and Surat.

In the whole Presidency there was an increase of 3 night schools and 189 pupils. The Central Division had 88 schools and 2,663 pupils. The 8 schools under the Poona Municipality were attended by 283 pupils of the trading, artisan and labouring castes, and the 6 Theistic night schools in Bombay were well attended. The school at Dhulia was particularly good. The Northern Division had 157 schools and 3,298 pupils. There was an increase in Kaira, and the schools in Thána, Káthiáwár and Rewa Kántha were prosperous. The Southern Division had 53 schools and classes with 1,502 pupils for British districts and 34 schools with 1,284 pupils for the Native States. This Division alone showed a decrease. In Sind there were 27 schools with 656 pupils. The best were in Karáchi, Tatta and Kotri.

Of unrecognized schools there were in the Central Division 664 with 22,246 pupils. Of these schools, 7 taught Persian or Arabic, 49 were Korán, and 37 Vedic schools, and 571 were vernacular schools, of which 7 were for girls. The Northern Division had 6 schools teaching Arabic, 18 Sanskrit páthshálas, 1 Hebrew school, 566 vernacular schools, 192 Korán schools, and 2 English schools. It was believed that there was a tendency on the part of the teachers in unrecognized schools to meet the offers of the Department, especially in Kaira and other advanced districts. The Southern Division had 865 schools and 15,208 children. Of these schools 240 were in Native States, 225 were either family schools or mosque schools, and the rest were private schools. In Sind the only schools still unrecognized were the indigenous schools teaching the Korán, the Granth or the Puráns. They numbered 746 with 8,908 pupils.

Primary Schools
for girls.

The following table shows the number of primary schools for girls and the number of pupils attending them in the year of report and the previous year respectively:

Divisions.	MAINTAINED BY GOVERNMENT.				MAINTAINED BY LOCAL BOARDS.				MAINTAINED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.				MAINTAINED BY NATIVE STATES.			
	1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Central Division. (Bombay City)	1	107	1	114	27	1,118	31	1,381	11	845	11	865	..	..	..	..
Central Division. (Mofussil)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Division ..	2	165	2	151	51	2,584	52	2,765	22	2,519	22	2,718	104	6,354	107	7,060
Southern do. ..	..	..	..	..	42	1,997	43	1,955	28	1,991	30	2,147	44	2,157	47	2,357
Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	19	1,103	18	1,038	..	..	..	..
Total ..	3	262	3	265	119	4,596	127	6,058	122	6,371	127	6,637	156	8,772	161	9,592

Divisions.	AIDED BY GOVERNMENT OR BY LOCAL OR MUNICIPAL BOARDS, OR BY NATIVE STATES.				UNAIDED.				TOTAL.			
	1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Central Division. (Bombay City)	22	2,922	23	2,796	..	..	..	..	22	2,922	23	2,796
Central Division. (Mofussil)	26	1,380	31	1,908	..	..	4	148	111	8,478	123	6,058
Northern Division ..	27	2,287	28	2,532	..	..	1	44	211	14,329	218	15,317
Southern do. ..	6	283	8	327	..	..	..	..	120	6,310	128	6,736
Sind ..	10	457	18	671	..	..	..	..	29	1,020	37	1,761
Total ..	93	7,369	107	7,904	2	92	5	192	604	31,462	540	33,043

In the Central Division there was an increase of 13 girls' schools and 546 pupils. If the girls who attend boys' schools be added the total becomes 13,659, showing an increase of 796. The best girls' schools were those under the management or influence of European ladies. In Poona the ladies of the local branch of the National Indian Association organized a system of visits to the schools, and were warmly welcomed by the Schools Committee of the Municipality. The Northern Division showed an increase of 7 schools and 988 girls, or adding the girls attending in boys' schools, which brings the total up to 20,277, an increase of 3,097 girls. The increase was visible in the District Board schools of Surat, Ahmedabad, Kaira and Thána, where there is every evidence of a growing desire on the part of the villagers to educate their daughters. The Municipal schools showed a slight decrease, but there was an increase of 528 girls in Kathiáwár and smaller increases in the other agencies. The Southern Division showed an increase of 8 schools and 486 girls, or with the girls in the boys' schools making a total of 14,704, an increase of 752 girls. Three girls from Nandgaol, in Belgaum, applied for admission to the Kolhápúr Training College. Among Municipal schools those at Kumta and Vengurla were particularly good. Sind showed an increase of 8 schools and 161 scholars, or counting the girls in boys' schools which bring the total to 2,513 girls, there was an increase of 729 scholars. Most of the girls attend mosque schools, there being only one Local Board school in Thar and Parkar. In the Municipal schools there was a small falling off; but the Wedderburn Girls' School greatly improved under the supervision of the Sisters from the Karáchi convent.

The Education of Special Classes.

Rajkumar College.

During the year 5 pupils left the college, and 4 joined, the number at its close being 36 as contrasted with 37 in the previous year. The result of the annual examination was satisfactory. The general health of the pupils was good.

Tálukdári schools,
&c.

The Tálukdári School at Wadhwan continued to be successful and popular. The Scott College at Sádra was efficiently conducted, and the Inspector reported well of the discipline and studies of the Kuvras. The Vajiria School in Rewa Kántha made decided progress. A large number of the sons of Chiefs and Thákors were being educated in the ordinary schools of Káthiáwár, Ahmedabad, and the Panch Maháls or under private tutors. The sons and relatives of various Chiefs attended schools in Poona and Sádra. Eight Sardárs attended the Rajáráma College at Kolhápúr, three of whom matriculated during the year. A high school for Sardárs also exists at Belgaum, and proposals have been made for the establishment of special schools for the Mirs in Sind. In the meantime a family school has been started by Mir Fatehkhán of Mirpur Khas.

Maráthas and
Lingayats.

During the year seven of the Government scholarships founded for the encouragement of education among the lower castes were taken by Maráthas. The fund of the Lingáyat Association continued to be well managed, and 7 scholars, each on Rs. 18 per month, were sent to the College of Science, the Fergusson College and the Wilson College; 2 scholars on smaller stipends were sent to the Sanskrit College at Benares, and 18 scholars were distributed between the high schools at Belgaum and Dhárwár. The Association has

collected a further sum of Rs. 6,200 for founding a scholarship in the name of His Excellency the Governor, which is to be held at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

Owing partly to the employment of Mahomedan inspectors and teachers and the creation of special scholarships the number of Mahomedans rose from 30 to 43 in colleges, from 1,790 to 1,945 in secondary schools and from 60,688 to 66,938 in primary schools, while in special schools there was a slight decrease. The increase was general in all parts of the Presidency, but most marked in Sind. The encouragement of the mosque school in the latter province has given profound satisfaction.

Mahomedans.

In the whole Presidency the number of children belonging to the depressed castes at school rose from 9,360 to 10,630. In the Central Division the number rose from 4,546 to 5,320, in the Northern Division from 2,715 to 3,255, and in the Southern Division from 1,994 to 2,009. In Sind the number fell from 105 to 46, but falling off was nominal, and due to a change in classification.

The Depressed
Castes.

For the whole Presidency the number of children of aboriginal tribes at school was 5,984, showing an increase of 140. In the Central Division the number rose from 837 to 950, special efforts made in the Poona District to bring the Koli boys to school having met with considerable success. In the Northern Division the number rose from 4,748 to 4,792. Scholarships of the value of Rs. 5 per mensem were offered in Broach, Surat and the Panch Mahals to Bhils qualified to attend English schools. In the Southern Division the number rose from 73 to 107 and in Sind from 100 to 219, the increase in the latter province being due to the opening of 3 new schools by a benevolent Mahomedan.

Aboriginal and
Hill Tribes.

Special Instruction.

Under this head are included training schools for teachers and other institutions for professional and industrial education. The numbers of existing institutions and of the pupils attending them are shown in the following table:

Institution for
special instruction.

	1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Normal Schools for Masters	7	629	7	659
Do. for Mistresses	4	126	8	169
School of Art	1	256	1	265
Drawing Classes	45	134	41	52
		(2,740)*		(3,167)
Medical Schools	3	109	3	133
Veterinary Schools	1	80	1	76
Agricultural Classes	11	42	13	44
		(458)		(593)
Forest Class, Science College	1	4	1	9
Engineering School	1	6	1	12
Industrial Schools	16	856	26	1,118
		(567)		(1,173)
Total	92	2,242	102	2,537
		(3,765)		(4,933)

* The figures in brackets represent pupils already entered in the returns of schools for general education.

The number of trained head and assistant masters employed in the schools maintained by Local and Municipal Boards and by Native States was 3,420 as compared with 3,220 in 1887-88. The number of students in the Poona Training College for Masters rose from 185 to 190, and 138 passed the various courses. The Training College for Mistresses contained 36 students at the close of the year—a decrease of 4. Three women were certificated during the year. The Christian Training Institution at Ahmednagar had an attendance of 62 against 64 in the previous year. This institution was said to be doing valuable work in the supply of teachers for the missionary societies who labour amongst the depressed castes. The new buildings at Ahmedabad were completed and 55 out of 270 candidates who appeared at the entrance examination were admitted to the college, while 59 were sent out as teachers, making a total of 1,035 trained teachers sent out since its institution. The Gujarat Vernacular Society offered Rs. 500 for the provision of two medals, to be called the Hope Medals, for the most successful students of the year. The studies in the college were conducted according to the revised Code, and provision was made for the teaching of agriculture and drawing. The Mahalaxmi College at Ahmedabad had an attendance of 52 normal students, and 8 women were sent out as teachers. The work of the mistresses trained at this institution was highly reported on. The Rajkot College suffered by the death of the principal, but the examination results were satisfactory. The college sent out 28 masters. The Barton Training College for Mistresses with 26 students on the rolls continued to make excellent progress. A training class for mistresses was opened at Surat in connection with the Irish Presbyterian Mission. The number of students in the Dhárwar College rose to 125, and 42 teachers were passed out. The school for masters at Kolhápúr was attended by 21 students, and the school for mistresses by 9. In the Hyderabad college in Sind the number on the rolls increased from 55 to 65, and nine men were appointed to teacherships. The college had worked under considerable difficul-

Normal Schools.

ties owing to an inadequate staff and bad accommodation; but a full staff was provided after the beginning of the year, and the new buildings approached completion. In the whole of Sind there were 34 young women receiving instruction in the art of teaching and school management—16 in the Karachi Convent normal class, 12 in the normal class maintained by the municipality of Karachi and 6 in a normal class lately opened by the municipality of Hyderabad.

Sir Jamsetji
Jijibhoy School
of Art.

The number of students on the rolls of the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy School of Art rose from 256 in 1887-88 to 265 in 1888-89, and the fee-receipts from Rs. 3,455 to Rs. 3,810. The number of pupils in the elementary school was 242, of whom 65 obtained certificates of various grades. The architectural drawing class contained 25 students, of whom 5 were awarded certificates. Several of the architectural drawings were reported to possess exceptional merit. In the painting atelier composed of 27 pupils, and in the sculpture department, which contained 7 students, the high standard of the previous year was maintained.

Drawing Classes.

The total number of candidates from the various drawing classes throughout the Presidency who appeared for examination during the year was 1,560 as compared with 1,326 in the previous year. Of these 310 passed and 119 were awarded prizes.

Medical Schools.

At the medical school at Poona 8 male and 4 female pupils were examined and found qualified. At Ahmedabad 12, and at Hyderabad 10, pupils were passed out qualified.

Veterinary College,
Bombay.

In April 1888 a special board consisting of the Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon as President with two Veterinary Surgeons and the Assistant Chemical Analyser was appointed to conduct the professional examination at the Bombay Veterinary college. Twenty-seven students presented themselves for the First Examination, of whom 17 passed, and 37 students presented themselves for the Second Examination, of whom 26 passed. The Assistant Superintendent of the college was specially examined by the Board, and passed in the 1st class. After the examination work re-commenced with 3 classes, attended in all by 80 students, but at the close of the year the total had fallen to 75. This number comprised 36 paying students, 15 free students nominated by Government or by the Bombay Municipality, and 24 students sent up by Native States or other Presidencies. In the last category there was a satisfactory increase. For the conduct of future examinations a permanent Board has been appointed with the Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon as President, and four members: the Veterinary Lecturer at the College of Science; the Superintendent, Horse-breeding Operations; an officer of the Grant College nominated by the Principal of that college; and an officer to be appointed by Government. The income of the college during the year was Rs. 7,085 against Rs. 6,805 in 1887-88 and the expenditure Rs. 25,989 against Rs. 24,679. During the year Rs. 540 due as arrears of 1887-88 and the preceding year were recovered, but Rs. 750 still remained unrealised.

Agricultural
Classes.

Out of 96 first-year and 16 second-year students who appeared at the annual examination in agriculture 66 and 9 respectively passed; the numbers both of those who appeared and of those who passed being considerably less than in the previous year.

The college farm at Poona was transferred to the Agricultural Department, and the farms at Nasik, Ahmednagar and Dhulia closed, so that at the end of the year no land was anywhere held by the Educational Department. The farm and class at Sholapur continued under the Local Board. A new class was opened at Ahmedabad; the class at Nadiad continued to be well attended, and some improvement took place at Bhavnagar. The farm at Belgaum was taken over by the Local Board and a vernacular class of 8 boys started. Land was taken up for a farm at Kolhapur, where there was a large attendance of pupils from the Rajaram and Mission schools. At Hyderabad the vernacular class increased from 10 to 16, and four pupils on passing the final examination left for employment in the districts from which they had been sent up for training.

Apprentices'
Home, Byculla.

The Government grant to the Apprentices' Home at Byculla amounted to Rs. 2,679 as compared with Rs. 1,335 in the previous year. The apprentices numbered 23 as in the previous year, the majority being connected with the railways, the docks and the mint.

David Sassoon
Reformatory.

The number of boys on the rolls of the Sassoon Reformatory was 220 as compared with 232 in the previous year. At the annual inspection the institution was found in a satisfactory condition.

Industrial Schools.

There were four Industrial schools in the Central Division receiving Government grants. The Free Church Orphanage earned Rs. 200 for 10 boys who passed in printing; the Pauch Houd Mission School Rs. 160 for 8 boys who passed in carpentry; the Sirur Mission, Rs. 650 for 33 boys who passed in carpentry or in the making of ropes or mats; and the Robertson School at Pandharpur, Rs. 440 for 22 boys who passed in carpentry or at the forge. In the Fardunji Parekh School at Surat several defects were discovered at the annual examination. The Mission School at Alibag earned Rs. 348 for 27 students who passed in carpentry. The Ratnagiri School showed, on the whole, very satisfactory results indicating steady progress in all departments. In Sind 8 new classes were started, making a total of 13 schools or classes, with an attendance of 1,057, or 521 more than in the previous year. The new classes comprised a smithery school in Thar and Parkar, an industrial class for weaving, Sind embroidery and plain sewing in the Kandiaro girls' school, a turnery class in the Khan Wahau school, and five classes for carpentry, turnery and tailoring in the primary schools of the Hyderabad municipality.

The Technical Institute in Bombay made an excellent start in September 1888 and at the close of the year there were 280 pupils on the rolls with a daily attendance of 191. The opening ceremony was deferred until the 10th of April 1889, when it was performed by His Excellency the Governor in the presence of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Accounts of the origin and objects of the institution have been given in the reports of the two preceding years, and may be supplemented by the following account, taken from the report of the Board at the opening ceremony, of the subsequent development during the year of report:—

"After negotiations with several gentlemen, Mr. J. P. Phythian, C.E., was selected to fill the post of Principal of the Institute. Upon his arrival arrangements were made to open classes in a few important science subjects, namely machine construction and drawing, steam, theoretical and applied mechanics, sound, light and heat, electricity and magnetism. Orders were wired for physical apparatus, which was immediately sent out, and preparations made for furniture and fittings specially designed by the Principal. On the 1st of September 1888 classes were begun, and as many as 120 students entered, while many still desired admission. This necessitated extra furnishing and fittings, which were speedily procured, and duplicate classes formed, the utmost limit of space and time being occupied on the 1st of October by the entrance of 120 additional students. The list of applicants for admission was continued, from which, from time to time, vacancies are filled. The machine-drawing room is planned for the simultaneous working of 120 students, the lecture rooms and laboratories for 60. Provision is made in the Engineering Department for the technical education of 240 individuals, divided into two groups of 120, studying science and technology; each group being dispersed through the workshops. The students of the Ripon Textile School learn a series of science subjects, machine drawing, mechanics, steam treated with special reference to cotton machinery, and also physics with laboratory practice. The Textile School has been gratuitously supplied with a complete installation of the most modern machinery for cotton manufacture by an English firm. It consists of plant which will receive the cotton-pod as it leaves the field and bring it to a finished piece of cloth. Two sets of 60 students can be employed in the school. The total number in the Institute to whom it is possible to give instruction is 360 day-students."

Miscellaneous.

The examinations for the Public Service were held according to the new scheme described in the report of the previous year. For the second grade certificates 913 candidates were examined and 294 passed. For third grade certificates 5,147 candidates were examined and 1,227 passed.

Public Service
Examinations

The sanitary pamphlet called the "Way to Health" was published in the four vernaculars of the Educational Divisions. The list of public libraries was enlarged by the opening of new libraries in seven towns. There were 42 libraries in the Central Division, 52 in the Northern, 27 in the Southern and 8 in Sind. Rs. 3,020 were spent by Government in the distribution of books, the most important items being Rs. 400 for a reprint of Borradaile's *Castes in Gujarát*, and Rs. 600 for Mr. B. P. Patel's *Pársi Prakásh*. The total expenditure from the Dakshina grant was Rs. 20,681, distributed as follows—allowance to Bráhmans Rs. 699, allowances to teachers and students Rs. 14,076, payments to authors Rs. 5,330, and Dakshina Prize Committee Rs. 76.

Encouragement
to Literature.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Education Commission the list of Government schools was reduced by the transfer of the Gokaldás Tejpál School to the Gokaldás Tejpál Trustees; by the amalgamation of 4 schools and 4 drawing classes in Bombay; by the closing of the Ránder School; by the transfer of the engineering class from Hyderabad to the Sind College; and by the transfer of the Belgaum farm to the Local Board.

Education
Commission.

Literature and the Press.

LITERATURE.

In the year 1888 there were registered 1,398 books and 526 periodicals as compared with 1,252 books and 541 periodicals registered in the previous year, showing an increase of 146 books and a decrease of 15 periodicals. The increase in books occurred principally in works composed in the English, Maráthi, Gujaráti, Hindi and Sanskrit languages. Of the total number of publications divided according to languages, 205 or 11 per cent. were in English and 1,719 or 89 per cent. were in oriental languages. The latter included 693 works in Gujaráti, 443 in Maráthi, 174 in Sanskrit, and smaller numbers of works in other tongues including 239 polyglot works in two, three and even four languages. The first work in the language of Kashmeré yet registered was published in the year of report by a missionary society. The total number of publications under review may further be classified into 1,279 original productions, 368 republications and 277 translations. Of the total, 1,182 works were printed at Bombay in 72 presses, 428 printed in Gujarát at 25 presses, 293 in the Central and Southern Divisions at 38 presses, and 21 in Sind at 3 presses.

Classification of
publications.

The most striking feature in the literary production of the year under review, as of previous years, is the paucity of books in the departments of art, biography, history, politics, science, whether mathematical, mechanical or natural, and travels. This feature however is not, under the circumstances of the country and people, an unnatural one. Books on art cannot be numerous in a country where as a rule the artists are totally illiterate, and the literary classes are totally unacquainted with art. Science is taught only in the highest schools and there exclusively through the medium of English. For natives untinged with western culture, secular science has no attractions. There is therefore no inducement to the production of scientific books either in the vernacular, where there is no market, or in English where the market is already fully stocked. For history and biography the Hindu mind has hitherto shown little taste. But even were it otherwise, extensive production in this department could scarcely be expected, for under present circumstances vernacular India has no history which can properly be called her own, to record, and very few remarkable men to commemorate. The field of politics is fully occupied by the newspapers, and the dearth of more substantial literature on this subject need excite neither surprise nor regret. Books of travel are naturally rare among a people averse from the pursuit of novelty and adventure in distant countries. The multitudes that annually move along beaten tracks to the various goals of pilgrimage within the Empire can rarely amid engrossing religious duties, find leisure for the observation and record of matters of a merely profane interest. On the other hand the essentially devotional bent of the Hindu mind reveals itself in the large preponderance of works of theology, and of poetry that is almost entirely religious. But even here originality is conspicuously absent, and 90 per cent. of the recorded publications are mere reprints of older works. Secular works of the imagination are also plentiful and tend to become more so. Few however are characterised either by literary merit or by sound morality. On the whole, although a larger number of publications is recorded in almost every successive year, the progress in the quality of vernacular literature cannot be regarded as altogether satisfactory. Compared however with that of other vernaculars the literature of Gujaráti shows a more genuine vitality and a somewhat healthier tone.

English works.

Of the publications in English 113 as compared with 107 in the previous year were books. Of these 92 were original works, 12 republications and 9 translations. Forty-nine were composed by European authors and 64 by natives of India. The majority were school-books or pamphlets of a more or less ephemeral nature. Among the works of a more substantial character may be mentioned "The Life of the Rev. George Bowen," "The Rajkumar Law Lectures," "The Home and Age of the Avesta, translated from the German," and "Gardening in India," by European authors, and "The Life of Behramji M. Malabari," "The Life of Sir Maxwell Melvill," "The Critical Comparative and Historical Method of enquiry as applied to Sanskrit scholarship, Philology and Indian Archaeology" and "The origin of Persian poetry translated from the French," by native authors. Five works described as philosophical were published by the Theosophical Society. The number of English periodicals was 92 as compared with 85 in the previous year. The most important were the *Indian Antiquary*, the *Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society*, the *Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sarojanik Sabha*, and *Native Opinion in India*.

Maráthi works.

In Maráthi 340 books were published as compared with 283 in the previous year. Of these 243 were original works, 65 republications and 32 translations. About two-fifths of the whole were works of fiction or poetry. Of 36 dramatic works 11 treated of mythological and legendary subjects, 3 were historical dramas and the remaining 22 were on social subjects. The works coming under the first class are generally Maráthi translations or adaptations of Sanskrit works. Of the historical dramas the best is the *Anáchar Dushparipáka*, which deals with the downfall of Bajiráv the last of the Peshwas. All the dramas on social subjects are indifferent love stories or intrigues without much literary merit. Some of them picture the evil effects of too much liberty in women, and others are attacks on social reformers and the advocates of female education. All point to the frailty of the weaker sex, and convey no high moral. The most important work of fiction is the *Ajkálchyá Goshí*, or the Doings of the Day, apparently the first instalment of a series of publications on the model of Reynolds' Mysteries. The book expes the licentious character of the *Bávis*, or devotees, and attacks the vice of drinking. The majority of the poetical publications are re-prints of old Prakrit works, and the only specimen of modern verse deserving notice is the *Yashwantraya Mahakaryah* which commemorates certain heroes of the time of the Peshwas. Among historical publications the *Early History of the Deccan down to the Mahomedan Conquest*, a Maráthi translation of an original English work prepared from old records and traditions for incorporation into the Bombay Gazetteer, is a valuable addition to Maráthi literature. The *Grihíni Kontha Bhushana* and the *Seshena Chikitsá* are medical works of some value. Among miscellaneous works the "*Char Udgar*," an original work on the language and religion of the Maráthas, and the *Nibandh Mala*, a volume of essays, deserve mention. The number of Maráthi periodicals was 103 as compared with 119 in the preceding year.

Gujaráti Books.

In Gujaráti, 408 books, or 29 more than the number for the previous year, were registered, comprising 299 original works, 31 republications and 78 translations. Of the total 84 per cent. were written or edited by Hindus, 12 per cent. by Pársis, and 4 per cent. by Mahomedans and Europeans. The drama, fiction and poetry account for 156 works, many on social some on historical, and some on legendary subjects. The evils of infant marriages, the desirability of widow marriages, the tyranny of stepmothers and mothers-in-law, the misery

of vice and the happiness of virtue, are among the social matters treated. The historical works sing the praises of Rajput heroes and heroines for staunchly defending their religion and their land against the invasions of the Emperor of Delhi. Among translations of English works are versions of Don Quixote and Shakespeare's Cymbeline. Among original works the *Shuravira Jayamal*, *Amarsing Ráthod nátrak* and *Trávati*, novels of which the plots turn on the repugnance of the Rajput princes to give their daughters to the sons of the imperial house of Delhi, the *Mote Ghernun Meherbhai*, a story of a Pársi girl, whose extravagance ruined her husband, and *Lavji Lakshápati*, a tale of a mercenary Pársi lover and a miserly father-in-law, are the best Gujaráti novels of the year. The *Ganga Govind Sinha* is a political novel filled with abuse of Warren Hastings and his administration. The only Histories of any importance are two works, one a translation on the early history of the Pársis and the other a short account of the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee. Among other works translations of Similes' *Self Help* and of another English work called *How to make money*, two tractates on political economy and the *Mumbaitli Kashmir*, a vigorous account of a journey to Kashmere, alone deserve mention. The number of Gujaráti periodicals in existence was 285 as compared with 269 in the previous year.

The number of Urdu books published during the year was 33 against 80 in the previous year; of these, 13 were original productions, 48 re-publications and 2 translations. There were no works in the departments of art, biography, law, medicine, politics, philosophy, science or travels. The only books worth mention are the *Siraja Khilvat*, which tenders religious advice on the subject of finding a wife, the *Majnuá Hukánámah*, a small production in verse condemning tobacco smoking and the use of opium, and the *Akseri Ajham or the Great Alchemy*, a drama on the story of Dilaran, the beautiful and virtuous daughter of a merchant through some misfortune separated from her parents, who resisted various attempts on the part of her guardians to deprive her of her chastity.

Urdu Works.

Hindi literature showed considerable growth, 62 books being published during the year as compared with 32 in the previous year. The most noteworthy is the *Shyama Svapna* or the Dreams of Shyámá, a novel describing the loves of a Brahmin maiden and a young man of the Kshatriya caste. The obstacles placed by caste restrictions in the path of the lovers are vigorously denounced and in this respect the novel is exceptional. Among the poetical works the *Khyál Shivrájko*, describes the imprisonment of Shiváji, the founder of the Marátha Empire, by Sháhi Jehán the Emperor of Delhi, and the great courage and prowess shown by the former on the occasion. There were no works on biography, history, law, religion, sciences, and voyages and travels.

Hindi Works.

The books published during the year in the Marwadi dialect numbered 17, nearly all of which were poetic. Eighteen books in the Hindu and Arabic dialects of Sindhi, 13 books in Kánarese and 4 books in the Brij dialect were published. The majority were school-books or works in verse, and none require any detailed notice.

Books in other vernaculars.

The works in Mágadhi, Hebrew, Persian, and Arabic were mostly republications of religious books or small tracts on various subjects deserving no special notice. In Sanskrit 150 works were registered, a large number of which were reprints of old works. Among the best reprints may be mentioned the *Institutes of Manu*, the medical work of Vriddha Vagbhat entitled the *Ashtanga Sangraha*, the *Anandúshrama Series Nos. 1, 2 and 3*, and the *Taitirya Sanhita of Yajurveda*. The poetical work, entitled *Padmini Champu*, is a well-written original work. Two Sanskrit periodicals, the *Kanya Mala* and the *Grantha Ratna Mala* existed for the purpose of publishing reprints of old poems.

Classical languages—Sanskrit, Mágadhi, Hebrew, Persian and Arabic.

Of the books in more than one language few deserve special mention. Three fresh commentaries on the Upanishads in which the Sanskrit text is accompanied by a Maráthi translation were published, and to one of these, which deals with the creation of the world, a short essay explaining the European theories on the subject was affixed. Among Sanskrit-Gujaráti works may be mentioned the *Shankarudigvijaya*, a short account of the controversial exploits of Shankaráchárya, a celebrated teacher of the Vedánta philosophy, the *Vallabh digvijaya*, an account of the founder of the Vallabhi sect of the Vaishnavas, and the *Bhojarubodha Ratnamala*, a legendary account of the birth, administration and morality of King Bhoja. The *Hymns from the Rigveda*, edited with Sayána's commentary, and English notes and translation by Dr. Peterson, M.A., is a good text book. The fifth volume of the old and somewhat mutilated work entitled the *Dinkard* (Pahlavi, Gujaráti and English), which is being edited and translated for the first time, was reached during the year.

Polyglot books.

The number of works registered for copyright during the year under report was 374, of which 326 were private and 48 Government publications.

Copyright.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

At the close of the year 1888 there were in existence 143 newspapers and 30 periodicals as compared with 118 newspapers and 31 periodicals in the previous year,—an increase of 25 newspapers and decrease of one periodical. Ten newspapers and 6 periodicals ceased to exist during the year under report. Of these 8 were of one year's standing, 3 of two years', 4 of three to five years', and one, the *Ahmedabad Samachar*, of 28 years' standing. With the exception of two Maráthi periodicals, the *Dnyan Dip* and the *Nibandh Chandrika*, none were of any importance.

Number of newspapers and periodicals.

Their circulation.

The *Kesari* with 4,200 subscribers continued to be the most widely circulated journal. Other papers with a circulation exceeding 1,500 copies were the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, the *Jagad-hitechckhu*, the *Rast Goftar*, the *Din Bandhu*, and the *Gujarati*.

General character of the Native Press.

Among the most influential newspapers such as the *Indian Spectator*, the *Mahrattu*, the *Indu Prakash*, *Native Opinion*, the *Kesari*, the *Rast Goftar*, the *Gujarati*, the *Bombay Samachar*, the *Jam Jamshed*, the *Kaiser-i-Hind* and a few others, a gradual improvement in the direction of sobriety of tone and in quality of writing is visible. Many of these papers, notably the *Spectator*, the *Indu Prakash* and the *Gujarati* are the champions of social as well as political reform. On social questions orthodox and conservative views are represented by the *Poona Vaibhav*, the *Jagadhitechckhu* and the *Satyamitra*. The *Din Bandhu* represents the class-interests of the Shudra community as opposed to those of the privileged castes. If the *Kasido Mumbai*, a small sheet published in Bombay be excepted, no leading paper represents the opinion of the Mahomedan community. The *Subodh Patrika* and the *Dnyan Sudhu* are the exponents of Theistic sects in Bombay and the mofussil. Among comic papers, of which there are several, the *Parsi Punch* is the most respectable. A purely agricultural journal, the *Khetiwali Patra*, exists in Kaira, and is said to be doing useful work. The remaining papers call for no special notice.

Topics discussed :
Taxation.

Petty complaints against the assessment of the land revenue continued to be made during the year under report, and many papers indulged in the general statement that the land assessment was increasing, and with it oppression. The income-tax and its operation afforded a theme for much declamation. The tax was condemned as oppressive in its incidence, since it pressed heavily on a part of the population, while the rich landed proprietors were exempted from its operation. Many papers suggested that this anomaly should be removed and the limit of taxable income be raised. Others demanded the total abolition of the tax. The proposed duty on petroleum elicited much unfavourable criticism. The budget was also severely criticised. The expenditure on the North-West frontier was condemned as extravagant, and the re-imposition of import duties on cotton goods, and a general reduction of salaries were suggested as a means of restoring the financial equilibrium. It was remarked as very unfortunate that the country had no voice in its expenditure, the Secretary of State for India and the Government of India having assumed unlimited power to contract loans on any conditions and at any time they pleased. The increase in the salt duty was strongly disapproved as calculated to cause widespread distress, especially among the poorer classes, without materially improving the finances of the Empire. One paper affected to consider the tax as more oppressive than the poll-tax levied under the Moghul regime, since women and children were exempted from the operation of the latter, while the former pressed with equal severity on all, and touched even beasts. While fully acknowledging the critical condition of the Indian exchequer, the papers attributed it to recklessly lavish expenditure incurred on useless projects. Besides the re-imposition of import duties on cotton, an increase in the import rate on foreign liquor or in the rate of the income-tax were suggested in this connection.

Alkari.

The alkari policy of the Government continued to be commented upon unfavourably by a considerable section of the Native press, and the alleged increase of drunkenness among the lower classes of natives was attributed to the activity of the department. The system of putting up the licenses of toddy shops to auction at Surat and other places was disapproved. The new alkari arrangements for the Thana and Kolaba districts were condemned as disadvantageous to the public. Different alkari systems prevailing in different districts were censured as defective, and Government was blamed for keeping the manufacture of liquor in its own hands, and for its alleged anxiety to increase the consumption of liquor with a view to improve the revenue.

Public Service Commission.

The report of the Public Service Commission was considered by the press as on the whole satisfactory, and as drawn up in the spirit of fairness, progress and moderation. The rejection however by the Commissioners of the proposal for holding simultaneous examinations for the Indian Civil Service in England and in India evoked the expression of much dissatisfaction.

The Crawford case

The suspension and arrest of Mr. Arthur Crawford, Commissioner, C. D., created a profound sensation throughout the Presidency and engrossed the attention of the entire native press. Almost all the papers referred to the services rendered by Mr. Crawford to the public and to Government, and expressed sorrow that a career so brilliant and fruitful should have ended so ignominiously. They were nevertheless enthusiastic in praising His Excellency Lord Reay for his action in bringing to light a state of things which had long been a disgrace to the fair name of British rule. The appointment of a Special Commission to investigate the charges brought against Mr. Crawford met with almost unanimous approval, and the constitution of the Commission was generally approved. The case against Hanmantrao was closely watched by the newspapers, and the ultimate result awaited with keen expectation. The decision of the Magistrate met with general approval. The confessions of the Mamlatdars who gave evidence in the Hanmantrao case gave rise to much comment.

Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

The Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act was the subject of a great deal of adverse criticism. In many papers objections were urged against the proposed extension of the Act to Khandesh and other districts.

Legislation.

The Bombay Municipal Bill attracted much attention, and Government were praised for their deference to public opinion in altering more than three-fourths of the provisions of

the original draft, which was considered a retrograde measure. The powers given to the Municipal Commissioner were considered excessive. The Bill for subjecting the Bhils of the presidency to police surveillance was disapproved by many Gujaráti papers. The Bombay Toda Girás Bill was noticed as one not likely to be of any benefit to the Tálukdárs and the veto by the Government of India was approved. Bill No. 2 of 1888 to amend the Bombay Salt Act of 1873 was condemned in strong language, and the revised Indian Debtors' Act of 1888 was subjected to much adverse criticism.

The educational policy of Government attracted much attention. The resolution of the Government of India on education was freely discussed and generally disapproved, on the ground that the time was far distant when Government could with propriety relieve themselves from direct responsibility in the matter of education. It was considered a retrograde step and a grievous mistake to transfer the conduct of higher education to private bodies not yet in a position to be entrusted with it, merely with a view to the reduction of expenditure. The rumoured abolition of the High Schools at Poona and in other parts of the Presidency was looked upon as a severe blow to higher education. The resolution of the Government of India on discipline and moral training in schools and colleges was noticed, and the object of Government in publishing it was acknowledged to be good; but the means by which discipline was to be enforced gave rise to much criticism, both favourable and unfavourable. The "growth of tendencies unfavourable to discipline, and of insubordination and want of respect for authority" referred to in the resolution was denied by some papers. Education.

The chief complaints against railways regarded third-class passengers. Complaints about overcrowding and want of latrines in third-class carriages were repeated, sometimes in very strong language, and disappointment was expressed at the failure to remove these grievances. Thefts on night railway trains, especially those of the Southern Marátha Railway, were said to be very frequent. Complaints about the irregular arrival and departure of trains, absence of light in carriages, frequency of accidents, mismanagement of luggage, scarcity of drinking water and annoyance suffered by passengers at the hands of the railway police, were also numerous. Railways.

The Káthiáwár Political Agency continued to elicit a good deal of adverse criticism from the Gujaráti section of the press. The travels of the Gáekwár of Baroda and the administration of the Mahárája of Indore were unfavourably commented on, and the charges brought by a Bengal paper against a political officer attracted attention to Bhopal. The State of Hyderabad received an unusual share of attention, and the management of the State was very unfavourably commented upon. The appointment of a parliamentary committee to investigate the Deccan mining scandals was approved, and the exertions of Sir Asman Jah and the Resident at Hyderabad in bringing the matter to light were highly praised. Native States.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

During the year under review 61 new resident members joined the Society and 15 withdrew or died. The number of resident members at the close of the year was 179, and of non-resident members 62. The rate of subscription was reduced during the year. Members.

During the year 12,018 volumes of new books (including newspapers and periodicals) and 6,382 volumes of old books were issued, against 14,010 and 6,318 volumes respectively in the previous year. The number of new books purchased was 383, and the number of works received as presents was 153. Journals were exchanged with 37 other societies in various parts of the world. The Society received 171 newspapers and periodicals in subscription or by presentation. Library.

Seven gold, 78 silver and 2 copper coins were received or purchased by the Society during the year. Museum.

The invested funds of the Society amount to Rs. 7,600. The subscriptions collected during the year amounted to Rs. 9,130, and the balance in hand at its close was Rs. 647. Accounts.

THE GUJARATI DNYA'N PRASA'RAK MANDLI.

At the close of the year the life-members of this Society numbered 76. The Society received a grant of Rs. 300 from Government to be devoted to defraying the expenses of popular lectures. Eight such lectures were delivered during the year on the following subjects: India under A'soka, The Infinity of the Universe, Light, Eye-diseases, The Industrial Arts of Western India, Comparison of the Sháhname, Rámáyana and Iliad, Physiology of Digestion and the Functions of the Lungs. The last was delivered by a Parsi lady doctor.

THE BOMBAY MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

This Society contained 89 members at the close of the year. Nine meetings were held at which papers on subjects of interest to the medical profession were read. Several publications on medical and other subjects were presented to the Society by various donors. A volume containing the transactions of the Society was published during the year.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The number of ordinary members of this Society decreased during the year from 361 to 320. The library contained 10,922 books, 267 new works having been added during

the year. Of these 86 were presented and the rest purchased. The number in circulation on the last day of the year was 1,136. Ninety-three newspapers and magazines were taken in.

Three lectures were delivered at the Institute, two on Egypt by the Honourable Mr. Justice Scott and one on Social Satirists by Mr. W. E. Hart. The lecture-hall building fund amounted to Rs. 15,437, showing an increase of only Rs. 117 since the preceding year. The current income amounted to Rs. 9,211 against Rs. 10,528 in the previous year, and the expenditure to Rs. 10,147 against Rs. 10,553. The endowment fund amounted to Rs. 7,014.

Arts and Sciences.

THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, BOMBAY.

Economic section.

In the year under review numerous specimens of cloth from Surat, Yeola, Kaládgi, Thána, Ahmedabad and Hyderabad (Sind), of stone work from Cambay, of horn work from Ratnágiri, of lacquered ware from Sind, and of local work in sandalwood, as well as a small collection of fibres were sent from the Museum as a loan collection to the Artware Exhibition in Poona.

Natural History division.

The Natural History division was extended during the year, and the work of setting up skeletons commenced, thirteen being mounted for exhibition. The most important acquisition of the year was the skin of a dugong, presented by a native gentleman. Nine other additions were made to the collection of mammalia. The department of birds received no additions. The department of reptiles was increased by the acquisition of 13 snakes of various species, and that of marine animals by the acquisition of 50 specimens of fishes and a few feather-stars and crabs. By the purchase of a collection of the silk-producing moths of India a valuable addition was made to the department of entomology, and this department also obtained 27 specimens of butterflies and moths from Matheran and 19 specimens of beetles from Elephanta.

Anthropological division.

The division of Anthropology was enriched by the acquisition of 24 specimens of the various head-dresses worn by natives in the districts of Ahmedabad and Poona, and of 12 models of the heads of the natives of Belgaum. Some minor articles were also obtained from Saláránpur.

Visitors.

The Museum was open to the public for 313 days in the year. The total number of visitors was 640,206, giving an average daily attendance of 2,045. In the preceding year the Museum was open for the same number of days, and the attendance was 586,228, or a daily average of 1,872. The increase in the year under report was due to a partial return to the former hours of admittance.

MUNICIPAL MUSEUM, KARACHI.

History.

This Museum, which bears the designation of the "Karachi Municipal Library and Museum", has not been noticed in previous reports, and a short sketch of its history is therefore given here. The Museum was originally started in 1852 by Mr., afterwards Sir, Bartle Frere, as an adjunct to the station library and was located in a small bungalow in the Staff Lines. Proving popular, the Museum was in 1855 considerably enlarged by the aid of a grant of Rs. 6,000 from Government, and in 1866 was transferred with the library from its old location to the Frere Hall. In 1870 the institution was transferred to the Municipality, and a committee, one-half of the members of which were appointed by the Municipality and the other half by the subscribers, was established for its future management. In the first years of its existence the Museum contained little besides a few fossils and other antiquities. It now contains collections fairly representative of the natural history, geology, botany, manufactures and antiquities of India generally, and of Sind in particular, and small collections of the birds and mammals of America and the fauna of Great Britain and Australia. In 1852 it was visited by 997 persons. In 1888-89 the number of visitors was 88,862, of whom 13,019 were Europeans and 75,843 natives.

Contents.

The Zoological section contains 6,710 specimens of mammals, birds, reptiles, marine animals and insects. The Botanical section comprises 650 specimens of Indian woods and herbs. The Geological section contains 1,100 specimens of fossils and minerals. In the Archæological section the principal objects are collections of Indian coins, and the carved door-posts from the temple of Beyt in Cutch. In the section of arts and manufactures there are numerous specimens of pottery from Hála and the Punjab and many models of native implements and appliances in art and agriculture.

Management.

The Museum and Library are under the management of a committee of six members appointed as above described. The establishment consists of a Curator on Rs. 130 per mensem and one peon.

Income.

The income of the Museum in the year 1888-89 amounted to Rs. 2,550 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,452. The income is chiefly derived from grants-in-aid by the Karachi Municipality and the Karachi and Thár and Párkar local boards. The local boards of Shikárpur and Hyderabad, which had previously made annual grants amounting to Rs. 900, withdrew these in the year under report, thus causing some embarrassment in the finances of the institution. The committee have in consequence been compelled to cease from making any addition to the existing collections, and it is apprehended that it may become necessary to levy a small charge for the admittance of visitors.

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

DURING the year 1888-89 the Archæological Survey Party of Western India resumed field operations at Bijápur. Work was commenced on the 13th November 1888.

The groups of ruins without the walls marking the site of the old and important suburb of Sháhápur; the mosque, cenotaph, and foundations of the palace of Afzulkhán the victim of Shivaji's treachery, the Sangat and Nari Maháls of Torweh, on the site of the short-lived city of Nauraspur, and the tombs and mosques of Ain-ul-Mulk and Jehan Begam at Ainápur, chiefly occupied the attention of the party. The tomb of Pir Amin indicates roughly the position of Sháhápur, and for miles round the country is dotted over with mosques, tombs and serais, which show the extent of the town. The mosque connected with the cenotaph of Afzulkhán is singular in possessing an upper storey; and is the only instance of its kind at Bijápur. Some distance to the south-west of it is a platform supporting the tombs of the sixty-three wives of Afzulkhán, and close to this is the Surang Dáuri, whence the great tunnel started that carried fresh water into Bijápur. The channel, which in some places is more than 60 feet below the surface, can be traced as far as the garden of the Ibrahim Rauza by the masonry air shafts which rise at frequent intervals along its course. The Sangat and Nari Maháls, the Royal residences in the city of Nauraspur, stood in a great enclosure intended to form a citadel in the heart of the new city, corresponding on a small scale to the Arkilla in old Bijápur. Here as elsewhere plans were made and photographs taken by the survey party. The remains of water tunnels, pipes and aqueducts, which are everywhere visible, show that the Muhammadans had at one time a most elaborate system of water-works ramifying in all directions to feed the wells, tanks and cisterns of the palaces and mosques which were clustered on this site. The Sangat Mahál, which is a duplicate on a slightly smaller scale of the Gagan Mahál at Bijápur, has a portion of its roof intact, and thus reveals the manner in which these great halls were roofed over.

Jehan Begam's tomb, a great unfinished mausoleum, in plan and dimensions resembles the Gol Gumbaz, but the general design of its elevation is very different, and it would not have carried a monster dome. The "Mahál" close by is perhaps the most perfect specimen of domestic architecture left. It has suffered very little, and gives a good idea of the dwellings of the well-to-do of those days. Ain-ul-Mulk's tomb is noteworthy for its well shaped dome and the beautiful surface ornament in stucco which adorns the interior of both tomb and mosque. The number of drawings made at Bijápur was 19, the number of photographs taken 48. Impressions of 25 inscriptions were also taken.

On the completion of the work at Bijápur the party moved on to Palitana, in Káthiáwár, to complete the survey of the Jain temples of Satrunjaya, commenced two years before, and spent the remainder of the season on this work. Fifty-eight drawings and photographs were made, and the impressions of 132 inscriptions were taken.

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

State-aided Churches.

THERE are in this Presidency three branches of the Christian Church receiving State aid: the Established Church of England, the Roman Catholic Church, and the Established Church of Scotland.

ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Clergy and Members.

The following table gives the number and classification of the Clergy attached to the Diocese of Bombay in the year 1888-89:

Classification.	No.	Remarks.
Chaplains	23	2 vacancies by retirement and death. 6 absent on furlough.
S. P. G.	14	12 Europeans and 2 natives.
C. M. S.	13	10 Europeans and 3 natives.
Society of St. John the Evangelist ...	9	7 Europeans and 2 natives.
Railway Chaplains	4	
Master of School	1	Doing parochial duty, as well as school-work.
Total	66	

Eight clergymen, besides the Chaplains, were in receipt of allowances from Government. The effective strength of the establishment was maintained more steadily than usual during the year under review. The number of persons belonging to the Church of England was approximately 4,000 natives and 13,427 others.

Churches.

The churches at Bijapur and Dhárwár were consecrated during the year. A new church is being built in connection with the Indo-British Institution in Bombay.

Visitation tour.

The following places were visited during the year by the Right Reverend the Bishop of Bombay: Panchgani, Mahábaleshvar, Lonauli, Sholapur, Hotgi, Bijapur, Gadag, Hubli, Dhárwár, Belgaum, Kolhapur, Marmagoa Castle Rock, Matheran, Rahuri, Kolhar, Koregaon, Igatpuri, Wadali, Ahmednagar, and Poona.

Cemeteries.

All cemeteries inspected in the course of the tour were found to be in good order. New cemeteries were consecrated at Panchgani and Bijapur.

Schools.

The middle-class schools in Bombay and Poona maintained during the year their reputation for efficiency.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Arch-diocese of Bombay.

There were in the Arch-diocese of Bombay during the year 30 churches and 8 chapels served by 15 European and 19 native priests. There were two religious communities of women. The Roman Catholic Christians numbered 16,279, of whom 2,945 were European or Eurasian and 13,334 natives. The educational establishments were St. Xavier's College, taught by 20 priests and 23 assistant masters; St. Mary's College, taught by 13 priests and 6 assistant masters, and a number of minor schools attended altogether by 2,962 boys and 1,220 girls and taught by 89 masters and 48 mistresses. There were three orphanages, one for European boys and two for native children. The institutions for deaf-mutes and lepers extended their accommodation. The home for European boys in Bombay was abolished.

ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Establishment.

The establishment of the Established Church of Scotland during the year consisted of 4 chaplains and 4 ministers at Mhow, Belgaum, Nasirabad and Quetta receiving allowances from Government.

Churches.

No new churches were built during the year, but the number of buildings used for services increased from 14 to 23. The services were attended by 2,120 Europeans.

Schools.

In the Anglo-Vernacular High School and the schools jointly connected with the Church of Scotland and the Free Church of Scotland there were slight decreases in the attendance.

OTHER CHURCHES.

Methodist, Free Scotch, Wesleyan, Baptist Churches.

During the year the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Presidency numbered 617, of whom 491 were Europeans and 126 natives. The members of the Free Church of Scotland numbered 797. The members of the Wesleyan Church numbered 310. The members of the Baptist Church numbered 33.

Stationery.

The value of the stock in the possession of the Stationery Department at the commencement of the year 1888-89 was Rs. 2,24,476. The receipts and issues during the year were as follows:

Receipts, issues and balances.

	Receipts.	Issues.
	Rs.	Rs.
Stores from England	1,25,453	1,96,208
Indian Stores	1,92,437	1,84,292
Total	3,17,890	3,80,410

The value of the stock in hand at the end of the year was Rs. 1,61,956.

Inquiries having shown the penknives and scissors manufactured at Kanchannagar to be both better and cheaper than those obtained from Aligarh and the Punjab, purchases from the latter places were discontinued in favour of purchases from the former. Cutlery.

A new contract for the supply of blue-black ink on terms involving a saving to the department of Rs. 1-2-0 per dozen bottles was made with the native firm which had supplied this ink in the previous year. The saving effected in the cost of superior ink during the past two years has been considerable. A slight reduction was effected in the cost of the ordinary black ink powders supplied for general use in the various offices. Ink.

A renewed three years' contract for the supply of printing and packing paper was entered into with the Deccan Paper Mills Company during the year. Owing to the competition of a mill company at Calcutta, the department was able to obtain terms which were estimated to result in a saving of Rs. 10,633 for the year. The Deccan Company also undertook to supply writing and blotting paper. The annual value of the future transactions with this company is estimated at Rs. 3,00,000. Paper.

For the supply of woollen cloth for peons' coats, the department transferred its order from the Egerton Mills to the Woollen Mills at Cawnpore, which supplied a better article at a cheaper rate. The former company, however, continued to supply superfine cloth. As the result of the inquiries mentioned in the report of the preceding year, as to the practicability of substituting country-made for English cloth in the dress of the Police, it was ascertained that the country-made cloth manufactured in the North-West Provinces was of the required durability and cheapness, and orders for its use in future were issued. Cloth.

The value of the stores of native manufacture purchased during the year in substitution for articles previously obtained from Europe was Rs. 1,88,302 as compared with Rs. 1,21,988 in 1887-88, and Rs. 82,946 in 1886-87. The rule of making such substitutions wherever practicable is being steadily followed and still larger purchases of native stores may be anticipated in future years. The saving effected by this means in the year under review amounted as estimated to Rs. 66,517. Total purchases of country stores.

General Miscellaneous.

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

The gross earnings of the Government Central Press, Bombay, during the year 1888-89 were Rs. 3,40,980 including Rs. 30,235 cash receipts and adjustments, and the expenditure, including wear and tear of plant, was Rs. 2,54,943. In 1887-88, the earnings amounted to Rs. 3,00,457 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,61,864. The increase in the year under report of Rs. 40,523 in the earnings was mainly due to increase of work; the decrease of Rs. 6,921 in the expenditure was due to the fact that the expenditure of the previous year had been swelled by exceptional items. Earnings, expenditure and plant.

The value of the work done for the various departments and officers is shown below: Work.

	Rs.
Secretariat Departments	1,09,680
Government of India—Department of Finance and Commerce	} 27
Do. Revenue and Agricultural Departments	
Government Officers at the Presidency	53,260
Revenue and Magisterial Officers	46,220
Judicial Officers	18,959
Police Officers	6,518
Forest Officers	10,533
Survey and Settlement Officers	426
Medical Officers	6,187
Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay	16,372
Archdeacons and Chaplains	130
Sanitary Commissioner, including Vaccination Officers	2,956
Political Officers	1,137
Educational Officers	7,496
Director of Land Records and Agriculture	2,971
British Delegate for the Portuguese Treaty, Goa	441
Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Dhárwár	102
Miscellaneous Officers and cancelled Forms	1,790
Total Rs.	2,85,205

The Press was removed to the Hydraulic Press buildings at the commencement of the year.

COMMISSIONER IN SIND'S PRESS, KARACHI.

Earnings.

The following table shows the earnings of the Government Press in Sind during the year of report and the previous year:

	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.
Vernacular Forms and books printed ...	10,861	20,214
English Forms and books printed ...	12,387	10,279
Sind Official Gazette	3,672	3,763
Packing charges	464	705
Total ...	27,384	34,961

Expenditure.

The expenditure during the year was Rs. 25,796 against Rs. 22,467 in 1887-88 and the net profit Rs. 9,165 against a net profit of Rs. 4,917 in the previous year.

GOVERNMENT PHOTOZINCOGRAPHIC OFFICE, POONA.

Outturn of work.

The following table summarises the outturn of work at the Photozincographic Office at Poona during the year of report and the previous year:

Year.	PAID WORK.		UNPAID WORK.		TOTAL.	
	Number of copies of forms and maps issued.	Value.	Number of copies of forms and maps issued.	Value. p.	Number of copies of forms and maps issued.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1886-87	95,052	31,140	1,869,665	37,183	1,964,717	68,323
1887-88	1,80,733	12,278	2,544,763	62,215	2,725,496	74,493
Increase or decrease ...	+85,681	-13,862	+675,098	+25,032	+760,779	+6,170

The figures indicate a large increase both of work paid for in cash and of work paid for by adjustment between Government departments. The decrease in the value of the former was more than compensated for by the additional value of the latter kind of work.

The steady progress of this department in usefulness and economy, noticed in previous reports, was continued in the year under review, and a still more marked improvement in the next year was anticipated from the establishment of a second steam lithographic press ordered from England.

Earnings and expenditure.

The total earnings of the year including the value of the work done for private persons or Government departments and the sum realized by sale of maps, &c., amounted to Rs. 78,968 against Rs. 72,126 in 1887-88. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 56,137 against Rs. 52,585 in the previous year and the net profit to Rs. 22,831 against Rs. 19,541.

PART III.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

CHAPTER I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

*Geographical Area of the Territories under the Civil and Political control of the
Government of Bombay in 1889.*

Principal Geographical Divisions.	Total Area in Square Miles.
<i>British Possessions directly administered.</i>	
Northern Division	14,003
Central do.	37,437
Southern do.	24,564
Sind do.	48,326
Town and Island of Bombay	22
Total directly administered ...	124,352
<i>Native States:</i>	
GROUP 1 : NORTHERN GUJARAT.	
Cutch	6,500
Pálanpur	7,775
Mahi Kántha	9,300
Káthiáwár	20,559
Cambay	350
Bewa Kántha	4,837
Nárukot	143
GROUP 2 : SOUTHERN GUJARAT.	
Dharampor	794
Bánada	215
Sachin	42
GROUP 3 : NORTH KONKAN.	
<i>Marátha.</i>	
Khándesh Political Agency	3,840
Jawhár	534
GROUP 4 : SOUTH KONKAN.	
<i>Marátha.</i>	
Janjira	324
Sávantvadi	926
GROUP 5 : DECCAN.	
Sátára Feudatories	3,314
Akalkot	498
Kolhápúr	2,816
GROUP 6 : SOUTHERN MARÁTHA STATES.	
Southern Marátha Feudatories	
Sángli	1,836
Sávanúr	1,083
	70
GROUP 7 : SIND.	
Khairpur	6,109
GROUP 8 : Aden	
Somáli Coast	75
Total of Native States ...	71,940
Grand Total ...	196,292

* Exclusive of Perim, the area of which is 5 square miles.

CHAPTER I.—

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS—

(1).—Statement showing Political Relations with

State.	In Subsidiary Alliance or Feudatory.	TRIBUTE IN MAX OR MONEY.		Population, 1881.	Prevailing Diseases.
		Amount.	To whom payable.		
Cutch	Subsidiary Alliance.	Ra. 2,00,000 Sicca Rs. for the expenses of a British Force.	British Government.	512,084	Malarious fevers, dysentery worms, debility, rheumatic affections, diseases of the eye, ear, skin and digestive and respiratory systems.
Pilānpur Agency— Pālanpur ... ..	.....	50,000	His Highness the Gaikwar.	576,478	
Radhanpur ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Nine other States ... ..	.....	5,127	His Highness the Gaikwar.		
Mahi Kāntha— Idar	Tributary...	80,340	His Highness the Gaikwar.	517,485	Fever, cough, guinea-worm bronchitis, liver complaint and cholera.
Sixty-three smaller States	Do. ...	1,13,408	His Highness the Gaikwar, the British Government and the Idar Darbār.		
Kāchiwār— Junāgad	Do. ...	65,804	British Government and His Highness the Gaikwar.		
Navānagar	Do. ...	1,20,093	British Government His Highness the Gaikwar and Junāgad.	23,43,899	Fever, cough and skin-diseases.
Bhāvānagar	Do. ...	1,54,499	Do. ...		Fever, skin-diseases, &c. ...
Dhrāvgadra	Do. ...	44,877	British Government and Junāgad.	23,43,899	Nil
Morvi	Do. ...	61,659	British Government, His Highness the Gaikwar and Junāgad.		Fever
Gondal	Do. ...	1,10,791	Do. ...	23,43,899	Do.
Porbandar	Do. ...	48,504	Do. ...		Nil
Seven Second Class States	Do. ...	1,35,019	Do. ...	23,43,899	Fever, diarrhoea, cough skin-diseases and small pox.
Six Third Class States	Do. ...	65,031	Do. ...		Fever, cough, dysentery and skin-diseases.
Eleven Fourth Class States	Do. ...	70,883	Do. ...		Fever, dysentery, cough, skin-diseases and small-pox.
Combay	Feudatory...	21,924	British Government.	86,074	Malarious fever, respiratory affections and skin-diseases.
Baroda ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rewa Kāntha— Rājpipla	Subsidiary Alliance.	65,000	His Highness the Gaikwar.	5,43,452	Fever... ..
Chhota Uedpur	Do. ...	10,500	Do. ...		
Bariya	Do. ...	10,699	British Government.		
Lunāvāda	Do. ...	12,000	Do. ...		
		6,000	His Highness the Gaikwar.		
Bālāsīnor	Do. ...	4,000	His Highness the Gaikwar and British Government.		
Sunth... ..	Do. ...	12,996	Do. ...		
		7,000			

POLITICAL.

NATIVE STATES.

Native States in the Bombay Presidency.

Gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues or not.	Principal Articles of Production and Manufacture.	Remarks.
Rs. 18,51,787	Mounted ... 204 Foot ... 452 Arabs ... 281 <hr/> 937	Not levied ...	Wheat bájri, jowári and other grains of inferior quality:—cotton, silver articles, coarse cotton, cloth, silk stuff, alum and saltpetre.	
13,16,750	{ 294 Horse ... 697 Foot ... 248 Horse ... 362 Foot ... 80 Horse ... 50 Foot ...	Do. ...	{ Wheat, rice, sursow and sugarcane. Cotton, wheat and gram. Wheat, bájri, cotton, jowári and mug.	
11,47,453	{ Mounted ... 369 Foot ... 1,219	Do. ...	{ Wheat, gram, bájri, barley, mug, vari, sursow, castor-seeds, til, mutt, jowári, urid, kodra, cotton, chilly, rice, sugarcane, bávta, marble and chalk quarries, mines of white ochre, manufacture of country soap; cloth dyed and exported to Siam.	
	3,469	Do. ...	Grain, cotton, stone, salt and dungri.	
	3,045	Do. ...	Grain, cotton, salt, silk-cloth, gold and silver thread, lace, carpets, marble and yellow earth.	
	3,308	Do. ...	Grain, cotton, salt, cloth, oil, cotton-thread, copper and brass vessels.	
	482	Do. ...	Grain, cotton, salt, copper and brass vessels, stone and stone-ware, embroidery.	
1,55,66,329	446	Do. ...	Grain, cotton, and akik pebbles.	
	814	Do. ...	Grain, cotton and stone quarries.	
	.....	Do. ...	Silk-cloth, building stones, cotton and ghi.	
	1,754	Do. ...	Grain, cotton, stone, country soap, stone quarries, salt, ghi and dungri.	
	1,594	Do. ...	Grain, cotton, stone boxes, soap, carpentry, molasses and sugarcane.	
	1,364	Do. ...	Grain, cotton, stone quarries and wool.	
6,28,197	540	Do. ...	Jowári, bájri, kodra, paddy, wheat, cotton, pulses, til, china, gram, kang and tobacco; cornelian, and agates; black cloth, cotton dhotars, and dupetas; sádís, carpets, and silk-cloth; three ginning factories.	
	.....	.....	.....	This state is under the immediate supervision of the-Government of India.
	520	Not levied ...		
	306	Do. ...		
	289	Levied ...		
20,84,317	496	Not levied ...	Cotton, cereals, timber; cornelian mines.	Correspondence for the abolition of transit duties is going on with Government.
	237	Do. ...		
	310	Do. ...		

POLITICAL

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS—

(1).—Statement showing Political Relations with

State.	In Subsidiary Alliance or Feudatory.	TRIBUTE IN MEN OR MONEY.		Population, 1881.	Prevailing Diseases.
		Amount.	To whom payable.		
Narukot	Tributary ...	Rs. 41 in <i>Babāad</i> coin = British Rs. 35-12-5.	His Highness the Gaikwār.	6,440	Fever
Surat Agency—					
Sachin ... ..	.....	.....	.....	18,036	.....
Baneda ... ..	.....	154	British Govern- ment.	31,607	Malarial fevers, worms, eye and skin-diseases, dysen- tery and hemeralopia.
Dharampor ... ..	.....	9,000	Do. ...	101,289	.....
Khārdesh Danga ... ..	.....	.....	.....	60,270	.....
Jawhar	Not tribu- tary.	.....	.....	48,556	Malarious fever ...
Janjira	Do. ...	.....	.....	78,361	Malarious fever, stomach and bowel complaints, and diseases of the cutaneous system.
Savantvādi	Do. ...	.....	.....	174,433	Fever and dysentery ...
Sitāra Jāgirs—					
Bhor	Subsidiary Alliance.	4,648	British Govern- ment.	145,876	No disease prevalent ...
Phaltan	Do. ...	9,600	Do. ...	58,402	Fever, ague, worms, dysen- tery, skin-diseases, &c.
Aundh ... ..	.....	.....	.....	58,916	Fever, dysentery, bowel complaints, worms, and cholera.
Jath... ..	.....	11,247	British Govern- ment.	49,456	Fever, diarrhœa, dysentery, lung diseases, mumps, and skin-diseases.
Daphlāpur ... ..	.....	.....	.....	6,007	.....
Akalkot	Feudatory...	Rs. 14,592 com- muted payment in lieu of con- tingent of horse	Do. ...	58,040	Malarious fever, diarrhœa, and dysentery.
Kolhāpur	Subsidiary Alliance.	.....	.....	800,189	Malarious fever, stomach and bowel complaints, intestinal worms and affections of the eye and of the skin.
Kolhāpur Jāgirs	Feudatories of Kolhāpur.	19,489	Kolhāpur State.		
Southern Marātha States— Sāngli	Feudatory...	1,35,000	British Govern- ment.	196,832	Cholera and small-pox ...

—continued.

NATIVE STATES—continued.

Native States in the Bombay Presidency—continued.

Gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues or not.	Principal Articles of Production and Manufacture.	Remarks.
Rs. 6,442	.....	Not levied	.....	The State is administered by British officers, half of the revenue is credited to Government and the other half to the Chief.
1,87,477	.....	.....	.....
2,58,163	.....	.....	.....
2,82,477	.....	.....	.....
1,36,548	.....	.....	.....
1,12,795	.....	Do.	Rice, nágli and timber.	
4,77,521	47 Fort garrisons 263 Other irregular bodies. 40 Armed Police.	Do.	Rice, nágli, vari, harfk, til, cocoanut, betel-nut, timber, hemp and fish.	
4,20,232	Sávantvádi Local Police Corps 400.	Do.	Rice, náchari, vari, cocoanuts and betel-nuts; ornamental furniture in painted lacquer work, inlaid cocoanut and kuskus fancy articles and embroidery.	
4,27,970	535	Do.	Rice, nágli, sáva, &c.	
1,22,754	None	Do.	Jowári, báji, kardi, wheat, oil-cakes and cloth made on country looms.	
2,27,379	Foot Police 19 Mounted Police 22. Armed followers 269.	Do.	Wheat, gram, jowári, báji, ghi, rough sugar, oil, &c.	
1,50,761	None	Do.	White turbans, dungri, cloth, cumbies, carpets, Burmese or woollen floor cloths.	
22,044	.....	.....	Wheat, grain, sháhu, cotton and báji	
2,72,629	1 Jamádár 2 Havildárs. 3 Náiks. 40 Sepoys.	Do.	A purely agriculture country. Jowári, rice, sugarcane, gram, wheat, linseed, and kardi. Sádís, shelas, dupetés, cholis, and turbans are produced by weavers and carpets are manufactured in the Jail.	
31,26,046	Infantry ... 542 European officers ... 1 Risála ... 156 Police and Laskar-fad. ... 1,020 Police and Sibandi peons ... 150	Do.	All the common grains, rice and jowári being the most extensively grown. Vegetables, sugarcane, tobacco in considerable quantities; also cotton and chillies, kusamba, ground-nut, &c. Coarse cotton and woollen clothes, articles of pottery and hardware, coarse sugar, glass bangles and paper. Iron is found in small quantities in laterite stones.	
9,74,839	54 Savárs and Sepoys. 434	Do.	Jowári, wheat, rice, gram, cotton, and sugarcane; coarse country cloth, lugdis, and native musical instruments, &c.	

POLITICAL

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS—

(1)—Statement showing Political Relations with

State.	In Subsidiary Alliance or Feudatory.	TRIBUTES IN MEN OR MONEY.		Population, 1881.	Prevailing Diseases.
		Amount.	To whom payable.		
Miraj (Senior Branch) ...	Feudatory...	12,558	British Govern-ment.	326,921	Cholera and small-pox ...
Do. (Junior Branch) ...	Do. ...	6,413	Do. ...		
Kurundvād (Senior Branch) ...	Do. ...	9,613	Do. ...		
Do. (Junior Branch) ...	Do. ...	The tribute on account of the shares in the estate of these Chiefs is included in the amount paid by the elder Chief.	Do. ...		
Wankhandi ...	Do. ...	20,841	Do. ...	14,763	Cholera, small-pox and fever.
Mudhol ...	Do. ...	2,672	Do. ...		
Ramdurg ...	Do. ...	.....	Do. ...	
Savande ...	Subsidiary Alliance.	14,763	Cholera, small-pox and fever.
Sind—Khairpur	129,153

—continued.

NATIVE STATES—continued.

Native States in the Bombay Presidency—concluded.

Gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues or not.	Principal Articles of Production and Manufacture.	Remarks.
Rs.				
	53 savárs and 499 sepoya.			
	25 do. 248 do.			
	10 do. 164 do.			
	18 do. 308 do.			
16,23,442	.....	Not levied ...	Jowári, wheat, rice, gram, cotton, and sugarcane, &c., coarse country cloth, lugdis, and native musical instruments.	
	53 do. 615 do.			
	36 do. 422 do.			
	9 do. 454 do.			
75,936	State Police— Mounted ... 46 Foot ... 2 48	.....	Rice in husk, jowári, náchni, rala, sawa, chillies, castor-oil, seeds, tur, cotton, exotic, wheat, gram and kulthi.	
7,16,832	Mounted... 115 Foot ... 191	.....	Cotton, wool, cloth, grain seeds, ghi, mung (pulse), tobacco, indigo, dhaníha (sulphate of soda), leather, &c., ivory works, swords, cutlery, metal work, fabrics, cotton, silk, woollen lacquered wood works and miscellaneous.	

POLITICAL

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS—
(2).—Statement showing Ruling

Name of Individual, State, and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.
1	2	3	4	5	6
CUTCH.					
His Highness Mahārāja Dhiraj Mirza Maha Rao Shri Kheengarji Sawal Bahadur, G.C.I.E.	Bhuj ...	Reigning Sovereign.	Jadeja Rajput ...	22	Private education ...
PALANPUR.					
His Highness Sher Mahomed Khānji Lohāni.	Palanpur ...	Divān or Chief of Palanpur.	Pathān, Mahomedan.	37	Do. ...
His Highness Bismilla Khān, Bābi ...	Rādhanpur ...	Navāb or Chief of Rādhanpur.	Do. ...	47	Do. ...
MAHI KĀNTHA.					
His Highness Sir Kesarsingji Jawānsingji, K.C.S.I., Jodhpur family.	Idar ...	Ruler ...	A Rāthod Rājput of the Solar Race, Hindu.	27	Rāj Kumār College, Rāj-kot.
KĀTHIĀWĀR.					
His Highness Navāb Bahādur Khānji Mohabat Khānji, Bābi family.	Junāgad ...	1st Class Chief Ruler.	Bābi Mahomedan	34	Do. ...
His Highness Jam Sir Vibhāji, K.C.S.I. Jadeja Rajput.	Navānagar ...	Do. ...	Rājput, Hindu...	63	Private education ...
His Highness Rāwāl Sir Takhtasingji, G.C.S.I., Gohel Rajput.	Bhāvnagar ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	31	Rāj Kumār College, Rāj-kot.
His Highness Rāja Sāheb Sir Mānsingji, K.C.S.I., Jhāla Rajput.	Dhrāngadhra ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	52	Private education ...
His Highness Thākor Sāheb Sir Wāghji, K.C.I.E., Jadeja family.	Morvi ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	31	Rāj Kumār College, Rāj-kot.
His Highness Thākor Sāheb Sir Bhagvatsingji Sāgrāmji, K.C.I.E., Jadeja family.	Gondal ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	24	Do. ...
Eana Shri Vikmānji, Jethva family ...	Porbandar ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	70	Private education ...
CAMBAY.					
His Highness Jāfar Ali Khān Sāheb, Navāb of Cambay, belonging to Mominkhān family.	Cambay ...	Navāb (Ruler)...	Mogal Mahomedan, Siah.	40	Do. ...
PARODA ...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
REWA KĀNTHA.					
Mahārānā Gambharsingji, Rāja of Rāj-pīṭā.	Nāndod ...	.....	Gohel Rajput, Hindu.	42	Private education ...
Maharawal Motisingji, Rāja of Chhota Udepur.	Chhota Udepur.	Ruler ...	Chowān Rajput, Hindu.	30	Do. ...
Mahārāwal Mānsingji, Rāja of Bāriya...	Bāriya ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	33	Rāj Kumār College, Rāj-kot.
Mahārānā Wakatsingji, Rāja of Lunāvāda.	Lunāvāda ...	Do. ...	Solanki Rajput, Hindu.	29	Do. ...
Manwarākhānji, Bābi of Bālasinor ...	Bālasinor ...	Do. ...	Musalman ...	45	Private education ...
Maharānā Pratāpsingji, Rāja of Sunth...	Sunth ...	Do. ...	Powār Rajput, Hindu.	28	Rāj Kumār College, Rāj-kot.
NĀRUKOT.					
Dipsing Jagatsing ...	Kaliwār, near Jambughoda.	Chief ...	Hindu, Bāriya...	49	Private education ...
SURAT.					
Navāb Sidi Abdul Kādar Mahomed Yakub Khān.	Sachūn ...	Navāb ...	Musalman, Suni.	24	Rāj Kumār College, Rāj-kot.
Mahārāwal Shri Pratāpsingji Gulābsingji, Vansadia dynasty.	Bānsda ...	Rāja ...	Solanki Rajput, Hindu.	24	Do. ...
His Highness Mahārānā Shri Nārāndoji Kāndoji of Solar dynasty.	Dharampor ...	Do. ...	Sisodia Rajput, Hindu.	48	Private education ...

—continued.

NATIVE STATES—continued.

Chiefs in the Bombay Presidency.

How employed.	Has Patent authorising Adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11
Ruling his State ...	Yes ...	Yes ...	Yes.	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Has two sons.	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	Third son born on 2nd April 1889.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	No ...	Principal male members—his cousins, Mahārāja Jagatsingji of Suvar and three others.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Yes.	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	
Do. ...	Not ...	Do. ...	Do.	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	
.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	The State is under a British Administrator.
Ruling his State ...	Yes ...	It does not appear what is the prevailing custom of succession in his family.	No.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	This State is under the direct supervision of the Government of India.
(a) Ruling his State ...	Yes ...	Yes ...	Five sons.	(α) Since October 1887 deprived of share in State administration.
Do. ...	No ...	Do. ...	One son.	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Two sons.	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	One brother.	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	No.	
.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	One son.	
Has resigned his <i>gāda</i> and consequently does not take part in the administration of his State.	Yes ...	Do. ...	Do.	
Ruling his State ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Three sons.	

POLITICAL

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS

(2).—Statement showing Rul

Name of Individual, State, and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.
1	2	3	4	5	6
JANJIRA.					
Naváb Sidi Ahmed Khán Sidi Ibráhim Khán Yakub Khán.	Murád-Janjira.	Chief of Janjira.	Sidi Sural Khán, Suni Musalmán.	27	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.
JAWHAR.					
Rája Patangsháh of Jawhár	Jawhár	Rája	Koli, Hindu	35	Poona High School
SAVANTVADI.					
Raghunáth Sávant Bhonsle	Sávantvádi	Sir Desái of Savantvádi.	Marátha Hindu.	27	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.
SATARA.					
Shrinivásráo Pandit Pratinidhi	Aundh	Pant Pratinidhi Jagirdár of Aundh.	Bráhmañ, Hindu religion.	56	Private education
Madhoji Ráo Náik Nimbálkar, Deshmukh and Jagirdár.	Phaltan	Náik Nimbálkar Deshmukh and Jagirdár.	Kshatriya, Hindu religion.	51	Do.
Shankarráo Chironáji Pandit Gandekar, Pant Sachiv, Jagirdár of Bhor.	Bhor	Pant Sachiv, Jagirdár of Bhor.	Bráhmañ, Hindu religion.	35	Do.
Amritráo Rámráo Chawán, Dafé Deshmukh, Jagirdár.	Jath	Chief of Jath	Marátha, Hindu.	65	Do.
Ráni Bai Sáheb Dafé, Deshmukh of Daphlápúr.	Daphlápúr ... ..	.....	Do.	56	Do.
AKALKOT.					
Sháháji Máloji <i>alias</i> Bába Sáheb Ráje Bhonsle.	Akalkot	Rája	Do.	21 years and 4 months	At Kolhápúr
KOLHAPUR.					
His Highness Sháhu Chhatrapati, Maharaja of Kolhápúr, Bhonsle family.	Kolhápúr	Minor	Do.	15	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.
SOUTHERN MARATHA STATES.					
SÁNGLI.					
Dhundiráo Chintáman <i>alias</i> Tátya Sáheb of Sangli.	Sángli	First Class Sardár.	Bráhmañ, Hindu.	51	Private education
MIRAJ.					
Gangádharráo Ganpat <i>alias</i> Bála Sáheb Patwardhan, Chief of Miraj (Senior Branch).	Miraj... ..	Do.	Do.	24	Rájáram College, Kolhápúr.
Lakshmanráo Harihar <i>alias</i> Anna Sáheb, Patwardhan, Chief of Miraj (Junior Branch).	Do.	Do.	Do.	12	Rájkumár College, Kolhápúr.
KURUNDVAD.					
Chintámanráo Raghunáth <i>alias</i> Bála Sáheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundvád (Senior Branch).	Kurundvád	Do.	Do.	39	Has passed the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University

—continued.

NATIVE STATES—continued.

Chiefs in the Bombay Presidency—continued.

How employed.	Has Patent authorising Adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11
Ruling his State ...	No	Not necessarily	No.	
Do. ....	.....	Yes	Has two male heirs.	
.....	Yes	Do.	No.	
Administers the affairs of his Jāgir.	Do.	Do.	Has four male heirs.	
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	No.	
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Has one son.	
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	No.	
Administers her Jāgir.	(a).....	Do. ... ..	.....	(a) The question is disputable.
Looking after the management of his State.	Yes	Do.	Has a daughter aged 2 years and 5 months on 31st March 1889.	
Under tuition ...	Do.	Do.	No.	
Administers the affairs of his State.	Do.	Is a Patwardhan Chief; there is no fixed rule in his family about primogeniture.	Do.	
Do.	Do.	Yes	Do.	
Being educated ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Administers the affairs of his State.	Do.	Do.	Has a male heir.	

POLITICAL

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS—

(2).—Statement showing Ruling

Name of Individual, State, and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.
1	2	3	4	5	6
SOUTHERN MARATHA STATES—continued.					
KURUNDVÁD—continued.					
Ganpatráo Harihar <i>alias</i> Bápu Sáheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundvád (Junior Branch).	Kurundvád ...	First Class Sar- dar.	Bráhman, Hindu.	51	Private education ...
Hariharráo Vináyak <i>alias</i> Dáji Sáheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundvád (Junior Branch).	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	38	Educated at the Kolhá- pur and Poona High Schools.
JAMKHANDI.					
Ram-chandráo Gopal <i>alias</i> Appa Sáheb Patwardhan, Chief of Jamkhandi.	Jamkhandi ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	56	Educated in the Belgaum, Sardars' High School.
RÁMDURG.					
Venkatráo Yogiráo <i>alias</i> Bála Sáheb Bháve, Chief of Rámdurg.	Rámdurg ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	12	Rájáram College Kolhá- pur.
MUDHOL.					
Venkatráo Balwantráo Ráje Ghorpade <i>alias</i> Bála Sáheb, Chief of Mudhol.	Mudhol ...	Do. ...	Maráthá ...	28	Do. ...
SAVANÚR.					
Abdul Tabrez Khán Daler Jung Bahá- dur.	Savanúr ...	Naváb ...	Pathán, Maho- medan.	24	Dhárwár High School, Rájáram College, Kolhá- pur, and Deccan College.
KHAIRPUR.					
His Highness Mir Ali Murád Khán ...	Khairpur ...	Mír ...	Tálpur Maho- medan.	76	Private education ...

—concluded.

NATIVE STATES—concluded.

Chiefs in the Bombay Presidency—concluded.

How employed.	Has Patent authorising Adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11
Administers the affairs of his State.	No	No	Has a male heir.	
Assists his cousin in the management of the estate.	Do.	Do.	Has male heirs.	
Administers the affairs of his State.	Yes	Yes	No.	
Being educated	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Administers the affairs of his State.	Do.	Do.	Has a male heir.	
.....	No	Do.	No.	
Administers the affairs of his State.	.....	.....	Has male heirs.	

C. (1).—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.

Divisions.	Executive Districts.	No. of Executive Sub-divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	CHIEF TOWNS WITH POPULATION.		No. of Villages.	No. of Civil Judges.	No. of stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in Miles of Villages from nearest Courts.	Average distance in Miles of Villages from nearest Courts.	No. of Police.	Total Cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	IMPERIAL REVENUE.		REMARKS.		
					Head-quarter Town.	Population.								Land.	Gross.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
														Ra.	Ra.	Ra.		
NORTHERN DIVISION.	Ahmedabad ...	8	3,821	856,324	Ahmedabad ...	124,767	862	9	25	52	15	1,228	12,60,920	19,64,924	29,25,378	(a) From Criminal Courts. (b) From Civil Courts.		
	Kaira ...	7	1,609	801,800	Kaira ...	12,640	589	5	19	20	8	721	8,86,133	32,06,677	37,19,984			
	Panch Mahals ...	5	1,613	255,479	Godhra ...	18,342	691	5	11	35	11	935						
	Broach ...	6	1,363	320,930	Broach ...	37,281	408	5	15	40	12	417					4,35,579	34,51,851	54,76,463
	Surat ...	8	1,662	614,198	Surat ...	107,154	853	6	19	48	22	765	9,48,672	27,63,174	39,84,410			
	Thana ...	10	3,935	807,367	Thana ...	14,456	1,084	8	32	(a) 20 (b) 30	(a) 13 (b) 20	898	8,16,765	13,33,310	22,81,770			
CENTRAL DIVISION.	Nasik ...	12	5,940	781,200	Nasik ...	24,101	1,696	7	32	62	14	779	7,65,354	16,70,674	21,60,196			
	Khandesh ...	12	9,944	1,237,231	Dhulia ...	18,449	3,334	11	45	46	...	924	12,27,867	38,55,957	50,64,961			
	Ahmednagar ...	11	6,056	7,41,228	Ahmednagar ...	32,903	1,373	10	28	44	9	697	7,58,026	17,46,241	20,30,705			
	Poona ...	12	5,369	900,621	Poona ...	99,622	1,204	12	25	99	63	1,128	20,54,942	15,77,626	27,36,063			
	Sholapur ...	5	4,531	582,487	Sholapur ...	59,890	717	7	19	32	11	537	5,11,885	11,83,762	11,29,497			
	Satara ...	11	4,987	1,062,350	Satara ...	28,601	1,356	11	31	30	13	1,012	9,29,609	23,36,462	27,62,500			
SOUTHERN DIVISION.	Belgaum ...	7	4,657	861,014	Belgaum ...	23,116	1,133	10	25	32	131	708	9,34,960	21,34,884	28,02,715			
	Dharwar ...	14	4,514	882,907	Dharwar ...	26,520	1,473	6	31	20	8	537	8,47,495	30,25,604	39,28,012			
	Bijapur ...	8	5,660	638,193	Bijapur ...	11,424	1,176	5	22	50	25	654	5,63,800	17,56,112	21,69,922			
	Kanara ...	11	3,910	421,840	Kanara ...	13,761	1,373	5	26	50	10	661	5,23,372	9,63,406	12,58,124			
	Ratnagiri ...	7	3,922	697,090	Ratnagiri ...	12,616	1,336	9	21	23	127	539	7,62,503	9,15,209	13,33,115			
	Kolaba ...	6	1,872	482,830	Alibag ...	6,376	1,314	8	17	24	11	457	4,20,393	10,64,134	15,20,299			
SIND.	Karachi ...	3	14,176	478,688	Karachi ...	68,332	773	5	36	60	6	1,461	12,14,016	11,27,920	16,61,896			
	Shikarpur ...	4	9,629	832,986	Sutkar ...	42,496	1,118	6	29	...	...	1,125	9,07,993	37,81,635	42,49,261	
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	4	2,782	124,181	Jacobabad Town ...	7,365	297	1	11	29	...	252						
	Hyderabad ...	4	9,630	754,624	Hyderabad ...	45,195	1,409	5	...	40	6	695	13,06,474	32,51,700	39,27,443			
	Thar and Parkar ...	3	12,729	204,344	Unaskot ...	2,528	70	16	...	60	6	656						
	Bombay City ...	...	22	773,196	Bombay ...	773,196	...	11	3	...	...	1,621	58,420	2,76,047	10,70,005
Total ...		190	124,352	16,454,414	1,606,430	26,660	182	641	19,807	1,81,25,078	4,33,77,420	5,63,63,399			
Native States, as per Table C (2) ...		143	71,940	6,976,109	345,552	10,922	207	240	14,552	36,14,676	1,04,07,083	3,25,98,503			
GRAND TOTAL ...		333	196,292	23,430,523	1,951,982	37,482	389	790	34,359	2,17,30,754	5,39,44,503	8,90,61,902			

C.—(2).—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF TERRITORY UNDER POLITICAL CONTROL.

Division.	Executive Districts.	Number of Executive Sub-Divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	CHIEF TOWNS WITH POPULATION.		Number of Villages.	Number of Civil Judges.	Number of Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in Miles of Villages from nearest Courts.	Average distance in Miles of Villages from nearest Courts.	Number of Police.	Total Cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	IMPERIAL REVENUE.		REMARKS.
					Head-quarter Town.	Population.								Land.	Gross.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
													Rs.			
	Cutch ...	3	6,500	512,084	Bhuj ...	20,861	* 1,078	20	1	25	8	606	12,09,326	5,68,986	18,51,787	* Exclusive of 2 towns.
	Pálanpur ...	10	7,775	576,478	{ Pálanpur ...	17,547	} 1,108	32	36	33	10	6,178	4,38,858	8,06,919	13,16,750	
	Máhi Kántha ...	34	9,300	517,485	{ Rádhampur ...	14,722										
	Káthiáwár ...	...	20,559	2,343,899	Sádra ...	6,223	1,809	42	31	296	161	1,200	1,57,461	7,78,330	11,47,453	
	Cambay ...	...	250	86,074	Rájkot ...	15,139	269	...	...	...	...	513	2,42,995	11,54,695	1,56,66,329	† Amongst these 241 are village kavádas for night watch only.
					Cambay ...	36,007	80	3	3	10	6	† 641	2,27,434	3,98,158	6,28,197	
	Rewa Kántha ...	36	4,837	543,452	Nándod ...	10,777	2,989	22	29	30	...	1,163	1,24,858	13,05,407	20,84,317	
	Nárukot ...	1	143	6,440	Jámbughoda ...	354	53	3	3	9	5	40	6,084	5,357	5,442	
	Bánada ...	...	215	31,807	Bánsda ...	2,447	Information not supplied.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,58,153	
	Sachin ...	...	42	18,036	Sachin ...	932	20	2	3	19	6½	57	27,438	1,22,561	1,87,477	
	Dharampor ...	...	794	101,289	Dharampor ...	5,178	Information not supplied.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,82,477	
	Jawhár ...	3	534	48,556	Jawhár ...	1,461	108	3	4	10	6	25	14,091	52,525	1,12,795	
	Janjira ...	3	324	76,361	Murud ...	5,163	283	3	6	20	7	135	1,62,335	2,29,433	4,77,521	
	Khándesh Agency ...	...	3,840	60,270	Dhulia ...	18,449	Information not supplied.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,36,548	
	Bhor ...	5	1,491	145,876	Bhor ...	4,372	494	3	5	30	10	169	13,784	3,23,040	4,27,970	
	Jath ...	...	884	49,486	Jath ...	5,036	114	2	4	35	16	85	32,502	99,936	1,50,761	
	Daphlápur ...	...	95	6,007	Daphlápur ...	1,620	6	1	1	30	22½	28	2,825	18,144	22,044	
	Phaltan ...	...	397	88,402	Phaltan ...	10,842	72	3	3	17½	9½	88	7,364	99,520	1,22,754	
	Amúdh ...	7	447	58,916	Amúdh ...	2,595	71	6	7	24	12	232	46,415	1,93,265	2,27,379	
	Akalkot ...	...	498	58,040	Akalkot ...	5,836	105	3	5	23	10½	59	56,384	1,87,465	2,72,629	
	Kolhápúr ...	10	2,816	800,189	Kolhápúr ...	38,599	1,079	18	28	37	15	660	68,862	14,95,336	31,25,046	
	Sávantvádi ...	3	926	174,433	Sávantvádi ...	8,584	223	5	7	25	8	139	1,72,613	2,66,695	4,20,232	
	Sángli ...	7	1,083	196,832	Sángli ...	13,272	307	4	18	37	10	488	68,558	7,18,388	9,74,839	
					{ Miraj ...	20,616	} 381	21	40	...	...	1,467	1,18,817	11,44,842	16,23,442	
	Southern Marátha Jágíre ...	19	1,836	326,921	{ Kurundvád ...	7,138										
					{ Jamkhandi ...	10,409										
					{ Mudhol ...	6,060										
	Savanúr ...	...	70	14,763	{ Ráwdurg ...	6,810	25	1	1	15	10	48	10,351	54,972	75,936	
	Kháirpur ...	1	6,109	129,153	Savanúr ...	7,640	254	5	9	28	20	306	2,22,920	5,43,019	7,16,832	
	Aden ...	1	75	34,860	Kháirpur ...	6,005	7	5	5	15	5	225	1,82,401	...	1,73,593	
	Somali Coast ...	...	...	...	Aden ...	34,860	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,09,800	
	Total ...	143	71,940	6,976,109		345,552	10,922	297	249	...	...	14,552	36,14,676	1,04,07,083	3,25,98,503	

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[App. I. C. (2.)

B 592-5 up

D.—(1) POPULATION OF BRITISH TERRITORY.

1	2	3	POPULATION (1880).						CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION.										OCCUPATION.		21	22																																																																																																													
			4	5	Children under 10 years.		8	9	Christians.			13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20																																																																																																																
					6	7			10	11	12																																																																																																																								
<p>NORTHERN DIVISION.</p> <p>Ahmedabad 100,990 301,437 282,183 137,057 122,707 886,824 234.10 659 58 016 729,493 83,949 652 38,472 1,916 241 158,867 288,497 Gujarati.</p> <p>Kaira 191,282 287,468 268,912 139,313 119,107 801,800 809.00 21 13 1,007 720,803 72,954 131 9,003 104 11 182,600 228,351 Do.</p> <p>Panch Mahals 50,97 82,064 76,120 48,478 40,192 256,479 158.58 18 .. 20 159,624 16,060 20 1,669 77,840 12 59,891 71,521 Do.</p> <p>CENTRAL DIVISION.</p> <p>Broach 72,285 120,521 111,284 47,061 47,214 320,930 225.00 42 17 60 222,288 67,248 2,042 3,770 29,896 21 70,587 97,895 Do.</p> <p>Surat 300,839 207,117 160,176 101,000 114,195 814,195 249.55 199 20 306 415,031 75,547 12,593 11,074 118,664 84 116,900 192,076 Do.</p> <p>Thana 154,404 301,219 260,547 167,077 130,760 1,008,746 214.12 182 28 39,335 808,800 42,391 2,315 19,078 899 204,638 263,608 Marathi.</p> <p>Khandesh 204,995 411,607 385,746 240,901 219,017 1,237,231 124.41 288 87 771 9,81,124 91,217 163 10,021 170,349 132 272,627 359,981 Do.</p> <p>Nasik 122,810 261,804 239,118 145,000 122,954 781,896 131.51 1,249 78 1,300 673,579 36,294 284 7,611 51,637 103 165,398 211,508 Do.</p> <p>Ahmednagar 105,880 213,722 213,722 121,830 125,804 751,258 112.60 1,138 18 8,695 684,184 39,592 119 16,300 8,876 73 144,995 216,757 Do.</p> <p>Poona 151,401 302,530 296,855 162,502 148,065 999,921 105.40 4,385 811 4,544 831,848 42,040 1,571 10,968 1,058 662 173,201 281,900 Do.</p> <p>Sholapur 81,203 208,188 201,262 88,626 80,411 682,657 128.84 158 68 99 501,121 48,967 157 7,616 .. 102 124,732 160,663 Do.</p> <p>SOUTHERN DIVISION.</p> <p>Sitara 151,173 348,430 336,645 184,095 178,180 1,062,350 212.98 401 19 460 1,008,978 36,712 99 16,085 .. 50 241,163 291,362 Marathi and Kanarese.</p> <p>Balgaum 154,806 299,841 296,899 134,644 132,830 864,014 195.53 1,178 91 5,063 740,266 66,952 84 44,991 .. 89 206,400 220,085 Do.</p> <p>Dharswar 161,160 313,087 309,743 130,008 131,121 892,997 194.08 79 78 2,204 760,349 100,872 81 10,331 .. 18 306,512 236,572 Marathi and Kanarese.</p> <p>Bijapur 114,633 231,312 231,004 86,219 87,788 630,493 110.90 39 17 579 568,090 67,006 26 3,660 108,345 152,208 Kanarese, Marathi, and Musafiri.</p> <p>Kanara 208,832 157,392 135,414 66,018 65,421 421,640 107.85 46 32 14,442 381,326 34,282 17 1,679 .. 25 97,381 125,924 Marathi and Kanarese.</p> <p>Retnagiri 117,844 204,577 200,314 178,746 178,728 967,090 254.22 94 27 3,174 921,040 71,051 16 1,701 .. 1 304,280 269,791 Marathi.</p> <p>Kolaba 71,830 121,296 124,328 70,000 66,369 381,049 230.11 14 4 257 360,117 17,391 28 1,104 .. 2,139 82,916 109,636 Do.</p> <p>GENL.</p> <p>Karachi 87,069 173,756 167,840 92,233 8,161 478,088 33.9 2,431 131 2,100 68,976 390,037 909 12 3,050 10,041 32,466 183,620 Sindhi.</p> <p>Thar and Parkar 36,412 72,087 52,923 40,813 32,011 203,344 15.9 7 .. 7 43,765 199,104 .. 1,038 48,440 903 44,376 67,724 Sindhi, Persian, English, Urdu, Gujarati, Brochi and Marwari.</p> <p>Hyderabad 150,483 278,433 232,639 138,805 114,741 764,524 85.2 200 3 225 80,114 584,156 21 144 27,109 42,972 158,635 246,608 Sindhi, Persian, Hindi, Urdu and English.</p> <p>Shikarpur 137,703 209,774 263,792 161,249 138,161 852,086 85.2 362 111 264 68,341 684,275 64 6 5,602 60,672 164,408 296,026 Sindhi.</p> <p>Upper Sind Frontier 21,923 45,155 34,707 25,011 19,406 124,151 68.0 121 34 78 9,694 100,163 9 .. 1,199 3,867 33,407 46,750 Sindhi and Beluchi.</p> <tr> <td colspan="2">Total ..</td> <td>2,794,491</td> <td>5,324,779</td> <td>5,115,538</td> <td>3,678,176</td> <td>2,632,726</td> <td>16,081,810</td> <td>136.00</td> <td>13,150</td> <td>1,725</td> <td>61,115</td> <td>11,800,781</td> <td>2,862,018</td> <td>28,468</td> <td>199,142</td> <td>662,078</td> <td>161,765</td> <td>3,374,707</td> <td>4,658,248</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Town and Island of Bombay ..</td> <td>28,310</td> <td>381,789</td> <td>317,020</td> <td>102,974</td> <td>91,413</td> <td>773,190</td> <td>230.200</td> <td>10,451</td> <td>1,168</td> <td>30,768</td> <td>602,651</td> <td>188,712</td> <td>44,697</td> <td>17,347</td> <td>..</td> <td>3,391</td> <td>2,361</td> <td>462,412</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Total ..</td> <td>2,322,141</td> <td>5,716,568</td> <td>5,332,558</td> <td>2,781,150</td> <td>2,624,239</td> <td>16,854,414</td> <td>132.2</td> <td>23,601</td> <td>2,998</td> <td>111,883</td> <td>12,403,382</td> <td>3,051,131</td> <td>72,065</td> <td>216,556</td> <td>662,678</td> <td>166,106</td> <td>3,377,068</td> <td>5,120,660</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Native States ..</td> <td>1,351,967</td> <td>3,143,242</td> <td>2,982,980</td> <td>1,899,113</td> <td>1,311,013</td> <td>6,941,249</td> <td>90.8</td> <td>..</td> <td>6,387</td> <td>..</td> <td>5,720,400</td> <td>758,220</td> <td>1,900</td> <td>282,281</td> <td>380,216</td> <td>1,426</td> <td>1,496,572</td> <td>2,074,782</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">GRAND TOTAL ..</td> <td>4,174,108</td> <td>7,859,810</td> <td>7,315,538</td> <td>4,677,263</td> <td>3,935,252</td> <td>23,795,663</td> <td>119.2</td> <td>23,601</td> <td>9,780</td> <td>111,883</td> <td>17,824,062</td> <td>5,774,300</td> <td>73,973</td> <td>498,766</td> <td>901,294</td> <td>136,531</td> <td>4,873,640</td> <td>7,195,442</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr>																						Total ..		2,794,491	5,324,779	5,115,538	3,678,176	2,632,726	16,081,810	136.00	13,150	1,725	61,115	11,800,781	2,862,018	28,468	199,142	662,078	161,765	3,374,707	4,658,248			Town and Island of Bombay ..		28,310	381,789	317,020	102,974	91,413	773,190	230.200	10,451	1,168	30,768	602,651	188,712	44,697	17,347	..	3,391	2,361	462,412			Total ..		2,322,141	5,716,568	5,332,558	2,781,150	2,624,239	16,854,414	132.2	23,601	2,998	111,883	12,403,382	3,051,131	72,065	216,556	662,678	166,106	3,377,068	5,120,660			Native States ..		1,351,967	3,143,242	2,982,980	1,899,113	1,311,013	6,941,249	90.8	..	6,387	..	5,720,400	758,220	1,900	282,281	380,216	1,426	1,496,572	2,074,782			GRAND TOTAL ..		4,174,108	7,859,810	7,315,538	4,677,263	3,935,252	23,795,663	119.2	23,601	9,780	111,883	17,824,062	5,774,300	73,973	498,766	901,294	136,531	4,873,640	7,195,442		
Total ..		2,794,491	5,324,779	5,115,538	3,678,176	2,632,726	16,081,810	136.00	13,150	1,725	61,115	11,800,781	2,862,018	28,468	199,142	662,078	161,765	3,374,707	4,658,248																																																																																																																
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About 50,000 persons annually migrate to Bombay from the Dekhan during the fair season, most of whom have no return for the season.

21,700 emigrants and 3,200 immigrants.

5,000 emigrants and immigrants.

D—(2)—POPULATION OF NATIVE STATES.

1881-82

Commissionerships.	Districts.	Inhabited Houses.	POPULATION (1881).					Number per Square Mile.	CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION.								OCCUPATION.		Prevailing Languages.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.		
			Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.		Total.		Christians.			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Others.	Total male agriculturists, including landholders, cultivators and agricultural labourers.			Total non-agricultural males.	
					Male.	Female.			European.	European and other mixed Races.	Natives.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
NORTH-WEST DIVISION.	Cutch	102,007	169,313	156,914	100,933	64,919	612,084	78.781	..	96	..	525,473	119,797	42	66,063	369	40	85,232	175,919	Cutch and Gujarati.		
	Kāthiāwār	479,435	721,001	676,021	493,602	449,074	2,343,899	114.008	..	605	..	1,942,658	503,537	489	96,141	..	469	367,181	821,342	Gujarati.		
	Pālanjūr	125,237	169,529	156,869	132,921	118,939	676,478	72.059	..	225	..	91,737	53,197	207	28,111	..	3	117,782	183,762	Do.	5,945 emigrants and 2,097 immigrants.	
	Mahi Kānthā	117,112	168,314	151,381	108,222	99,743	517,486	46.845	..	4	..	461,974	22,408	5	13,995	10,184	6	109,969	150,667	Gujarati, Mewāti, Marwāti, Māthil and Hindustāni.		
	Rewa Kānthā	109,739	152,898	148,776	127,310	114,468	543,462	113.465	..	2	..	368,669	21,401	220	1,940	15,276	..	135,282	114,256	Gujarati.		
	Nārūkot	1,313	1,610	1,777	1,427	1,426	6,140	15.935	..	..	..	4,216	67	10	..	2,167	..	1,797	1,569	Do.	
	Cambay	21,702	23,100	27,568	16,915	11,438	86,974	245.926	..	6	..	70,708	1,417	119	2,809	13	..	14,479	29,536	Parsi, Urdu and Gujarati.		
	Bānsdā	Surt Agency	27,894	44,560	42,336	33,943	31,163	151,132	123.878	..	2	..	31,445	4,727	740	95	113,916	7	41,373	36,696	Mixed Gujarati and Marāṭhi Gujarati.	23 emigrants and 40 immigrants.
	Sachin																					
	Dharampor																					
Jawhār	8,307	15,809	12,856	11,275	10,527	43,566	99.928	..	62	..	6,869	501	20	..	41,095	..	11,232	13,942	Marāṭhi.			
Janjira	14,121	21,512	23,118	18,270	15,441	76,361	234.966	..	47	..	60,811	13,912	2	27	972	590	25,919	12,723	Marāṭhi and Hindustāni.	34 emigrants and 89 immigrants.		
CENTRAL DIVISION.	Dāng States	11,813	17,347	16,357	14,353	12,614	69,276	18.695	..	..	..	24,081	8.1	30	1	35,327	..	17,173	14,529	Marāṭhi.	
	Sātāra Feudatories.	45,646	65,237	66,092	63,740	61,653	318,387	96.163	..	14	..	304,271	9,157	5	2,068	2,873	299	72,335	88,692	Marāṭhi, Hindustāni and Kānārese.		
	Alakot	8,193	12,812	16,490	16,658	10,671	58,949	116.546	..	2	..	49,971	7,599	..	477	..	..	13,668	16,012	Marāṭhi and Kānārese.	
SOUTH-WEST DIVISION.	Kolhāpur	129,118	252,312	243,222	157,355	146,310	890,189	284.122	..	1,253	..	719,164	33,022	1	46,744	..	6	262,503	145,144	Marāṭhi, Kānārese, Musabām and Hindustāni.		
	Sāvāntvādī	30,444	49,731	56,239	36,330	34,133	174,453	198.814	..	4,213	..	166,630	3,970	1	168	..	..	38,732	47,529	Marāṭhi.	
	Southern Marāṭha Jaghirs	90,799	158,712	167,745	101,424	95,982	623,753	191.570	..	304	..	458,078	41,420	8	23,913	..	..	126,716	173,420	Marāṭhi, Kānārese and Hindustāni.	18 emigrants and 61 immigrants.
SINDH.	Paīsāur	2,646	4,444	4,534	2,368	2,832	14,763	210.300	..	..	..	10,866	3,559	..	39	..	..	2,788	4,509	Kānārese, Hindustāni and Marāṭhi.	
	Khalrpur	55,720	79,746	68,497	..	..	129,153	21.141	..	..	..	26,727	102,426	..	..	..	..	22,516	48,436	Sindhi, Persian and Belochi.	
	Total	1,351,367	2,145,212	2,067,381	1,429,113	1,311,613	5,991,210	96.6	..	6,837	..	5,926,403	763,929	1,968	982,331	369,316	1,175	1,495,671	2,076,722			

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[APP. I. D. (2).]

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.—SETTLEMENTS.

(1).—Statement showing the date on which the current settlement in each district of the Bombay Presidency expires, i. e., the date on which each district becomes open to re-settlement.

No.	Districts.	Year in which first Settlement took place.	Year in which district becomes open to re-settlement.
1	Ahmedabad ...	1856-57 ...	Re-settlement operations in progress.
2	Kaira ...	1862-63 ...	Do. do.
3	Panch Mahals ...	1870-71 ...	Three talukas have had revision settlement introduced into them and two are under original settlement.
4	Broach ...	1870-71 ...	1895-96.
5	Surat ...	1864-65 ...	1895-96.
6	Khandesh ...	1854-55 ...	Re-settlement operations in progress.
7	Nasik ...	1840-41 ...	Do. do.
8	Thana ...	1854-55 ...	Do. do.
9	Kolaba ...	1856-57 ...	Do. do.
10	Ahmednagar ...	1843-44 ...	Do. do.
11	Poona ...	1838-39 ...	Do. do.
12	Sholapur ...	1839-40 ...	Do. do.
13	Satara ...	1855-56 ...	Do. do.
14	Ratnagiri ...	1865-66 ...	Revised settlement in progress by consent in supersession of original settlement.
15	Kanara ...	1863-64 ...	Original settlement in progress.
16	Belgaum ...	1848-49 ...	Re-settlement operations completed.
17	Dharwar ...	1843-44 ...	Do. do.
18	Bijapur ...	1843-44 ...	Do. do.
<i>Kardchi Talukas.</i>			
19	Johi ...	1877-78 ...	1887-88.
20	Dadu ...	1890-81 ...	1890-91.
21	Schwan ...	1880-81 ...	1890-91.
22	Munjhana ...	1877-78 ...	1887-88.
23	Karachi (Surveyed portion of the Malir Tappa).	1885-86 ...	1895-96.
24	Kotri ...	1889-90 ...	Irrigational settlement till such time as a regular settlement is introduced.
25	Tatta ...	1882-83 ...	Do. do. do.
26	Sijawal ...	1883-84 ...	Do. do. do.
27	Mirpur Batore ...	1883-84 ...	Do. do. do.
28	Jati ...	1887-88 ...	Do. do. do.
29	Shahbandar ...	1887-88 ...	Do. do. do.
30	Ghorabari ...	1889-89 ...	Do. do. do.
31	Mirpur Sakro ...	1888-89 ...	Do. do. do.
<i>Hyderabad Talukas.</i>			
32	Guni ...	1883-84 ...	Do. do. do.
33	Hala ...	1884-85 ...	Do. do. do.
34	Hyderabad ...	1886-87 ...	Do. do. do.
35	Badin ...	1886-87 & 1887-88	Do. do. do.
36	Mombat Dero ...	1887-88 ...	Do. do. do.
37	Tando Bago ...	1887-88 ...	Do. do. do.
38	Mirpur Khās ...	1870-71 ...	1880-81. Original settlement continued until a revised settlement is introduced.
39	Tando Alahyar ...	1872-73 ...	1882-83. Do. do. do.
40	Sakrand ...	1878-79 ...	1888-89.
41	Kandiāro ...	1881-82 ...	1891-92.
42	Naushahro ...	1881-82 ...	1891-92.
43	Moro ...	1881-82 ...	1891-92.
44	Shahdādpur ...	1882-83 ...	1892-93.
<i>Shikārpur Talukas.</i>			
45	Sokkur ...	1876-77 ...	1886-87.
46	Rohri ...	1881-82 ...	1891-92.
47	Larkhāna ...	1882-83 ...	1892-93.
48	Ladlārya ...	1882-83 ...	1892-93. Irrigational settlement.
49	Menar ...	1882-83 ...	
50	Kakar ...	1882-83 ...	Irrigational settlement until a revision settlement is introduced.
51	Kambar ...	1882-83 ...	
52	Rato-dero ...	1882-83 ...	Do. do. do.
53	Nasrabad ...	1883-84 & 1887-88	Do. do. do.
54	Naushahro Abro ...	1884-85 ...	Do. do. do.
55	Shikārpur ...	1885-86 ...	Do. do. do.
56	Ghotki ...	1885-86 ...	Do. do. do.
57	Mirpur Mathelo ...	1886-87 ...	Do. do. do.
58	Ubauro ...	1886-87 ...	Do. do. do.
<i>Frontier Districts.</i>			
59	Shahdādpur ...	1883-84 ...	Do. do. do.
60	Thul ...	1885-86 ...	Do. do. do.
61	Jacobabad ...	1885-86 ...	Do. do. do.

(2).—Statement showing the total Cost of re-settlement operations in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency and the total Revenue demand consequent on re-settlement as it stood in the year 1888-89.

Name of Collectorate.	Total number of Villages re-settled.	Total Revenue of the Villages realized in the year before the introduction of the revision survey.	Revised demand consequent on re-settlement.	Total cost of revision.	Difference between old and revised revenue.	Percentage Increase.	REMARKS.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Poona ...	710	7,37,751	9,70,459	5,68,225	2,32,704	31.5	
Sholapur ...	458	5,43,983	7,00,573	4,35,332	2,16,340	39.8	
Nasik ...	719	8,90,379	8,31,346	4,80,361	2,40,267	40.6	
Ahmednagar ...	846	8,94,121	10,14,970	8,55,681	2,00,049	26.1	
Khandesh ...	350	4,21,182	5,67,592	1,95,180	1,36,411	32.3	
Bijapur ...	995	8,16,311	10,00,133	6,59,324	2,74,132	33.5	
Dharwar ...	1,260	12,98,985	18,72,535	4,29,199	5,75,159	44.1	
Belgaum ...	921	8,37,140	10,92,047	5,28,218	2,00,007	31.1	
Panch Mahals ...	2,22	1,10,424	1,14,065	2,000	1,007	1.3	
Satara ...	30	1,05,467	1,32,123	37,046	25,661	27.7	
Thana ...	69	42,983	58,570	33,068	16,213	38.2	
Ahmedabad ...	70	1,51,796	1,80,030	60,203	34,273	22.6	
Total	6,710	64,58,078	80,84,634	41,56,738	22,26,496	34.4	

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION. A.—LEGISLATIVE (ACTS).

(1).—Statement of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Presidency of Bombay in 1888-89 (between 1st April 1888 and 31st March 1889), and sanctioned as required by law.

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of the Act.	Date of sanction.
Act No. I of 1888. An Act to further amend the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1884, and the Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment Act, 1884.	The Honourable J. B. Richey, C.S.I.	The object and character of this Act have been described at page 22 of the appendices to the Administration Report for 1887-88.	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's assent, 9th March 1888; His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General's assent, 5th April 1888.
Act No. II of 1888. An Act to amend the Sind Village Officers' Act, 1881.	The Honourable J. B. Richey, C.S.I.	Do. do.	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's assent, 16th March 1888; His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General's assent, 5th June 1888.
Act No. III of 1888. An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Municipal Government of the City of Bombay (or the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888).	The Honourable J. R. Naylor.	Do. do.	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's assent, 4th May 1888; His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General's assent, 8th September 1888.
Act IV of 1888. An Act to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.	The Honourable J. R. Naylor.	Before the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy was given to the City of Bombay Municipal Act (III of 1888), the Government of Bombay was asked by the Government of India to introduce a Bill at once for the purpose of effecting certain alterations in the Act. The alterations proposed by the Government of India and given effect to are as under:— The retention in the hands of the Government of India of the control which has hitherto vested in it over the loan transactions of the Municipal Corporation; Government should be entitled to charge to the Municipal fund the cost of a special audit of the Municipal Accounts to be made under the City of Bombay Municipal Act; The propriety of describing State property as vesting in or belonging to the Secretary of State for India in Council being considered doubtful, such property has been described as vesting in Her Majesty; and The removal of town-duty on petroleum, since by Government of India Act II of 1888 a duty is levied on that article for Imperial purposes.	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's assent, 15th October 1888; His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General's assent, 8th December 1888.
Act No. V of 1888. The Aden Port Trust Act, 1888.	The Honourable J. R. Naylor.	The object and character of Bill No. 5 of 1888 have been briefly described at page 22 of the appendices to the Administration Report for 1886-87. It was read a third time and passed by the Local Council on the 16th July 1887. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, however, withheld his assent to that Bill principally on the following ground, viz. "Aden being essentially a fortress and "naval depôt, and the Government having itself provided "places and plant for the landing and shipping of military "and naval munitions and stores, it appears to the Gov- "ernor-General that such munitions and stores, and the "vessels landing or shipping them, should be excluded "from the operation of Section 40. As the Bill stands, "their exclusion from the operation of that section is, "subject to the provisions of Section 33, to be in the dis- "cretion of the Board, which, under Section 41, may or may "not exclude them, as it thinks fit. The power which the "section last mentioned vests in the Board exclusively "should, in the opinion of the Governor-General, be exer- "ciseable by the Governor of Bombay in Council." The Government of India also noticed certain other defects in that bill, and the present Act was introduced and passed for the purpose of supplying them.	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's assent, 26th October 1888; His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General's assent, 8th January 1889.
Act No. VI of 1888. An Act to provide for the Revenue Administration of Estates held by certain superior land-holders in the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and the Panch Mahals, and to limit the further operation of Bombay Act VI of 1882.	The Honourable Sir J. B. Peile, K.C.S.I.	The object and character of this Act have been described at page 21 of the appendices to the Administration Report for 1885-86.	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's assent, 1st November 1888; His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General's assent, 4th March 1889.

A.—LEGISLATIVE (BILLS).*(2).—Statement of Bills proposed and pending in the Legislature of the Presidency of Bombay in 1888-89.*

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of the Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why and in what stage.
Bill No. 2 of 1888. A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to salt and the salt revenue throughout the Presidency of Bombay.	The Honourable J. R. Richey, C.S.I.	The Salt Law in the province of Sind has hitherto been distinct from that in force in the rest of the Presidency. The Indian Salt Act, 1882, is in operation in that province, but its provisions are found to be in some respects ill-adapted to local requirements, and it is thought that it will tend to administrative convenience if the law in force in the Presidency is extended to Sind. It would have been possible to extend the existing Bombay Salt Law to Sind, without resorting to legislation; but the Bombay system required a few modifications to make it suitable for that province and it has been deemed desirable, therefore, to repeal the Bombay Salt Acts and to pass one new consolidated Act for the entire Presidency. This present Bill has been prepared for this purpose.	12th April 1888.	...	Read a first time and referred to a Select Committee on the 6th October 1888.
Bill No. 1 of 1889. The Bombay Village Sanitation Bill.	The Honourable Sir R. West, K.C.I.E.	The object of this Bill is to provide a simple machinery for promoting sanitary improvements and preventing insanitary acts and omissions in the villages of this Presidency which are not included in a Municipal District or a Military Cantonment. The intention is to constitute, wherever necessary, small local authorities who, with co-operation of the magistracy, will be entrusted with the important duty of attending to village sanitation.	24th January 1889.	...	Read a first time and referred to a Select Committee on the 18th March 1889.

B.—POLICE—continued.

COGNIZABLE CRIME—concluded.

(1).—General Statement of Crime, showing the Results of Police and Magisterial Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen—contd.

District.	CASES.			PERSONS.													PROPERTY.							
	Total of Columns 17 to 20.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Number of persons shown in Columns 25 and 26 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Persons disposed of, e.g., died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.	
						By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.					In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.							
1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	
NORTHERN DIVISION.																								
Ahmedabad	8,772	0	0	17.20	8,190	819	70	2,054	78	2,090	68.27	68.78	11	18	58	2	1,177	969	84.02	64,323	41,250	64.18		
Kaira	1,749	4	183	2.90	1,909	361	50	1,110	41	1,125	48.20	72.47	4	3	55	10	777	478	71.84	37,743	16,284	43.15		
Panaji Mahals	770	1	126	3.94	771	133	9	659	18	684	74.28	72.44	4	1	19	8	378	240	63.48	10,626	3,014	28.15		
Briach	1,479	1	26	1.91	1,492	377	24	978	20	997	51.03	52.78	2	1	100	6	473	320	75.98	20,110	14,348	71.35		
Surat	1,480	121	1	8.92	1,358	531	15	943	12	916	67.65	70.42	8	1	26	36	401	318	84.28	15,146	6,605	43.61		
Rajasa	4,161	10	91	1.72	4,119	1,721	91	2,248	40	1,976	68.23	69.91	8	1	98	8	860	598	71.16	30,783	11,216	36.44		
Total	19,809	22	643	8.25	18,990	3,881	188	7,566	204	7,267	68.27	69.91	20	1	24	83	6,996	3,123	76.80	1,38,790	1,01,919	73.52		
CENTRAL DIVISION.																								
Nadi	1,781	3	90	6.14	1,677	431	47	1,139	41	1,071	78.45	77.9	3	1	18	14	588	479	74.91	52,831	18,567	35.15		
Khandesh	2,167	8	291	12.00	2,076	786	44	1,255	40	1,275	67	62.00	1	2	16	40	1,436	1,194	83.16	1,32,053	82,722	62.62		
Ahmednagar	1,052	10	10	1.10	1,041	491	20	1,005	24	1,020	80.00	80.00	1	1	10	1	509	74.00	74.00	30,370	13,394	44.10		
Poona	2,283	181	1	7.92	1,144	1,036	44	3,492	15	3,005	74	74.00	1	2	51	6	1,098	679	62.00	83,114	12,227	14.63		
Sholapur	1,923	84	22	4.36	1,809	477	44	400	8	817	51	58.00	1	1	3	8	353	230	65.16	25,290	12,227	48.38		
Solapur	1,916	2	22	0.60	1,899	618	21	1,089	20	988	71	71.00	1	1	4	14	621	431	74.40	53,658	31,051	58.07		
Total	18,532	8	621	5.90	17,854	4,248	224	8,650	119	7,349	78.45	77.9	9	7	46	181	4,783	3,212	64.71	4,15,144	1,26,769	30.53		
SOUTHERN DIVISION.																								
Belgaum	1,302	1	84	2.90	1,298	307	86	810	19	810	68.4	68.40	14	1	17	4	438	307	76.90	51,561	29,120	56.4		
Dharwar	1,141	1	58	6.90	1,089	531	74	47	10	407	48.1	48.00	2	1	10	21	470	394	83.84	60,164	21,514	35.76		
Bijapur	1,096	5	55	7.70	1,029	443	20	474	44	470	60.0	61.40	1	1	5	48	231	221	88.4	35,374	17,294	48.9		
Karnataka	612	9	9	2.00	603	247	8	104	10	119	70	67.0	1	1	1	1	372	245	66.00	32,983	9,268	28.1		
Ratnagiri	1,045	31	8	6.20	1,011	897	16	607	12	418	71.2	68.31	8	8	17	1	270	211	78.10	15,161	6,785	44.9		
Kolaba	1,773	6	70	1.10	1,169	425	12	64	22	446	66.0	66.60	1	1	78	4	387	275	71.42	21,974	9,421	42.9		
Total	6,400	6	196	4.20	6,173	2,408	145	3,570	128	2,839	68.4	68.40	23	4	22	190	2,103	1,503	71.41	2,66,956	98,840	37.05		
SIND.																								
Kandhari	2,526	6	38	1.90	2,155	604	18	1,415	20	1,313	63.35	74.20	6	2	13	0	1,020	772	77.20	55,060	20,327	36.90		
Hyderabad	3,584	8	163	7.90	3,075	1,111	68	2,075	87	1,712	60.35	60.15	6	2	111	24	1,174	897	80.14	60,252	30,777	51.07		
Shikharpur	4,110	10	26	7.73	3,840	1,477	29	2,093	81	1,912	68.40	61.40	3	1	3	84	1,117	1,027	78.04	62,127	40,612	65.41		
Thar and Parkar	854	13	72	10.10	797	317	7	454	7	410	58.00	63.17	1	1	361	1	372	299	72.31	12,227	11,167	91.41		
Upper Sind Frontier	913	8	39	8.87	845	297	8	61	0	333	66.43	68.42	1	1	10	20	421	275	64.86	14,387	7,391	51.75		
Total	12,028	42	911	9.79	11,043	3,671	117	6,857	104	5,740	63.35	63.35	8	4	26	607	4,627	3,278	74.91	2,27,980	1,07,514	47.18		
RAILWAYS.																								
G. I. P. Railway	819	1	80	11.00	296	07	9	198	8	197	67	70.00	6	3	3	1	100	107	80.00	13,879	9,216	66		
B. B. & C. I. Railway, including R. M. Railway from Sabarmati to Noun...	189	18	16	7.00	167	16	2	142	2	144	82	86.00	1	1	4	1	142	100	70.00	4,722	2,955	60		
S. M. Railway	238	10	88	4.00	22	88	1	165	2	168	72	72.00	1	1	8	1	119	86	74.00	9,449	5,237	50		
Total	786	1	53	7.62	675	136	12	498	12	504	67	70.00	7	6	9	1	452	295	69.69	28,010	17,407	61.78		
Bombay City and Island	17,002	46	...	...	10,057	908	9	15,802	54	12,756	98.78	97.71	42	...	50	...	2,213	1,483	61.60	1,78,278	80,724	44.43
Total	28,837	121	824	8.42	28,070	15,690	605	41,567	666	36,489	68.27	69.91	100	16	123	1,200	18,345	12,944	70.60	12,48,214	5,30,712	44.84		

B.—POLICE—continued.

NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME.

(2).—General Statement of Crime, showing the Results of Police and Magisterial Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen.

District.	Cases.						Persons.								REMARKS.
	Average Institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of Columns 3 and 4.	Number of Cases in Column 5 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of Cases in which process issued.	Number of Persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.	
										By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
NORTHERN DIVISION.															
Ahmedabad	3,651	3,820	19	3,840	8	3,720	7,631	7,040	2,187	3,401	4	2,024	2	31	
Kaira	1,565	2,567	4	2,571	24	2,251	4,330	4,012	479	2,736	.....	776	.....	23	
Panch Mahals	522	737	2	739	20	724	1,900	1,274	184	633	.....	391	.....	1	
Ramoh	847	905	5	905	55	764	1,754	1,754	602	856	.....	265	4	34	
Surat	1,546	2,284	1	2,285	68	2,216	4,315	4,216	1,548	1,337	29	941	6	54	
Tilana	3,160	5,063	47	5,110	51	5,078	10,993	10,993	4,391	6,172	8	815	2	105	
Total	11,681	16,404	75	16,479	226	14,768	30,329	29,227	10,181	14,224	41	5,204	14	265	
CENTRAL DIVISION.															
Nasik	2,750	3,043	5	3,048	22	3,727	8,170	7,550	1,987	5,998	3	790	.....	62	
Khandesh	2,851	4,423	.....	4,423	6	4,220	8,438	8,218	4,223	2,802	.....	1,045	1	107	
Ahmednagar	2,022	2,129	253	2,382	41	2,310	4,361	4,285	821	2,203	2	1,128	.....	89	
Poona	4,487	4,707	.....	4,707	34	4,620	9,661	9,471	4,620	8,404	8	1,112	.....	24	
Sholapur	1,473	1,258	800	2,124	181	1,923	3,094	3,327	509	2,547	8	682	3	14	
Satara	3,208	2,847	205	3,124	266	2,400	6,668	6,022	1,897	2,471	1	844	2	8	
Total	16,600	19,307	1,410	20,726	632	19,330	40,293	38,092	13,347	19,135	17	6,925	16	254	
SOUTHERN DIVISION.															
Belgaum	1,068	1,320	480	1,800	128	1,478	3,274	2,860	842	1,419	8	573	2	16	
Dindur	1,311	1,583	1	1,584	51	1,492	3,009	2,915	1,068	1,309	13	489	1	17	
Bijapur	802	1,004	5	1,009	48	948	2,035	2,000	442	1,341	3	270	4	6	
Kanara	859	719	2	721	4	707	1,332	1,297	185	852	2	224	6	20	
Ratnagiri	1,059	1,544	6	1,549	105	1,418	3,314	2,884	782	1,746	1	331	1	23	
Kolaba	2,061	2,241	.....	2,241	100	2,158	4,587	4,360	1,893	2,565	9	475	29	28	
Total	7,060	8,501	498	8,994	486	8,191	17,001	16,511	4,728	9,232	36	2,802	43	110	
SIND															
Karachi	2,504	3,859	1	3,860	17	3,061	6,507	6,347	1,441	3,458	3	1,398	2	86	
Hyderabad	3,041	2,947	7	2,944	60	2,826	6,528	6,056	2,236	3,080	18	726	5	178	
Bhikharpur	2,982	3,473	.....	3,473	28	2,974	7,241	7,123	625	6,714	1	732	3	67	
Thar and Parkar	402	447	.....	447	23	443	880	880	289	407	.....	280	1	2	
Upper Sind Frontier	397	648	.....	648	17	511	1,141	1,136	177	667	4	331	4	53	2 under trial at present.
Total	8,196	10,504	8	10,572	149	9,876	22,420	22,318	5,166	13,806	26	3,417	16	352	
RAILWAYS.															
G. I. P. Railway .....	.....	132	.....	132	.....	112	131	131	1	7	.....	123	.....	.....
B. B. & C. I. Railway, including R. M. Railway from Sabarmati to Roho	6	83	.....	83	68	65	71	90	8	8	.....	79	.....	.....
S. M. Railway	1	30	.....	30	11	30	66	70	10	13	.....	47	.....	.....
Total	7	261	.....	261	74	207	207	291	10	23	.....	249	.....	.....
Bombay City and Island .....	.....	8,507	.....	8,507	169	7,765	10,041	7,200	1,968	1,844	.....	3,580	.....	17	
Grand Total	41,174	62,024	1,905	64,910	1,676	60,161	1,20,867	1,14,934	35,407	67,264	126	21,067	87	1,023	

* One accused person who was acquitted owing to non-appearance of the complainant on the day appointed under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code, is given in column "Acquitted," but as the accused had not appeared before the Court he is not shown in Column 9, and hence not added to it.

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STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[App. III. B. (2).]

B.—POLICE—continued.

(3).—*Thuggee and Dacoity, Administration of Poisonous or Stupefying Drugs for Criminal purposes and other professional Crimes.*

Division.	CASES.					PROCESSES.					COMPARATIVE RETURN.															
	Committed during previous two years and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year.	Occurred within the year.	Cases under Columns 2 and 3 brought to trial within the year.		Cases under Columns 2 and 3 in which no conviction was brought to trial up to close of year.	Number sentenced to be imprisoned in cases in Columns 2 and 3.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.		Remainng under trial.	Number supposed to be at large at the close of the year.	Number of persons arrested.			Brought to trial.			Convicted.	Property stolen.			Property recovered.				
			1886.	1887.				1888.	1886.			1887.	1888.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1886.		1887.	1888.	1886.	1887.	1888.			
Northern Division	9	1	2	8	24	19	10	14	3	5	9	10	7	9	10	14	2,755	11	738	254	25					
Central do.	11	24	3	36	152	17	17	2	18	7	17	17	7	17	17	711	945	0	4,088	97	429					
Southern do.	210	155	36	249	378	68	68	44	14	10	7	61	7	7	61	2,076	4,293	0	6,130	1,860	2,182					
G. I. P. Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. R. & C. I. Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
including S. M. State Railway from Samar-nath to Roho	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S. M. Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	220	190	61	349	554	104	104	60	34	10	40	7	16	49	7	16	88	5	55	2,787	7,990	11	9,932	1,867	2,416	3,205
Bombay City and Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	220	190	61	349	554	104	104	60	34	10	40	7	16	49	7	16	88	5	55	2,787	7,990	11	9,932	1,867	2,416	3,205

(4).—*Statement of Additional Police collected for the Protection of Persons and Property at Fairs.*

District.	Names of Fairs or places of public assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of Fair or Assembly.	Estimated number of Persons assembled.	Strength of Police usually located at the Place.		Detached from the regular force.		Specially employed in addition to Columns 6 to 8.		Total Cost under Columns 9 and 10.		Number of Officers against Persons or Property during such Assembly.		Property.		REMARKS.
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	To Government.	To Local or Private Funds.	Investigated by the Police.	In which Conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Ahmednagar.	Vastral, Sukhrat Mahadev	1	3,500	1	1	2	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Sambhig Tadakal	1	7,000	1	1	5	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Jamshankar	1	9,000	1	1	5	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Dhantolal	1	1,000	1	1	2	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Shahavadi Mahadev	1	4,000	1	1	2	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Asrvi, Nikant Mahadev	1	10,000	1	1	4	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Aonarji	1	1,100	1	1	4	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Jan Far out of the Gate, Jamalpur	1	8,000	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Narajipura	1	8,000	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Dhantolal, Gomti-pur	1	12,000	1	1	2	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Narajip: Malek Sab-dantolal	1	6,000	1	1	2	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Shaha Alam	1	20,000	1	1	2	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Monorum, near Khat-pur Gate	1	25,000	1	1	12	70	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Dudhesvar	1	8,000	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Lusara, near Bap-pur	1	15,000	1	1	2	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Narajip: Babuch-ard	1	9,000	1	1	2	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Sasani Narayan	1	8,000	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Near River Sabarnati, Sarajip	1	20,000	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Ramajip	1	1,200	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Jeth Sudi 11th	1	6,000	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Asad Sudi 11th	1	4,000	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Dhantolal, Dhari, near Sarajip	1	4,000	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Dhantolal.	Barkhari Sahib	4	2,000	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Dhantolal Mahadev	4	6,000	1	1	2	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Bhambur Mahadev	3	10,000	1	1	2	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Dhantolal.	Wadhwa	4	5,000	1	1	6	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Dhantolal.	Marg Pinem	3	25,000	1	1	4	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Falan Sudi Agaras	1	9,000	1	1	4	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Began Pinem	2	21,000	1	1	6	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

B.—POLICE—continued.

(4).—Statement of Additional Police collected for the Protection of Persons and Property at Fairs—contd.

District.	Names of Fairs or places of large assembly where additional Police have been collected during the year.	Duration of Fair or assembly.	Estimated number of Persons assembled.	Strength of Police usually local at the Place.		Detached from the Regular Force.		Specially employed in addition to Columns 5 to 8.		Total Cost under Columns 9 and 10.		Number of Offences against Persons or Property during such Assembly.		Property.		REMARKS.	
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	To Government.	To Local or Private Funds.	Investigated by the Police.	In which Conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Kaira—continued.	Dākor	Chattri Punem	8	21,000	1	4	3	10					1	1	5 0 0	5 0 0	
		Big Chattri Punem	8	16,878	1	4	8	16									
		Vashāk do.	8	10,034	1	4	8	12									
		Jeth do.	8	8,610	1	4	8	24									
		R-th Jatra	1	5,200	1	4	8	11									
		A-shad Punem	8	5,34	1	4	8	17									
		Srinan do.	8	9,885	1	4	8	8									
		Jama-stani	8	4,000	1	4	8	8									
		Bhū-taw Punem	1	10,50	1	4	8	18									
		Dasara Punem	1	10,700	1	4	18	74						1	1	0 0 11	0 0 11
		Masekthari	5	39,194	1	4	18	74					1	1	2 10 0	2 10 0	
		Ankot	1	6,000	1	4	4	14									
		K. Laki Punem	8	10,81	1	4	8	22									
		Magabar do.	8	17,593	1	4	2	16									
			Fair at Pāvāgrad	From 19th Jan. to 24th January 1898.	1,000	1	6	2	8								
	Do.	2nd Feb. to 2nd Feb. 1898.	3,000	1	6	1	2										
	Do.	17th Apr. to 24th Apr. 1897.	800	1	6	1	2										
	Do.	8th Aug. to 16th Aug. 1898.	300	1	6	1	2										
	Do.	12th Oct. to 17th October 1897.	300	1	6												
Broach.	Tavra	1 month	25,000			4	30										
	Sukie tirāh	15 days.	90,000			8	40					1	1	3 0 0	3 0 0	25 men from Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals and Kaira Districts attended to keep order at the fair.	
Surat.	Mahālakshmi	15	2,385			8	10					2		30 1 0	2 0 0	Both the cases were ordered to be struck off by the Magistrate.	
	Vajreshwari.	8	10,000			4	12										
	Virūal	12	5,000			4	9					1		60 0 0		The case was ordered to be struck off by the Magistrate.	
	Mount Mary	8	3,000			8	13										
Ahmednagar.	Maladevi	1	1,200			1	3										
	Kolhar	15	2,000	1	8												
	Mudee	2	25,000				4										
	Miyagan	2	10,000			1	3										
	Mandagan	15	5,000			1	3										
	Bhingār	1	6,000	1	3	1	6										
	Taka	15	7,000			4											
	Pathardi	7				1	6										
Khandesh.	Dhulla	15	12,000	1	4	1	8										
	Anandpur	35	12,450	1	0	4	18										
	Patonia	5	5,100	1	3	1	5										
	Mohji	4 months	25,000			10	40					1	1	342 0 0	342 0 0	Owing to feeling of animosity between Mahomedans and Hindus whose respective festivals (Mohorum and Dasara) fell on same date.	
	Sarwakheda	12 days.	12,000			1	3										
	Shirpur	8	9,000	1	8												
	Chahārdi	5	3,000			4	16										
	Savli	15	15,000	1	8	8	14										
	Khadke	1	1,000			1	2										
	Ojand	8	6,000			1	4										
Borwid	1	4,000	1	5	1	5											
Chendard	16	5,000	2	13	1	8											
Sheugla	15	10,600			2	10											
Nasik City.	Rāmanvni	10	12,000			6	20										
	Mohorum	5	7,000			1	6										
	Yeshvantrao Mahārāj.	8	10,000			1	2										
Nasik Taluka.	Nivroti	4	8,000			1	8										
	Rathotsawa	8	10,000			1	8										
	Shivratra	15	15,000			1	8					1	1	5 0 0		These fairs are held at Trim-bak.	
	Leva	1	3,000			1	8										
Pimpalgon Bahula.																	
Dindori Taluka.	Wani, Devi	15	6,000	1	8	1	8										
	Bhanwad Bahiroba	12	4,000			1	8										

B.—POLICE—continued.

(3).—Thuggee and Dacoity, Administration of Poisonous or Stupefying Drugs for Criminal purposes and other professional Crimes.

Division.	CASES.			PRISONERS.							COMPARATIVE RETURN.																
	Committed during previous two years and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year.	Occurred within the year.	Cases under Columns 2 and 3 brought to trial within the year.	Cases under Columns 2 and 3 in which no conviction was obtained up to trial, up to close of year.	Number employed to be concerned in cases in Columns 2 and 3.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remaining under trial.	Number supposed to be at large at the close of the year.	Number of persons arrested.			Brought to trial.			Convicted.			Property stolen.			Property recovered.			
												1886.	1887.	1888.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1886.	1887.	1888.	Rs.	Rd. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			17									
Northern Division	9	1	2	8	24	19	19	14	5	...	5	...	0	10	...	14	...	2,755	71	738	...	284	25	5			
Central do.	11	24	3	32	152	17	17	3	16	...	125	7	7	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern do.	210	165	56	309	378	69	68	44	14	20	310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
G. I. P. Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
R. R. & C. I. Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Including R. M. State Railway from Sabarmati to Roho	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S. M. Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	290	180	61	349	554	104	104	60	34	10	450	7	16	88	7	16	88	5	55	2,587	7,996	11	9,932	1,567	3,416	3,265	6
Bombay City and Island	
GRAND TOTAL	290	180	61	349	554	104	104	60	34	10	450	7	16	88	7	16	88	5	55	2,587	7,996	11	9,932	1,567	3,416	3,265	6

(4).—Statement of Additional Police collected for the Protection of Persons and Property at Fairs.

District.	Names of Fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of Fair or Assembly.	Estimated number of Persons assembled.	Strength of Police usually located at the Place.		Detached from the Regular Force.		Specially employed in addition to Columns 8 & 9.		Total Cost under Columns 9 and 10.		Number of Offences against Persons or Property during such Assembly.		Property.		REMARKS.
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	To Government.	To Local or Private Funds.	Investigated by the Police.	In which Conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Annedwad.	Vastral, Sukhrat Mahadev	1	3,500	...	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahibag Todakel	1	750	...	...	3	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jammasani	1	9,000	...	...	5	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dharestani	1	12,000	...	...	5	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahavadi Mahadev	1	4,000	...	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Awarva, Nilkant Mahadev	1	10,000	...	...	4	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Acharji	1	1,100	...	...	4	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jain fair out of the Gate, Jamalpur	1	8,000	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Navrangpura	1	8,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Higlasnatta, Gountipur	1	12,000	...	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghji Malek Sabdanilonda	1	5,000	...	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhaha Alam	1	20,000	...	...	3	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mohorani, near Khanpur Gate	1	28,000	...	...	12	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dudheswar	1	8,000	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dasara, near Hajipur	1	10,000	...	...	3	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hajipur	1	10,000	...	...	3	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Navapur in Babuchardi	1	9,000	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sadmi Narayan	1	8,000	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Near River Sabarmati, Shivaji	1	20,000	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ramnawmi	1	1,300	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jeth Sudi 11th	1	6,000	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asad Sudi 11th	1	4,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhanak Dhari, near Sabapur	1	4,000	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dholera	Bukhari Sahib	4	3,000	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hansapur Mahadev	4	6,000	...	...	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhimnath Mahadev	4	10,000	...	...	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mautba	4	50,000	...	...	6	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dakor	Magh Panem	1	20,000	...	...	4	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fagan sud Agtaras	1	9,000	...	...	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fagan Panem	2	21,000	...	...	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

B.—POLICE—continued.

(4).—Statement of Additional Police collected for the Protection of Persons and Property at Fairs—contd.

District.	Names of Fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of Fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of Police usually located at the Place.		Detached from the Regular Force.		Specially employed in addition to Columns 5 to 8.		Total Cost under Columns 9 and 10.		Number of Offences against Persons or Property during such Assembly.		Property.		REMARKS.
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	To Government.	To Local or Private Funds.	Investigated by the Police.	In which Convictions followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Days.												Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	
Dakar	Chaltri Panem	2	21,000	1	4	2	10					1	1	5 0 0	5 0 0	
	Bija Chatri Panem	2	16,898	1	4	2	10									
	Vasbhak do.	2	10,034	1	4	2	12									
	Juth do.	2	8,610	1	4	2	24									
	4th Jatra do.	1	5,200	1	4	2	11									
	Aswad Panem	2	5,344	1	4	2	17									
	Srisvan do.	2	4,885	1	4	2	13									
	Jannastan	1	4,000	1	4	2	8									
	Bhitarw Panem	2	24,560	1	4	2	18						1	1	0 0 11	0 0 11
	Dasara Panem	1	10,200	1	4	2	74						1	1	2 10 0	2 10 0
	Ma-ekhtari Ankot.	1	99,194	1	4	2	14									
	Kirtaki Panem	1	6,000	1	4	2	3									
Magastar do.	2	18,811	1	4	2	32										
		2	17,593	1	4	2	15									
	Fair at Pavagad	From 19th Jan. to 26th January 1888.	1,000	1	6	2	2									
	Do	2nd Feb. to 23rd Feb. 1888.	3,000	1	6	1	2									
amb Mahals	Do.	17th Apr. to 24th Apr. 1888.	800	1	6	1	2									
	Do.	8th Aug. to 16th Aug. 1888.	800	1	6	1	2									
	Do.	12th Oct. to 14th October 1888.	200	1	6											
Branch Do.	Tavra Suki fair	1 month 15 days.	25,000 30,000			4 2	39 40					1 1	1	3 0 0	3 0 0	25 men from Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals and Kaira Districts attended to keep order at the fair.
Taluka Dahanu	Mahalakshmi	15	2,885			2	10					2		30 1 0	2 0 0	Both the cases were ordered to be struck off by the Magistrate.
Taluka Bhamburda	Vajreshwari	2	10,000			4	12									
Taluka Basin	Nirmal	12	5,000			4	9					1		60 0 0		The case was ordered to be struck off by the Magistrate.
Petha Bandra	Mount Mary	9	3,600			3	13									
Akola	Maldevi	1	1,200			1	3									
Rahuri	Kulnar	15	2,000	1	3											
Shorgaon	Mudee	2	25,000													
Kopergaon	Moyagaon	2	10,000			1	3									
Shrigonda	Maidagan	15	5,000			1	3									
	Bhingar	1	4,000	1	3	1	6									
Nevsa	Toka	15	7,000													
Shorgaon	Padhardi	7				1	3									
	Dhulia	15	12,000	1	4	1	3									
	Amalner	25	12,350	1	0	4	13									
	Patola	5	5,100	1	3	1	5									
Amalner Panchoda	Mahiji	4 months	25,000			10	40					1	1	342 0 0	342 0 0	Owing to feeling of animosity between Mahomedans and Hindus whose respective festivals (Mohorum auf Dasara) fell on same dates.
Shahada	Sarnagkieda	12 days.	12,000			2	12									
	Shirpur	8	4,000	1	6											
Chopda	Chahandi	5	3,000			4	10									
Pote Yaval	Saali	15	15,000	1	3	3	14									
Bhusaval	Nhadka	1	1,000			1	2									
Do.	Ojani	8	6,000			1	4									
Do.	Budwid	1	4,000	1	6											
Janner	hendarni	16	5,000	2	13	1	8									
Do.	Shengula	15	10,000			2	10									
Nasik City	Ramavami	10	12,000			6	20									
	Mohoram	6	7,000	5	39	1	6									
	Yeshvantrao Mahara	8	10,000													
Nasik Taluka	Niwraati	4	8,000			1	3									
	Rathotsawa	3	10,000	2	6	1	3					1	1	5 0 0		These fairs are held at Trimbak.
	Shivaratra	15	15,000			1	3									
	Lena	1	3,000													
	Pimpalgaon Bahula															
Dindori Taluka	Wani, Devi	15	6,000	1	3	1	3									
	Bhanwad Bahiroba	12	4,000			1	3									

B.—POLICE—continued.

(4).—Statement of Additional Police collected for the Protection of Persons and Property at Fairs—contd.

District.	Names of Fairs or places of large assemblies where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of Fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of Police usually located at the place.		Detached from the Regular Force.		Specially employed in addition to Columns 5 to 8.		Total Cost under Columns 9 and 10.		Number of offences against Persons or Property during such assembly.		Property.		REMARKS.	
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	To Government.	To Local or Private Funds.	Investigated by the Police.	In which Conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
		Days.									Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Chāndor	Pimplad, Devi	2	800	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wadner, Bhairoba	2	1,500	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chāndor, Urus of Nanawalli	6	3,000	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niphād	Naitale, Matoba	15	5,000	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chāndori, Khandoba	2	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ahirgaon, Urus of Pir	15	3,000	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yeola	Bokte, Bhairoba	3	4,000	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rājapur, Urus of Pir	1	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagarsol, Khandoba	1	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ankai Urus	1	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ranghojibua	1	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ramjan Id	1	1,100	...	4	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinnar	Sakri Id	1	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mohorun	1	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maral Budruk Khandoba	4	3,000	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Devpur, Bāhā Bhāgyat	3	2,800	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pathar, Khandoba	3	3,200	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhojpur, Urus of Pir	3	2,800	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manegaon, Khandoba	2	700	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Igatpuri	Manori do	2	1,500	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sinnar Wākhoo Bus	3	3,000	...	4	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do Gaulti Bus	2	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pimpri Sadardin, Urus of Pir	3	1,450	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Borli, Santoba	2	700	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mālegaon	Sakur, Urus of Pir	2	900	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khed, Bhairoba	2	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Taked, Sarwa Tirtha Kaluste	3	3,250	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Satāna	Chandapuri, Khandoba	4	30,000	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Satāna, Khandoba	3	6,000	5	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nāndgaon	Saigao, Dattātraya	1	3,000	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nastargur Shani	1	3,000	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balthan, Wāghoba	1	5,000	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaikbeda	Nāmpur Devi	16	7,000	1	2	1	10	...	...	...	...	2	2	2 12 0	2 12 0	...
	Bhillwad, Mangia	3	5,000	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tungia	3	5,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mulher, Ughao Swāmi	1	1,000	1	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalyan	Gorone, Pawdya Dev.	1	200	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Saptashring Devi in Chaitra	8	2,000	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	17 1 5	17 1 5	...
	Abhoné Mārtand	4	800	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sule Mahādev	4	1,400	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pāint	Saptashring Devi in Ashvini	9	800	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Peint, Khandoba	15	1,500	4	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	A'landi	10	48,000	...	3	3	30	...	40	...	153 0 0	1	1	1 4 3	1 4 3	Punitive post at Rajpur was established by Government Resolution No. 1857, dated 5th April and withdrawn by Government Resolution No. 0201, dated 14th November 1883.	
	Bhimshankar	4	10,000
	Morgaon	2	5,000	1	4
	Kondanpur	15	20,000	1	7	3	2
Satāna	Khatā, Khatgun	6th to 10th March 1888.	13,000	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Man, Shingāpur	17th to 26th April 1888.	20,500	1	6	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Mhasvad	27th Nov. to 10th Dec. 1888.	9,000	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. do.	16th to 25th Dec. 1888.	7,000	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholāpur	Pandharpur, Asbādhī	18	137,114	1	9	9	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pandharpur, Kārtiki.	13	66,517	1	9	9	22	...	...	...	...	1	1	4 8 0	4 8 0	...
Belgaum																	
Bijāpur	Punitive Post at Guledgudd																

B.—POLICE—continued.

(4).—Statement of Additional Police collected for the Protection of Persons and Property at Fairs—contd.

District.	Names of Fairs or places of large assembly where additional Police have been collected during the year.	Duration of Fair or assembly.	Estimated number of Persons assembled.	Strength of Police usually located at this place.		Detached from the Regular Force.		Specially employed in addition to Columns 5 to 8.		Total Cost under Columns 9 and 10.		Number of offences against Persons or Property during such assembly.		Property.		REMARKS.	
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	To Government.	To Local or Private Funds.	Investigated by the police.	In which Conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	
Dhárwár	Yainpur	3 days from 21st to 23rd March.	150,000			From Head-quarter 1	10		Village Police 94		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
	Gudguddápur	4 days from 19th to 22nd October.	4,000			From Taluká 1	21										
Kánera	Gokarn Fair	About 10 days.	40,500	1	3	5	27					5	5	55 4 0	56 4 6		
Koláha	Úlvi	do.	6,000		8	1	15										
Ratnágiri		8 days.								2	186 3 0					Rs. a. p. Pay 100 15 7	
Karschi	Amir Pir	2	2,700			4	8					1	1	0 14 0	0 16 0		
	Lalsháhá	3	15,000	5	28			3	27		30 4 0	8	2	3 1 0	2 1 0		
	Amir Pir, Khoja	10	1,100			2	5					1	1	0 13 0	0 13 0		
	Fatchsháh	2	450			1	4										
	Lakho Lutifaláh	2	350			1	3										
	Jinnápur	2	700			1	2										
	Sheikh Sumar	2	550			1	2										
	Manora	3	20,000	3	4	4	18										
	Pir Fatho	3	300			1	3										
	Udoro Lal	3	450			1	2						1	1	0 2 6	0 2 6	
	Gumbáh	3	200			1	2										
	Sháh Yekik	5	8,000			2	8		7		9 5 10	1	1	35 0 0	35 0 0		
	Sháh Anwar	5	500		14		4										
	Sháikh Radhan	5	200			2	5										
	Suttion	5	550			1	3										
Pisháh Syed	1	250			1	3											
Syed Ali Mukah	1	300			1	4											
Susháh Ali	1	245			1	4		4		5 2 4							
Mughilbin	5	2,500			1	4											
Jacco	5	1,500			1	3											
Ph Mangho	10	1,500			1	3											
Hyderabad	Lal Udoro	8	30,000	1	2	4	21		46		22 4 0	3	2	22 11 6	12 11 6		
	Sajan Sawái	9	3,000			1	13		3		4 12 0						
	Jullá	9	2,350		3	1	16		14		16 8 0						
	Sháh Ghuro	11	500			4	10		3		5 0 0						
	Sháh Kadri	15	49,720			3	18		6		9 12 0	3		14 8 0	9 8 0		
	Shák Bhirkio	6	10,000			3	13		11		17 14 0						
	Bhítáin	8	10,000			4	11		12		10 2 0	3	3	1 3 9	0 15 9		
	Bakani	8	35,000			4	19		18		18 11 0	2	2	0 5 6	0 5 0		
Mian Hora	8	500			1	2		2		1 3 0							
Bháyáshá	8	2,000			1	4											
Tháp and Pákar																	
Shikárpur	Cheti and Vesakhi	12	1,200			2	7	1	11		36 10 8	2		58 4 0			
Upper Sind Frontier																	
Railways.	G. I. P. Railway																
	R. B. & C. I. Railway including R. M. State Railway from Sabarmati to Ichha.																
	S. M. Railway																
	Upper Coláha Road.	Sháik Hassan Gajálí	1	3,000			6	20									
	Do.	Giban Sháh Vail	1	1,000			3	10									
	Lower Coláha Road.	Shák Ismá'ijí Gajálí	1	7,000		3	6	25									
	Rona Bazar	Bhímanáth Temple	1	4,000			6	20									
Bombay Town and Island.	Esplanade	Párgi Fair	1	5,000			6	20									
	Do.	Do.	1	3,000			4	15									
	Tandel Street.	Máthomé d Sháh	5	15,000			2	10									
	New Bengál-pura Cross Lane.	Bávi Goar	1	4,000			1	5									
	Old Mohámmád's Street.	Pir Bada Míran	5	10,000			3	10									
	Dongri Street.	Ashák Sháh	1	2,000			1	5									
	Bá'ijí Shámsét Street.	Mutrá Devi	3	3,000			3	8									
	Pá'rdhúná Road.	Káliká Devi	3	2,000			3	4									
	Chámpá Gá'li.	Chámpá Devi	1	2,000			2	4									
	Ká'libádeví Road.	Káliká Devi	1	6,000		1	5	12									
Old Sompur Lane.	Sayad Alir	1	3,000			5	20										

Rs. a. p.
Pay 100 15 7
Percentage for European supervision, clothing, &c. 27 5 5
Total 128 5 0

B.—POLICE—continued.

(4).—Statement of Additional Police collected for the Protection of Persons and Property at Fairs—concluded.

District.	Names of Fairs or pieces of large assembly where additional Police have been collected during the year.	Duration of Fair or assembly.	Estimated number of Persons assembled.	Strength of Police usually located at the place.		Detached from the Regular Force.		Specially employed in addition to Columns 5 to 8.		Total Cost under Column 9 and 10.		Number of offences against Persons or Property during such assembly.			Property.		REMARKS.
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	To Government.	To Local or Private Funds.	Investigated by the Police.	In which Conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
		Days.															
Bombay Town and Island—continued.	Karelvadi ...	Hasan Shah Kadri	9	6,000	...	...	5	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. ...	Sayad Gulab Shah	1	3,500	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Navivadi ...	Maheshwari	5	18,000	...	...	5	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bapu Khote Street.	Syed Ismail Shah	1	2,500	...	...	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Second Rhoivada.	Ramdev	2	3,000	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kika Street ...	Do.	1	3,000	...	1	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhuleahwar Road.	Ranchhod	1	4,000	...	1	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khoja Street	Mahadevi	1	2,000	...	1	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erskine Road.	Maadar Shah	1	3,000	...	...	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	First Bhandar Galli.	Jumá Shah	1	1,500	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	New Hanuman Lane.	Hanuman	1	2,000	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mumbadevi Road.	Dasara	1	25,000	...	3	16	30	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Walkeshwar Road.	Ashdhi Ekadashi	1	3,000	...	9	9	2	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. ...	Kartiki do.	4	5,000	...	2	9	5	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. ...	Tripuri Purnima	5	60,000	...	2	9	5	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. ...	Maha Shivratra	1	120,000	...	2	9	9	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mahalakshmi Willage.	Chaitra Purnima	4	40,000	...	2	9	3	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. ...	Dhaleshwar Temple.	2	5,000	...	2	8	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tardeo Road.	Shankarsett Temple	4	15,000	...	2	2	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mangalvadi ...	Pir Shah Navaz	2	1,000	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mahalakshmi	Dasara	3	20,000	...	1	6	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Walkeshwar Road.	Pithori Amvasia	4	20,000	...	1	5	6	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chodapdev Road.	Sideshwar Temple	8	2,000	...	4	32	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gunnpowder Road.	Mankeshwar Temple.	3	5,000	...	4	32	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. ...	Do. 2nd	3	5,000	...	4	32	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Parel Road.	Mankeshwar Temple.	3	5,000	...	4	39	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bvculla.	Do.	3	5,000	...	4	39	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bellasis Road.	Nag Panchmi...	1	10,000	...	5	56	6	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mount Road...	Aga Khan alias Hasan Ali	3	15,000	...	4	39	3	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dadar ...	Pir Fatiah	1	1,000	...	2	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mahalakshmi.	Races	7	20,000	...	2	18	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Parel ...	Vageshvari	4	4,000	...	2	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dharsavi	Syed Pir Kadri	1	800	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Matunga	Vithoba's Temple	1	50,000	...	1	4	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mahalakshmi.	Basi Id.	1	25,000	...	2	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mama Hajani	Bakri Id	1	15,000	...	2	3	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Matunga	Sheik Mirri	1	16,000	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Mahim.	Hasan Pir	1	15,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. ...	Pir Magdum Shah	12	28,000	...	6	6	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. ...	Vitoba's Temple	2	5,000	...	2	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Mahim.	Parbhadevi	1	5,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native Town.	Holi	3	50,000	...	...	16	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chandpatti	Ganpati	10	50,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Esplanade and Chandpatti.	Cocoanut Fair	1	400,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native Town and Fort.	Divali	4	500,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. ...	Mohorum	10	600,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Detectives.

Almost the whole force was out on duty.

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

B.—POLICE

(5).—Statement showing Strength, Cost,

District.	SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE.										Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.		Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenues.		Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (Column 2) and pay and travelling allowances of their Establishments.		Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Column 3).		Other expenses of Column 3.	
	Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Police, Inspectors-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of Subordinate Officers less than Rs. 100.	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (Column 2) and pay and travelling allowances of their Establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Column 3).	Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their Establishments.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15					
<i>Northern Division.</i>																				
Ahmedabad		2	8	222	101	894	...	1,222			Rs.	7,830	2,000	4,757						
Kaira		1	1	136	35	556	...	729			Rs.	5,573	1,819	2,495						
Panch Mahals		2	2	110	36	641	...	791			Rs.	5,361	2,034	3,384						
Eroach		1	2	77	22	328	...	428			Rs.	7,419	1,732	3,155						
Surat		1	2	141	32	590	...	766	1	22	Rs.	7,558	1,770	2,885						
Thana		2	2	133	...	689	...	826			Rs.	5,162	2,489	4,694						
Total		9	12	819	226	3,696	...	4,762	1	22	Rs.	38,908	11,844	21,370						
<i>Central Division.</i>																				
Ahmednagar		1	2	107	26	541	...	677	3	17	Rs.	9,200	1,800	2,604						
Khandesh		3	3	255	83	1,354	...	1,698		2	Rs.	12,894	4,097	8,092						
Nasik		1	2	123	29	608	...	763			Rs.	12,600	2,242	4,496						
Poona		1	3	192	25	909	...	1,130			Rs.	14,267	2,430	4,148						
Satara		1	2	187	18	804	...	1,012			Rs.	15,158	2,208	4,440						
Sholapur		1	1	101	15	454	...	572			Rs.	7,464	2,005	2,918						
Total		8	13	965	196	4,670	...	5,852	3	19	Rs.	71,583	14,752	27,598						
<i>Southern Division.</i>																				
Belgaum		1	2	120	14	554	...	691	2	17	Rs.	8,853	2,052	2,592						
Rajapur		1	1	105	23	524	...	654			Rs.	8,100	1,847	3,806						
Dharwar		1	2	136	22	683	...	841			Rs.	9,000	1,650	3,600						
Kanara		1	2	105	8	577	...	693			Rs.	6,180	1,783	3,537						
Kolaba		1	1	79	...	377	...	458			Rs.	6,373	1,925	2,923						
Ratnagiri		1	2	117	...	655	...	775			Rs.	10,856	2,000	4,068						
Total		6	10	662	67	3,370	...	4,115	2	17	Rs.	49,962	11,287	20,546						
<i>Sind.</i>																				
Karachi		2	6	212	182	1,001	18	1,421			Rs.	16,200	2,578	6,302						
Hyderabad		1	4	142	107	651	...	905		16	Rs.	8,167	1,971	4,467						
Thar and Parkar			1	99	298	176	...	574			Rs.	...	...	5,540				
Shikarpur		2	5	186	139	784	...	1,116			Rs.	9,952	2,318	3,925						
Upper Sind Frontier		1	1	38	72	141	...	253			Rs.	5,450	1,501	3,272						
Total		6	17	677	798	2,753	18	4,269		16	Rs.	39,769	8,368	23,506						
<i>Railways.</i>																				
G. I. P. Railway		1	4	95	...	463	...	563			Rs.	12,000	1,650	4,602						
B. B. & C. I. Railway, including Rajputana-Malwa Railway from Sabarmati to Roho		1	4	56	...	434	...	495	6	70	Rs.	7,200	1,800	2,280						
Southern Maratha Railway		1	2	42	...	195	...	240		16	Rs.	9,600	1,759	2,377						
Total		3	10	193	...	1,092	...	1,298	6	86	Rs.	28,800	5,209	9,250						
Bombay City and Island		2	7	43	30	1,274	87	1,549	8	64	Rs.	46,215	32,868	4,159						
GRAND TOTAL		2	39	105	3,422	1,317	16,855	105	21,845	20	224	Rs.	46,215	2,61885,	55,619					

—continued.

Distribution and Employment of Police.

COEF OF POLICE.									DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE.			
Total pay of Subordinate Officers (Columns 4 and 5).	Total pay of Constables of all classes (Columns 6, 7 and 8).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Columns 12, 14 and 16.	Average Pay of		Contingencies and all expenses other than included in Columns 13 to 18.	Total Cost.	Payable from Imperial or Provincial Revenue.	Payable from other sources.	In District.			
			Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.					Guards at District, Central or Subordinate Jails.		On Station duties.	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
52,698	1,20,196	2,052	319-16	98-39	2,200	1,91,733	1,91,733	...	...	...	127	596
34,671	60,792	2,729	294-7	93-4	15,844	1,23,923	1,23,923	...	2	8	106	421
25,979	67,628	3,299	293-94	88-99	3,141	1,10,826	1,10,826	...	8	21	62	399
21,507	40,585	1,296	355-77	100-48	4,250	79,944	79,944	...	1	9	13	64
35,632	70,988	4,093	303-71	99-37	13,320	1,36,246	1,33,866	2,380	...	...	30	142
35,467	65,994	2,381	...	95-7	15,210	1,31,397	1,31,397	...	...	...	56	408
2,05,954	4,26,183	16,850	...	...	53,965	7,74,069	7,71,689	2,380	11	38	424	2,021
30,232	60,540	4,400	356-2	94-9	6,450	1,15,226	1,12,706	2,520	1	3	58	221
66,252	1,47,778	3,553	329-2	88-9	31,087	2,74,623	2,74,353	270	6	24	179	925
35,021	67,354	2,211	326-4	95-2	14,735	1,38,659	1,38,659	...	1	3	101	493
52,642	97,148	2,749	350-8	97-3	9,748	1,83,132	1,83,132	...	...	...	118	496
41,710	77,050	4,975	368-2	86-9	17,990	1,63,531	1,63,171	360	1	3	125	564
23,733	46,978	1,128	353	92	8,818	93,044	93,044	...	1	3	74	341
2,49,590	4,96,846	19,016	...	...	88,828	9,68,215	9,65,065	3,150	10	36	656	3,040
28,576	53,896	3,449	260-5	90-6	15,457	1,14,905	1,13,961	944	1	5	90	360
25,600	55,348	6,180	296	92	10,242	1,11,123	1,11,123	...	3	13	65	276
32,530	70,782	6,734	260	98	13,559	1,38,455	1,38,455	...	1	13	71	214
28,274	58,230	4,767	309-12	96-6	11,605	1,14,376	1,14,376	...	1	8	39	162
18,424	37,378	1,261	...	99-1	3,881	72,165	72,165	...	1	6	70	302
28,994	60,413	2,548	...	92	16,176	1,25,075	1,25,075	...	2	7	90	377
1,62,398	3,36,047	24,939	...	...	70,920	6,76,099	6,75,155	944	9	50	425	1,691
68,639	1,52,074	4,600	253-44	103-98	8,292	2,53,685	2,52,176	1,509	2	16	135	795
44,858	93,552	3,223	290-56	95-94	14,562	1,70,800	1,70,440	360	3	15	89	455
30,648	95,470	300	257-12	98-62	5,321	1,37,279	1,37,279	...	12	67	76	311
50,275	1,08,074	2,880	267-35	90-45	9,442	1,86,866	1,86,866	...	3	19	143	525
11,598	33,627	1,184	279-93	95-92	3,279	59,911	59,911	...	1	3	26	107
2,01,018	4,82,797	12,187	...	...	40,896	8,08,541	8,06,672	1,869	21	120	463	2,193
33,202	50,334	2,374	...	109	12,454	1,16,616	34,985	81,631	...	...	100	463
18,054	48,349	1,614	...	111-40	13,379	92,676	83,244	9,432	...	...	60	366
11,331	19,903	856	...	8	5,475	51,301	14,816	36,485	...	...	45	195
62,587	1,18,586	4,844	...	...	31,308	2,60,593	1,33,045	1,27,548	...	...	205	1,024
1,08,330	2,33,364	10,662	527	140-1	69,537	5,05,135	4,59,695	15,440	...	...	139	1,280
9,89,877	20,63,825	87,498	...	...	3,55,454	39,92,652	38,41,321	1,51,331	51	244	2,312	11,249

B.—POLICE
(5).—Statement showing Strength, Cost,

District.	DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE—continued.						Area of whole District in square miles.	Population of whole District.	PROPORTION OF THE WHOLE			
	In District—continued.				On Town, Municipal or Harbour any.	In Cantonment.			To Area.			
	Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or escort to Prisoners and Treasure or in reserve.		Total.						Of the whole District.	Of Districts exclusive of Towns.	Of Towns.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.								
1	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	
<i>Northern Division.</i>												
Ahmedabad	18	91	145	687	382	6	3,821	856,324	3.12	2.76	35.7	
Kaira	19	87	127	516	86	...	1,609	804,800	2.20	2.18	50.48	
Panch Mahals	38	231	108	651	30	...	1,588	256,479	2.01	2.01	2.56	
Broach	50	199	64	262	101	...	1,453	326,930	3.30	4.17	4.5	
Surat	75	323	105	465	195	...	1,662	614,198	2.17	2.17	13.3	
Thana	31	175	117	584	123	...	3,935	807,367	4.70	4.74	3.3	
Total ...	231	1,106	666	3,165	916	6	14,068	3,665,098	2.95	.....	...
<i>Central Division.</i>												
Ahmednagar	30	212	89	436	136	15	6,666	751,228	9.84	9.3	4.7	
Khandesh	73	468	258	1,437	...	...	9,944	1,237,231	5.85	.....	...
Nasik	13	78	115	574	51	22	5,940	781,206	7.78	.....	...
Poona	11	76	129	572	245	183	5,309	901,828	4.75	4.7	...	
Satara	44	196	171	763	77	...	4,988	1,062,350	4.92	4.8	11.2	
Sholapur	14	57	89	401	62	19	4,521	532,487	7.90	.....	...
Total ...	165	1,107	851	4,183	571	230	37,428	5,316,330	6.39	.....	...
<i>Southern Division.</i>												
Belgaum	23	158	114	521	55	...	4,656	864,014	6.73	6.73	0.02	
Bijapur	28	205	96	494	63	...	5,695	638,493	8.70	9.6	0.5	
Dharwar	48	368	120	595	128	...	4,535	832,907	5.37	5.37	140.6	
Kanara	60	360	100	530	62	...	3,910	421,840	5.64	5.61	30.08	
Kolaba	9	69	80	377	...	...	1,803	482,830	3.93	4.37	2.45
Ratnagiri	21	199	113	583	78	...	3,922	997,090	5.06	5.1	0.6	
Total ...	189	1,359	623	3,100	386	...	24,521	4,287,174	5.95	.....	...
<i>Sind.</i>												
Karachi	21	124	158	935	318	8	14,115	478,688	9.93	9.91	34	
Hyderabad	27	167	119	637	133	16	9,052	754,624	10	11.72	9.5	
Thar and Parkar	12	96	100	474	...	...	12,729	203,340	22.17	22.17	...
Shikarpur	22	199	168	743	203	...	9,629	822,178	8.62	8.61	63.15	
Upper Sind Frontier	1	35	22	145	63	22	2,759	147,181	10.90	16.49	17	
Total ...	83	621	567	2,934	717	45	48,284	2,406,011	11.31	.....	...
<i>Railways.</i>												
G. I. P. Railway ... ..	...	...	100	463	...	...	Number of Miles. 737½	Number of Stations.	1.32	.....	...
B. B. & C. I. Railway, including Rájputana-Málwa Railway from Sabarmati to Roho ... ..	...	68	60	434	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Southern Marátha Railway ... ..	...	...	45	195	...	...	648½	79	1 man for 2.7 miles.	.....	...
Total ...	...	68	205	1,092	...	...	1,386½	79	.....	.....	...
Bombay City and Island ...	19	111	158	1,391	72	...	22	773,196	73.68	.....	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	707	4,372	3,070	15,865	2,662	290	124,323 No. of Miles of Railway: 1,380½	16,447,809 Number of Stations: 79	.....	.....	...

—continued.

Distribution and Employment of Police—concluded.

FORCE (OFFICERS AND MEN).			PROPORTION OF THE POLICE ON STATION DUTIES (OFFICERS AND MEN).						Total amount of cognizable crimes reported.	Proportion of cognizable crimes to the Police Force on Station duties.
To Population.			To Area.			To Population.				
Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns.	Of Towns.	Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns.	Of Towns.	Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns.	Of Towns.	49	50
700-75	544	189	5-28	9-9	13-62	1,184-40	934	296	2,900	4-01
1,103-98	936-9	167-08	3-05	3-02	36-5	1,527-13	1,296-01	231-12	1,829	3-47
322-93	284	39	3-44	3-44	1-49	554-18	486	67	582	1-26
763-85	614	149	21-68	.....	.....	4,879-55	3,922	956	996	14-86
801-82	632	169	9-66	9-62	29	3,570-91	2,816	754	1,251	7-27
877-44	870	109	7-95	7-90	2	1,631-04	1,448	182	3,022	6-10
769-05	.....	.....	5-75	.....	.....	1,499-01	.....	.....	10,580	4-32
1,109-64	979	101	23-89	23	1-2	2,692-57	2,441	250	1,394	4-99
723-64	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	1,120-68	.....	.....	3,075	2-73
1,023-86	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	1,315-16	.....	.....	1,352	2-27
798-07	688	110	8-74	8-8	.....	1,468-77	1,290	206	5,500	8-95
1,049-75	933-5	115-81	7-22	7-07	6-9	1,539-63	1,368	171	2,312	3-35
1,018-33	.....	.....	10-89	.....	.....	1,403-58	.....	.....	1,581	3-81
908-46	.....	.....	10-12	.....	.....	1,438-40	.....	.....	15,214	4-11
1,250-38	1,120-8	88-8	10-34	10-3	004	1,920-83	1,780-1	139-9	1,337	2-97
976-29	1,052-2	264-1	16-70	16-8	05	1,872-41	1,839-9	264-1	830	2-43
1,046-09	876	169	15-91	15-8	47-5	3,097-91	2,504	503	1,191	4-18
603-71	557-8	60-88	19-45	19-33	8-73	2,098-70	1,923	175-4	626	3-11
1,054-21	1,039	1,202	4-84	5-52	2-45	1,297-93	1,312	1,202	771	2-07
1,236-56	1,221	92	8-39	8-3	11	2,136-09	1,985	149	777	1-66
1,041-84	.....	.....	11-58	.....	.....	2,026-07	.....	.....	5,532	2-61
336-86	272-98	64-34	15-17	15-13	22	514-71	416-53	98	2,073	2-22
833-83	913-59	377-81	16-64	17-02	38	1,387-17	3,626-50	92-2	2,883	5-30
354-25	354-25	.....	32-89	32-89	.....	525-45	525-45	.....	782	2-02
736-71	653-11	83-59	14-41	14-34	37-91	1,230-80	1,087-88	139-24	3,431	5-13
581-74	815-16	129-86	21-72	21-69	13-4	1,158-90	1,071-91	164-91	683	5-37
563-60	.....	.....	18-17	.....	.....	905-87	.....	.....	9,852	3-70
.....	.....	.....	Miles. 1-32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	270	48
.....	.....	.....	1 man for 27 miles.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	203 225	47 9 to 1 Police man.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	693	.....
476-98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,708	10-36
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56,584	.....

B.—POLICE

(6).—Statement showing Equipment, Discipline, and

District.	Total sanctioned Strength.		ARMAMENT OF THE FORCE.			PUNISHMENTS.											
			Number provided with Fire-arms.	Number provided with Swords only, or Swords and Batoas.	Number provided with Batoas only.	Dismissed.		Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own Department Officers.		PUNISHED JUDICIALLY BY A MAGISTRATE.							
	Officers.	Men.				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.		Under Chapter 9 of Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
L	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Northern Division.</i>																	
Ahmedabad	225	905	437	738	..	..	21	26	162	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	9
Kaira	137	591	281	417	..	1	4	14	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Panch Mahals	112	677	523	261	..	2	6	10	123	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	5
Broach	79	348	181	246	..	..	3	4	32	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
Burat	143	622	290	466	9	..	7	12	81	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2
Thane	135	689	355	409	..	..	7	14	45	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	3
Total	831	3,922	2,067	2,672	9	4	48	80	491	..	14	..	..	1	..	3	27
<i>Central Division.</i>																	
Ahmednagar	112	684	332	301	103	..	6	1	45	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	7
Khsodash	258	1,437	770	723	176	..	15	33	139	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	8
Nasik	125	637	292	407	..	..	9	12	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Poona	195	984	391	252	493	1	12	26	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Satara	139	822	570	348	..	..	1	8	29	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sholapur	102	469	223	48	300	1	4	4	31	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	981	4,883	2,553	2,064	1,125	2	47	83	336	1	27	..	..	..	..	7	17
<i>Southern Division.</i>																	
Belgaum	124	585	335	43	271	..	14	59	80	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
Bijapur	106	547	361	86	186	..	4	14	75	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Dharwar	118	705	410	290	222	..	17	24	103	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Kanara	107	585	499	198	..	..	4	3	87	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3
Kolaba	80	377	156	298	..	..	1	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Kanungiri	119	655	374	27	373	..	1	15	16	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	674	3,454	2,205	845	1,052	..	41	125	270	..	12	..	..	..	..	2	12
<i>Sind.</i>																	
Karachi	205	1,314	613	311	495	1	10	15	78	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	7
Hyderabad	140	758	387	498	49	1	12	6	57	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	10
Thar and Parkar	100	474	589	22	18	2	12	6	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Shikarpur	191	922	421	677	..	3	24	85	161	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	8
Upper Sind Frontier	59	218	92	167	..	1	4	26	48	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	3
Total	681	3,882	2,032	1,635	567	8	71	88	371	4	11	..	..	1	..	4	48
<i>Railways.</i>																	
G. I. P. Railway	99	468	..	11	551	1	16	16	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 (2 for theft, 1 for debt).
R. B. & C. I. Railway, including E. M. Railway from Sabarmati to Roho	60	484	51	73	370	..	11	4	94	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8
S. M. Railway	44	211	..	13	240	1	15	13	54	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	203	1,163	51	97	1,161	2	42	33	248	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	11
Bombay City and Island	164	1,455	..	40	1,579	..	22	10	508	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
GRAND TOTAL	3,584	18,404	8,028	7,355	5,483	16	271	424	2,209	5	71	..	..	2	..	10	110

—continued.

General Internal Management of the Force.

REWARDS.		EDUCATION.							NUMBERS WHO HAVE LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR.								
Number of Police rewarded during the year		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.		Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	On Pension.	On Gratuity.	By resignation without Pension or Gratuity.	By Dismissal (Columns 7 and 8).	By Discharge otherwise than under preceding column.	By Desertion.	By Death.	Percentage in Hospital during the year to Total Strength of Force.	Percentage of Deaths during the year to Total Strength of Force.
By promotion.	By money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.												
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	33	215	570	..	185	88	716	482	8	..	23	6	18	1	24	82.96	1.98
3	..	84	185	..	55	60	335	322	12	..	15	5	..	..	16	29.97	2.19
9	9	68	68	21	237	48	438	295	4	1	11	9	8	..	10	30.59	1.27
5	4	62	103	19	80	25	219	181	7	..	3	8	10	1	7	38.17	1.63
2	2	115	389	..	55	74	306	378	9	..	20	7	23	..	22	39.78	2.87
..	..	83	151	7	18	153	384	267	21	..	26	7	47	1	13	42.7	1.6
13	48	405	1,388	41	580	488	2,293	1,889	61	1	98	37	106	8	92	..	1.01
3	22	75	325	..	131	46	899	320	22	1	9	6	..	1	7	23.1	1.
9	4	146	324	..	61	96	635	248	19	..	31	15	3	2	23	20.5	1.7
..	..	99	220	..	147	46	309	404	12	..	19	9	3	..	9	33.07	1.18
4	13	127	362	23	235	81	416	621	18	1	6	18	13	..	16	27.75	1.43
11	..	125	317	40	190	25	372	615	9	1	8	2	1	..	12	16.5	1.19
..	..	61	128	..	41	29	260	280	13	..	..	5	..	..	5	31.0	1.68
27	39	627	1,582	63	815	323	3,322	3,188	93	3	68	50	19	3	78	..	1.33
..	16	108	204	8	112	42	855	312	10	1	10	14	..	..	8	9.1	1.1
8	10	96	192	..	90	47	806	296	13	1	11	4	1	1	11	44.5	1.6
5	..	99	270	22	167	43	370	417	6	..	17	17	..	5	11	21.8	1.3
..	2	74	221	11	154	35	815	329	9	2	10	4	2	..	22	50.64	3.17
17	27	62	185	..	59	40	270	147	9	1	6	1	1	..	7	19.63	1.33
2	47	69	270	..	32	51	320	323	45	1	5	1	..	..	10	19.4	1.2
27	102	477	1,208	41	654	258	1,946	1,884	89	6	69	41	4	6	69	..	1.67
..	84	..	..	..	..	166	729	494	13	1	81	30	9	5	18	13.95	1.28
8	1	73	161	..	..	142	415	331	1	1	91	18	..	6	14	30.97	1.55
3	..	30	24	..	..	69	230	265	4	2	39	14	..	..	14	27.17	2.43
2	5	111	189	..	131	108	607	401	9	..	58	27	4	13	4	63.28	3.39
1	16	19	25	..	..	19	177	65	..	..	6	5	4	..	2	11.11	.78
14	22	810	420	..	131	602	2,168	1,646	27	4	235	79	13	23	52	..	1.21
5	..	76	260	..	..	74	818	170	15	1	38	17	..	6	8	70.	1.
15	..	38	101	..	..	65	179	244	6	..	20	11	2	1	16	42.1	3.62
1	4	88	128	..	..	66	165	84	..	..	9	16	1	3	1	26.	39
19	4	162	560	..	..	205	652	448	21	1	52	44	3	10	24	..	..
246	24	115	321	..	..	175	990	454	46	8	35	22	40	1	32	182.18	1.85
346	289	2,286	5,480	146	2,190	1,001	10,300	9,456	337	23	697	273	185	46	337	..	..

B.—POLICE—concluded.

(7).—Statement showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and men employed in the Police.

Division.	RACE.										RELIGION OR CASTE.																										REMARKS.									
	Europeans.					Eurasians.			Natives.		Officers.															Men.							Grand Total of Officers and Men.													
	Commissioner and Deputy.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	District or Assistant District Superintendent.	Subordinate Officers.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.															Other Religions.	Hindus.							Other Religions.										
													Military.	Uncovenanted.	Military or Covenanted, Civil.	Uncovenanted.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Turkhis.		Sikhs.	Marathias.	Bhils.	Kolis.		Pardehis.	Muhajirs.			Langayats.	Jains.	Hindus of all other Castes.	Parsees.	Jews.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajputs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
Northern Division				5			6	1	12	806	3,347	7	314	70	31		125	17	73								162	10	6	7	1,397	324	155	1	698	301	405					635	3	7	4,670	86 vacancies.
Central Division			3	4	1	4	2	6	1	10	956	4,662	31	840	111	85		309	63	4				2			88	4	1	18	1,717	183	118	3	1,628	636	64	1				829		6	5,839	33 do.
Southern Division				6		1				10	667	3,416	14	215	71	23		220								20	1	100		69	1,183	80	58		1,476			5	79			461			4,090	44 do.
Esnd			1	5	2	6				15	651	3,525	12	490	25	4	6	9	3								123	1	1		2,712	187	49	119	183	12	6				400			4,208	61 do.	
G. I. P. Railway			1		2	1				1	93	483	8	38	13	1		25									10			1	134	38	4		229			21		5	28		3	563		
B. B. & C. I. Railway, including Rajputana-Malwa Railway from Sabarmati to Roho				1			1			3	51	433	2	22	4	4											30	4		1	118	44	17							240	5	1	480	6 vacancies.		
S. M. Railway				1	2			1			41	211	4	11	11	4											15			1	64	25	12							100			256			
Total			5	22	7	6	6	3	9	7	1	3,264	16,750	78	1,439	314	162		6,697	89	77	4	1	22	1	513	19	7	87	7,335	740	413	123	4,164	949	475	421	78	5	2,440	6	17	20,121	230 vacancies.		
Bombay City and Island	1	1	1		41					1	4	111	1,455	51	48	1											64	2		3	321	60	10							1,050	1	1	1,021			
Grand Total	1	1	6	22	48	6	6	3	9	7	2	3,365	18,205	129	1,487	315	162		6,697	89	77	4	1	22	1	577	21	7	90	7,656	800	423	123	4,164	949	475	421	78	5	2,490	7	18	21,742			

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.

(1).—(Civil and Criminal).—Statement showing the Number of Judicial Divisions and the Number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Bombay on the last day of the year 1888, with the Cost of Tribunals.

1888-89, I

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[APP. III. C. (1).]

Name of Presidency.	Area.	Population.	Number of Divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to the Chief Courts of Districts.	Number of Districts.	Number of Sub-Districts.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFICERS EXERCISING ORIGINAL OR APPELLATE JURISDICTION.					TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED.				Total Receipts of the Courts.	Total Charges of the Courts.	REMARKS.							
						Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.	Original.		Appeals.											
											Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.										
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18							
Presidency of Bombay.	Territory subject to the High Court.	70,026	14,040,691	...	13	103	(a) 7	...	(b) 13	8	(c) 112	158,260	238,252	5,572	108	Rs. a. p. 25,22,244 14 5	Rs. a. p. 30,27,912 3 11	<p>(a) Includes the Chief Justice. (b) The District Judge of Poona is also Agent for Sardars in the Deccan. (c) Includes 7 Small Cause Court Judges, 3 Registrars and 3 unpaid officers. Besides these there were also 3 Cantonment Magistrates, 1 Agent for Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country and 188 Mamlatdars and Mahalkaris under Act III of 1876 who exercised Civil powers. (d) These are District and Presidency Magistrates exclusive of Sessions and Assistant Sessions Judges. (e) These include all classes of Magistrates except District Magistrates. Besides these there were 1 Subordinate Judge who was invested with Criminal powers and also 14,814 Police Patols. (f) Is the Judge of the Sadar Court in Sind. (g) Besides these the Deputy Commissioner of Thar and Parkar exercised Civil powers. (h) Includes 2 Small Cause Court Judges. Besides these there were also 1 Registrar, 1 Deputy Collector, 7 Mukhtyarkars and 7 Munshis, and 51 Mamlatdars who exercised Civil powers. (i) These include all classes of Magistrates except District Magistrates. (j) Includes also applications for execution of decrees and applications under Chapter XX, Civil Procedure Code.</p>						
							Criminal	(d) 21	...	(e) 555	83,023	1,080	2,684				1,173					
							Revenue	11,606	1,030					
	Territory not subject to the High Court.	48,326	24,13,823	...	4	13	(f) 1	...	(g) 8	...	(h) 14	22,606	13,428	181	21	3,21,064 5 11	5,04,236 12 3							
							Criminal	5	21	5				...	(i) 131	16,940	210	1,538	929
							Revenue	488	6	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	288,020	(j) 253,957	9,875	2,321	28,43,300 4 4	44,32,149 0 2		

Statement showing the number of Judicial officers exercising Original and Appellate Jurisdiction, both Europeans and Natives, in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind.

Designation.	Europeans.	Natives.	Designation.	Europeans.	Natives.
Chief Justice and High Court Judges	1	1	Subordinate Judges, First Class	...	15
Judge of the Sadar Court in Sind	1	...	Do. Second Class	...	96
District and Sessions Judges	14	2	Magistrates, First Class	79	104
Assistant Judges, F. P., and Joint Sessions Judges	8	...	Do. Second Class	5	251
Assistant Judges	2	3	Do. Third Class	2	270
Small Cause Court Judges	4	5	Police Patols	...	14,814

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.

(2).—(Criminal).—Statement of Offences reported and of Persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offence in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1888.

Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.					REMARKS.
				Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to the Army and Navy ... VII.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against the public tranquillity ... VIII.	682	432	428	3,349	2,173	1,015	...	161	...
Attempts at do. ...	1	1	1	4	...	4	...	...	...
Offences by, or relating to, public servants ... IX.	119	91	89	136	74	55	...	7	...
Attempts at do. ...	5	5	4	6	6	...	...	1	...
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants ... X.	678	631	640	970	463	478	(a) 2	27	(a) 1 died and 1 escaped.
Attempts at do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
False evidence and offences against public justice ... XI.	903	805	802	1,099	471	574	(b) 1	53	(b) Escaped.
Attempts at do. ...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to coins and Government stamps ... XII.	134	112	109	127	60	58	...	3	...
Attempts at do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to weights and measures ... XIII.	164	156	156	170	47	122	...	1	...
Attempts at do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals ... XIV.	992	920	920	1,184	257	923	...	4	...
Attempts at do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to religion ... XV.	40	28	28	34	70	14	...	...	...
Attempts at do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting life ...	566	469	475	876	451	322	(c) 3	100	(c) Died. * These include 2 cases involving 2 persons in which further trial was ordered.
Attempts at do. ...	103	87	93	103	39	60	...	4	...
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and the concealment of births ...	89	54	56	71	34	35	(d) 1	1	(d) Died.
Attempts at do. ...	5	5	5	7	3	4	...	...	...
Hurt ...	29,214	23,592	23,099	57,512	52,542	4,343	(e) 12	618	(e) 5 died and 6 escaped.
Attempts at do. ...	10	9	9	12	6	6	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.	739	405	413	900	777	106	...	17	1 complainant was fined under Section 260, C. P. C.
Attempts at do. ...	2	2	2	4	4	...	...	...	...
Criminal force and assault ...	7,829	6,604	5,186	10,549	8,507	1,910	...	132	26 complainants were fined under Section 260, C. P. C.
Attempts at do. ...	6	6	6	12	8	4	...	...	Do. do.
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour ...	205	89	83	186	131	43	(f) 1	11	(f) Transferred.
Attempts at do. ...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Rape ...	108	52	54	73	53	16	...	4	...
Attempts at do. ...	9	9	11	11	5	4	(g) 1	1	(g) Died.
Unnatural offence ...	36	25	25	30	22	7	...	1	...
Attempts at do. ...	5	4	6	5	3	2	...	...	...
Theft ...	16,262	10,029	9,629	14,561	4,885	9,360	(h) 19	288	(h) 7 died, 6 escaped and 6 were transferred, 3 complainants were fined under Section 260, C. P. C.
Attempts at do. ...	58	51	49	61	13	47	...	1	...
Extortion ...	110	85	84	176	106	65	...	6	...
Attempts at do. ...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Robbery and dacoity ...	570	322	308	911	501	339	(i) 2	69	(i) Died.
Attempts at do. ...	6	4	4	6	5	1	...	...	...
Criminal misappropriation of property ...	747	560	560	940	620	208	(j) 2	20	(j) 1 died and 1 escaped.
Attempts at do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal breach of trust.	1,518	680	646	805	516	261	...	28	...
Attempts at do. ...	2	2	4	4	2	2	...	...	...

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.

Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	NUMBER OF PERSONS					REMARKS.
				Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Receiving of stolen property ...	1,263	1,135	1,115	1,823	759	998	...	66	
Attempts at do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cheating... ..	371	455	424	630	478	116	(k) 7	29	(k) 1 died and 6 escaped.
Attempts at do. ...	3	3	3	4	1	3	...	...
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ...	33	18	32	64	43	15	...	6	
Attempts at do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief... ..	5,395	3,709	3,490	8,233	6,899	1,218	(l) 2	114	(l) Escaped. 19 complainants were fined under Section 260, C. P. C.
Attempts at do. ...	6	6	5	6	3	3	...	...
Criminal trespass ...	4,636	2,956	2,825	5,426	3,662	1,645	(m) 6	113	(m) 1 died and 5 escaped. 1 complainant was fined under Section 260, C. P. C.
Attempts at do. ...	32	29	29	43	21	22	...	...
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks... ..	111	64	70	133	91	30	(n) 2	10	(n) 1 escaped and 1 was transferred.
Attempts at do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal breach of contracts of service ...	20	13	13	31	24	7	...	...
Offences relating to marriage ...	1,501	913	870	1,873	1,618	182	...	123	
Attempts at do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Defamation ...	350	203	192	411	358	44	...	9	
Attempts at do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance ...	5,390	4,024	3,882	7,980	7,243	676	(o) 1	60	(o) Died. 7 complainants were fined under Section 260, C. P. C.
Attempts at do. ...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...
Offences under special and local laws:—									
Apprentices Act, XIX of 1850 (India) ...	8	6	6	6	2	4	...	...
Arms Act, XI of 1878 (India) ...	294	280	276	310	53	251	(p) 1	5	(p) Escaped. 5 complainants were fined under Section 260, C. P. C.
Army Act, I of 1881 (India) ...	20	20	20	25	16	9	...	...
Breaches of Contract Act, XIII of 1859 (India) ...	324	307	295	358	203	152	...	3	
Cantonment Act, III of 1880 (India) ...	19	19	19	20	2	18	...	...
Cattle Trespass Act, I of 1871 (India) ...	1,761	1,478	1,478	3,844	3,216	593	...	35	9 complainants were fined under Section 260, C. P. C.
Civil Procedure Code Act, XIV of 1882 (India) ...	2	2	2	2	...	2	...	...
Contagious Diseases Act, XIV of 1868 (India) ...	177	177	120	120	1	118	(q) 1	...	(q) Died.
Coasting Vessels (Bombay) Act, XIX of 1838 (India) ...	38	35	35	41	8	33	...	...
Criminal Procedure Code, Act X of 1832 (India) ...	621	563	569	905	259	613	(r) 2	31	(r) 1 died and 1 was transferred.
Distress Act, I of 1875 (India) ...	12	12	3	3	2	1	...	...
Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, XVII of 1879 (India) ...	52	48	47	50	35	15	...	...
European Vagrancy Act, IX of 1874 (India) ...	93	93	93	93	3	90	...	...
Factories Act, XV of 1881 (India) ...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...
Foreigners Act, III of 1864 (India) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Frontier Regulation Act, V. C. P. of 1872 (India) ...	4	4	4	97	...	97	...	...
Forest Act, VII of 1878 (India) ...	888	851	829	1,748	556	1,119	...	73	
Indian Securities Act, III of 1881 (India) ...	13	13	13	16	4	12	...	...
Land Customs (Bombay) Act, XXIX of 1857 (India) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Merchants Seamen Act, I of 1859 (India) ...	118	115	110	112	10	102	...	...
Merchant Shipping Act, VII of 1880 (India) ...	6	6	6	12	1	11	...	...
Mutiny Act (as amended by Act VII of 1867, India) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native Passenger Ships Act, X of 1837 (India) ...	2	2	2	2	...	2	...	...
Opium Act, I of 1878 (India) ...	325	337	331	410	72	331	...	7	

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.

Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	NUMBER OF PERSONS					REMARKS.
				Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Petroleum Act, VIII of 1881 (India) ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Police (Presidency Towns) Acts, XIII of 1856 and XLVIII of 1860 (India) ...	11,091	10,995	10,875	10,915	373	10,537	(a) 2	3	(a) Escaped.
Ports Act, XII of 1875 (India) ...	47	47	47	68	1	67	...	...	1 complainant was fined under Section 250, C. P. C.
Post Office Act, XIV of 1866 (India) ...	16	14	15	15	4	11	...	...
Printing Presses and Books Act, XXV of 1867 (India) ...	3	3	3	4	3	1	...	...
Railway Act, IV of 1879 (India) ...	365	373	364	463	81	379	(b) 1	2	(a) Escaped.
Registration Act, III of 1877 (India) ...	6	6	6	8	2	5	...	...
Salt Act, XII of 1882 (India) ...	116	115	115	164	22	140	...	2	
Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878 (India) ...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...
Stage-Carriages Act, XVI of 1861 (India) ...	52	52	51	54	14	39	...	1	
Stamp Act, XVIII of 1869 (India) ...	2	2	2	2	...	2	...	...
Stamp Act, I of 1879 (India) ...	225	220	220	235	13	222	...	...
Telegraph Act, XIII of 1885 (India) ...	3	1	3	5	4	1	...	...
Transport of Salt by Sea Act, XVI of 1879 (India) ...	4	4	4	4	1	3	...	...
Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878 (India) ...	6	6	6	17	3	14	...	...
An Act to reduce the pecuniary penalty for purchasing arms, &c., from Soldiers, Act VII of 1867 (India) ...	2	2	2	2	...	2	...	...
A'bkári Act, V of 1878 (Bombay) ...	2,066	1,987	1,974	2,440	495	1,909	...	36	
Cantonment Act, III of 1867 (Bombay) ...	2,436	2,436	2,431	2,575	198	2,365	...	12	
District Police Act, VII of 1867 (Bombay) ...	5,365	5,328	5,319	5,637	400	5,224	(u) 2	11	(u) Escaped.
Gambling Acts, III of 1866 and IV of 1887 (Bombay) ...	333	378	377	1,369	169	1,209	...	1	
Irrigation Act, VII of 1879 (Bombay) ...	110	108	106	189	72	104	...	18	
Jails Act, II of 1874 (Bombay) ...	2	2	2	3	1	2	...	...
Land Revenue Code Act, V of 1879 (Bombay) ...	429	403	404	596	144	450	...	2	
Municipal Acts, VI of 1873 and II of 1884 (Bombay) ...	7,277	7,062	7,101	7,349	350	6,406	(v) 5	28	(v) 1 died and 4 escaped.
Municipal Acts, III of 1872, IV of 1878 and III of 1888 (Bombay) ...	4,265	4,265	2,563	2,563	12	2,550	(w) 1	...	(w) Died.
Police Regulation XII of 1827 (Bombay) ...	10	10	10	12	1	11	...	...
Port Trust Acts, VI of 1879 and VI of 1883 (Bombay) ...	30	30	29	29	...	29	...	...
Public Conveyance Act, VI of 1863 (Bombay) ...	3,778	3,758	3,690	3,731	303	3,425	...	3	
Public Ferries Act, II of 1868 (Bombay) ...	50	48	47	67	24	33	...	...
Registration of Boats Act, I of 1863 (Bombay) ...	7	6	6	6	...	5	...	1	
Sales of Poisons Act, VIII of 1866 (Bombay) ...	6	6	6	7	2	5	...	...
Salt Act, VII of 1873 (Bombay) ...	302	302	308	425	53	372	...	...
Tolls Act, III of 1875 (Bombay) ...	5	5	5	8	5	3	...	...
Tramways Act, I of 1874 (Bombay) ...	22	22	11	11	2	9	...	...
Attempts at do. ...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...
Vaccination (Karáchi) Act, IV of 1879 (Bombay) ...	10	10	10	10	3	7	...	...
Vaccination Act, I of 1877 (Bombay) ...	27	27	23	23	2	21	...	...
Village Police Act, VIII of 1867 (Bombay) ...	2,801	2,766	2,754	4,020	1,775	2,238	(x) 1	6	(x) Died.
Tramways (Karáchi) Act, II of 1883 (Bombay) ...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...
Total ...	1,27,653	1,05,030	1,00,089	1,72,812	1,03,537	66,835	78	2,362	

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.

C.—JUDICIAL

(2A).—(Criminal).—Statement showing the general result of the trial of European

Description of Offence.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ACCUSED AND BROUGHT BEFORE A MAGISTRATE.							PERSONS WHOSE CASES											
	Remaining at the close of the previous year.	Within the year.					Total.	Died, escaped or transferred to other Provinces.	Number actually brought to trial.	By District Magistrates and other First Class Magistrates.						By Courts of			
		On complaint.—Section 101 (a), Criminal Procedure Code.	On Police Report.—Section 191 (b) of the Code.	By Magistrate <i>pro motu</i> ,—Section 101 (c) of the Code.	On transfer from another Province.	Total.				Received by transfer under Section 451 B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Committed.		Transferred by order under Section 451 B of the Code.	Total, omitting entries in Columns 10 and 15.	Received by transfer under Section 451 B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.
													To Court of Sessions.	To High Court.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Offences against the State,—Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code																			
Offences relating to the Army and Navy,—Chapter VII, Indian Penal Code																			
Offences against the public tranquillity,—Chapter VIII, Indian Penal Code																			
Offences by or relating to public servants,—Chapter IX, Indian Penal Code																			
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants,—Chapter X, Indian Penal Code		1				1		1		1						1			
False evidence and offences against public justice,—Chapter XI, Indian Penal Code			1			1		1		1						1			
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps,—Chapter XII, Indian Penal Code																			
Offences relating to weights and measures,—Chapter XIII, Indian Penal Code																			
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals,—Chapter XIV, Indian Penal Code																			
Offences relating to religion.—Chapter XV, Indian Penal Code																			
Offences affecting life			1			1		1								1		1	
Attempts at do.			1			1		1											
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and the concealment of births																			
Hurt		20	3			23		27		18	14					27			
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement																			
Criminal force and assault		33	1			34		31		17	14					31			
Attempts at ditto.																			
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour		1				1		1			1					1			
Rape																			
Attempts at rape																			
Unnatural offence																			
Theft			16			16		16		9	6	1				16		1	
Extortion																			
Robbery and dacoity																			
Criminal misappropriation of property		2	2			4		4		1	3					4			
Criminal breach of trust		1				1		1			1					1			
Receiving of stolen property																			
Cheating																			
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property																			
Mischief		4				4		3		2						2			
Criminal trespass			2			2		2			2					2			
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks.—Chapter XVIII, Indian Penal Code		1				1		1								1		1	
Criminal breach of contracts of service.—Chapter XIX, Indian Penal Code																			
Offences relating to marriage.—Chapter XX																			
Defamation.—Chapter XXI		1				1		2			1					1			
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance.—Chapter XXII		2				2		2											
Offences under special and local laws		65	402			467		448		404	2					445			1
Attempts at do.			2			2		2		2	40		1			2			
Total		191	436			587	1	544		460	84	4			538		8	1	

NOTE.—The figures in Statement No. 2 will

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.

(3).—(Criminal).—Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Presidency of Bombay during the year 1888.

Nature of Proceedings.	Total Number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI—C and Section 485	10	9	2	7	
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII, to prevent breach of the peace	71	(a)289	105	178	(a) Of these the cases against 6 persons remained pending at the close of the year.
3. Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security for good behaviour	427	(b)590	176	397	(b) Of these one person died and the cases against 10 persons remained pending at the close of the year.
4. Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter X	53	64	41	23	
5. Possession, Chapter XII	36	62	50	12	
6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, Section 250... ..	141	174	44	130	
7. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII, Section 332	12	12	10	2	
8. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	698	(c)700	548	151	(c) Of these the case against one person remained pending at the close of the year.
9. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII... ..	162	224	38	186	
Total	1,610	2,124	1,014	1,086	

(4).—(Criminal).—Statement showing the general result of Criminal Trials in the tribunals of various classes in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1888.

Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.	PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE DISPOSED OF.					Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	REMARKS.
		Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted.		Committed or referred.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Village Officers	4,024	1	1,773	1,073	1,171	...	6	2,757	1-05	4,160	
Subordinate Magistrates— Special Magistrates under Section 14	3,349	1	2,245	959	110	4	30	1,778	2-413	4,230	
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	6,406	3	2,895	2,147	1,330	8	18	4,614	2-382	7,802	
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	1,34,468	48	92,193	30,903	7,614	1,723	1,587	68,435	8-07	1,96,382	
Benches of Magistrates	2,011	1	1,170	594	231	...	15	1,318	1-86	2,371	
District and Divisional Magistrates, cases referred under Sections 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code	281	...	94	164	...	20	3	163	8-73	589	
Chief Magistrates of Districts	22,291	12	2,378	470	19,261	73	97	20,167	4-48	1,20,859	(a) If 1,893 persons committed or referred shown in column 7 be deducted from this, the balance will agree with the figure shown in column 5 of statement No. 2.
Courts of Sessions	1,731	7	767	708	...	65	184	811	23-55	7,896	
Superior Courts	144	...	22	100	...	...	22	86	21-874	276	(b) Of these 30 died, 30 escaped, and 9 were transferred.
Total	(a)1,74,705	(b)78	1,03,537	37,118	29,717	1,893	2,362	1,00,134	8-334	3,44,565	

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.

(5).—(Criminal).—Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1888.

Class of Tribunal,	PERSONS SENTENCED TO											DETAIL OF PUNISHMENT.											REMARKS.								
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Imprisonment.		Forfeiture of property.	Fines.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Fine.						Imprisonment.			Whipped.											
				Rigorous.	Simple.						Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	9 years and under.		7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
Village Courts...					426		1,818				1,816	2					1,849 12 0	1,316 0 0		426											
Subordinate Magistrates—																															
Special Magistrates under Section 14				77	18		1,007	2			947	52	5	3			4,231 4 0	3,352 12 0	180 18 0	24	62	4			1	1					
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly				144	18		3,328	5	2	2	3,276	45	8				4,982 15 0	4,784 10 0	232 2 0	60	89	15			6					1	
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly				14,028	692		28,664	620	521	200	28,815	4,180	457	190	13		2,74,970 15 8	2,16,004 1 0	16,813 2 11	2,888	7,861	1,264	17		260	298	62		8		
Benches of Magistrates				82	10		777				788	9					1,124 18 0	1,032 18 0	49 9 0	25	37										
District and Divisional Magistrates—																															
Cases referred under Sections 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code				128			53	10	2		29	22	1	1			1,341 0 0	645 9 1	48 0 0	6	45	68	4		2	3	5				
Chief Magistrates of Districts				1,419	794		11,695	108	65	13	11,051	560	81	41	12		63,492 15 0	41,000 0 8	2,096 0 10	1,059	800	297			61	45	2	57			
Courts of Sessions		129		582	31		73	4	19	9	1	24	17	25	4	3	17,582 0 0	5,042 11 2	181 0 0	15	90	169	294	4	1	8			5		
Superior Courts	27	47		26			6							6	1		2,000 0 0	1,225 14 0	1,225 14 0		4	3	19								
Total	27	176		18,391	1,914		47,421	749	649	284	41,702	4,894	519	274	30	2	8,69,975 10 3	2,70,618 0 6	20,778 0 9	4,453	8,988	1,820	824	4	830	850	69		71		

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.

(6).—(Criminal).—Statement showing the result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1888.

Tribunals.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.											Average number of days during which each Appeal lasted.	REMARKS.
	Total number of Appellants and Applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped, transferred to another Province.	Appeals or Applications rejected.	Sentence or Order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	Now trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<i>Appeals.</i>													
To Chief Magistrates of Districts	3,373	2	665	1,518	...	279	757	16	49	7	80	12-52	
" Courts of Sessions	1,677	...	748	432	...	139	269	...	7	2	80	13-41	
" Superior Courts. { By persons convicted.	529	1	180	158	...	27	85	...	3	...	75	33-674	
{ By Government from judgments of acquittal	33	...	...	3	...	5	...	...	9	...	16	44-825	
Total ...	5,612	3	1,593	2,111	...	450	1,111	16	68	9	251	27-357	
<i>Revision.</i>													
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	1,075	...	164	665	...	...	1	...	43	254	...	22-458	
" Courts of Sessions	430	...	302	183	...	...	9	...	39	68	42	24-76	
" Superior Courts	1,825	...	166	808	48	273	319	6	81	...	167	33-625	
Total ...	3,330	...	632	1,656	48	273	329	6	163	317	209	26-948	
Grand Total ...	8,942	3	2,225	3,767	48	723	1,440	22	231	326	400	27-152	116 applications involving 303 persons were made on behalf of complainants for revision.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.

(7).—(Civil and Criminal).—Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1888.

Class of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases tried with Assessors.	JURY TRIALS.					ASSESSORS' TRIALS.			REMARKS.
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.		Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.	Number of cases in which Judge agreed with Assessors.	Number of cases in which Judge differed from			
					Wholly.	Partially.			Whose cases he referred under Section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.	Whose cases he did not refer under Section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.	One Assessor.		Both Assessors.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>I.—Civil Courts.</i>												
Chief Courts of Districts (or Officers specially empowered) acting under Act X of 1870 ...	Assessors ... 2	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	3	(a) All cases falling under Chapters VIII, XI, XII, XVI, XVII and XVIII, or any of the said chapters taken in connection with Section 75 of the Indian Penal Code, in which punishment awardable is death, transportation for life, or transportation or imprisonment for ten years or upwards and also attempts and abettments to commit any of the abovesaid offences, were tried by jury in the districts of Belgaum, Poona, Thana, Surat, Ahmedabad and in the city of Karachi.
Parsi District Matrimonial Court ...	Under Act XV of 1865. Delegates ... 7	...	(1)	...	...	...	...	...	(1)	...	...
Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court ...		Delegates ... 11	(2)	...	(2)	
<i>II.—Criminal Courts.</i>												
Magistrates Courts under Chapter X, Criminal Procedure Code ...	Jurors ... 5	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(c) Besides these there were 9 cases in which the prisoners pleaded guilty.
Courts of Sessions... Jurors (a) ...	5	(c) 168	...	147	15	6	15	2	...	...	...	(d) Besides these there were also:— 3 cases in which the opinions of the Assessors were not taken. 17 cases in which the accused pleaded guilty, 7 cases in which the charges were withdrawn. 1 case in which the Assessors were not employed.
Assessors (b) ...	2 or more	...	*(d) 532	...	...	...	...	...	376	50	104	* Of these in two cases the Judge wholly and partly agreed with the Assessors in respect of certain prisoners on certain charges and differed in respect of others, so they are not included in columns 10 to 12.
High Court, Original Criminal Jurisdiction... Jurors	9	(e) 31	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(e) Besides these in 5 cases the prisoners pleaded guilty and in one pardon was tendered and accepted.
Total ...	...	(f) 209	(f) 544	(f) 188	15	6	15	2	(f) 380	55	107	(f) Do not include the Parsi Matrimonial cases decided by Delegates.

D.—PRISONS.

(1).—Statement showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1888.

1 Jails.	2 Remained at the close of the year.		3 Imprisoned during the present year.		4 Total.		5 RECEIVED BY TRANSFER.						6 Grand Total.			7 TRANSFERRED TO OTHER JAILS.		8 RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.*								9 Transferred beyond Seas.		10 Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		11 Escaped.		12 Executed.		13 Died.		14 Remaining at the end of present year.		15 Daily Average Number.										
	A.		B.		C.		A.			B.			A.		B.		C.		D.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.							
	To undergo Sentence		In transit for transportation or to other Jails.		From Jails in the Province.		From Subordinate Jails in the Province.		From Jails outside the Province.		From Jails in the Province.		From Jails outside the Province.		To undergo sentence.	For transportation beyond Seas, &c.	On appeal.	On expiry of sentence.	Under Remission Rules.	By order of Government.																												
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	α	β	On account of sickness.	On other grounds.																			
Central and District Jails.	5,456	315	11,594	920	17,050	841	1,469	19	588	55	155	..	119	5	5	..	19,386	920	20,306	1,488	20	82	3	692	24	10,078	649	647	10	2	..	1	..	112	7	5	..	11	1	16	..	134	3	6,118	208	5,728	220	5,948
Subordinate Jails.	178	10	2,804	251	3,962	261	0	1	..	2,992	261	3,253	590	54	93	7	2,158	195	2	..	2	..	6	..	141	5	184	13	197
Total, 1888..	5,634	325	14,398	1,171	20,012	1,102	1,478	19	588	55	155	..	119	5	6	..	22,378	1,181	23,559	2,078	74	82	3	785	31	12,236	844	647	10	2	..	1	..	112	7	5	..	13	1	18	..	140	3	6,259	203	5,912	233	6,145
Total, 1887..	5,983	250	12,823	347	13,816	1,097	1,590	65	385	32	72	..	176	10	31,039	1,204	22,248	2,042	98	141	11	629	23	9,505	633	519	11	1	1	2,279	102	140	7	4	..	10	..	113	3	5,634	225	5,320	196	5,516		

* Convicts who escaped during the year and were not re-captured at the close of the year have alone been shown in column 11.

(2).—Statement showing the Religion, Age and previous Occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1888.

1 Years.	2 RELIGION.												3 AGE.								4 PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.												Total.			
	A.			B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.		C.		D.		MALES.						FEMALES.										
	CHRISTIANS.			Maho. Mohamedans.	Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other Classes.		Under 16.	16 to 40.		40 to 60.		Above 60.	Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other Local Authorities.	Professional Persons.	Persons in Service of Government or performing Personal Duties.	Persons engaged in Agriculture and with Animals.	Persons engaged in Commerce and Trade.	Persons employed in Mechanical Arts, Manufactures and Engineering Operations, &c., &c.	Miscellaneous Persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.									
	M.	F.	Total.																									M.	F.	M.	F.	M.		F.	M.	F.
1888	138	15	153	184	11	5,485	161	8,435	701	41	1	52	..	204	27	12,095	691	1,403	140	98	2	..	597	174	1,549	7,750	2,436	1,357	1,815	805	46	389	97	14,993	877	15,275
1887	138	1	139	179	17	4,983	166	7,404	669	38	4	58	..	176	26	11,387	700	1,194	118	66	4	..	541	121	1,389	6,917	1,106	1,376	1,322	494	89	320	108	12,333	347	12,670

* Parsis 84, Jews 16, and West Indians 2.

APP. III. D. (1) & (2).]

BOMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

[1888-89.

D.—PRISONS—continued.

(3).—Statement showing the Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency remaining on the 31st December 1888, according to the nature and length of sentences.

1 Years.	2																				3 Total.				
	A. Not exceeding 1 month.		B. Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.		C. Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		D. Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		E. Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		F. Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		G. Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		H. Exceeding 10 years.		I. SENTENCED TO TRANSPORTATION BEYOND SEAS.							J. Sentenced to Death.	
	a. For life.		b. For a term.																						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total		
1888	226	6	516	29	898	26	1,165	86	1,120	22	1,110	26	358	16	84	..	578	26	316	10	11	..	6,250	268	6,467
1887	285	23	480	21	886	40	908	89	978	14	1,021	31	320	13	81	..	561	23	288	24	8	..	5,634	225	5,859

(4).—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1888, who had been previously convicted.

1 Years.	2 Number admitted during the year.			3 NUMBER PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED.										4 Ratio per cent. of Column 3 D to Column 2 D.			5 JUVENILE PRISONERS UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE (SECTION 349 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.)					
				A.		B.		C.		D.		A.					B.					
	Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.		Number admitted during the year.		Number previously convicted.											
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
1888	14,398	377	15,275	1,222	49	382	8	438	82	4,036	89	2,125	14.1	10.1	13.9	204	37	241	14	..	14	
1887	12,823	847	13,070	1,149	61	342	12	399	44	1,890	117	2,007	14.7	13.8	14.7	176	25	201	9	8	12	

(5).—Statement showing the Expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1888, excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations, or repairs.

1 JAILS.	2 AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS.			3 RATIONS.		4 ESTABLISHMENT.		5 POLICE GUARD.		6 HOSPITAL CHARGES.			7 CLOTHING.		8 CONTINUENCE.		9 Grand Total expended.	10 Total Cost per head of Average strength.
				A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.			
	Convicts.	Under trial.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost per head of Average Strength, excluding Civil Prisoners.	Total Cost.	Cost per head of Average Strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per head of Average Strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per head of Average Strength.	Cost per head of Average Number Sick.	Total Cost.	Cost per head of Average Strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per head of Average Strength.		
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
Central and District Jails	6,948	149	6,097	1,68,895	27 11 8	1,81,036	29 11 1	88,049	6 5 5	9,810	1 0 9	78 12 2	18,945	2 4 7	37,108	6 1 4	4,46,443	78 11 5
Subordinate Jails	197	68	265	7,027	26 8 3	9,180	34 10 3	..	..	67	0 4 1	16 12 0	216	0 18 0	1,843	7 5 4	18,438	69 8 11
Lock-ups	..	678	478	18,888	28 15 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	0 2 5	6,576	11 10 8	19,483	40 12 2
Total	6,145	665	6,840	1,80,755	27 11 10	1,90,316	27 12 11	88,649	5 10 5	9,877	1 7 1	71 9 2	14,236	2 1 4	44,627	6 8 6	4,87,369	71 4 0
Total, 1887	5,616	676	6,092	1,58,107	25 2 1	1,92,359	31 9 3	42,731	7 0 3	8,992	1 7 7	66 10 2	10,929	3 12 8	41,960	6 14 1	4,60,918	78 12 11

D.—PRISONS—continued.

(6).—Statement showing the Employment of the Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1888.

Years.	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average Number under sentences of labour on working days.	Average number Sick.	Average Number Convalescent and Infirm.	AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.											Number of prisoners hired out to Municipalities, Private Individuals or Departments other than the Public Works Department.	Ratio per cent. on column 4 of those employed on Working Days as				
					On unremunerative labour.	On Prison Duties.				On Jail Buildings.				K. Manufactures.	L. Public Works.		Prison Officers.	Prison Servants.	On manufactures (6 K).		
						B. Prison Officers.	C. Prison Servants.	D. Gardening.	E. Employed in preparing Articles for use or consumption in Jails, e. g., Wheat-grinding, Manufacturing of Prison Clothing, &c.	F. Jail Repairs.	Additions and Alterations.		New Jails.		Public Works Jails.					Other extramural labour.	
											G. Under Superintendent.	H. Under Public Works Department.	I. Under Superintendent.								J. Under Public Works Department.
1888..	71	8,085	137	252	401	230	529	868	616	172	67	3	..	..	2,382	607	259	88	39	87	384
1887..	53	5,452	134	209	271	204	483	388	573	180	41	5	..	..	2,041	662	213	94	37	83	274

(7).—Statement showing the Net Cash Earnings of Convicts sentenced to labour in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1888.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Years.	Average number sentenced to labour.	Average number employed on Jail Manufactures.	Cash balance on manufacturing account in hand on the 1st January 1888.	Cash drawn on Manufacturing account during the year.	Total.	Paid into Treasury on manufacturing account.	Cash Balance in hand on manufacturing account on the 31st December 1888.	Total.	Cash Earnings (being total of column 9 less total of column 10).	Average Earning per head calculated on column 2.	Average Earning per head calculated on column 3.	REMARKS.
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
1888 ..	6,065	3,404	1,009 3	80,035 0	87,064 3	1,27,586 5	1,539 12	1,90,126 1	1,12,061 15	18 6	32 15	
1887 ..	5,452	3,139	659 0	74,043 10	75,202 10	1,80,777 8	1,009 3	1,91,786 10	1,16,534 0	21 8	37 2	

(8).—Statement showing the Net Cost of the Prisoners in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1888..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Years.	Total Cost of Maintenance (Column 9, Statement 6).	Average Cost of Maintenance per head (Column 10, Statement 6).	Total Cash Earnings (Column 10 of Statement 7).	Average Cash Earnings per head of Average Strength.	Net Cost to Government (Column 2 minus Column 4).	Average Net Cost per head of Average Strength (Column 3 minus Column 5).	REMARKS.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
1888 ..	4,87,859 0	71 4	1,12,061 15	16 6	3,75,297 1	54 14	
1887 ..	4,60,018 0	73 14	1,16,084 8	19 2	3,38,434 0	54 12	

D.—PRISONS—concluded.

(9).—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among Prisoners in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1888.

1 Years.	2 Number of Persons that can be accommodated in the parts of Jails devoted to Convicts, Under-trial and Civil Prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of Hospital and Observation Cells.			3 Average Daily Strength.			4 Maximum Population on any one day.			5 Number admitted into Hospital.			6 Daily Average Number of Sick.			7 Number of Deaths in and out of Hospital.			8 Deaths from Fever.			9 Deaths from Bowel-complaints.			10 Deaths from Cholera.			11 RATIO PER MILL OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.														
																												A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
																												Of Admission into Hospital.			Of Daily Average Number of Sick.			Of Deaths from Cholera.			Of Deaths from all other Causes.			Of Deaths from all Causes both in and out of Hospital.		
																												M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1888...	9,807	1,900	11,707	6,575	265	6,840	10,400	470	10,870	3,719	116	3,835	132.6	5.8	138.4	153	4	157	13	..	13	31	1	32	24	..	24	565.6	437.7	500.7	20.2	21.9	20.2	3.7	..	3.5	19.6	15.1	19.4	23.3	15.1	22.9
1887...	9,952	1,928	11,880	5,809	223	6,002	9,770	506	10,276	3,260	76	3,336	135.0	2.5	137.5	117	3	120	11	..	11	32	1	33	10	..	10	555.5	340.3	547.6	23.0	11.2	22.5	1.7	..	1.6	18.2	18.5	18.0	19.9	13.5	19.6

(10).—Statement showing Particulars regarding Civil Prisoners in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1888.

1 Years.	2 Number remained at close of previous year.		3 Number received during the year.		4 Total.		5 Released during the year.		6 Died.		7 Remaining on 31st December 1888.		8 Daily Average Number.		9 Cost.	
															Total Charges.	Average Cost per Prisoner.
															Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1888	232	18	1,798	87	2,028	105	1,942	103	2	..	84	2	132	5	7,345 14 9	57 4 4
1887	231	18	2,810	248	3,070	260	2,833	248	5	..	232	18	173	14	8,504 9 3	45 7 8

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.

(1).—(Civil).—Statement showing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1888.

Class of Tribunals.	SUITS FOR MONEY OR MOVEABLE PROPERTY.										SUITS UNDER THE RENT LAW.								TITLE AND OTHER SUITS.										REMARKS.													
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work and materials.	Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	Moveable property or value thereof.	Damages.	Other suits for money or moveables not already mentioned.	Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancellation of lease.	Enhancement or abatements of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or withholding receipt or on account of illegal restraint or other cause.	For Pattahs or kabulkhata.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from Agents.	All other suits under the Rent Law not included above.	Suits for immovable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.		Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Inter-pleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under Section 261, Act X of 1865 (also Hindu Wills Act).	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Grand Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39				
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																																										
I.—Civil Courts.																																										
Unpaid Tribunals	273	35	184	1	..	10	5	9	9	50	7	1	579			
Village Courts	119,769			
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ..	65,690	7,118	17,768	2,490	3,953	341	1,228	1,058	695	627	3,373	24	15	95	671	21	..	9,028	400	312	2,776	309	167	8	28	8	17,660			
Small Cause Courts	6,786	1,062	2,304	1,266	5,143	227	592	83	82	38	512			
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	126	8	8	7	6	2	2	7	10	5	8	10	43	19	..	8	12	11	..	1	8	8	8			
Total	72,865	8,213	20,264	3,772	9,007	571	1,822	1,168	792	672	3,381	34	15	95	680	21	..	9,121	425	312	2,779	228	169	8	29	6	176	519	..	..	16	1	15	2	1,461	..	..	(a) 6,068
II.—Revenue Courts.																																										
Unpaid Local Tribunals	
Other Subordinate Courts	
District Courts	
Total
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																																										
Presidency Small Cause Courts ..	17,412	1,619	553	520	7,579	977	1,882	81	586	109	
Superior Courts	121	5	54	17	16	7	1	21	21	2		
Total	17,533	1,624	607	537	7,595	984	1,883	102	607	111	
GRAND TOTAL	90,398	9,837	20,861	4,309	16,602	1,555	3,705	1,269	1,399	783	3,381	34	15	95	680	12,216	9,163	440	303	2,798	246	196	10	40	8	179	538	4	..	37	6	40	13	2,061	(b) 189,828			

(a) No details are given as these were suits instituted under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act in the districts of Poona, Sholapur, Ahmednagar and Satara.

(b) The total of columns 2 to 37 does not agree with column 38, the difference being 6,068, the details of which have not been given as stated above.

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.

(2).—(Civil).—Statement showing number and value of Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1888.

1888-89.]

Class of Tribunals.	NUMBER OF SUITS INSTITUTED IN THE DIFFERENT COURTS.									Total Value of Suits.	REMARKS.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of Suits the Value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.											
<i>I.—Civil Courts.</i>											
Unpaid Tribunals	61	269	155	87	6	1	41,914 0 0	(a) The total value of these suits has not been shown in Column 11 as they were suits instituted under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.
Village Courts	(a) 6,058	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals	16,781	55,499	23,838	20,043	1,937	1,020	72	57	546	1,31,21,885 9 8½	
Small Cause Courts	4,448	8,174	2,650	2,511	107	...	...	...	...	10,38,762 12 11
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	3	22	21	80	70	67	25	21	38	10,86,897 15 11	
Chief Courts of Districts											
Total ...	27,351	63,964	26,664	22,721	2,120	1,088	97	78	584	1,52,89,460 6 6½	
<i>II.—Revenue Courts.</i>											
Unpaid Local Tribunals ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Other Subordinate Courts	859	1,119	610	552	47	23	2	...	8,983	3,04,493 15 8	
Collectors' Courts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Total ...	859	1,119	610	552	47	23	2	...	8,983	3,04,493 15 8	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.											
Presidency Small Cause Courts	2,425	16,686	6,239	5,479	735	335	...	...	...	30,85,247 9 11
Superior Courts ... ..	...	...	...	4	7	175	55	72	254	35,43,039 0 0
Total ...	2,425	16,686	6,239	5,483	742	510	55	72	254	66,28,286 9 11	
GRAND TOTAL ...	30,635	81,769	33,513	28,756	2,909	1,621	154	150	9,821	2,22,22,241 0 1½	

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[App. III. E. (2).

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.

(3).—(Civil).—Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1888.

PART I.—CIVIL SUITS.

Class of Courts	Total number of Suits before the Courts.	NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.		REMARKS.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without Contest.				On reference to Arbitration.		With Contest.				Contested.	Un-contested.	
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed ex parte.	Dismissed ex parte.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
I.—Civil Courts.																
Unpaid Tribunals...	1,107	...	2	111	92	366	12	105	32	387	117	486-672	164-429	No details in columns 3 to 12 are given of 5,953 suits disposed of by Village Munsiffs under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.
Village Courts ...	8,444	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	491	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	146,927	...	14,299	23,254	10,968	42,641	1,045	807	46	24,214	4,865	24,488	9,136	146-516	56-977	
Small Cause Courts ...	21,588	...	1,663	3,709	3,004	7,194	153	20	4	2,174	565	3,012	408	76-498	44-158	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts ...	844	...	37	80	104	181	1	31	3	166	59	182	91	250-148	160-135	
Chief Courts of districts ...																
Total ...	176,810	...	16,001	27,154	14,258	50,382	1,211	858	53	26,059	5,521	28,560	9,752	142-729	56-104	
II.—Revenue Courts,																
Unpaid Local Tribunals	(a) This number includes 27 suits restored to the Board of Causes. It also includes 3 suits under the Extraordinary Jurisdiction. Besides the suits shown in columns 4 to 12, the following were also disposed of by the High Court on its Original Side:— 54 Pauper petitions for leave to sue or defend in forma pauperis. 15 Petitions under the Indian Trustees' Act. 7 do. Companies' do. 50 Miscellaneous petitions. There were also 87 applications for Probate and 160 for Letters of administration, most of which were disposed of by the Registrar. (b) Includes 1 suit stayed and 5 suits withdrawn with leave. (c) Includes 15 summary suits. (d) Do. 3 do. (e) Do. 1 Extraordinary suit. (f) Do. 2 do. suits.
Other Subordinate Courts ...	12,473	...	1,168	1,073	1,127	458	1,206	5	3	4,088	2,961	384	14	26-856	39-706	
District Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	12,473	...	1,168	1,073	1,127	458	1,206	5	3	4,088	2,961	384	14	26-856	39-706	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT,																
Presidency Small Cause Courts...	35,961	...	1,463	7,365	7,489	11,384	100	112	18	3,642	1,205	3,183	474	45	36	
Superior Courts ...	(a) 2,447	...	(b) 173	67	8	(c) 427	(d) 261	...	...	(e) 88	(f) 66	1,357	1,066	211	234
Total ...	38,408	...	1,636	7,432	7,497	11,811	361	112	18	3,730	1,271	4,540	1,540	50-112	41-574	
GRAND TOTAL ...	227,491	...	18,805	35,650	22,882	62,651	2,778	975	74	34,477	9,753	33,484	11,306	113-790	52-416	

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.

(4).—(Civil).—Statement showing the general result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1888.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES—(JUDICIAL).

Class of Courts.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	AVERAGE DURATION OF CASES.		REMARKS.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without Contest.				On reference to Arbitration.		With Contest.				Contested.	Uncontested.	
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed ex-parte.	Dismissed ex-parte.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
I.—Civil Courts.																
Unpaid Tribunals	2					1					1			134	30	
Village Courts																
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals	12,824		2,241	611	750	1,165	339	8		3,623	2,022	2,065	498	77,261	43,640	
Small Cause Courts	1,189		200	99	83	299	182			194	77	75	3	54,33	27,33	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	2,511		186	78	10	649	199		1	402	412	564	204	108,535	81,881	
Chief Courts of Districts																
Total	16,528		2,637	788	843	2,114	700	8	1	4,219	2,512	2,704	705	93,531	45,713	
II.—Revenue Courts.																
Unpaid Local Tribunals																
Other Subordinate Courts																
District Courts																
Total																
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Presidency Small Cause Courts	5,944		270	803	1		36			4,040	105	689	1			
Superior Courts																
Total	5,944		270	803	1		36			4,040	105	689	1			
GRAND TOTAL	22,470		2,907	1,591	844	2,114	736	8	1	8,259	2,617	3,393	706	93,531	45,713	

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[App. III. E. (4).

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.

(5).—(Civil).—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1888.

PART I.—APPEALS FROM DECREES.

Class of Courts.	Total Number of Appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Province or Presidency.	Decisions confirmed, under Section 551 C. P. C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	HEARD <i>Ex-parte</i> .				CONTESTED.				Pend- ing.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of Appeals.	Objections under Section 561, Act XIV of 1882.	REMARKS.
					Con- firmed.	Modi- fied.	Revers- ed.	Re- manded.	Con- firmed.	Modi- fied.	Revers- ed.	Re- manded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.																	
<i>A.—Civil Courts.</i>																	
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	8,834	...	210	261	82	31	40	16	2,471	555	574	215	4,370	3,245	322.35	268	*This includes 612 appeals decided by Subordinate Judges with appellate powers.
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts...																	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Province ...																	
Total ...																	
<i>B.—Revenue Courts.</i>																	
Collectors' Appellate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Chief Court of Province.	Appeals from Original Decrees ...	† 463	1	29	13	1	9	...	87	22	38	34	229	174	391.333	21	† Of these 7 were references from the Bombay Court of Small Causes. Y. m. d.
	Appeals from Appellate Decrees ...	2,106	295	53	28	2	5	4	458	50	65	104	1,042	879	13,330.5	33	† The average duration is very high because the duration of special Appeals is ... 16 7 11
	Total ...	2,569	296	82	41	3	14	4	545	72	103	138	1,271	1,053	1,800.916	54	And do. second do. ... 1.5.6
GRAND TOTAL ...	11,403	...	506	343	123	34	54	20	8,016	627	677	353	5,650	4,298	1,091.633	322	

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.

(6).—(Civil).—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1888.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS (JUDICIAL) CASES BEFORE APPELLATE COURTS.

Class of Courts.	Miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Decisions confirmed, Section 561, C.P.O.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	HEARD <i>Ex-parte</i> .				CONTESTED.				Pend- ing.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of mis- cellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.	Objections under Section 581, Act XIV of 1882.	REMARKS.	
					Con- firmed.	Modi- fied.	Re- versed.	Re- manded.	Con- firmed.	Modi- fied.	Re- versed.	Re- manded.						
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																		
<i>A.—Civil Courts.</i>																		
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	177	...	8	19	18	1	5	1	46	4	30	6	39	12	126-676	...		
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts		
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province...		
Total	177	...	8	19	18	1	5	1	46	4	30	6	39	12	126-676	...		
<i>B.—Revenue Courts.</i>																		
Collectors' Appellate Courts	
Total	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																		
Chief Court of Province.	*96	...	7	11	3	...	6	...	30	1	18	5	15	9	84-604	1		
																		Appeals from Original order
Chief Court of Province.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Total	98	...	7	11	3	...	6	...	30	1	18	5	17	11	84-604	1		
GRAND TOTAL	275	...	15	30	21	1	11	1	76	5	48	11	56	23	106-640	1		

*In addition to this the following miscellaneous work was disposed of by the Sadar Court, Sind, and the High Court, Appellate Side :—
By the Sadar Court.
 91 Cases under Section 623, C. P. O.
 15 Do. do. 25 of Act IX of 1887,
 1 Application under Section 623, C. P. O.
 And 1 application for permission to appeal in *forma pauperis*.
By the High Court, Appellate Side.
 1 Application to withdraw or transfer an appeal.
 2 Applications for admission of re-hearing of appeal.
 8 do. do. permission to appeal in *forma pauperis*.
 61 do. do. review of judgments,
 100 do. under extraordinary jurisdiction,
 80 Civil references, and
 2,150 applications were disposed of out of Court by the Registrar and his Deputy.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[APP. III. E. (6).]

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.

(7).—(Civil).—Statement showing the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1888.

Class of Courts.	Total number of Applications for the execution of Decrees before the Courts.	APPLICATIONS DISPOSED OF				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of Applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	AMOUNT REALIZED.		NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS												REMARKS.	
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.			With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.	On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested but released without imprisonment.	On which moveable property		On which Immoveable Property		On which possession was given		On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was affected otherwise than the preceding columns.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																							
<i>I.—Civil Courts.</i>																							
Unpaid Tribunals ...	1,038	...	69	87	559	328	101	4,618 0 0	26 0 0	12	...	6	12	7	...	26	...	4	...	...	...	77
Village Courts ...	3,229	...	...	...	...	294	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	231,321	...	30,678	48,935	114,362	42,346	12,862	29,02,009 2 0	2,00,553 1 10	1,045	1,738	9,317	2,591	6,564	978	4,588	54	3,660	55	226	26,678	No details are given for 2,985 applications disposed of by Village Munsiffs under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.	
Small Cause Courts ...	24,463	4	2,868	6,420	14,061	3,820	405	1,19,266 9 1	49,007 7 8	280	625	271	410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	558	24	114	76	172	167	88	91,561 15 4	27,811 4 10	5	8	2	8	12	1	10	1	6	2	2	25		
Chief Courts of Districts
Superior Courts
Total ...	260,594	28	33,519	48,518	129,144	40,460	18,466	32,07,448 10 5	2,77,486 14 4	1,851	2,381	2,506	3,016	6,663	974	4,624	56	3,600	67	228	26,780		
<i>II.—Revenue Courts.</i>																							
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts ...	1,107	...	1,004	3	85	65	23	1,254 11 7	1,851 7 6	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	1	882	...	...	110	
District Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,107	...	1,004	3	85	65	23	1,254 11 7	1,851 7 6	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	1	882	...	...	110	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																							
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	23,968	266	4,167	1,499	14,988	3,133	...	1,41,981 6 6	3,04,524 2 1	788	429	615	908	...	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	2,637
Superior Courts ...	(a) 247	(b) 16	20	19	147	46	88	1,46,309 0 6	3,92,977 12 5	4	8	4	11	7	...	8	...	7	...	...	...	76
Total ...	24,215	271	4,187	1,518	15,035	3,204	88	2,87,240 6 11	7,87,501 14 6	742	437	619	919	7	...	8	...	60	...	...	...	3,612
GRAND TOTAL ...	285,916	299	38,710	50,039	144,214	49,719	18,517	34,95,983 12 11	10,66,840 4 4	2,008	2,619	3,215	3,939	6,690	974	4,633	56	4,132	57	228	30,502		

(a) Includes 15 applications to transmit decrees for execution to other Presidencies.
(b) These are decrees or orders transmitted to other Presidencies.

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—concluded.

(8).—(Civil).—Statement showing the number and result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX, Civil Procedure Code, in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1888.

Class of Courts.	APPLICATIONS FOR A DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.								Number of Insolvents discharged during the year under Section 355.	Number of Insolvents' Estates in the hands of Receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	AMOUNT OF CREDITORS' CLAIMS DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR.		GROSS AMOUNT OF INSOLVENTS' ASSETS REALIZED AND DISBURSED.		REMARKS.
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another Province, withdrawn, &c.	Granted.		Rejected.			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	432	61	39	100	174	1	...	57	69	68	39,770 9 2	3,562 14 7	5,744 12 3	5,428 7 11	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	4	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	18,207 3 0	.....	.....	.....
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	436	62	39	101	175	1	...	58	70	68	57,977 12 2	3,562 14 7	5,744 12 3	5,428 7 11	

F.—REGISTRATION.

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, Settlement of Aden and Cantonment of Deesa, for the year 1888-89.

Office.		REGISTRATION AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY—BOOK I.																					
		COMPULSORY.								OPTIONAL.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20				
	Number of Registrations Officers.	Instruments of Gifts (Section 17, Clause e).	Instruments of Sale or Exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of Mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other Instruments registered under Section 17, Clauses b and c.	Instruments of Perpetual Lease (Section 17, Clause d).	All Instruments of Leases (Other than Perpetual Lease) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, Clause d.	Total of Compulsory Registrations.	Ordinary Fees paid for the same.	Instruments of Sale or Exchange of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of Mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Other Instruments registered under Section 18, Clauses a and b.	Instruments of Lease for one year or less (Section 18, Clause e), and Leases exempted under the proviso in Section 17.	Awards (Section 17, Clause d).	Miscellaneous Registrations other than certified copies of Decrees and Orders of Court.	Certified copies of Decrees and Orders of Court.	Total of Optional Registrations relating to Immoveable Property.	Ordinary Fees paid for the same.	Total Value of Immoveable Property transferred.				
									Rs. a.									Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.				
Office of Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps	1																						
Inspector of Registration and Stamps, 1st Division	1																						
Do. do. 2nd do.	1																						
Do. do. 3rd do.	1																						
Bombay	28	1,878	1,108	1,080	3	675	4,221	45,618	12	26	4	16	12	2	46	2	108	261	4	3,24,00,805	15	2	
Ahmedabad	73	2,052	8,127	146		807	5,705	13,223	0	804	402	10	1,115				1,900	753	12	32,55,218	1	6	
Broach	57	1,004	1,478	270		223	5,125	7,171	8	492	519	89	89		39		1,178	575	0	16,34,257	6	8	
Kaira	71	2,757	8,500	616		519	7,470	14,700	4	442	546	115	168		1		1,262	552	13	81,14,708	11	10	
Panoh Mahals	16	223	311	35		28	627	1,427	0	31	56	7	33				127	62	4	2,97,101	12	0	
Surat	65	2,018	1,091	126		788	4,078	16,846	8	807	200	8	512				1,124	511	4	28,04,906	6	3	
Kolaba	22	1,202	1,512	56		205	5,014	6,022	0	536	480	18	21		1		1,012	458	4	12,34,859	3	8	
Ratnagiri	20	949	2,002	122		278	3,687	7,084	0	552	421	55	19				1,047	418	4	15,02,185	5	6	
Thana	40	1,354	1,809	116		310	3,775	7,834	12	1,024	542	50	138		3		1,741	805	12	17,72,805	11	0	
Ahmednagar	77	1,307	1,334	181		1,430	4,380	5,847	12	855	201	32	50				628	250	3	17,23,123	1	4	
Khandesh	85	3,384	8,112	165		1,146	15,804	26,241	12	1,891	1,725	22	340				3,950	1,845	4	53,38,169	10	1	
Nasik	92	2,308	2,549	110		908	6,007	9,361	0	656	699	28	184		1		1,743	778	8	19,44,531	4	0	
Dekhan	120	2,541	3,847	361		3,807	10,706	15,001	0	489	329	100	124				906	535	0	23,42,100	11	1	
Poona	228	2,038	2,824	336		205	3,404	6,095	8	265	171	69	25				508	180	12	19,47,849	10	3	
Satara	66	1,136	808	180		1,032	3,230	4,084	8	273	167	35	79				555	254	4	5,34,602	10	5	
Sholapur	10	147	6,502	800		70	1,311	10,630	4	608	486	71	129				1,384	545	3	22,09,504	8	7	
Southern Country.	101	1,975	2,356	569		57	1,740	6,818	8	1,019	380	102	208		1		1,705	655	0	21,08,707	14	3	
Maratha	76	1,100	1,059	245		12	1,404	2,029	8	801	267	117	41				1,188	418	2	5,10,557	6	10	
Dhawalgarh	1	51	17	5		9	85	319	0	435	194	174	40				868	320	0	12,47,014	4	2	
Bijapur	1																	20	0		72,713	0	0
North Kanara	1																	17	8		14,164	0	6
Settlement of Aden	1																						
Cantonment of Deesa	1																						
Total	194	1,403	84,715	43,600	5,948	2,723	18,808	1,06,652	2,15,658	8	10,967	7,692	1,040	8,331	3	94	18	23,040	10,048	4	6,85,74,759	18	3
Office of Branch Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps	1																						
Inspector of Registration and Stamps	1																						
Karachi	12	15	709	821	48		68	1,659	5,189	8	85	5	4				47	35	12	15,05,370	14	8	
Hyderabad	18	20	1,025	1,441	100		111	2,700	6,827	0	284	87	2				850	198	8	18,51,424	9	1	
Shikarpur	14	20	1,573	3,094	66		116	4,870	10,560	12	258	257	17		5		572	842	4	21,88,083	8	6	
Upper Sind Frontier	5	1	186	259	16		5	447	1,418	12	39	47	2				91	44	12	3,51,767	14	8	
Thar and Parkar	8	5	66	102	24			197	558	8	17	17					36	17	4	1,02,197	12	0	
Total	54	59	3,589	5,717	264	4	300	9,878	24,358	8	613	413	48	86	8	4	0	1,136	638	8	54,08,794	11	0
GRAND TOTAL	248	1,462	88,264	49,317	5,602	2,727	19,108	1,16,528	2,40,018	0	11,460	8,106	1,083	8,367	11	98	22	24,166	10,681	12	7,40,73,564	8	2

F.—REGISTRATION—concluded.

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, Settlement of Aden and Cantonment of Deesa, for the year 1888-89—concluded.

Office.	Number of Registration Officers.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVEABLE PROPERTY—BOOK IV.						Number of sealed Covers deposited—Book V.	Number of Wills registered—Book III.	Number of written Authorities to adopt other than those conferred by Will—Book III.	Number of Registrations under Section 23.	Number of Registrations under Section 24.	Number of Referrals to register.	Number of Powers-of-Attorney attested.	Number of Statutes or Applications for copies.	RECEIPTS.		
		Instruments of Gift of Moveable Property.	Instruments of Sale, &c. of Moveable Property, Clause <i>d</i> , Section 18.	Obligations for the Payment of Money (Section 18, Clause <i>f</i>).	All other Documents registered under Section 18, Clause <i>f</i> .	Total of Registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary Fees paid for same.									Total Ordinary Fees, including the entries in columns 10, 13 and 24, and the total Fees paid for Registration under columns 23 and 24.	Total Extraordinary Fees and Fines.	Total Expenditure.
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
						Rs. a.										Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Office of Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20 4 8	16,613 14 6
Inspector of Registration and Stamps, 1st Division	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,498 7 6
Do. do. 2nd do.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,713 15 6
Do. do. 3rd do.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,763 12 9
Bombay	1	2	19	11	145	177	1,097 0	28	37	..	10	102	50	176	..	..	..	10,577 1 11
Ahmednabad	8	..	61	40	49	161	233 4	..	160	..	7	..	6	21	343	47,646 0	28,053 10 0	19,577 1 11
Broach	7	..	22	..	32	44	78 8	..	56	..	6	..	6	10	29	14,630 0	9,792 8 0	11,945 0 4
Kaira	10	1	68	11	104	172	44 4	2	55	..	13	25	8	118	118	7,935 0	6,155 8 0	7,944 0 10
Panch Mahals	6	1	5	..	6	12	171 0	..	153	..	8	26	3	127	127	15,730 0	9,090 3 1	12,544 1 2
Surat	9	3	65	15	46	129	44 4	..	7	..	10	2	1	44	44	1,647 8	984 12 10	2,127 1 1
Kolaba	8	..	32	10	18	50	224 12	..	113	..	6	25	13	72	202	11,816 8	7,782 12 2	9,337 6 1
Ratanagiri	11	2	13	7	45	47	112 12	1	30	..	11	13	15	137	137	6,851 0	4,778 11 11	7,484 18 10
Thana	12	..	47	11	53	111	112 12	..	29	..	12	13	22	226	226	7,025 12	5,325 4 2	6,422 14 6
Ahmednagar	12	8	32	11	70	217	204 4	..	28	..	12	20	22	27	220	6,908 8	6,879 7 11	6,517 12 9
Khândesh	17	4	678	5	219	906	859 12	..	50	2	22	06	42	27	321	26,876 12	16,064 9 4	19,559 8 8
Nasik	18	1	160	9	123	299	297 8	..	49	..	1	20	62	13	283	10,530 8	7,952 2 1	10,355 9 8
Poona	12	7	40	134	176	357	623 12	..	118	..	2	3	9	100	323	17,325 12	11,156 2 10	12,931 8 9
Sâtara	12	5	7	58	97	167	280 12	1	49	..	2	3	6	74	823	11,649 0	7,994 4 9	10,037 10 1
Sholapur	8	1	28	99	102	225	242 4	..	28	..	..	..	..	10	187	4,637 0	3,948 2 4	5,684 8 2
Belgaum	10	..	14	13	86	113	323 8	2	39	..	2	11	25	36	24	11,477 4	6,166 8 1	9,769 2 7
Dhârwar	12	2	15	17	129	163	400 12	..	83	..	6	34	50	30	358	11,247 4	6,143 3 7	9,313 0 1
Bijâpur	9	4	11	12	140	122	212 4	..	87	..	9	6	8	7	124	4,536 12	2,903 2 6	5,996 9 6
North Kanara	11	2	30	144	181	387	975 4	..	31	..	4	18	27	40	305	6,803 4	5,939 12 10	9,101 1 6
Settlement of Aden	2	1	..	..	5	8	40 0	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	379 0	181 9 0	1,272 13 7
Cantonment of Deesa	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	85 8	19 6 0	127 6 0
Total	194	40	1,326	792	1,807	3,875	7,244 0	30	1,187	2	140	877	376	723	4,002	2,35,231 12	1,47,205 0 6	2,18,034 10 2
Office of Branch Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,299 8 5
Inspector of Registration and Stamps	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karachi	12	1	4	18	29	52	157 8	1	18	1	8	6	1	26	42	5,469 12	2,897 5 0	2,807 9 9
Hyderabad	18	8	11	92	135	244	484 8	..	6	..	5	11	11	37	120	7,322 0	5,291 6 9	4,215 8 5
Shikarpur	14	3	12	51	103	169	359 12	..	26	..	7	10	3	12	153	11,316 12	7,829 10 2	6,754 0 1
Upper Sind Frontier	5	..	7	29	34	60	110 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	1,574 0	912 13 8	10,197 8 11
Thar and Parkar	8	..	2	18	28	28	98 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	642 0	250 12 8	1,948 1 0
Total	54	7	36	208	302	583	1,178 8	1	45	1	20	41	15	84	251	20,263 8	17,002 15 11	23,109 6 8
GRAND TOTAL	248	47	1,362	910	2,109	4,458	8,423 8	31	1,182	3	160	118	894	807	5,283	2,91,495 4	1,64,208 0 5	2,41,744 0 10

1888-89-1

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[APP. III. F.]

G.—MILITARY.

(1).—Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Army attached to the Bombay Presidency in the year 1888-89.

Arm of Service.	TOTAL NUMBERS OF FIGHTING OFFICERS AND MEN.							DETAILS OF FORCE AT THE END OF THE YEAR.						Total Cost of Pay and Allowances of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, including Followers.	Grand Total.	
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year (c).	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Regiments.	Number of Guns.	Number of Men.					
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.			Fighting Men.
British—														Rs. a. p.	Rs. & p.	
Cavalry	579	612	..	8	8	1	560	822	1	..	26	..	79	518	58,83,205 8 0	
Artillery	2,243	1,570	..	28	28	75	1,162	(b) 3,148	21	(a) 84	115	..	286	2,647		
Engineers	30	3	..	..	..	3	3	27	2	..	1	..	26	..
Infantry	7,332	2,349	..	91	91	146	1,373	9,071	9	..	248	..	741	8,082		
Total	11,284	5,094	..	127	127	225	3,068	12,868	22	84	389	..	1,252	11,247	58,83,205 8 0	
Native—																
Cavalry	4,535	491	..	55	55	115	314	4,542	9	..	74	124	602	3,742	77,21,606 1 8	
Artillery	207	22	..	3	3	11	12	203	2	12	8	6	46	143		
Engineers	846	25	..	6	6	6	16	843	1	..	19	15	80	729		
Infantry	22,020	1,519	4	252	256	630	1,354	21,219	26	..	236	408	2,067	18,508		
Total	27,608	2,057	4	346	350	812	1,696	26,307	38	12	337	553	2,795	23,123	77,21,606 1 8	
GRAND TOTAL	38,892	7,091	4	453	457	1,037	4,764	29,675	70	96	726	558	4,027	24,369	1,30,04,311 9 8	(d) 1,36,04,311 8 8
Other Grants—Effective Services as per detailed statement No. 2															(e) 1,08,21,124 9 0	
Do. Non-Effective Services (Pensions, &c.) as per detailed Statement No. 2															(f) 15,02,102 0 4	
Total Cost of the Bombay Army for the year 1888-89															2,59,29,038 3 0	

- (a) Includes increase from whatever causes.
- (b) Exclusive of 76 artificers.
- (c) The Heavy Ordnance in the Bombay, Karachi, and Aden Defences is not included.
- (d) The actual cost under Grant 3, Regimental pay, allowances and charges.
- (e) Do. under Grants 1, 2, and from 4 to 15, effective services.
- (f) Do. under Grants 16 to 20, Non-effective services, on account of Pensions, &c.

(2).—Statement showing the actual cost of the Bombay Army for the year 1888-89 under the various Budget Grants.

Details of Grant 3—Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges.	Total Cost of Pay and Allowances, &c., of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men, including Followers.		Details of Grant 2—Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges.	Total Cost of Pay and Allowances, &c., of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men, including Followers.	
	European Army.	Rs. a. p.		Native Army.	Rs. a. p.
Artillery	20,00,431	10 6	Artillery	1,14,133	3 0
Cavalry	3,51,471	5 6	Cavalry	24,74,861	1 9
Engineers	821	7 8	Sappers and Miners	2,84,762	13 8
Infantry	34,24,069	0 5	Infantry	45,45,969	9 1
Invalid and Veteran Establishments	8,158	6 4	Kit money for recruits on enlistment	40,166	6 7
Staff Corps	45,242	14 4	Annual grant-in-aid of halt mounting	1,11,970	8 0
General List, Cavalry	2,799	3 1	Hutting money	1,07,265	3 2
Do. Infantry	7	1 0	Marching batta	19,910	2 6
Unattached Officers .. .. .	..	..	Postage charges	6,258	3 7
General Officers, unemployed	5,557	4 11	Incidental expenses of regimental nature	13,791	13 8
Colonels' allowances	21,414	3 3	Reserve Forces { Active reserve	2,517	0 8
Recruiting rewards and expenses (including bounty for extension of service)	2,504	9 4	Infantry. { Garrison .. .. .	..	..
Hutting money	174	0 0	.. .. .	..	..
Marching batta	410	9 9	Other Grants, Effective Services	77,21,606	1 8
Postage charges	7,462	7 3	Other Grants, Non-Effective Services (Pensions, &c.)	1,08,21,124	9 0
Incidental expenses of a regimental nature	11,912	9 4	.. .. .	15,02,102	0 4
Books and Periodicals	768	6 4	Total Cost of the Bombay Army for the year 1888-89	2,59,29,038	3 0
	58,83,205	8 0			

G.—MILITARY—continued.

(2).—Statement showing the Actual Cost of the Bombay Army for the year 1888-89 under the various Budget Grants—concluded.

Grants.	Details of the following Grants.	Actuals for the year 1888-89.	Grants.	Details of the following Grants.	Actuals for the year 1888-89.
	<i>Effective Services.</i>	Rs. a. p.		<i>Non-effective Services.</i>	Rs. a. p.
1	Army and Garrison Staff	10,58,317 15 0	16	Rewards for Military Services	10,973 9 11
2	Administrative Staff	4,70,805 1 6	17	Military Pensions to Europeans	1,50,825 11 6
4	Commissariat Establishments, Supplies and Services	52,87,024 0 11	18	Do. to Natives	11,43,972 7 8
5	Remount and Veterinary Establishments, Supplies and Services	1,70,051 10 1	19	Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances	47,098 0 1
6	Clothing Establishments, Supplies and Services	2,42,208 11 10	20	Departmental Pensions... ..	1,50,232 3 2
7	Barrack do. do.	2,86,954 14 6			
8	Administration of Martial Law	85,086 7 4			
9	Medical Establishments, Services and Supplies	10,68,142 15 11			
10	Ordnance Establishments, Stores and Camp Equipage	14,12,653 8 2			
11	Ecclesiastical	61,579 9 0			
12	Education... ..	53,025 3 11			
13	Sea Transport Charges	88,025 5 4			
14	Miscellaneous Services	3,01,164 1 9			
15	Volunteer Corps	2,36,084 15 9			
	Total ...	1,08,21,124 9 0			15,03,102 0 4

(3).—Detailed Statement showing the amount included under various Budget Grants in the Supplementary Account of the Military Department, Bombay, for the year 1888-89.

Grant 2—Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges.	Cost of Pay and Allowances, &c., of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, including Followers.	Grants.	Details of the following Grants.	Amount.
	Rs. a. p.		<i>Effective Services.</i>	Rs. a. p.
<i>European Army.</i>			1 Army and Garrison Staff	2,298 18 4
Invalid and Veteran Establishments	-1,842 11 0	4	Commissariat Establishments, Supplies and Services	16,020 9 8
Staff Corps	1,842 11 0	6	Clothing Establishments, Supplies and Services	669 7 11
		7	Barrack Establishments, Supplies and Services	197 3 8
		9	Medical Establishments, Services and Supplies	2,782 7 8
		10	Ordnance Establishments, Stores and Camp Equipage	-2,413 15 5
		14	Miscellaneous Services	-1,198 1 1
<i>Native Army.</i>				
Cavalry	-97 10 9			
Infantry	-35 13 8			
Hutting Money... ..	3,000 0 0			
	2,866 7 7			
Total Rs. ...	2,866 7 7		Total Rs. ...	18,356 9 9

(4).—Abstract Statement showing the amount included in the Supplementary Account of the Military Department, Bombay, for the year 1888-89.

Arm of Service, &c.	Cost of Pay and Allowances, &c., of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, including Followers.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
European Army	...	...
Native Army	2,866 7 7	(a) 2,866 7 7
Other Grants—Effective Services, as per detailed Statement above ... ..	...	(b) 18,356 9 9
Rupees ...	...	21,223 1 4

(a) Cost under Grant 2—Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges.

(b) Cost under Grants 1, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10 and 14—Effective Services.

H.—MARINE.

(1).—Statement showing the Number, &c, of Marine Courts of Inquiry held in Bombay during the year 1888.

Serial No.	Subject of Inquiry.	Finding of Court.
1	Grounding of the S. S. "Amana" ...	The Chief Officer censured.
2	Collision between the S. S. "Eden Hall" and the sea-wall near the entrance of the Prince's Dock.	The Court held that no blame attached to the Pilot in connection with the accident.
3	Foundering of the S. S. "Vaiturna" ...	The Court found that the steamer foundered in a cyclone, and suggested that supervision should be exercised over the coasting steamers of the Port of Bombay in order to ensure the better safety of the passengers.
4	Stranding of the S. S. "Mohile" ...	The Court suspended the certificate of the Master for a period of six months and recommended that a certificate of a lower grade should be granted to him.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—AGRICULTURE.

(1).—Statement showing the Total Area of Government and Alienated Villages and the Area for which Agricultural Statistics are available, with Details of cultivated and uncultivated Area during the year 1888-89.

Num-ber.	District.	Area shown by the Survey Department, exclusive of Feudatory and Tributary States.	Deduct Area for which Returns are otherwise not available	Net Area dealt with in this Return.	CULTIVATED.			UNCULTIVATED.			Forest.	REMARKS.
					Actually cropped.	Current Fallows.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.												
I.—Northern Division.												
1	Ahmedabad	2,443,092	24,601	2,418,491	1,305,851	558,801	1,864,652	93,685	438,209	531,984	21,855	
2	Kaira	1,021,723	86,756	934,967	683,509	63,180	746,689	73,210	115,029	188,239	30	
3	Panch Mahals	1,028,007	161,552	866,455	280,758	107,235	387,993	289,424	77,867	367,291	111,171	
4	Broach	936,480	18,724	917,756	569,142	75,779	644,921	30,010	242,825	272,835	.....
5	Surat	1,057,717	25,800	1,031,917	464,133	275,816	739,949	66,659	181,788	248,447	43,521	
6	Thána	2,515,747	99,897	2,415,850	517,805	484,881	1,002,686	170,931	810,324	987,255	425,909	
	Total	9,002,766	417,330	8,585,436	3,821,198	1,565,692	5,386,890	723,919	1,872,132	2,596,051	602,465	
II.—Central Division.												
7	Khândesh	5,686,113	566,814	5,119,299	2,836,836	303,155	3,139,991	889,345	609,621	1,498,966	480,842	
8	Násir	3,720,127	156,748	3,563,379	1,845,522	446,009	2,291,531	176,134	333,416	509,550	762,298	
9	Ahmednagar	4,224,414	106,322	4,118,092	2,580,459	475,267	3,055,726	94,986	431,495	526,481	535,885	
10	Poona	3,376,546	39,417	3,337,129	2,050,136	375,017	2,425,153	43,187	485,668	528,755	383,221	
11	Sholapur	2,906,290	.....	2,906,290	2,112,038	341,218	2,453,256	29,738	248,528	278,266	174,768	
12	Sátara	3,080,226	131,227	2,948,999	1,771,919	405,120	2,177,039	47,068	288,873	835,941	436,019	
	Total	22,993,716	1,000,028	21,993,688	13,196,910	2,345,786	15,542,696	1,260,458	2,397,501	3,677,959	2,773,033	
III.—Southern Division.												
13	Belgaum	2,847,272	28,125	2,819,147	1,739,883	315,503	2,055,386	134,864	213,672	348,536	415,225	
14	Bijapur	3,627,690	26,471	3,601,219	2,673,873	368,882	3,042,755	173,986	194,966	368,952	189,512	
15	Dhárwár	2,945,819	75,695	2,870,124	2,044,938	264,240	2,309,178	78,396	206,062	284,458	276,488	
16	Kolsba	1,133,871	27,084	1,106,787	364,361	228,671	593,032	47,573	260,107	307,680	206,075	
17	Ratnágiri	2,502,653	718,768	1,783,885	471,311	775,526	1,246,837	10,954	501,800	512,754	24,294	
18	Kánara	2,435,436	82,680	2,352,756	223,202	79,969	303,171	889,842	238,887	1,128,729	920,856	
	Total	15,492,741	958,823	14,533,918	7,617,568	2,032,791	9,550,359	1,335,615	1,615,494	2,951,109	2,032,450	
	Total, A.	47,489,223	2,376,181	45,113,042	24,535,676	5,944,269	30,479,945	3,339,992	5,865,127	9,225,119	5,407,978	
B.—SIND.												
19	Karachi	5,030,485	.....	5,030,485	371,974	518,361	890,335	632,184	3,411,633	4,043,817	96,333	
20	Hyderabad	5,602,815	.....	5,602,815	744,186	1,357,024	2,101,210	1,976,363	1,474,222	3,450,585	51,020	
21	Shikárpur	5,146,213	900,920	4,236,293	704,094	765,059	1,469,153	1,803,663	693,791	2,497,454	269,086	
22	Upper Sind Frontier	1,599,362	789,864	809,498	189,647	316,641	506,288	153,323	101,238	254,561	48,649	
23	Thar and Párkar	8,475,603	6,613,683	1,861,920	383,282	551,659	934,941	926,984	.....	926,984	.....
	Total, B.	25,854,483	8,313,467	17,541,016	2,393,183	3,508,744	5,901,927	5,492,517	5,680,884	11,173,401	465,688	
	GRAND TOTAL	73,343,706	10,689,648	62,654,058	28,928,859	9,453,013	36,381,872	8,832,509	11,566,011	20,398,520	5,873,666	

1888-89.]

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[App. IV. A. (1).]

A.—AGRICULTURE

(2).—Statement showing the Extent to which each of the Products of the

Number.	District.	CLASS I.—CEREALS.								CLASS II.—PULSES.				CLASS IV.—DRUGS AND NARCOTICS.			
		Jowar.	Bajrl.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Kodra or Harik.	Machni or Nagli or Hagt.	Others.	Total.	Tur.	Gram.	Others.	Total.	Tobacco.	Others.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.										Acres.						Acres.	
<i>I.—Northern Division.</i>																	
1	Ahmedabad ...	825,004	232,715	25,004	183,857	19,663	9,693	69,664	865,490	342	37,034	64,406	102,802	1,534	...		
2	Kaira ...	64,936	229,552	81,545	31,037	111,727	61,706	15,377	495,930	21,523	3,341	33,333	63,207	12,049	...		
3	Panch Mahals ...	2,895	44,036	48,502	909	20,545	15,073	110,394	242,464	4,229	4,364	12,036	21,129	123	...		
4	Broach ...	163,299	18,198	16,147	15,191	8,183	454	402	226,374	13,153	244	31,947	45,844	1,650	1		
5	Surat ...	132,897	8,133	96,197	11,690	43,393	11,866	1,650	505,334	22,587	1,996	18,430	43,018	394	7		
6	Thana ...	73	18	331,467	144	14,051	70,717	31,911	448,370	6,763	2,633	31,239	40,625	3	...		
	Total ...	694,344	532,667	598,362	342,713	217,562	169,608	220,407	2,684,963	60,147	50,732	196,341	316,220	16,952	8		
<i>II.—Central Division.</i>																	
7	Khandesh ...	532,564	604,977	26,374	333,119	4,909	12,361	11,775	1,527,569	53,692	49,207	32,366	135,165	2,322	35		
8	Nasik ...	175,625	612,602	43,323	373,273	...	152,103	53,003	1,419,933	17,747	35,229	101,325	204,301	533	12		
9	Ahmednagar ...	1,436,111	415,640	9,006	277,132	119	23,229	23,936	2,191,082	30,493	135,636	51,066	207,250	2,225	363		
10	Poona ...	853,221	610,723	63,096	117,506	20	56,576	53,053	1,754,209	37,172	79,737	69,409	176,363	547	16		
11	Solapur ...	1,428,320	181,835	20,992	53,163	1	19	25,257	1,710,087	59,462	67,333	31,233	157,335	920	23		
12	Shani ...	624,939	493,571	41,063	60,303	143	56,350	93,250	1,397,133	55,223	95,533	154,295	305,101	7,365	190		
	Total ...	5,032,280	2,924,362	209,761	1,228,490	5,197	316,642	263,279	10,000,017	233,694	513,730	432,696	1,237,130	13,312	544		
<i>III.—Southern Division.</i>																	
13	Solgaum ...	758,724	116,143	110,008	124,599	261	54,336	116,027	1,231,127	54,377	58,645	36,469	199,511	15,397	73		
14	Surat ...	1,397,847	267,036	10,402	205,899	47	131	33,724	1,915,036	69,967	37,325	36,913	234,105	1,576	1		
15	Dharwar ...	605,817	5,115	151,311	276,735	53	43,433	113,101	1,208,570	55,536	40,663	120,536	23,733	759	...		
16	Wolaba ...	...	...	109,970	...	23,390	61,093	50,240	333,005	2,580	3,537	13,266	24,413	...	...
17	Satnagri ...	...	...	141,273	...	100,973	113,433	72,211	432,395	2,602	113	30,315	33,533	...	...
18	Kanara ...	732	...	133,694	...	2	7,053	593	192,134	105	237	6,201	6,693	...	41		
	Total ...	2,763,170	383,293	795,658	607,233	123,032	290,000	291,561	5,264,337	205,100	166,542	249,200	720,033	16,232	113		
	Total, A ...	8,509,694	3,845,322	1,605,251	2,078,447	350,791	736,150	384,187	18,040,372	508,037	731,004	1,035,237	2,274,273	43,960	670		
B.—SIND.																	
19	Karachi ...	75,379	25,393	176,581	23,534	...	1,343	3,772	316,423	...	1,360	22,529	23,360	327	117		
20	Hyderabad ...	107,635	241,332	170,963	31,067	...	27	3,115	555,330	...	3,135	13,996	17,133	4,491	13		
21	Mikarpur ...	272,564	12,549	191,472	133,311	...	109	2,133	617,043	...	10,368	53,294	63,662	3,300	171		
22	Upper Sind Frontier ...	32,322	5,963	7,979	14,453	...	10	393	111,630	...	3,195	5,337	8,532	51	...		
23	Har and Parkar ...	3,123	22,634	33,322	20,993	...	...	342	334,329	...	...	3,043	3,043	122	...
	Total, B ...	541,533	308,421	633,917	234,433	...	1,392	15,565	1,935,366	...	17,993	93,191	116,169	8,191	301		
	GRAND TOTAL ...	9,051,222	4,353,743	2,239,168	2,312,880	350,791	777,542	399,752	19,965,233	508,037	749,002	1,133,428	2,390,467	57,187	971		

—continued.

several Collectorates was cultivated during the year 1888-89.

CLASS VII.—SUGAR.		CLASS VIII.—OIL-SEEDS (NOT FOREST).				CLASS X.—FIBRE.			MISCELLANEOUS.					Total Area of Crops.	Deduct Area cropped more than once.	Actual Area on which Crops were grown.						
Sugar-cane.	Others.	Sesame (Til).	Linseed.	Others.	Total.	Cotton.	Others.	Total.	Food Crops.	Non-food Crops.												
17	18								19	20	21	22	23	24	25	Class III.—Garden and Orchard Produce.	Class V.—Cereals and Spices.	Class VI.—Starches.	Class IX.—Dyes (not Forest).	Class XI.—Miscellaneous.	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Acres.	Acres.				Acres.			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
2,599	...	26,782	1,360	13,138	41,300	853,838	1,225	355,958	7,612	2,182	...	538	347	1,879,882	78,351	1,805,351						
1,645	...	7,323	368	5,532	13,213	9,337	1,640	10,977	10,837	6,524	...	930	46	714,658	31,149	683,509						
492	...	12,032	117	5,731	17,930	862	2,138	2,560	393	784	...	4	...	286,269	5,581	280,758						
183	...	11,562	...	1,950	12,012	254,851	49	254,400	26,998	369	...	629	58	669,423	281	669,142						
6,964	...	1,706	...	17,210	18,916	89,797	1,668	91,460	8,147	1,192	...	24	95	471,045	6,912	464,133						
1,887	...	5,562	...	15,022	20,584	...	5,899	5,399	5,408	1,430	2	...	22	523,235	5,420	517,805						
13,175	...	64,966	1,845	38,073	124,834	707,080	13,174	719,854	54,295	11,431	2	2,125	568	3,944,482	123,384	3,821,198						
2,911	...	78,136	72,072	16,001	161,209	922,863	4,211	927,074	11,181	24,710	...	2,795	48	2,845,089	8,353	2,836,636						
10,915	...	26,901	44,602	130,323	201,830	14,258	2,809	19,067	9,943	5,037	...	...	...	1,871,622	26,100	1,845,522			
5,558	...	6,111	18,835	140,700	160,646	24,647	3,810	28,457	8,301	6,755	...	212	35	2,610,789	30,330	2,580,459						
10,395	...	33,417	1,090	122,931	142,438	536	3,909	4,765	21,469	12,410	...	...	29	2,122,710	72,574	2,060,136				
4,465	...	6,576	22,367	198,616	225,559	7,584	13,395	22,979	6,865	9,351	...	324	36	2,140,046	28,008	2,112,038						
17,045	...	329	3,370	100,871	109,070	6,846	12,392	19,236	9,259	19,572	...	...	75	1,864,963	118,034	1,746,929				
51,292	...	181,520	162,236	707,052	1,000,858	979,054	43,526	1,022,580	67,088	78,394	...	3,331	222	18,475,208	278,298	18,196,910						
12,494	...	6,367	1,965	67,869	77,701	146,689	7,462	154,151	9,735	20,961	...	...	20	1,771,762	31,860	1,739,902				
1,359	...	24,586	31,085	103,730	159,421	346,349	12,440	353,789	5,579	3,444	...	1	16	2,679,377	5,504	2,673,873						
6,240	...	9,732	18,267	64,676	92,675	485,243	5,653	490,896	9,913	38,008	...	...	19	2,081,363	86,925	2,044,938				
73	...	7,566	...	220	7,786	...	294	294	2,326	671	...	...	1	373,569	9,268	364,301				
750	...	17,587	...	...	17,587	...	5,095	5,095	10,307	4,247	25	...	131	604,570	33,269	571,301				
3,421	...	162	2	588	747	...	104	104	20,554	11,011	...	...	24	234,629	11,427	223,202				
24,887	...	68,000	51,319	235,598	356,917	978,381	31,045	1,009,326	58,414	93,942	25	1	220	7,045,740	133,192	6,912,548						
88,304	...	294,486	215,450	1,001,723	1,481,659	2,635,015	86,748	2,721,763	179,747	133,167	27	5,457	1,010	25,065,450	829,774	24,235,676						
1,539	...	10,261	...	10,343	21,104	1,829	167	1,986	21,091	6,083	4	27	1	392,506	20,532	371,974						
1,150	...	50,214	...	24,531	74,745	69,058	351	69,409	8,363	409	9	7,343	14,333	738,237	9,051	747,188						
781	...	48,986	...	61,277	110,273	9,713	108	9,821	13,199	1,004	1	2,615	80	822,470	118,376	704,094						
4	...	59,364	...	13,759	73,123	505	16	520	1,569	131	...	130	99	200,783	11,136	189,647						
10	...	14,122	...	16,253	30,380	12,235	31	12,266	692	45	...	40	2,305	833,282	...	833,282						
3,417	...	182,957	...	131,663	314,625	93,340	662	94,002	45,412	7,672	14	10,101	16,867	2,552,279	159,095	2,393,184						
92,381	...	447,443	215,450	1,133,391	1,796,294	2,758,355	87,410	2,845,765	235,160	190,839	41	15,618	17,877	27,817,728	683,309	27,134,419						

A.—AGRICULTURE—continued.

(3).—Statement showing the Irrigated Area and Crops grown under irrigation in the several Collectorates of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, during the year 1888-89.

App. IV. A. (3).] BOMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT. [1888-89.

Number.	District.	Net Area cropped.	Area irrigated from canals.	Area irrigated from other sources.	Total Area irrigated.	CROPPING OF IRRIGATED AREA.							Deduct Area cropped with irrigation more than once.	Balance net irrigated Area.	
						Wheat.	Rice.	Other Cereals and Pulses.	Sugarcane.	Other Food-crops.	Non-food Crops.	Fodder Crops.			Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.		Acres.			Acres.								Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
<i>I.—Northern Division.</i>															
1	Ahmedabad	1,305,851	2,324	81,312	83,636	40,288	3,080	30,776	2,589	5,053	2,375	1,935	85,496	1,860	83,636
2	Kaira	683,509	1,209	50,227	61,436	11,870	5,705	11,946	1,614	7,162	12,986	1,839	53,152	1,716	51,436
3	Panch Mahals	280,758	19	2,200	2,219	422	52	506	420	537	277	9	2,223	4	2,219
4	Broach	569,142	.....	989	989	112	.....	11	102	535	232	12	1,004	15	989
5	Surat	464,133	.....	10,132	10,132	20	1,151	49	6,964	1,428	639	.....	10,251	119	10,132
6	Thana	517,805	.....	5,955	5,955	.....	.....	.....	1,351	3,790	185	32	5,358	3	5,355
	Total ...	3,821,198	3,552	150,215	153,767	52,712	9,988	43,288	13,070	18,505	16,694	3,227	157,484	3,717	153,767
<i>II.—Central Division.</i>															
7	Khandesh	2,836,836	15,994	28,817	44,811	14,990	2,420	5,433	2,911	11,161	9,166	458	46,539	1,728	44,811
8	Nasik	1,845,522	30,359	49,070	79,429	28,562	4,735	16,138	10,312	12,107	14,325	2,043	88,222	8,793	79,429
9	Ahmednagar	2,580,459	8,735	84,002	92,737	31,114	722	37,565	4,269	18,659	9,567	2,782	104,678	11,941	92,737
10	Poona	2,050,136	29,252	64,977	94,229	24,556	1,298	36,453	10,255	35,175	5,555	2,868	116,160	21,931	94,229
11	Sholapur	2,112,038	9,163	74,962	84,125	31,722	4,817	41,938	4,468	7,191	18,546	363	109,045	24,920	84,125
12	Satara	1,771,919	7,114	95,079	102,193	24,571	5,919	23,033	16,911	16,561	31,355	550	118,900	16,707	102,193
	Total ...	13,196,910	100,617	396,907	497,524	155,515	19,911	160,560	49,126	100,854	88,514	9,064	583,544	86,020	497,524
<i>III.—Southern Division.</i>															
13	Belgaum	1,739,833	3,174	40,615	43,789	2,797	7,914	6,965	12,254	13,784	2,081	282	48,177	2,368	43,789
14	Bijapur	2,673,873	419	10,197	10,616	1,894	1,159	1,079	1,359	3,920	2,029	103	11,542	926	10,616
15	Dharwar	2,044,938	8,152	88,094	96,246	24	84,521	239	5,724	5,639	1,015	9	97,171	925	96,246
16	Kolaba	364,361	.....	2,315	2,315	.....	.....	.....	90	1,967	275	.....	2,322	7	2,315
17	Ratnagiri	471,311	2,993	4,347	7,340	.....	3,774	584	531	2,439	12	.....	7,340	.....	7,340
18	Kanara	223,202	.....	27,510	27,510	.....	14,342	374	2,774	7,466	2,875	.....	25,021	511	27,510
	Total ...	7,517,568	14,738	173,078	187,816	4,715	111,710	9,441	22,732	35,195	8,286	494	192,573	4,757	187,816
	Total, A. ...	24,535,676	118,907	720,200	839,107	212,942	141,609	213,289	84,028	154,554	113,494	12,765	933,601	94,494	839,107
B.—SIND.															
19	Karachi	371,974	258,727	113,217	371,974	28,354	176,592	135,178	1,552	5,916	29,540	15,145	392,506	20,592	371,974
20	Hyderabad	744,186	695,679	34,874	730,553	29,324	170,963	803,123	1,150	8,393	166,503	126	739,582	9,029	730,553
21	Shikarpur	704,094	583,355	120,739	704,094	138,811	191,472	350,962	761	13,125	126,256	1,093	822,470	118,376	704,094
22	Upper Sind Frontier	189,647	183,558	6,089	189,647	14,458	7,979	97,715	4	1,554	79,059	14	200,783	11,136	189,647
23	Thar and Parkar	383,282	Not available	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total, B. ...	2,393,183	1,721,319	274,949	1,996,268	211,147	546,996	946,978	3,467	29,018	401,367	16,368	2,155,341	159,073	1,996,268
	GRAND TOTAL ...	26,928,859	1,840,226	995,149	2,835,375	424,089	688,605	1,160,267	88,395	183,572	514,861	29,153	3,088,942	253,567	2,835,375

A—AGRICULTURE—continued.

(1).—Statement showing the Agricultural Stock in the several Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1888-89.

1888-89

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[APP. IV. A. (A).

Number.	District.	CATTLE AND OTHER QUADRUPEDS.											PLOUGHS.		CARTS.				
		Plough Cattle.		Bulls for breeding purposes only.		Oxen and he-buffaloes for other purposes.		Milk Cattle.		Young Stock.		Total Cattle.	Horses and Ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Small.	Large, i.e., over two bullocks.	For riding.	For carrying loads.
		Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull-buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffalo Calves.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.																			
<i>I.—Northern Division.</i>																			
1	Ahmedabad	140,341	232	699	593	4,170	831	85,346	89,213	43,627	38,546	403,598	6,382	48,179	37,981	66,304	444	1,096	22,076
2	Kaira	115,847	28	282	423	713	114	41,086	106,898	34,580	67,821	367,792	2,125	5,840	33,691	59,969	6	1,218	26,804
3	Panch Mahals	83,866	31	393	297	2,272	149	68,985	22,351	57,860	12,861	249,065	2,528	24,565	6,320	42,534	...	275	6,795
4	Broach	54,582	7	67	105	761	26	10,698	28,205	13,949	18,060	126,460	2,296	19,018	13,739	26,514	...	3,207	15,539
5	Surat	100,125	4,107	404	221	5,861	281	62,016	42,314	71,620	30,989	317,888	972	61,313	35,748	49,180	961	7,913	28,250
6	Thana	112,188	46,609	897	162	5,286	506	110,955	22,707	96,573	17,874	413,757	1,291	3,583	36,787	81,396	...	4,178	24,411
	Total ...	606,949	51,014	2,742	1,801	19,063	1,857	379,066	311,688	318,209	186,151	1,878,560	15,594	162,498	164,266	325,897	1,411	17,867	125,895
<i>II.—Central Division.</i>																			
7	Khandesh	338,561	2,002	3,729	710	19,667	2,480	195,508	100,481	143,817	56,340	863,295	20,261	38,083	121,799	100,382	19,320	32,436	63,084
8	Nasik	200,384	24,253	3,286	306	11,737	754	147,247	26,342	91,690	14,468	520,467	13,285	97,808	91,548	46,300	25,673	11,338	20,358
9	Ahmednagar	272,548	6,298	768	194	8,811	1,496	188,947	32,758	129,405	18,158	659,383	23,031	269,538	151,764	27,028	41,832	11,880	18,121
10	Poona	255,044	8,378	986	268	8,647	1,072	153,399	43,695	88,047	28,367	587,903	13,764	250,363	84,432	26,712	29,435	2,647	22,583
11	Sholapur	185,020	11,584	965	281	7,422	2,432	117,331	35,810	92,670	25,360	478,881	11,985	261,793	69,434	3,323	16,519	656	12,272
12	Satara	234,103	21,944	510	276	6,128	1,339	139,265	76,173	95,183	47,178	622,099	15,018	371,490	81,899	25,493	23,681	915	22,093
	Total ...	1,485,660	74,459	10,244	2,035	62,412	9,573	941,697	315,259	640,812	189,877	3,732,028	97,344	1,289,075	600,876	229,238	156,460	59,872	158,467
<i>III.—Southern Division.</i>																			
13	Belgaum	167,107	43,011	4,321	889	9,161	1,388	108,284	77,165	92,820	51,098	555,244	7,486	216,461	87,475	52,929	12,005	479	27,147
14	Bijapur	193,787	10,807	579	153	5,684	4,124	127,907	59,659	153,567	51,096	607,363	11,478	215,279	146,102	45,441	11,807	179	13,550
15	Dharwar	211,331	26,419	489	276	12,175	1,798	112,822	77,192	141,643	63,304	647,449	5,431	132,632	102,086	94,444	5,443	548	46,440
16	Kolaba	65,499	30,063	476	230	2,854	781	56,012	17,993	45,747	12,536	232,191	529	1,461	23,735	43,930	...	1,138	4,992
17	Ratnagiri	99,432	18,483	581	69	1,917	528	56,861	15,397	25,110	7,050	225,428	215	2,944	20,329	58,884	...	132	1,248
18	Kanara	75,978	26,237	4,819	588	5,362	875	74,092	25,040	50,851	10,291	274,133	361	1,421	3,415	45,443	...	116	5,606
	Total ...	813,134	155,020	11,265	2,205	37,153	9,494	535,978	272,446	509,738	195,375	2,541,808	25,500	570,198	383,142	341,071	29,255	2,598	98,983
	Total, A ...	2,905,743	280,493	24,251	6,041	118,628	20,924	1,856,761	899,393	1,468,759	571,403	8,152,396	138,438	2,021,771	1,148,284	896,206	187,126	80,357	383,345
B.—SIND.																			
10	Karachi	Not available.																	
20	Hyderabad	Not available.																	
21	Shikarpur	Not available.																	
22	Upper Sind Frontier	Not available.																	
23	Thar and Parkar	Not available.																	

17

A.—AGRICULTURE

(5).—Statement showing the average Incidence of Land Revenue and of Assessment per head and per acre

District.	Classes of Villages.	Total Area.	EXEMPTED OR PRIVILEGED AREAS.				REMAINDER FULLY ASSESSED.			Total Government Land Revenue (excluding Cess).
			Not available for Cultivation or unassessed.	Alienated.	Free or reduced by special Agreement.	Total.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		A. G. A.	A. G. A.	A. G. A.	A. G. A.	A. G. A.	A. G. A.	A. G. A.	A. G. A.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedabad.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages	1,067,423 16 0	203,806 29 0	248,568 18 0	.....	454,316 7 0	75,126 8 0	527,925 6 0	603,048 9 0	11,02,516 2 7
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available—									
	1 Talukdari	1,182,816 31 0	281,127 8 0	70,054 18 0	.....	851,181 19 0	.....	851,635 13 0	851,635 12 0	8,55,714 7 1
	2 Mahwasi	79,334 10 0	18,588 9 0	.....	.....	18,588 8 0	.....	60,740 7 0	65,746 7 0	11,067 0 0
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	53,916 28 0	80 30 0	98,835 33 0	.....	98,016 28 0	.....	.....	.....	9,899 6 8
5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	24,601 18 0	.....	24,601 18 0	.....	24,601 18 0	.....	.....	.....	5,696 8 2	
Total	2,448,092 28 0	480,603 26 0	442,060 16 0	.....	922,602 86 0	76,138 8 0	1,445,306 25 0	1,520,429 26 0	14,84,881 12 8	
Kaira.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages—									
	1 Government	757,536 6 0	101,363 19 0	264,042 19 0	3,217 10 0	349,628 1 0	71,374 16 0	316,438 29 9	388,213 5 0	13,83,672 15 1
	2 Narwa	174,650 19 0	15,129 18 0	76,218 31 0	0 8 0	91,348 17 0	331 15 0	82,070 27 0	88,302 2 0	5,48,025 10 5
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available—									
	1 Udhad	5,990 29 0	876 30 0	.....	.....	376 30 0	.....	5,613 39 0	5,613 39 0	7,190 1 0
	2 Talukdari	6,104 1 0	671 28 0	.....	.....	671 23 0	.....	5,432 18 0	5,432 18 0	6,202 10 10
3 Government villages for which statistics are not available—										
Udhad	49,078 23 0	7,500 21 0	87 18 0	.....	7,537 34 0	.....	42,140 20 0	42,140 20 0	86,823 5 3	
4 Surveyed alienated villages	5,483 30 0	722 23 0	4,761 7 0	.....	5,483 30 0	.....	.....	.....	456 8 2	
5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	21,930 7 0	1,154 16 0	20,518 11 0	.....	21,072 27 0	.....	7 30 0	7 20 0	4,994 12 1	
Total	1,921,723 35 0	126,918 30 0	366,777 34 0	3,217 18 0	497,014 2 0	71,905 31 0	462,504 2 0	521,709 33 0	19,87,314 9 10	
Panch Mahals.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages	625,603 34 0	230,804 0 0	51,767 18 0	8,007 8 0	841,758 21 0	26,702 10 0	168,143 8 0	463,845 13 0	2,19,077 0 10
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available—									
	1 Leased	3,330 5 0	160 27 0	478 16 0	.....	439 3 0	.....	3,697 9 0	2,697 2 0	1,075 1 0
	2 Talukdari	220,581 0 0	33,855 36 0	.....	2,409 9 0	38,296 5 0	.....	194,316 35 0	194,316 35 0	36,701 2 8
	3 Mahwasi	41,008 15 0	18,312 37 0	4,634 35 0	3,403 39 0	26,351 31 0	8,641 12 0	11,670 12 0	11,716 24 0	18,378 11 1
	3 Other Government villages for which statistics are not available—									
Talukdari	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 6 0	
4 Surveyed alienated villages	127,417 34 0	11,471 33 0	111,072 8 0	.....	122,544 1 0	3,627 33 0	1,346 0 0	4,876 33 0	19,805 8 7	
Total	1,028,007 8 0	344,845 13 0	173,952 37 0	8,910 11 0	927,568 21 0	102,871 15 0	397,577 12 0	500,448 27 0	2,68,450 10 3	
Draoch.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages—									
	1 Government	444,571 25 0	136,162 15 0	81,516 35 0	535 10 0	218,214 20 0	21,867 35 0	204,469 10 0	220,357 5 0	9,96,366 12 1
	2 Bhagdari	472,005 29 0	114,579 37 0	93,631 16 0	1,213 37 0	209,425 4 0	5,215 35 0	250,764 30 0	262,580 23 0	12,04,499 7 1
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available—									
	Kayat-Jambandi	1,179 10 0	36 26 0	.....	.....	36 20 0	.....	1,142 24 0	1,142 24 0	576 18 4
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	18,724 0 0	561 8 0	18,359 38 0	.....	18,724 0 0	.....	.....	.....	17,884 1 1
Total	986,490 24 0	351,143 0 0	194,503 3 0	1,749 7 0	446,400 10 0	27,633 30 0	462,890 24 0	490,080 14 0	22,49,528 2 1	
Surat.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages—									
	1 Government	1,065,218 34 0	248,646 16 0	71,200 21 0	3,566 39 4	322,713 38 4	35,350 27 0	647,154 10 12	652,504 37 12	22,98,420 4 4
	2 Bhagdari	1,835 10 0	172 33 0	381 26 0	.....	554 29 0	0 30 0	1,300 24 0	1,310 21 0	10,710 12 6
	3 Narwa	7,343 14 0	7,001 24 0	4 15 0	.....	7,006 0 0	.....	387 14 0	387 14 0	1,450 9 0
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available—									
	Bandhi Jama	1,869 38 0	194 34 0	255 8 0	1,420 1 0	1,869 38 0	.....	.....	.....	1,980 18 1
4 Surveyed alienated villages—										
1 Sharakati villages	10,381 36 0	1,637 38 0	8,640 35 0	.....	10,318 33 0	.....	46 3 0	46 3 0	16,925 1 1	
2 Inam villages	5,254 19 0	146 30 0	5,105 29 0	.....	5,254 19 0	.....	.....	.....	4,093 3 1	
5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	25,800 27 0	320 7 0	25,989 24 0	.....	25,718 31 0	17 25 0	64 11 0	81 9 0	17,867 2	
Total	1,067,717 18 0	258,178 32 0	110,977 4 0	4,287 0 4	873,436 36 4	35,860 11 0	648,911 20 12	684,280 31 12	28,47,727 15	
Tijara.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages	2,379,647 37 8	1,353,279 5 13	47,947 27 74	3,531 34 8	1,409,768 27 13	45,300 21 12	924,688 27 14	969,889 9 11	11,72,619 0 1
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available—									
	Khoti	10,431 36 12	3,377 27 10	128 7 0	.....	3,505 34 10	12 30 0	6,918 22 2	6,926 2 2	18,407 7 1
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	50,864 35 12	20,985 17 12	28,564 1 8	.....	49,499 19 4	1 30 0	1,868 26 8	1,305 16 8	5,856 14
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	3,227 26 12	2,024 22 61	5,708 27 93	.....	7,821 16 0	.....	400 16 12	408 16 12	6,780 11
	Total	2,449,172 16 12	1,384,616 33 104	82,486 23 84	3,531 34 8	1,470,586 11 11	46,314 21 12	933,212 23 44	978,587 5 1	12,02,064 8
GRAND TOTAL	8,936,194 4 12	2,846,149 8 104	1,369,712 31 84	21,795 30 12	4,237,657 25 16	368,287 31 12	4,340,268 27 04	4,008,636 18 13	98,56,407 8	

TURE.

respectively in each District of the Northern Division for the year 1888-89.

Total Population.	Incidence of Land Revenue per head of Population (Column 11 divided by Column 12).	LAND REVENUE ASSESSED ON FULLY ASSESSED LAND.			INCIDENCE PER ACRE OF LAND REVENUE ASSESSED ON FULLY ASSESSED LAND.		FULLY ASSESSED AREA ONLY.			Incidence of Land Revenue per head of Population of fully assessed Area (Column 20 divided by Column 21).	TOWNS OF 10,000 INHABITANTS AND UPWARDS.		REMARKS.
		On unoccupied Land.	On occupied Land.	Total.	Occupied Land only (Column 15 divided by Column 9).	Total assessed Area (Column 18 divided by Column 10).	Net Alienations.	Total of Columns 11 and 19.	Population.		Number of Towns.	Population.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.			
570,481	1 14 7	96,487 2 2	8,38,578 15 9	9,86,016 1 11	1 10 11	1 10 2	3,61,102 14 7	14,63,618 0 2	576,481	2 8 7	6	184,672	
205,333 83,004	1 13 9 0 5 4	.....	3,42,793 12 8 11,058 0 0	3,42,793 12 8 11,056 0 0	0 6 5 0 2 8	0 6 5 0 2 8	91,779 9 4	4,47,494 0 5 11,057 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28,687	0 5 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64,191 10 4	74,090 11 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12,519	0 7 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,294 6 11	47,990 10 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
856,324	1 11 9	96,487 2 2	12,42,488 18 5	13,38,865 14 7	0 13 9	0 14 1	5,59,308 9 2	20,44,250 5 8	.....	.....	5	194,672	
517,798 213,072	2 10 9 2 9 2	1,15,938 11 0 901 4 0	9,24,981 1 9 4,07,547 0 0	10,40,869 12 9 4,08,448 4 0	2 14 9 4 14 7	2 10 11 4 14 5	5,03,052 14 0 2,15,294 0 0	18,86,825 13 1 7,83,319 10 5	517,798 213,072	3 10 4 3 9 4	4 1	53,953 29,304	
730,570	2 10 8	1,16,539 15 0	13,32,478 1 9	14,49,318 0 9	3 5 4	3 1 2	7,18,846 14 0	26,49,945 7 6	730,370	8 10 0	6	62,267	
2,580 1,473	2 13 6 4 3 4	.....	7,193 15 0 6,202 10 10	7,193 15 0 6,202 10 10	1 4 6 1 2 8	1 4 6 1 2 8	.....	7,199 1 0 6,202 10 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46,292 9,535	0 12 9 0 0 9	.....	36,659 0 3	36,659 0 3	0 18 11	0 18 11	201 4 7	37,034 9 10 20,706 2 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14,100	0 5 7	.....	13 9 9	13 9 9	1 13 0	1 13 0	40,481 9 10	45,416 5 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
804,800	2 7 6	1,16,539 15 0	13,32,541 5 7	14,99,381 4 7	3 0 10	2 13 9	7,79,278 12 2	27,66,403 6 0	.....	.....	5	82,267	
162,019	1 5 8	65,037 4 0	1,90,060 6 2	2,55,097 10 2	1 0 2	0 14 5	82,144 6 0	2,81,221 6 10	162,019	1 11 9	2	26,736	
719 40,752 13,046	1 7 11 0 12 7 1 0 3	.....	951 0 3 86,697 9 11 11,234 12 2	951 0 3 86,697 9 11 18,707 9 2	0 5 8 0 8 0 1 0 8	0 5 8 9 3 0 0 14 11	.....	1,075 1 0 36,701 2 8 19,122 15 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52 82,591	0 4 1 0 6 6	.....	13 5 0 1,086 13 6	13 5 0 2,208 7 9	.....	0 7 3	77,641 5 5	13 5 0 90,946 11 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
255,479	1 1 0	68,681 11 3	2,40,943 15 0	3,08,675 10 3	0 9 8	0 9 10	1,45,029 15 5	4,29,080 9 7	.....	.....	2	35,786	
105,967 177,179	9 13 11 7 2 2	71,169 8 3 17,971 5 0	3,13,780 12 4 11,25,994 3 8	3,84,930 4 7 11,48,065 8 8	3 15 8 4 6 2	3 14 7 4 5 8	2,39,795 9 1 2,99,068 13 7	12,06,165 5 8 15,63,568 4 8	105,967 177,179	11 6 1 8 13 2	1 1	37,291 11,479	
283,146	7 14 1	89,140 18 3	19,39,775 0 0	20,28,915 18 3	4 3 3	4 2 5	5,38,864 6 8	27,69,738 9 11	283,146	9 12 6	3	48,760	
.....	.....	.....	776 13 8	776 13 8	0 10 10	0 10 10	.....	776 13 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,503	2 13 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70,430 11 8	88,312 13 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
299,649	7 12 3	89,140 18 3	19,40,561 18 8	20,29,692 10 11	4 3 2	4 2 8	6,09,295 2 4	28,58,825 6 0	.....	.....	2	48,760	
692,682 1,459 1,130	3 13 11 7 5 6 0 14 10	65,311 12 8 8 0 0	21,82,322 15 10 9,453 7 0 1,035 0 0	21,08,234 13 8 0,461 7 0 1,035 0 0	3 4 9 7 3 6 3 1 2	3 3 6 7 3 6 3 1 2	3,08,579 8 9 1,505 7 0 21 11 0	25,90,909 13 1 12,216 3 9 1,073 4 0	692,682 1,459 1,130	4 6 2 8 6 0 0 15 2	.....	.....	.....
595,271	3 14 0	65,419 12 8	21,43,311 6 10	22,08,731 3 6	3 4 10	3 3 6	3,08,166 10 9	26,13,288 4 10	595,271	4 6 3	2	123,073	
599	8 4 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,732 12 0	3,698 9 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,515 2,774	5 4 0 1 10 0	.....	256 2 0	256 2 0	5 9 1	5 9 1	11,367 12 5 19,742 8 10	20,992 14 4 24,335 12 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12,089	1 7 1	11 8 0	269 10 8	281 3 8	4 8 5	3 6 10	70,069 4 7	94,329 7 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
614,198	8 13 2	66,431 4 8	21,48,837 3 6	22,09,268 8 2	3 4 10	3 3 8	4,17,912 0 7	27,65,640 0 3	.....	.....	2	123,073	
746,509	1 9 2	19,202 6 10	10,84,795 5 4	11,03,997 12 2	1 2 9	1 2 3	30,356 6 2	12,03,474 7 0	746,509	1 9 10	2	23,200	
3,213 25,038	2 8 10 0 3 7	0 5 0 3 0 0	15,731 2 3 1,823 15 7	15,731 7 3 1,826 15 7	2 4 5 1 5 5	2 4 4 1 5 5	961 13 11 61,058 1 0	19,389 5 10 50,912 15 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28,557	0 3 6	.....	1,236 4 10	1,236 4 10	8 0 9	8 0 9	37,434 13 0	43,215 8 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
807,367	1 7 10	19,205 11 10	11,03,586 12 0	11,22,792 7 10	1 2 11	1 2 4	1,20,328 2 3	13,22,962 5 3	.....	.....	2	23,200	
4,637,817	2 10 5	4,65,086 10 2	80,52,939 14 2	85,08,076 5 4	1 13 8	1 13 0	29,31,812 9 9	1,21,87,279 15 9	.....	.....	18	457,698	

A.—AGRIC

(5).—Statement showing the average Incidence of Land Revenue and of Assessment per head and per

District.	Classes of Villages.	Total Area.	EXEMPTED OR PRIVILEGED AREAS.				REMAINDER FULLY ASSESSED.			Total Government Land Rev. (excluding Cesses)
			Not available for cultivation or unassessed.	Alienated.	Free or reduced by special Agreement.	Total	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ahmednagar.	1. Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ...	A. G. a. 3,678,540 1 0	A. G. a. 914,124 23 12	A. G. a. 186,131 24 12	A. G. a. 1 23 0	A. G. a. 1,100,258 1 8	A. G. a. 86,232 15 8	A. G. a. 2,507,049 24 0	A. G. a. 2,573,281 39 8	Rs. a. 15,46,252 1
	4. Surveyed alienated villages ...	444,552 0 8	.....	444,552 0 8	.....	444,552 0 8	.....	.....	.....	50,516
	5. Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	106,321 33 12	.....	106,321 33 12	.....	106,321 33 12	.....	.....	.....	14,776 1
	Total ...	4,224,413 35 4	914,124 23 12	737,006 29 0	1 23 0	1,651,131 35 12	86,232 15 8	2,507,049 24 0	2,573,281 39 8	16,11,652
Khandesh.	1. Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ...	4,676,747 27 0	1,202,221 34 0	229,555 7 0	5,319 0 0	1,437,096 1 0	461,848 16 0	2,777,908 10 0	2,239,051 26 0	34,92,716
	2. Other Government villages for which statistics are available ...	487,061 31 0	486,702 30 9	1,007 20 0	240 0 0	486,950 10 0	114 21 0	.....	111 21 0	30,648
	3. Government villages for which statistics are not available ...	327,233 18 0	327,153 18 0	136 0 0	.....	327,233 18 0	.....	.....	.....	13,021 1
	4. Surveyed alienated villages ...	102,630 12 0	15,568 7 0	87,062 5 0	.....	102,630 12 0	.....	.....	.....	20,854
	5. Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	64,690 17 0	10,871 18 0	53,718 39 0	.....	64,690 17 0	.....	.....	.....	11,230 1
Total ...	5,668,318 25 0	2,041,516 27 0	871,479 31 0	5,569 0 0	2,418,555 18 0	401,964 37 0	2,777,908 10 0	2,239,763 7 0	35,29,076 1	
Nagik.	1. Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ...	3,395,305 16 15	1,107,886 28 7	167,874 27 4	442 2 4	1,206,003 17 15	120,306 32 0	2,008,795 7 0	2,129,301 39 0	14,65,659 1
	3. Government villages for which statistics are not available ...	25,362 17 0	23,172 34 0	97 18 0	1,941 20 0	25,211 32 0	.....	50 25	50 25 0	486
	4. Surveyed alienated villages ...	168,073 22 8	.....	168,073 22 8	.....	168,073 22 8	.....	.....	.....	22,440
	5. Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	131,486 17 4	.....	131,486 17 4	.....	131,486 17 4	.....	.....	.....	66,384
	Total ...	3,720,127 33 11	1,131,058 22 7	457,322 5 0	2,333 22 4	1,590,775 9 11	120,606 32 0	2,008,945 32 0	2,129,352 24 0	15,54,963
Poon.	1. Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ...	2,368,052 24 0	774,747 19 0	195,535 37 0	272 23 0	970,506 4 0	38,590 0 4	1,358,356 13 12	1,397,446 20 0	12,03,259
	3. Government villages for which statistics are not available ...	1,650 30 0	36 0 0	158 17 8	.....	194 17 8	83 32 8	1,872 20 0	1,456 12 8	1,836
	4. Surveyed alienated villages ...	469,076 29 4	96,525 2 4	373,551 27 0	.....	469,076 29 4	.....	.....	.....	32,671
	5. Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	37,765 37 8	2,908 21 12	34,857 15 12	.....	37,765 37 8	.....	.....	.....	4,414
	Total ...	2,376,546 0 12	874,217 3 0	603,153 17 4	272 23 0	1,477,643 8 4	38,673 33 12	1,360,228 33 12	1,398,903 32 8	12,42,432
Satara.	1. Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ...	2,461,370 23 8	657,693 29 8	382,312 22 8	0 33 0	1,040,503 5 0	30,189 0 0	1,390,675 13 8	1,420,864 13 8	14,13,309
	4. Surveyed alienated villages ...	397,337 2 0	58,945 33 0	338,390 9 0	.....	397,337 2 0	.....	.....	.....	85,339
	5. Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	223,657 14 0	71,398 29 0	152,258 25 0	.....	223,657 14 0	.....	.....	.....	68,946
	Total ...	2,082,914 39 8	788,039 11 8	874,011 16 8	0 33 0	1,662,060 21 0	30,189 0 0	1,390,675 13 8	1,420,864 13 8	15,02,595
Sholapur.	1. Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ...	2,708,006 32 0	396,224 9 0	215,933 34 0	257 21 0	612,465 24 0	23,014 10 0	2,067,616 33 0	2,090,631 3 0	10,25,024
	4. Surveyed alienated villages ...	301,317 13 0	84,048 35 0	167,273 18 0	.....	201,317 13 0	.....	.....	.....	19,335
	Total ...	2,004,414 5 0	430,208 4 0	383,257 12 0	257 21 0	813,782 37 0	23,014 10 0	2,067,616 33 0	2,090,631 3 0	10,44,359
GRAND TOTAL ...		32,966,735 19 3	6,170,324 11 11	3,430,239 30 12	3,475 7 4	9,613,939 9 11	740,571 13 4	12,612,224 36 4	13,332,795 9 8	1,06,50,330

TURE—continued.

respectively in each District of the Central Division for the year 1888-89.

Total Population.	Incidence of Land Revenue per head of Population (Column 11 divided by Column 12).	LAND REVENUE ASSESSED ON FULLY ASSESSED LAND.			INCIDENCE PER ACRE OF LAND REVENUE ASSESSED ON FULLY ASSESSED LAND.		FULLY ASSESSED AREA ONLY.			Incidence of Land Revenue per head of Population of Fully assessed Area (Column 20 divided by Column 21).	TOWNS OF 10,000 INHABITANTS AND UPWARDS.		REMARKS.
		On unoccupied Land.	On occupied Land.	Total.	Occupied Land only (Column 15 divided by Column 9).	Total assessed Area (Column 16 divided by Column 10).	Net Alienations.	Total of Columns 11 and 19.	Population.		Number of Towns.	Population.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
665,985	2 6 1	21,701 10 10	14,59,306 11 10	14,81,008 6 8	0 9 8	0 9 2	64,852 6 7	16,10,711 2 1	665,985	3 6 8	2	44,598	
76,991	0 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,76,787 4 11	2,27,308 12 8	76,991	2 15 8	.....	.....
21,880	0 10 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,141 6 5	83,918 5 11	21,880	.....	.....	.....
764,806	2 1 9	21,701 10 10	14,59,306 11 10	14,81,008 6 8	0 9 8	0 9 2	3,10,281 1 11	19,21,039 4 8	764,806	2 7 7	2	44,608	
1,101,847	3 2 2	3,18,406 1 4	31,54,969 15 7	38,73,376 0 11	1 2 2	1 0 8	3,17,497 7 5	30,70,212 15 0	1,101,847	3 5 4	6	79,468	
24,487	1 8 11	30 5 0	.....	30 5 0	.....	.....	296 2 6	80,844 9 0	24,487	.....	.....	.....
46,516	0 4 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34 0 0	13,055 11 2	46,516	.....	.....	.....
36,551	0 9 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,198 12 5	90,053 4 9	36,551	2 7 5	.....	.....
28,830	0 6 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,099 7 9	68,086 0 8	28,830	.....	.....	.....
1,287,281	2 13 7	3,18,436 6 4	31,64,969 15 7	33,73,406 5 11	1 2 2	1 0 8	3,43,125 14 1	38,72,802 8 7	1,287,281	3 4 7	6	79,458	
679,072	2 2 8	45,128 2 5	13,73,214 11 3	14,21,342 13 8	0 10 11	0 10 8	80,884 3 4	15,40,544 0 5	679,072	2 4 7	2	30,760	
4,106	0 1 10	.....	41 10 0	41 10 0	.....	.....	43 12 0	511 15 10	4,106	.....	.....	.....
42,831	0 8 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,02,568 4 4	1,25,009 0 11	42,831	2 14 8	.....	.....
58,197	1 2 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92,558 1 9	1,58,917 10 6	58,197	.....	1	17,085	
781,206	1 15 10	48,128 2 5	13,73,266 5 8	14,21,384 7 8	0 10 11	0 10 8	2,70,049 5 5	18,30,082 11 7	781,206	2 5 3	3	43,435	
592,831	2 0 6	15,476 3 6	11,27,360 10 1	11,42,836 13 7	0 9 9	0 9 8	83,086 2 9	12,85,046 2 5	592,831	2 2 8	1	128,179	
766	2 10 9	132 1 10	1,619 3 8	1,751 10 6	.....	.....	160 7 2	2,068 10 11	766	.....	.....	.....
105,544	0 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,26,586 3 4	2,59,457 3 11	105,544	2 7 3	.....	.....
20,137	0 3 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,859 13 10	34,274 10 1	20,137	.....	.....	.....
719,218	1 11 7	15,608 5 4	11,28,060 2 9	11,44,568 3 1	0 9 9	0 9 8	3,39,312 11 1	15,81,745 0 4	719,218	2 8 5	1	123,179	
794,935	1 12 5	7,582 1 0	12,18,572 9 4	12,26,104 10 4	0 14 0	0 13 9	2,94,190 3 0	17,07,499 3 0	794,935	2 2 4	4	62,639	
141,857	0 9 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,59,663 9 0	3,45,003 0 6	141,857	2 6 10	.....	.....
124,409	0 8 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,10,672 10 0	2,74,619 6 2	124,409	.....	.....	.....
1,081,261	1 7 6	7,532 1 0	12,18,572 9 4	12,26,104 10 4	0 14 0	0 13 9	7,64,586 6 0	23,37,121 15 8	1,081,261	2 3 0	4	62,639	
552,947	1 13 7	8,280 3 9	9,74,567 5 11	9,82,847 9 8	0 7 6	0 7 6	64,093 7 2	10,94,617 15 10	552,947	1 15 8	3	92,907	
29,004	0 10 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73,221 8 5	92,586 15 0	29,004	3 2 6	.....	.....
582,651	1 12 9	8,280 3 9	9,74,567 5 11	9,82,847 9 8	0 7 6	0 7 6	1,38,214 15 7	11,87,204 14 10	582,651	2 0 6	3	92,907	
5,146,273	2 0 9	3,19,886 13 8	93,06,653 2 8	96,26,540 0 4	0 11 9	0 11 6	21,71,510 6 1	1,27,21,790 7 8	5,146,273	2 9 0	19	456,311	

A.—AGRICUL

(5).—Statement showing the average Incidence of Land Revenue and of Assessment per head and per acre

District.	Classes of Villages.	Total Area.	EXEMPTED OR PRIVILEGED AREAS.				REMAINDER FULLY ASSESSED.			Total Government Land Revenue (excluding Cesses).
			Not available for cultivation or unassessed.	Alienated.	Free or reduced by special Agreement.	Total	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		A. G. A.	A. G. A.	A. G. A.	A. G. A.	A. G. A.	A. G. A.	A. G. A.	A. G. A.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmednagar.	1. Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ...	3,673,540 1 0	914,124 23 12	186,131 34 12	1 23 0	1,100,958 1 8	66,232 15 3	2,507,049 24 0	2,573,281 39 8	15,46,858 11 6
	4. Surveyed alienated villages ...	444,552 0 8	.....	444,552 0 8	.....	444,552 0 8	.....	.....	.....	50,516 7 9
	5. Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	106,321 33 12	.....	106,321 33 12	.....	106,321 33 12	.....	.....	.....	14,776 15 6
	Total ...	4,224,413 35 4	914,124 23 12	787,006 29 0	1 23 0	1,651,131 35 12	66,232 15 3	2,507,049 24 0	2,573,281 39 8	16,11,652 2 0
Mumbai.	1. Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ...	4,676,747 27 0	1,202,221 24 0	229,555 7 0	5,319 0 0	1,437,096 1 0	461,848 16 0	2,777,408 10 0	2,389,651 28 0	34,52,715 1
	2. Other Government villages for which statistics are available ...	487,061 31 0	486,702 30 0	1,007 20 0	240 0 0	486,950 10 0	114 21 0	.....	111 21 0	30,648 6
	3. Government villages for which statistics are not available ...	327,238 18 0	327,153 18 0	136 0 0	.....	327,238 18 0	.....	.....	.....	13,621 11
	4. Surveyed alienated villages ...	103,630 12 0	15,568 7 0	87,062 5 0	.....	103,630 12 0	.....	.....	.....	20,854 8
	5. Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	64,590 17 0	10,871 18 0	53,718 39 0	.....	64,590 17 0	.....	.....	.....	11,936 8 1
	Total ...	5,658,318 25 0	2,041,516 27 0	871,479 31 0	5,550 0 0	2,416,665 18 0	461,964 37 0	2,277,908 10 0	2,239,768 7 0	35,29,676 10
Nasik.	1. Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ...	3,305,906 16 15	1,107,896 23 7	157,674 27 4	442 2 4	1,266,003 17 15	120,506 32 0	2,003,705 7 0	2,126,301 39 0	14,66,659 13.
	3. Government villages for which statistics are not available ...	25,392 17 0	23,172 34 0	97 18 0	1,941 20 0	25,211 32 0	.....	50 25	50 25 0	439 3 1
	4. Surveyed alienated villages ...	168,073 22 8	.....	168,073 22 8	.....	168,073 22 8	.....	.....	.....	22,440 12 1
	5. Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	131,486 17 4	.....	131,486 17 4	.....	131,486 17 4	.....	.....	.....	65,364 8 1
	Total ...	3,720,127 33 11	1,131,069 22 7	457,312 5 0	2,383 22 4	1,590,775 9 11	120,506 32 0	2,003,945 72 0	2,126,362 24 0	15,54,933 0 1
Poona.	1. Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ...	2,868,062 24 0	774,747 19 0	195,685 37 0	212 28 0	970,006 4 0	38,590 6 4	1,859,256 13 12	1,897,446 20 0	12,08,259 15 1
	3. Government villages for which statistics are not available ...	1,650 30 0	36 0 0	158 17 8	.....	194 17 8	33 32 8	1,372 20 0	1,460 12 8	1,886 3 1
	4. Surveyed alienated villages ...	469,076 29 4	96,525 2 4	372,551 27 0	.....	469,076 29 4	.....	.....	.....	32,671 5 1
	5. Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	37,765 37 8	3,903 21 12	34,857 15 12	.....	37,765 37 8	.....	.....	.....	4,414 13 1
	Total ...	3,376,646 0 12	874,217 3 0	668,153 17 4	272 28 0	1,477,648 8 4	38,673 33 12	1,860,228 33 12	1,899,303 32 8	12,42,432 5 1
Solapur.	1. Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ...	2,461,370 23 8	667,692 39 8	382,912 22 8	0 33 0	1,040,506 5 0	20,189 0 0	1,390,675 13 8	1,420,864 18 8	14,13,309 0 1
	4. Surveyed alienated villages ...	397,887 2 0	58,946 33 0	338,940 9 0	.....	397,887 2 0	.....	.....	.....	85,359 13 1
	5. Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	223,657 14 0	71,398 29 0	152,258 25 0	.....	223,657 14 0	.....	.....	.....	63,946 12 1
	Total ...	3,083,914 39 8	788,038 11 8	874,011 16 8	0 33 0	1,662,050 21 0	20,189 0 0	1,390,675 13 8	1,420,864 18 8	15,62,695 9 1
Sholapur.	1. Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ...	2,708,006 32 0	396,224 9 0	215,933 34 0	257 21 0	612,465 24 0	23,014 10 0	2,067,616 38 0	2,090,631 8 0	10,22,624 8 1
	4. Surveyed alienated villages ...	201,317 13 0	34,048 25 0	167,273 18 0	.....	201,317 13 0	.....	.....	.....	79,365 6 1
	Total ...	2,904,414 5 0	430,268 4 0	383,257 12 0	257 21 0	813,782 37 0	23,014 10 0	2,067,616 38 0	2,090,631 8 0	10,49,989 15 1
GRAND TOTAL ...	32,666,735 19 3	6,179,224 11 11	3,426,239 30 12	8,475 7 4	9,613,989 9 11	740,371 13 4	12,612,224 36 4	13,352,796 9 8	1,05,50,280 1 1	

TURE—continued.

respectively in each District of the Central Division for the year 1888-89.

Total Population.	Incidence of Land Revenue per head of Population (Column 11 divided by Column 12).	LAND REVENUE ASSESSED ON FULLY ASSESSED LAND.			INCIDENCE PER ACRE OF LAND REVENUE ASSESSED ON FULLY ASSESSED LAND.		FULLY ASSESSED AREA ONLY.			Incidence of Land Revenue per head of Population of fully assessed Area (Column 20 divided by Column 21).	TOWNS OF 10,000 INHABITANTS AND UPWARDS.		REMARKS.
		On unoccupied Land.	On occupied Land.	Total.	Occupied Land only (Column 15 divided by Column 9).	Total assessed Area (Column 18 divided by Column 10).	Net Allotments.	Total of Columns 11 and 19.	Population.		Number of Towns.	Population.	
12	18	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
665,985	2 5 1	21,701 10 10	14,59,306 11 10	14,81,008 6 8	0 9 2	0 9 2	64,352 6 7	16,10,711 2 1	665,985	2 6 6	2	44,598	
76,991	0 10 6	.....	.....	.....	...	...	1,76,787 4 11	2,27,308 12 8	76,991	2 15 3	...	...
21,380	0 10 11	.....	.....	.....	...	...	69,141 6 5	83,918 5 11	21,380	...	...	...
764,806	2 1 9	21,701 10 10	14,59,306 11 10	14,81,008 6 8	0 9 2	0 9 2	3,10,281 1 11	19,21,933 4 8	764,806	2 7 7	2	44,598	
1,101,847	3 2 2	3,18,406 1 4	31,54,969 15 7	33,73,376 0 11	1 2 2	1 0 8	2,17,497 7 5	36,70,212 15 0	1,101,847	3 5 4	6	79,468	
24,487	1 3 11	30 5 0	.....	80 5 0	...	...	296 2 6	80,844 9 0	24,487	...	...	...
45,516	0 4 9	.....	.....	.....	...	...	34 0 0	13,656 11 2	45,516	...	...	...
36,551	0 9 2	.....	.....	.....	...	...	60,198 12 5	90,053 4 9	36,551	2 7 5	...	...
28,830	0 6 8	.....	.....	.....	...	...	56,099 7 9	68,036 0 8	28,830	...	...	...
1,237,231	2 13 7	2,18,436 6 4	31,54,969 15 7	33,73,406 5 11	1 2 2	1 0 8	3,43,125 14 1	38,72,803 8 7	1,237,231	3 4 7	6	79,468	
676,072	2 2 8	46,123 2 5	13,73,214 11 3	14,21,342 13 8	0 10 11	0 10 8	80,834 3 4	15,46,544 0 5	676,072	2 4 7	2	30,760	
4,106	0 1 10	.....	41 10 0	41 10 0	...	...	43 12 0	511 15 10	4,106	...	...	...
42,831	0 8 6	.....	.....	.....	...	...	1,02,563 4 4	1,25,009 0 11	42,831	2 14 8	...	...
58,197	1 2 3	.....	.....	.....	...	...	92,553 1 9	1,58,917 10 5	58,197	...	1	17,085	
781,206	1 16 10	48,123 2 5	13,73,256 5 8	14,21,384 7 8	0 10 11	0 10 8	2,76,049 5 5	18,30,962 11 7	781,206	3 5 2	3	43,435	
592,531	2 0 6	15,476 3 6	11,27,360 10 1	11,42,836 13 7	0 9 9	0 9 8	82,096 2 9	12,85,916 2 5	592,531	2 2 8	1	128,179	
706	2 10 9	132 1 10	1,819 8 8	1,751 10 6	...	...	160 7 2	2,068 10 11	706	...	...	...
105,544	0 5 0	.....	.....	.....	...	...	2,26,526 3 4	2,59,457 3 11	105,544	2 7 3	...	...
20,137	0 3 6	.....	.....	.....	...	...	29,359 13 10	34,274 10 1	20,137	...	...	...
719,218	1 11 7	15,608 5 4	11,28,980 2 9	11,44,583 3 1	0 9 9	0 9 8	3,39,312 11 1	15,81,745 0 4	719,218	2 3 5	1	128,179	
794,935	1 12 5	7,532 1 0	12,18,572 9 4	12,26,104 10 4	0 14 0	0 13 9	2,94,190 3 0	17,07,499 3 0	794,935	2 2 4	4	62,639	
141,857	0 9 7	.....	.....	.....	...	...	2,69,603 9 0	3,45,003 0 6	141,857	2 6 10	...	...
124,469	0 8 2	.....	.....	.....	...	...	2,10,672 10 0	2,74,619 6 2	124,469	...	...	...
1,061,201	1 7 6	7,532 1 0	12,18,572 9 4	12,26,104 10 4	0 14 0	0 13 9	7,64,526 6 0	23,27,121 15 8	1,061,201	3 3 0	4	62,639	
552,947	1 13 7	8,280 3 9	9,74,567 5 11	9,82,847 9 8	0 7 6	0 7 6	64,993 7 2	10,94,617 15 10	552,947	1 16 8	3	92,907	
29,004	9 10 5	.....	.....	.....	...	...	73,221 8 5	92,536 15 0	29,004	3 2 6	...	...
532,651	1 12 9	8,280 3 9	9,74,567 5 11	9,82,847 9 8	0 7 6	0 7 6	1,38,214 15 7	11,87,204 14 10	532,651	2 0 6	3	92,907	
5,146,273	2 0 0	3,19,696 13 8	98,09,653 2 8	96,29,340 0 4	0 11 9	0 11 6	21,71,510 6 1	1,27,21,790 7 9	5,146,273	2 8 0	19	456,211	

A.—AGRICUL

(5).—Statement showing the average Incidence of Land Revenue and of Assessment per head and per acre

District.	Class of Villages.	Total Area.	EXEMPTED OR PRIVILEGED AREAS.				REMAINDER FULLY ASSESSED.			Total Government Land Revenue (excluding Coases).	
			Not available for cultivation or unassessed.	Alienated.	Free or reduced by special Agreement.	Total.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
		A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	
Belgaum.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages	2,278,766 23 7	556,341 2 7	537,927 17 1	107 27 0	1,084,276 6 8	72,395 21 0	1,122,085 0 15	1,194,430 21 15	14,30,058 12 11	
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	540,890 10 0	87,595 1 0	449,270 14 0	.....	538,775 15 0	26 38 0	3,538 11 0	3,615 4 0	83,000 0 8
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	28,125 9 14	87 5 6	27,661 37 0	.....	27,749 2 6	.....	378 7 8	378 7 8	5,272 9 0
	Total	2,847,782 17 6	643,883 8 13	1,004,859 28 1	107 27 0	1,648,800 28 14	72,422 14 0	1,126,049 19 7	1,198,471 33 7	15,08,826 9 7	
Bijapur.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages	3,205,632 6 14	251,318 1 13	676,598 34 10	256 10 0	1,028,878 6 6	140,198 37 0	2,086,810 3 8	2,177,009 0 8	18,08,493 5 7	
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	336,537 1 0	29,934 6 0	360,406 39 0	.....	390,391 5 0	635 22 0	4,540 14 0	5,145 36 0	70,395 0 10
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	312 27 12	4 17 0	.....	.....	4 17 0	18 16 12	103 2 0	208 20 12	1,256 0 7
	Total	3,601,492 5 10	281,806 24 12	1,037,006 33 10	256 10 0	1,419,668 28 8	140,817 35 12	2,041,545 21 8	2,182,363 17 4	18,76,848 7 0	
Dhule.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages	2,688,085 19 7	466,510 3 9	614,560 4 2	31 37 0	1,081,103 9 11	51,464 28 6	1,565,518 20 6	1,606,983 9 12	24,22,535 16 6	
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available	1,165 24 0	70 30 0	118 0 0	.....	188 30 0	647 9 0	329 25 0	976 34 0	341 6 5
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	180,871 1 0	29,690 26 0	146,806 16 0	322 27 0	176,818 31 0	102 17 0	3,949 33 0	4,052 10 0	73,372 4 10	
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	75,697 2 10	14,055 11 1	61,257 18 0	23 24 8	75,336 13 10	86 10 0	324 19 0	360 29 0	2,836 14 7	
	Total	2,945,819 7 1	510,326 35 10	822,741 0 3	378 3 8	1,333,446 4 5	52,250 19 6	1,569,123 23 6	1,612,373 2 12	24,99,436 0 4	
Karnataka.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages	2,435,436 27 7	2,058,866 30 13	494 26 2	760 14 6	2,060,121 21 5	61,891 2 1	313,423 34 0	375,314 36 1	9,49,466 5 10	
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,026 0 0
	Total	2,435,436 27 7	2,058,866 30 13	494 26 2	760 14 6	2,060,121 21 5	61,891 2 1	313,423 34 0	375,314 36 1	9,88,492 5 10	
Kodga.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages	571,561 25 12	278,538 7 12	4,080 32 12	164 38 0	238,028 53 8	5,715 4 8	233,762 22 12	238,477 27 4	6,36,225 5 10	
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available	581,759 7 0	229,554 10 0	15,225 11 4	143 12 0	244,927 23 4	8 18 12	266,927 35 0	236,681 13 12	2,36,257 6 1	
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available	88 31 0	88 31 0	.....	.....	88 31 0	.....	.....	.....	71 5 8
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	3,466 0 4	1,118 9 0	2,342 28 4	.....	3,466 22 4	.....	5 8 0	5 8 0	810 8 0
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	25,995 14 4	849 2 0	26,570 5 12	.....	26,918 7 12	.....	77 6 8	77 6 8	11,108 7 7
Total	1,133,870 38 4	509,947 19 12	48,218 38 0	318 10 0	568,479 22 12	5,718 28 4	569,672 62 4	575,391 15 8	9,33,967 1 2		
Ratnagiri.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages	128,300 26 8	50,718 21 8	2,940 5 12	.....	53,667 27 4	337 19 12	79,145 19 8	79,532 39 4	87,312 11 7
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available	1,616,960 34 4	475,176 37 8	6,129 25 0	87 10 12	481,398 33 4	621 33 0	1,134,945 3 0	1,135,567 1 0	5,84,361 2 9	
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,04,103 9 5
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	33,723 18 0	10,100 21 4	23,328 39 0	.....	33,427 30 8	7 2 0	239 25 12	295 27 12	2,340 2 7
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,716 10 8
Total	1,783,864 38 12	585,996 10 4	32,405 39 12	87 10 12	568,489 10 12	1,015 19 12	1,214,380 3 4	1,215,895 23 0	8,72,824 5 0		
Grand Total		14,747,716 14 7	4,640,777 10 0	2,945,725 20 11	1,903 0 10	7,588,406 1 6	334,115 34 8	8,826,194 18 13	7,159,810 13 0	81,78,939 15 11	
TOTAL FOR PRESIDENCY PROPER		46,650,645 38 6	13,866,150 25 6	7,741,978 13 0	32,173 38 10	21,440,002 37 0	1,432,954 39 3	237,77,688 2 2	25,210,648 1 5	28,284,697 7 6	

TURE—continued.

respectively in each District of the Southern Division for the year 1888-89.

Total Population.	Incidence of Land Revenue per head of Population (Column 11 divided by Column 12).	LAND REVENUE ASSESSED ON FULLY ASSESSED LAND.			INCIDENCE PER ACRE OF LAND REVENUE ASSESSED ON FULLY ASSESSED LAND.		FULLY ASSESSED AREA ONLY.			Incidence of Land Revenue per head of Population of fully assessed Area (Column 20 divided by Column 21).	TOWNS OF 10,000 INHABITANTS AND UPWARDS.		REMARKS.
		On unoccupied Land.	On occupied Land.	Total.	Occupied Land only (Column 16 divided by Column 9).	Total assessed Area (Column 16 divided by Column 10).	Net Allotments.	Total of Columns 11 and 19.	Population.		Number of Towns.	Population.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
680,741	2 0 11	21,270 3 0	10,91,802 14 0	11,13,073 0 0	0 15 7	0 14 11	2,88,908 10 7	17,63,957 7 6	680,741	2 8 10	3	64,706	
137,669	0 9 8	20 8 0	2,886 9 0	2,866 1 0	1 1 1	1 1 1	2,35,069 1 10	3,18,063 2 6	137,669	2 4 11	...	...
34,496	0 2 5	6 10 10	807 7 0	814 1 10	0 18 1	0 13 4	69,737 14 9	75,010 4 9	34,496	2 2 9	...	...
862,106	1 11 11	21,306 4 10	10,96,946 14 0	11,17,252 2 10	0 15 7	0 14 11	6,43,704 11 2	21,62,030 14 9	862,106	2 7 11	3	54,799	
551,633	2 5 10	30,892 10 0	10,97,375 2 0	11,28,267 12 0	0 8 7	0 8 4	2,63,606 7 8	16,56,990 18 3	551,633	2 13 2	3	34,923	
67,813	1 0 7	224 14 0	2,393 10 0	2,618 8 0	0 8 5	0 8 2	1,23,525 13 8	1,99,920 14 1	67,813	2 14 11	...	...
7,425	0 4 8	32 0 0	345 11 5	377 11 5	1 12 4	1 13 0	17,806 10 3	19,761 10 10	7,425	2 10 7	...	...
636,921	2 2 1	31,140 8 0	11,00,614 7 5	11,31,753 15 5	0 8 8	0 8 4	3,99,638 15 2	17,75,632 6 2	636,921	2 13 4	3	34,923	
819,198	2 15 4	39,669 3 0	19,00,567 5 0	19,40,236 8 0	1 8 7	1 8 4	3,73,692 8 11	28,01,223 8 5	819,198	3 6 9	4	64,910	
228	1 0 11	393 0 0	171 12 0	564 12 0	0 8 4	0 9 8	58 9 7	280 0 0	228	1 3 8	...	...
62,631	1 6 5	168 0 0	3,032 8 1	3,200 8 1	0 14 11	0 15 2	91,066 2 8	1,04,923 7 6	62,631	3 2 1	...	...
21,453	0 2 1	78 4 0	777 14 6	856 2 6	2 6 4	2 6 1	51,066 10 0	53,893 8 7	21,453	2 3 2	...	...
893,555	2 13 9	40,668 7 0	19,05,199 5 7	19,45,707 12 7	1 3 6	1 3 4	5,20,543 15 2	30,20,330 8 6	893,555	2 6 1	4	64,910	
407,143	2 5 4	66,126 8 11	9,22,415 14 11	9,87,542 7 10	2 16 1	2 10 1	5,033 2 6	9,54,504 3 4	407,143	2 5 0	...	...
14,092	3 10 6	940 0 11	38,971 15 0	39,911 15 11	...	...	12 5 3	39,038 6 3	14,092	2 10 6	...	...
421,640	2 5 6	66,066 9 10	9,81,367 13 11	10,27,454 7 9	3 1 1	2 11 10	5,059 7 9	9,99,542 13 7	421,640	3 5 8	...	...
284,759	2 8 9	3,425 3 1	6,14,425 14 7	6,17,851 1 8	2 2 9	2 2 3	11,174 2 2	6,47,309 8 0	284,759	2 4 5	1	10,351	
172,026	1 10 7	8 15 6	2,31,478 4 6	2,31,485 4 0	0 16 3	0 16 8	15,475 14 6	3,01,733 4 7	172,026	1 12 1	...	...
1,963	0 2 6	.....	24 13 0	24 13 0	4 12 4	4 12 4	4,124 14 3	4,425 6 3	1,963	2 4 2	...	...
24,033	0 7 5	.....	181 7 0	181 7 0	2 5 7	2 5 7	55,365 15 2	66,468 6 9	24,033	2 12 2	...	...
462,830	1 14 11	3,434 2 7	3,96,103 7 1	3,99,542 9 8	1 9 2	1 9 0	86,140 14 1	10,20,107 13 8	462,830	3 1 10	1	10,351	
101,698	0 13 9	211 0 9	31,401 1 10	31,612 2 7	1 0 5	1 0 5	6,997 2 1	94,309 13 8	101,698	0 14 10	2	30,399	
615,171	0 15 2	666 10 6	5,69,047 9 6	5,69,713 13 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	23,537 0 1	6,07,365 2 10	615,171	0 15 10	...	...
222,703	0 13 11	.....	1,59,532 1 1	1,59,532 1 1	...	...	11,002 5 6	2,05,106 14 11	222,703	0 14 9	...	...
21,008	0 1 9	2 8 0	129 6 0	131 9 0	0 7 2	0 7 1	14,734 0 3	17,074 2 10	21,008	0 13 0	...	...
36,510	0 2 1	.....	565 18 0	565 18 0	...	...	22,569 8 7	27,286 3 8	36,510	0 11 11	...	...
997,090	0 14 0	879 14 3	3,40,675 8 5	3,41,555 6 8	0 11 1	0 11 1	73,340 0 6	9,51,664 5 6	997,090	0 15 3	2	30,398	
4,281,342	1 14 4	1,68,344 14 6	67,69,932 8 5	68,63,277 6 11	0 15 11	0 15 7	17,34,413 15 10	99,13,353 15 9	4,281,342	2 5 0	13	193,361	
13,068,432	2 2 7	3,36,713 6 4	2,41,62,575 9 9	2,51,01,293 15 7	1 0 2	0 15 7	65,37,741 15 5	3,48,22,429 7 2	13,068,432	2 10 7	50	1,139,260	

A.—AGRICUL

(5A).—Statement showing the average Incidence of Land Revenue and of Assessment per head

District.	Classes of Villages.	Total Area.		EXEMPTED OR PRIVILEGED AREAS.						REMAINDER FULLY ASSESSED.						Total Government Land Revenue (excluding Cesses).							
				Not available for cultivation or unassessed.		Alienated.		Free or reduced by special Agreement.		Total.		Unoccupied.		Occupied.				Total.					
														Cultivated.	Fallow.								
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	11													
		A.	G.	A.	G.	A.	G.	A.	G.	A.	G.	A.	G.	A.	G.	Rs.	a. p.						
Tumkur.	1 Surveyed Government Rayawari villages	661,162	31	251,610	11	295	29	64	30	251,870	30	16,264	16	168,473	20	224,640	6	409,292	1	4,16,376	0	3	
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available	121,001	37	35,051	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,051	81	.....	.....	16,167	24	60,782	22	85,050	6	43,283	1	0
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available	776,479	98	635,542	18	7,307	15	7	0	642,856	83	.....	.....	131,345	10	2,277	25	133,623	35	2,30,357	7	3
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	27,333	13	27,333	13	27,333	13
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	13,385	0	13,385	0	13,385	0
	Total	1,669,362	29	922,104	20	48,331	17	71	30	970,497	27	16,264	16	315,991	14	268,609	12	628,865	2	7,88,533	5	1	
Shikarpur.	1 Surveyed Government Rayawari villages	4,003,619	2	2,608,467	1	47,301	23	460	7	2,656,128	30	158,673	33	710,585	7	477,233	13	1,846,490	12	28,76,919	3	1	
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available	34,731	28	.....	.....	39,942	23	.....	.....	39,942	23	.....	.....	44,779	3	.....	.....	44,779	3	1,34,306	15	0
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	233,673	25	233,673	25	233,673	25
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	45,411	30	45,411	30	45,411	30
	Total	4,366,430	3	2,608,467	1	306,223	20	460	7	2,975,150	28	158,673	33	755,364	10	477,233	12	1,331,269	15	25,17,694	10	1	
Hadershad.	1 Surveyed Government Rayawari villages	4,085,027	38	1,983,244	6	193,532	34	1,346	0	2,198,123	5	371,796	0	781,257	35	303,350	33	1,058,904	63	16,74,160	11	4	
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available	1,350,250	22	1,196,564	36	42,529	13	.....	.....	1,239,094	3	.....	.....	11,014	19	141	35	11,156	14	25,660	13	0
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	267,536	25	267,536	25	267,536	25
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available
	Total	5,602,815	5	3,129,809	1	503,598	31	1,346	0	3,684,753	38	371,796	0	799,272	34	303,350	33	1,968,061	7	17,18,027	10	4	
Kardich.	1 Surveyed Government Rayawari villages	2,963,400	1	2,183,267	31	101,880	20	3,290	19	2,288,438	30	40,131	25	309,136	23	319,793	3	676,051	11	8,60,675	15	4	
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available	1,903,607	20	1,897,709	7	1,020	39	.....	.....	1,899,630	6	.....	.....	3,977	14	.....	.....	3,977	14	10,890	7	0
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available	129,846	11	12,092	5	53,394	23	1	20	64,483	3	50	13	65,298	23	.....	.....	65,298	3	79,352	0	5
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	16,845	10	16,845	10	16,845	10
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	17,195	39	17,195	39	17,195	39
	Total	5,630,485	1	4,093,069	3	189,737	11	3,291	39	4,286,095	13	40,131	3	373,413	23	319,793	3	744,366	33	9,52,144	4	0	
Thor and Parkar.	1 Surveyed Government Rayawari villages	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available	8,475,607	35	7,868,012	21	21,176	23	.....	.....	7,889,189	4	.....	.....	580,413	31	.....	.....	589,413	31	5,63,877	4	0
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	8,475,607	35	7,868,012	21	21,176	23	.....	.....	7,889,189	4	.....	.....	580,413	31	.....	.....	589,413	31	5,63,877	4	0
GRAND TOTAL	25,074,896	33	13,818,462	0	1,129,063	23	5,179	2	10,762,695	30	592,914	12	2,381,459	11	1,897,627	20	5,322,001	3	65,40,277	3	3		

NOTE.—Information to fill in Columns 13 and 21 not available

TURE—continued.

and per acre respectively in each District of the Province of Sind for the year 1888-89.

Total Population	Incidence of Land Revenue per head of Population (Column 11 divided by Column 12).	LAND REVENUE ASSESSED ON FULLY ASSESSED LAND.				INCIDENCE PER ACRE OF LAND REVENUE ASSESSED ON FULLY ASSESSED LAND.		FULLY ASSESSED AREA ONLY.			Incidence of Land Revenue per head of Population of fully assessed Area (Column 20 divided by Column 21).	TOWNS OF 10,000 INHABITANTS AND UPWARDS.		REMARKS.	
		On unoccupied Land.	On occupied Land.		Total.	Occupied Land only (Column 16 divided by Column 9).		Total assessed Area (Column 16 divided by Column 10).	Net Allotments.	Total of Columns 11 and 19.		Population.	Number of Towns.		Population.
			Cultivated.	Fallow.		Cultivated.	Fallow.								
13	18	14	15		16	17		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
...	...	34,223 8 0	3,94,066 9 8	4,83,430 18 0	9,11,740 14 8	2 5 5	2 2 5	2 3 8	728 4 4	4,10,104 5 0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	87,905 14 0	1,35,203 11 0	1,73,109 9 0	2 5 6	1 15 0	2 0 8	...	43,283 1 0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2,78,297 8 0	4,826 8 0	2,83,123 6 0	2 1 11	2 1 11	2 1 11	4,746 8 8	8,34,108 15 8	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,669 6 0	61,186 2 0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,246 0 0	16,246 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
144,181	5 7 6	34,223 8 0	7,10,289 10 8	6,23,460 11 0	13,67,973 18 8	2 4 0	2 1 8	2 2 10	82,890 2 7	8,70,923 7 8	144,181	6 0 8	...	...	...
...	...	5,08,262 10 0	22,28,286 7 1	15,23,782 15 0	43,55,832 0 1	3 2 2	3 3 1	3 2 7	1,65,326 18 11	25,41,246 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,07,611 1 0	...	1,07,611 1 0	2 6 6	...	2 6 5	72,154 4 0	2,07,031 3 0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,24,502 7 0	6,30,741 7 0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70,787 15 0	71,427 8 0	...	...	...	...	...
822,178	8 1 0	5,08,262 10 0	23,35,897 8 1	15,23,782 15 0	48,62,943 1 1	3 1 6	3 3 1	3 2 2	3,32,771 7 11	33,50,400 2 0	822,178	4 1 2	4	93,297	...
...	...	6,58,026 8 0	15,18,469 10 0	10,16,059 13 0	40,87,555 10 0	1 15 1	2 6 2	2 1 5	4,13,166 3 0	20,37,326 14 4	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	22,498 7 0	854 0 0	22,847 7 0	2 0 8	2 7 11	2 0 9	81,358 4 0	1,07,019 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0,08,437 1 0	6,26,643 4 0	...	...	...	...	...
754,624	2 4 5	6,58,026 8 0	15,40,964 1 0	10,16,418 13 0	41,10,403 1 0	1 15 1	2 6 2	2 1 5	11,02,061 8 0	23,20,969 2 4	754,624	8 11 10	...	43,153	...
...	...	85,368 0 0	7,90,033 11 0	7,83,814 2 0	16,60,015 13 0	2 3 11	2 7 2	2 7 4	1,80,045 6 0	10,40,721 5 4	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	8,539 9 0	...	8,539 9 0	2 2 4	...	2 2 4	1,210 7 0	12,100 14 0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	47 5 0	57,102 3 0	...	57,149 8 0	0 14 0	...	0 14 0	57,735 11 0	1,37,087 11 5	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,670 6 0	87,396 4 0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,775 2 0	10,775 9 0	...	...	...	...	...
478,698	1 15 10	55,415 5 0	6,56,575 7 0	7,83,814 2 0	17,26,304 14 0	2 4 3	2 7 2	2 5 1	2,95,437 0 0	12,47,581 4 9	478,698	2 9 8	1	73,500	...
...	...	...	5,46,027 10 0	...	5,46,027 10 0	0 14 10	...	0 14 10	3,671 2 0	5,67,548 6 0	...	...	...	...	...
203,344	2 12 4	...	5,46,027 10 0	...	5,46,027 10 0	0 14 10	...	0 14 10	3,671 2 0	5,67,548 6 0	203,344	2 12 8	...	...	...
2,408,015	2 11 7	12,75,927 10 0	59,39,758 4 9	43,40,071 9 0	1,21,13,652 7 9	2 1 16	2 8 10	2 4 5	28,17,231 4 0	38,67,508 0 9	2,408,015	3 11 0	6	216,010	...

for settled and unsettled villages separately.

A.—AGRICULTURE—continued.

(6).—Statement showing the Number and Extent of Holdings in Surveyed Government Rayatwari Villages in each of the several districts of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, (with details of each district) for the year 1888-89.

APP. IV. A. (6.)

BOMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

1888-89.

		NORTHERN DIVISION.													
No.	Details of Holdings.	Ahmedabad.		Kaira.		Panch Mahals.		Broach.		Surat.		Thana.		Total.	
		Government.	Inam.	Government.	Inam.	Government.	Inam.	Government.	Inam.	Government.	Inam.	Government.	Inam.	Government.	Inam.
	<i>Number of Holdings.</i>														
1	Under and up to 5 acres ...	14,842	9,273	31,270	85,300	6,850	2,005	9,652	18,361	27,347	9,024	44,228	1,344	134,008	71,507
2	Over 5 and up to 25 acres ...	22,713	8,420	24,964	10,831	11,809	1,887	14,872	6,770	27,600	8,148	26,400	997	120,908	87,762
3	Over 25 and up to 100 acres ...	4,935	1,162	2,146	1,427	1,146	387	4,628	929	5,900	832	7,975	859	26,725	4,576
4	Over 100 and up to 500 acres ...	205	133	117	119	14	68	295	72	238	11	865	67	1,723	459
5	Over 500 acres ...	17	87	8	11	.....	4	8	7	2	.....	23	.....	55	69
	Total Number of Holdings ...	42,519	19,084	58,490	53,687	19,824	4,941	29,450	21,139	61,085	18,115	78,544	2,447	289,414	114,863
	Total Area ...	A. g. a. 527,925 6 0	A. g. a. 243,568 18 0	A. g. a. 890,609 16 0	A. g. a. 841,161 8 0	A. g. a. 188,148 8 0	A. g. a. 57,787 18 0	A. g. a. 461,254 0 0	A. g. a. 175,148 5 0	A. g. a. 648,801 0 12	A. g. a. 71,536 83 0	A. g. a. 924,588 27 14	A. g. a. 47,947 27 7	A. g. a. 3,150,821 19 1	A. g. a. 942,179 24 7
	Total Assessment or Quit-rent ...	Rs. a. p. 8,85,678 15 9	Rs. a. p. 1,36,204 12 9	Rs. a. p. 13,32,478 1 9	Rs. a. p. 5,51,246 0 0	Rs. a. p. 1,90,080 6 2	Rs. a. p. 17,889 11 0	Rs. a. p. 19,39,775 0 0	Rs. a. p. 2,11,945 11 2	Rs. a. p. 21,48,311 6 10	Rs. a. p. 1,04,649 8 5	Rs. a. p. 10,34,795 5 4	Rs. a. p. 27,092 11 8	Rs. a. p. 75,78,909 8 10	Rs. a. p. 10,48,948 2 0
	Average Area of Holdings ...	A. g. a. 12 17 0	A. g. a. 13 2 0	A. g. a. 6 33 0	A. g. a. 6 14 0	A. g. a. 9 29 0	A. g. a. 11 38 0	A. g. a. 15 20 0	A. g. a. 8 11 0	A. g. a. 10 24 14	A. g. a. 5 18 0	A. g. a. 11 30 14	A. g. a. 19 23 12	A. g. a. 10 85 7	A. g. a. 8 9 9
	Average Assessment or Quit-rent per Holding ...	Rs. a. p. 20 14 5	Rs. a. p. 7 3 6	Rs. a. p. 22 12 5	Rs. a. p. 10 4 3	Rs. a. p. 9 13 4	Rs. a. p. 8 9 11	Rs. a. p. 66 13 10	Rs. a. p. 10 0 5	Rs. a. p. 35 1 5	Rs. a. p. 7 15 7	Rs. a. p. 13 13 0	Rs. a. p. 11 1 2	Rs. a. p. 26 8 0	Rs. a. p. 9 2 9
	Average Assessment or Quit-rent per Acre ...	1 10 11	0 8 9	3 5 4	1 9 10	1 0 2	0 4 11	4 3 3	1 3 4	8 4 10	1 7 4	1 2 9	9 9 0	2 6 6	1 1 10

		CENTRAL DIVISION.													
No.	Details of Holdings.	Ahmednagar.		Khandesh.		Nasik.		Poona.		Satara.		Sholapur.		Total.	
		Government.	Inam.	Government.	Inam.	Government.	Inam.	Government.	Inam.	Government.	Inam.	Government.	Inam.	Government.	Inam.
	<i>Number of Holdings.</i>														
1	Under and up to 5 acres ...	8,559	842	9,489	2,108	10,481	882	11,208	1,115	12,029	8,778	1,817	215	48,886	10,435
2	Over 5 and up to 25 acres ...	25,509	1,759	70,539	7,929	26,757	2,569	27,063	1,903	24,913	7,513	12,476	1,164	137,884	22,592
3	Over 25 and up to 100 acres ...	31,687	2,010	34,724	1,961	25,123	1,466	29,511	1,949	16,778	2,882	26,244	1,593	157,071	11,702
4	Over 100 and up to 500 acres ...	5,958	331	1,632	116	2,233	292	2,445	368	1,853	510	8,941	411	17,120	2,053
5	Over 500 acres ...	27	9	16	8	214	14	18	18	32	30	46	32	352	110
	Total Number of Holdings ...	61,840	4,447	116,411	11,774	65,841	5,253	64,845	5,400	56,110	16,719	48,066	3,363	411,118	46,950
	Total Area ...	A. g. a. 2,507,047 34 0	A. g. a. 186,131 24 12	A. g. a. 2,777,808 10 0	A. g. a. 220,555 7 9	A. g. a. 2,008,795 7 0	A. g. a. 157,074 27 4	A. g. a. 1,955,856 13 12	A. g. a. 195,585 37 0	A. g. a. 1,330,675 18 8	A. g. a. 382,912 22 8	A. g. a. 2,067,616 38 0	A. g. a. 215,483 34 0	A. g. a. 12,610,799 31 6	A. g. a. 1,367,744 2 8
	Total Assessment or Quit-rent ...	Rs. a. p. 14,50,506 11 10	Rs. a. p. 47,971 14 2	Rs. a. p. 31,54,936 15 7	Rs. a. p. 1,15,288 14 8	Rs. a. p. 18,78,214 11 8	Rs. a. p. 58,827 10 3	Rs. a. p. 11,27,300 10 1	Rs. a. p. 46,383 1 0	Rs. a. p. 12,18,572 9 4	Rs. a. p. 1,75,942 4 0	Rs. a. p. 9,74,567 5 11	Rs. a. p. 37,022 12 4	Rs. a. p. 83,07,992 0 0	Rs. a. p. 4,81,547 8 4
	Average Area of Holding ...	A. g. a. 38 26 0	A. g. a. 41 34 0	A. g. a. 23 34 0	A. g. a. 19 20 0	A. g. a. 30 20 0	A. g. a. 30 1 0	A. g. a. 28 28 0	A. g. a. 36 9 0	A. g. a. 24 31 0	A. g. a. 22 36 0	A. g. a. 48 0 0	A. g. a. 64 13 6	A. g. a. 30 22 11	A. g. a. 29 5 0
	Average Assessment or Quit-rent per Holding ...	Rs. a. p. 22 8 1	Rs. a. p. 10 12 7	Rs. a. p. 27 1 8	Rs. a. p. 9 12 10	Rs. a. p. 20 13 8	Rs. a. p. 11 8 2	Rs. a. p. 17 6 1	Rs. a. p. 8 9 5	Rs. a. p. 21 11 5	Rs. a. p. 10 8 4	Rs. a. p. 20 10 1	Rs. a. p. 11 0 5	Rs. a. p. 22 10 9	Rs. a. p. 10 4 1
	Average Assessment or Quit-rent per Acre ...	0 8 3	0 4 1	1 2 2	0 5 1	0 10 11	0 6 0	0 9 9	0 8 10	0 14 0	0 7 4	0 7 6	0 2 9	0 11 9	0 5 8

A.—AGRICULTURE—continued.

(5).—Statement showing the Number and Extent of Holdings in Surveyed Government Rayatwari Villages in each of the several districts of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, (with details of each district) for the year 1888-89—(continued).

P 692—21 ap

1888-89, 1

No.	Details of Holdings.	SOUTHERN DIVISION.													
		Belgaum.		Bijapur.		Dhargur.		Kánara.		Kolaba.		Ratnagiri.		Total.	
		Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.
<i>Number of Holdings.</i>															
1	Under and up to 5 acres ...	6,887	3,104	2,563	770	0 103	2,001	17,089	21	29,319	428	5,810	402	67,361	6,728
2	Over 5 and up to 25 acres ...	29,193	8,041	80,516	6,778	85,122	9,972	11,590	17	11,386	92	2,725	42	120,541	24,342
3	Over 25 and up to 100 acres ...	13,001	4,052	20,071	5,620	19,715	4,849	2,490	4	1,724	13	679	16	64,280	14,590
4	Over 100 and up to 500 acres ...	932	764	2,492	850	1,179	900	281	.....	200	2	71	3	5,164	2,519
5	Over 500 acres ...	20	57	42	65	21	55	4	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	86	177
Total Number of Holdings ...		50,038	16,048	62,284	18,980	62,220	17,877	81,468	42	42,047	685	0,285	468	267,932	48,954
Total Area ...		A. g. a. 1,122,085 0 15	A. g. a. 627,927 17 1	A. g. a. 2,036,810 8 8	A. g. a. 591,793 10 10	A. g. a. 1,555,848 11 0	A. g. a. 614,678 4 2	A. g. a. 813,423 84 0	A. g. a. 494 26 2	A. g. a. 282,762 22 12	A. g. a. 4,080 32 12	A. g. a. 79,145 19 8	A. g. a. 2,949 5 12	A. g. a. 5,390,075 12 1	A. g. a. 1,741,023 10 7
Total Assessment or Quit-rent ...		Rs. a. p. 10,91,802 14 0	Rs. a. p. 2,78,704 0 11	Rs. a. p. 10,97,375 2 0	Rs. a. p. 1,54,093 12 1	Rs. a. p. 19,00,789 1 0	Rs. a. p. 4,88,138 18 4	Rs. a. p. 9,22,415 14 11	Rs. a. p. 21 9 2	Rs. a. p. 6,14,425 14 7	Rs. a. p. 3,819 4 6	Rs. a. p. 81,401 1 10	Rs. a. p. 954 3 11	Rs. a. p. 57,08,660 0 4	Rs. a. p. 9,25,726 11 11
Average Area of Holdings ...		A. g. a. 22 17 1	A. g. a. 32 35 14	A. g. a. 32 38 1	A. g. a. 42 12 3	A. g. a. 25 0 4	A. g. a. 34 15 6	A. g. a. 9 38 7	A. g. a. 11 81 2	A. g. a. 6 25 8	A. g. a. 7 25 2	A. g. a. 8 20 15	A. g. a. 6 14 13	A. g. a. 20 35 14	A. g. a. 55 28 5
Average Assessment or Quit-rent per Holding ...		Rs. a. p. 21 13 2	Rs. a. p. 17 5 10	Rs. a. p. 17 10 0	Rs. a. p. 11 0 3	Rs. a. p. 30 8 9	Rs. a. p. 27 4 11	Rs. a. p. 20 12 11	Rs. a. p. 0 8 3	Rs. a. p. 14 0 6	Rs. a. p. 7 2 8	Rs. a. p. 8 12 3	Rs. a. p. 2 1 0	Rs. a. p. 22 2 1	Rs. a. p. 18 14 0
Average Assessment or Quit-rent per Acre ...		0 15 7	0 8 5	0 8 7	0 4 2	1 8 7	0 12 8	2 15 1	0 0 8	2 2 8	0 15 0	1 0 5	0 5 2	1 0 11	0 8 6

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

No.	Details of Holdings.	SIND DIVISION.												Remarks.
		Upper Sind Frontier.		Shikarpur.		Hyderabad.		Karachi.		Total.		GRAND TOTAL.		
		Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	
<i>Number of Holdings.</i>														
1	Under and up to 5 acres ...	123	...	16,702	60	3,222	111	3,311	35	23,368	190	273,908	88,864	Note.—The total Government Area shown in this form includes fallow lands exempt from assessment, while the total Government assessment is what has actually been levied on cultivated area only. If the assessment on fallow area be added to that of cultivated area the figures will stand thus:— Government. Rs. a. p. 96,38,364 0 9 Total assessment or quit-rent ... 96,38,364 0 9 Average assessment per holding ... 99 15 4 Average assessment per acre ... 2 8 7
2	Over 5 and up to 25 acres ...	402	2	25,200	81	13,588	203	6,708	39	45,998	925	481,326	85,622	
3	Over 25 and up to 100 acres ...	814	...	7,933	28	7,933	137	3,206	36	19,611	199	267,637	31,127	
4	Over 100 and up to 500 acres ...	404	1	1,638	82	8,006	156	1,318	56	6,456	246	80,403	5,274	
5	Over 500 acres ...	219	...	190	26	457	125	140	56	1,006	206	1,499	552	
Total Number of Holdings ...		1,752	3	51,608	216	28,331	732	14,678	222	96,424	1,172	1,054,398	211,439	
Total Area ...		A. g. a. 398,092 15 0	A. g. a. 295 29 0	A. g. a. 1,188,277 28 0	A. g. a. 47,201 22 0	A. g. a. 1,596,454 39 0	A. g. a. 193,532 34 0	A. g. a. 632,220 5 0	A. g. a. 101,880 20 0	A. g. a. 3,890,045 5 0	A. g. a. 342,910 25 0	A. g. a. 24,351,241 28 0	A. g. a. 4,394,757 23 0	
Total Assessment or Quit-rent ...		Rs. a. p. 3,94,086 9 8	...	Rs. a. p. 22,28,266 7 1	Rs. a. p. 3,396 14 0	Rs. a. p. 15,18,409 10 0	Rs. a. p. 25,723 9 0	Rs. a. p. 7,90,938 11 0	Rs. a. p. 5,695 8 0	Rs. a. p. 49,31,776 5 9	Rs. a. p. 83,515 15 0	Rs. a. p. 2,78,27,427 9 11	Rs. a. p. 24,91,538 5 3	
Average Area of Holdings ...		A. g. a. 224 15 0	A. g. a. 98 23 0	A. g. a. 23 0 0	A. g. a. 219 22 0	A. g. a. 56 0 0	A. g. a. 264 16 0	A. g. a. 43 3 0	A. g. a. 458 37 0	A. g. a. 39 16 0	A. g. a. 292 23 0	A. g. a. 23 3 6	A. g. a. 20 31 6	
Average Assessment or Quit-rent per Holding ...		Rs. a. p. 1224 15 0	...	Rs. a. p. 43 2 1	Rs. a. p. 18 2 0	Rs. a. p. 53 9 7	Rs. a. p. 85 2 3	Rs. a. p. 53 14 2	Rs. a. p. 26 10 6	Rs. a. p. 61 2 4	Rs. a. p. 30 2 2	Rs. a. p. 26 0 0	Rs. a. p. 11 7 2	
Average Assessment or Quit-rent per Acre ...		1 0 0	...	1 1 10	0 1 4	0 15 5	0 2 2	1 4 0	0 0 11	1 4 8	0 1 8	1 2 0	0 9 0	

[App. IV. A. (6).

A.—AGRICULTURE—continued.

(7).—Statement showing other varieties of Tenure than Rayatwari with the Number of Estates under each variety of Tenure and the Area and Revenue paid to Government under each such variety for the year 1888-89.

District.	Kind of Tenure.	Number of Estates.	Number of Holders or Shareholders.	Gross Area in Acres.	Average Area of each Estate.	Total Payment to Government on Area of the several Tenures.	Average Payment to Government on each Estate.	Incidence of Column 8 per Acre, Column 6.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				A. G. A.	A. G. A.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedabad	A. Khoti	343	489	1,182,316 31 0	3,448 18 0	8,55,164 1 10	1,035 7 5	0 4 10
	B. Talukdari .. .	41	72	79,334 10 0	1,934 89 0	11,057 0 0	269 10 11	0 2 3
	C. Mewasi .. .	52	43	123,318 0 0	2,375 13 15	13,354 8 10	295 4 5	0 1 7
	D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c., &c. .							
Kaira	A. Khoti							
	B. Talukdari .. .		1	6,104 1 0	6,052 0 0	6,202 10 10	3,101 5 5	1 0 8
	C. Mewasi .. .							
	D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c., &c. .	63	146	83,132 9 0	1,319 23 0	49,429 5 6	739 5 4	0 9 4
Panch Mahals	A. Khoti	185	53	280,591 0 0	1,243 1 0	86,714 7 8	197 14 9	0 15 1
	B. Talukdari .. .	21	31	41,068 15 0	1,965 25 0	13,278 11 1	631 5 1	0 5 2
	C. Mewasi .. .	82	437	130,758 30 0	1,584 35 13	14,390 6 7	174 4 11	0 1 9
	D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c., &c. .							
Broach	A. Khoti							
	B. Talukdari .. .							
	C. Mewasi .. .							
	D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c., &c. .	16	27	19,903 10 0	1,243 33 2	18,674 5 5	1,167 2 4	0 9 2
Surat	A. Khoti							
	B. Talukdari .. .							
	C. Mewasi .. .							
	D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c., &c. .	42	75	43,390 0 0	1,018 23 8	42,546 5 7	1,001 1 5	0 15 8
Thana	A. Khoti	18	14	10,431 36 12	579 22 0	13,407 7 11	1,022 10 3	1 13 4
	B. Talukdari .. .							
	C. Mewasi .. .							
	D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c., &c. .	103	112	116,374 24 8	1,129 34 0	11,637 10 5	112 15 9	0 1 7
Total	A. Khoti	18	14	10,431 36 12	579 22 0	13,407 7 11	1,022 10 3	1 12 8
	B. Talukdari .. .	530	493	1,413,501 32 0	2,875 21 0	3,98,031 4 4	750 6 3	0 4 6
	C. Mewasi .. .	62	93	120,402 25 0	1,941 39 0	24,835 11 1	392 8 2	0 3 3
	D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c., &c. .	359	839	518,973 8 8	1,440 1 7	1,52,022 10 4	423 7 4	0 4 7
Total A., B., C. & D. .		969	1,489	2,067,309 23 4	2,132 13 4	5,92,347 1 8	611 8 0	0 4 7
Nasik	A. Khoti							
	B. Talukdari .. .							
	C. Mewasi .. .							
	D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c., &c. .	195	191	324,392 10 12	1,663 22 0	89,273 9 1	457 12 8	0 9 4
Khandesh	A. Khoti							
	B. Talukdari .. .							
	C. Mewasi .. .							
	D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c., &c. .	586	6,489	981,570 38 0	1,673 34 5	76,961 2 11	131 8 6	0 1 3
Ahmednagar	A. Khoti							
	B. Talukdari .. .							
	C. Mewasi .. .							
	D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c., &c. .	151	190	569,373 34 4	3,848 6 13	64,771 14 0	423 15 1	0 1 10
Poona	A. Khoti							
	B. Talukdari .. .							
	C. Mewasi .. .							
	D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c., &c. .	208	433	503,493 16 12	2,441 22 11	83,172 5 7	140 1 4	0 1 2
Sholapur	A. Khoti							
	B. Talukdari .. .							
	C. Mewasi .. .							
	D. Udhad Jamabandi .. .	52	719	161,373 18 0	3,216 31 14	10,885 6 7	379 6 6	0 1 10
Satara	A. Khoti							
	B. Talukdari .. .							
	C. Mewasi .. .							
	D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c., &c. .	397	7,054	491,193 34 0	1,237 11 1	1,49,250 9 8	376 0 7	0 4 10
Total	A. Khoti							
	B. Talukdari .. .							
	C. Mewasi .. .							
	D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c., &c. .	1,589	15,082	3,023,302 37 12	1,902 2 7	4,38,330 15 10	276 0 7	0 2 3
Total A., B., C. & D. .		1,589	15,082	3,023,302 37 12	1,902 2 7	4,38,330 15 10	276 0 7	0 2 3

NORTHERN DIVISION.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

A.—AGRICULTURE—concluded.

(7).—Statement showing other varieties of Tenure than Rayatwari with the Number of Estates under each variety of Tenure and the Area and Revenue paid to Government under each such variety for the year 1888-89—concluded.

District.	Kind of Tenure.	Number of Estates.	Number of Holders or Shareholders.	Gross Area in Acres.	Average Area of each Estate.	Total Payment to Government on Area of the several Tenures.	Average Payment to Government on each Estate.	Incidence of Column 8 per Acre. Column 6.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				A. G. A.	A. G. A.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
SOUTHERN DIVISION.	Belgaum	A. Khoti .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
		B. Talukdari .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
		C. Mewasi .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c., &c. ..	241	196	568,515 28 14	2,358 39 7	88,272 6 8	866 4 4	0 2 5
	Dhárwar	A. Khoti .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		B. Talukdari .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		C. Mewasi .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c., &c. ..	193	147	250,564 32 9	1,401 30 11	67,153 13 0	866 15 4	0 4 3
	Bijápur	A. Khoti .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		B. Talukdari .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		C. Mewasi .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c., &c. ..	165	3,234	486,564 32 13½	2,945 33 14	72,347 9 5	438 7 5	0 2 7
	Kánara	A. Khoti .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		B. Talukdari .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		C. Mewasi .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c., &c. ..	37	820	5,573 24 0	150 25 8	89,026 0 0	1,054 12 1	7 0 0
Ratnágiri	A. Khoti	1,213½	16,317	1,784,220 28 0	1,470 12 6	7,78,454 12 2	641 7 1½	0 7 0	
	B. Talukdari .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	C. Mewasi .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c., &c. ..	62	146	98,111 13 0	1,582 17 10	7,056 13 3	1,173 13 1	0 0 4	
Kolábe ..	A. Khoti	459	1,508	488,879 7 13	1,064 26 6	2,65,595 14 2	578 10 3	0 8 8	
	B. Talukdari .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	C. Mewasi .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c., &c. ..	122	213	73,630 4 12	603 21 0	32,145 13 2	263 7 10	0 6 0	
Total	A. Khoti	1,672½	16,825	2,272,899 35 12	1,358 39 5	10,44,050 10 4	624 3 11	0 7 4	
	B. Talukdari .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	C. Mewasi .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c., &c. ..	810	5,782	14,38,960 15 0½	1,776 19 12	3,06,002 7 6	377 12 5	0 3 7	
	Total A., B., C. and D. ..	2,482½	21,607	3,711,860 11 12½	1,495 8 7	13,50,053 1 10	548 13 2	0 5 10	
SIND DIVISION.	Karachi ..	Udhad Jamabandi, &c., &c. ..	9	9	33,541 9 0	3,726 14 0½	1,225 14 0	136 8 4	0 0 7
	Hyderabad ..	Udhad Jamabandi, &c., &c. ..	23	22	267,530 25 0	12,160 30 0	13,206 8 0	627 8 10	0 0 10
	Shikárpur ..	Udhad Jamabandi, &c., &c. ..	10	10	279,085 15 0	27,908 21 0½	6,878 9 0	687 13 8	0 0 8
	Thar and Párkar ..	Udhad Jamabandi, &c., &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Upper Sind Frontier ..	Udhad Jamabandi, &c., &c. ..	7	7	40,718 13 0	5,316 36 0	516 13 0	78 13 1	0 0 2
		Total ..	38	48	620,881 22 0	12,035 1 4	26,327 6 0	558 14 5	0 0 8
	GRAND TOTAL ..	5,080½	38,208	6,423,854 13 12½	1,851 21 6	24,08,568 9 4	473 3 5	0 4 1	

*Unsettled.

NOTE.—Ináms and Jágírs of all kinds in all the Collectorates of the Central and Sind Divisions have been shown under the heading "Udhad Jamabandi, &c."

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS—continued.

(2).—Statement of Prices of Products for the year 1888-89.

No.	Districts.	PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS, EACH EQUAL TO 80 TOLA'S.												PER MAUND.	PER CUBIC FOOT.	
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Bajri.	Jowari.	Gram.	Salt.	Flour (Wheat.)	Tur (Dál).	Ghl.	Firewood.	Cotton (cleaned).	Timber (Teak).	Timber (Jungle).
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Bombay	4 13 0	2 2 4	6 6 1	5 4 11	3 13 1	2 7 2	3 4 5	3 11 6	8 7 0	5 7 4	39 6 0	0 9 3	15 12 0	2 8 0	1 4 0
	<i>Northern Division.</i>															
2	Ahmedabad	4 0 0	2 0 0	6 12 0	5 0 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	2 15 0	4 4 0	4 0 0	32 0 0	0 8 0	20 0 0	2 4 0	1 8 0
3	Kaira	2 13 0	1 14 0	5 6 0	4 2 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	3 5 0	4 0 0	29 0 0	0 7 1	18 0 0	3 0 0	1 8 0
4	Panch Mahals	4 0 0	2 8 0	5 8 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	...	2 10 0	3 2 0	4 10 0	4 0 0	30 0 0	0 4 0	16 0 0	1 10 0	0 6 0
5	Brosch	3 12 0	3 8 0	5 2 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	3 12 0	3 2 0	4 6 0	4 4 0	40 0 0	0 6 0	20 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0
6	Surat	4 0 0	3 8 0	6 12 0	5 4 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	44 0 0	0 6 5	22 0 0	1 to 2	1 to 1 1/2
7	Thána	4 8 0	...	5 5 4	4 3 6	3 1 9	2 9 10	3 4 1	3 4 0	5 4 0	6 5 9	39 0 0	0 9 0	10 0 0	...	...
	<i>Central Division.</i>															
8	Khándesh	3 1 8	...	5 5 4	4 4 3	2 13 6	2 7 2	3 3 2	3 8 3	4 0 0	3 12 11	40 0 0	0 6 0	17 8 0	2 6 0	1 8 0
9	Násik	2 12 11	...	4 7 1	3 12 11	2 10 9	...	2 8 5	2 15 5	3 8 0	3 7 7	32 0 0	0 6 0	20 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0
10	Ahmednagar	2 15 6	...	4 15 10	4 6 5	3 1 2	2 10 8	2 8 4	3 8 1	4 0 0	3 5 4	36 0 0	0 8 0	20 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0
11	Poona	3 8 3	3 5 10	4 10 10	4 3 4	3 0 6	2 11 7	2 14 4	3 4 5	4 3 5	3 4 11	33 10 7	0 10 5	16 13 5	2 12 0	1 12 0
12	Sbolápur	2 12 1	2 4 9	5 4 2	4 3 9	2 5 9	1 14 11	2 6 11	3 8 0	3 5 4	2 12 0	40 0 0	0 7 6	19 2 8	3 4 0	2 0 0
13	Satára	3 11 9	2 10 11	4 13 11	3 14 10	2 11 9	2 8 0	2 8 9	3 0 0	4 3 3	2 11 7	35 10 1	0 6 7	...	3 0 0	1 to 2
	<i>Southern Division.</i>															
14	Belgaum	2 6 9	1 1 9	3 6 6	3 3 2	2 1 8	2 0 0	2 9 3	3 5 4	2 15 4	3 5 4	29 3 8	0 8 8	16 2 5	2 2 0	1 4 0
15	Bijápur	2 11 0	3 0 0	5 9 4	4 8 2	2 4 0	2 0 6	2 0 9	4 2 3	3 8 1	3 13 2	33 5 4	0 8 0	20 0 0	2 12 0	1 4 0
16	Dhárwar	2 4 4	...	3 0 6	2 13 3	2 0 4	1 15 8	2 14 0	4 1 8	2 13 9	3 8 7	30 7 7	0 5 9	17 4 9	2 0 0	1 8 0
17	Kolába	4 7 0	...	5 0 0	4 6 0	3 3 0	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	5 10 0	5 8 0	40 0 0	0 6 0	20 0 0	2 4 0	2 0 0
18	Ratnágiri	4 3 1	...	4 7 6	3 12 5	2 15 2	2 9 0	2 13 8	3 6 11	6 1 0	4 3 1	37 1 7	0 4 9	...	3 10 2	2 10 4
19	Kánara	3 12 0	...	...	3 8 0	2 5 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	3 12 0	5 0 0	3 10 0	33 12 0	0 3 0	...	2 12 0	1 8 0
	<i>Sind.</i>															
20	Karáchi	3 6 0	2 4 0	5 0 0	3 8 0	2 12 0	2 6 0	2 8 0	2 12 0	3 10 0 to 4 1/2 Rs.	5 8 0 to 6 Rs.	38 to 40 Rs.	0 7 0	16 to 20 Rs.	2 0 0	1 8 0
21	Hyderabad	3 1 0	2 1 7	5 0 0	4 0 0	2 10 8	2 3 6	2 5 8	3 2 0	3 14 0	4 7 1	40 0 0	0 4 0	16 0 0	2 8 0	1 0 0
22	Shikárpur	2 11 0	1 13 0	5 0 0	2 12 0	2 2 0	1 14 0	3 12 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	35 0 0	0 4 0	20 0 0	2 12 0	0 10 0
23	Upper Sind Frontier	2 14 0	2 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	1 13 0	1 11 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	37 0 0	0 4 0	18 0 0	...	1 3 2
24	Thar and Párkar	2 13 9	...	...	3 2 2	3 1 6	...	...	3 5 6	4 8 0	...	38 0 0	0 4 0	16 0 0	...	...

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS—concluded.

3.—Prices of Labour.

APP. IV. B. (3) C.]

BOMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

[1898-99]

District.	WAGES PER DIEM.				Carts per diem.		Camels per diem.		Pack bullocks per diem.		Horses, Asses, Boats, &c., per diem.		REMARKS.
	Skilled.		Unskilled.										
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Northern Division.													
Ahmedabad ...	0 10 6	0 10 6	0 3 3	0 3 3	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kaira ...	4 to 12 ans.	4 to 13 ans.	2 to 3 ans.	2 to 3 ans.	1 0 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Panch Mahals ...	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 2 0	0 2 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broach ...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surat ...	12 ans. to Re. 1	10 ans. to 1 Ro.	5 ans. to 8 ans.	4 to 6 ans.	1 Ro. to 2 Rs.	1 Ro. to 2 Rs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thana ...	6 ans. to Re. 1	6 ans. to 1 Ro.	2 ans. to 5 ans.	2 to 5 ans.	12 ans. to Rs. 2	12 ans. to Rs. 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central Division.													
Nasik ...	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	0 6 0	0 6 0	.....	.....	.....
Khandesh ...	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ahmednagar ...	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poona ...	10 to 13 ans.	0 12 0	3 to 4 ans.	3 to 4 ans.	0 14 0	0 13 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sholapur ...	6 ans. to Re. 1 4	6 ans. to 1 4	1 to 6 ans.	1 to 6 ans.	10 ans. to 1 4 0	8 ans. to 1 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sitara ...	6 to 14 ans.	4 to 14 ans.	2 to 6 ans.	2 to 6 ans.	10 ans. to 1 4 0	10 ans. to 1 4 0	12 ans. to Re. 1	12 ans. to Re. 1	4 to 8 ans.	2 to 8 ans.	.....	.....	.....
Southern Division.													
Dolgaum ...	0 14 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 14 0	0 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dharwar ...	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bijapur ...	0 13 6	0 13 9	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 15 0	0 15 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kanara ...	8 ans. to Re. 1	8 ans. to Re. 1	2 to 6 ans.	2 to 6 ans.	1 to Rs. 2.	1 to 2 Rs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Natnigiri ...	0 9 5	0 9 5	0 3 10	0 3 9	1 0 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kolaba ...	8 ans. to Re. 1	8 ans. to Re. 1	2 1/2 to 4 ans.	2 1/2 to 4 ans.	12 ans. to Re. 1	12 ans. to 1 Ro.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stud.													
Karachi ...	Re. 1 to 1 8	Re. 1 to 1 4	6 to 10 ans.	6 to 10 ans.	2 8 0	2 8 0	14 ans. to Re. 1	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hyderabad ...	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shikarpur ...	Re. 1 to 1 8	1 4 0	4 to 8 ans.	0 8 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thar and Parkar ...	8 ans. to Re. 1 4	8 ans. to Re. 1 4	3 to 6 ans.	3 to 6 ans.	Re. 1 to 1 8 0	Re. 1 to 1 8 0	8 ans. to Re. 10 or 10 kos per Re.	8 to 10 ans. or 10 kos per Re.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upper Sind Frontier.	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 5 6	0 5 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

C.—MANUFACTURES.

	CLASS OF MANUFACTURES.						
	Cotton.	Silk.	Jute.	Spindles.	Looms.	Cotton consumed, Cwts.	Average number of hands employed.
Number of Mills and large Manufactories, Bombay ...	52	1	.....	1,591,328	13,390	1,973,055	52,490
Do. do. Up-country ...	22	0	.....	411,866	3,297	303,888	13,080
Total ...	74	1	.....	2,003,194	16,677	2,334,943	65,570

* For riding purposes.
† For baggage purposes.

D.—TRADE.

(1).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure two official years 1887-88

Articles.	Denomination.	UNITED KINGDOM.				AUSTRIA.				FR.	
		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural Implements	Value.	Bombay Sind	67,643 3,911		50,111 2,878		18				
Animals Living	No.	Bombay Sind	222 9		21		18		24	23,550	
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value.	Bombay Sind	25,38,292 3,19,844		21,32,480 2,92,829		5,32,348		6,05,720		2,13,620
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	"	Bombay Sind	5,15,350 90,511		5,20,485 2,91,504		15,345		9,852		1,101
Books and Printed Matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt.	Bombay Sind	4,202 303	6,82,073 64,764	5,771 300	8,10,078 71,760	27 2	4,106 234	50 1	7,717 37	88 6,674
Building and Engineering Materials—											
Cement	Cwt.	Bombay Sind	80,722 972	1,72,184 1,012	80,330 2,899	1,86,473 5,750			182	480	11,401 20,375
Other sorts	Value.	Bombay Sind		1,40,204 13,304		3,48,746 25,100		3,390		152	76,373
Candles of all sorts	Lbs.	Bombay Sind	4,76,951 48,173	1,87,292 17,354	254,767 25,706	84,747 10,557					
Clocks and Watches	No.	Bombay Sind	23,044 1,209	1,65,929 13,270	22,777 1,068	1,60,896 15,041	3,852	42,329	2,003	29,420	47,453 5,12,941 1,567
Coal											
Coal	Tons.	Bombay Sind	5,68,855 33,716	1,19,51,133 6,08,669	630,938 41,387	1,49,78,444 3,80,400			500	12,000	
Coke	"	Bombay Sind	5,006 374	1,81,479 12,791	4,793 933	1,58,454 30,870					
Corals, Real	Lbs.	Bombay Sind			79	1,321					
Corks	Cwt.	Bombay Sind	357 80	52,750 12,304	452 146	64,243 21,949		10	4	408	295 30,468 900
Cotton—											
Raw	Cwt.	Bombay Sind	41	820	698	14,559					
Twist and Yarn	Lbs.	Bombay Sind	15,004,920 1,630,117	99,55,392 10,85,349	14,844,473 2,595,241	98,75,569 17,52,013	330,040	1,76,859	59,740	49,324	1,500 1,120
Manufactures—											
Piece-goods—											
Grey	Yards.	Bombay Sind	209,224,112 49,923,809	3,26,63,295 57,39,485	324,974,641 89,914,487	3,72,56,705 1,10,90,994	3,550	844	8,717	4,119	
White	"	Bombay Sind	118,564,463 5,647,303	1,59,00,841 7,59,222	176,017,068 19,513,463	2,14,80,823 23,00,363	502,323	1,77,016	375,499	1,17,541	34,879 11,187
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	"	Bombay Sind	182,178,016 18,754,812	1,94,17,850 28,16,873	148,562,785 34,554,298	2,12,81,954 36,14,847	821,622	1,73,767	400,847	1,02,052	1,268,768 7,18,907
Other sorts of Piece-goods	No.	Bombay Sind	10,796,875	11,33,956	11,691,244	12,30,620	8,060	6,117	90,582	21,303	
Thread, Sewing	Lbs.	Bombay Sind	861,075 38,005	4,84,702 39,009	303,923 20,797	4,64,490 57,986	760	713		2	2
Other sorts of Manufactures	"	Bombay Sind		10,02,747 24,157		9,30,368 20,327		55,735		1,00,445	6,421
Drugs and Medicines—											
Drugs and Medicines (excluding Tobacco)	Value.	Bombay Sind		6,35,000 85,753		6,99,000 84,768		55,623		41,419	19,512
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	Cwt.	Bombay Sind	21,006 4,766	16,60,089 1,18,289	16,900 1,303	16,39,971 99,959	462	99,306	472	1,09,254	835 5,63,167
Earthenware and Porcelain	Value.	Bombay Sind		6,14,425 59,629		5,96,363 54,673		16,300		6,496	7,292
Flax—											
Manufactures—											
Piece-goods	Yards.	Bombay Sind	560,329 2,158	1,53,615 1,994	503,569 1,602	1,53,740 1,000	812	423	330	734	
Canvas	"	Bombay Sind	278,095 27,664	1,83,524 12,515	240,945 43,199	1,62,779 19,085					
Other sorts	Lbs.	Bombay Sind	56,780 11,238	58,220 20,222	56,822 2,047	39,635 16,463					
Fruits and Vegetables	Value.	Bombay Sind		12,677 5		6,670 610		7,976		8,025	8,809
Glass and Glass-ware—											
Beads and False Pearls	Cwt.	Bombay Sind	520 60	4,00,913 15,219	554 40	2,18,857 11,913	1,221	2,32,224	1,370	2,27,139	94 84,438
Other Ware	Value.	Bombay Sind		6,60,921 1,03,883		5,81,194 1,04,032		1,82,330		2,90,618	33,967
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	Bombay Sind	5,796 119 & 86 lbs.	24,050 560	6,435 81	28,003 1,500		1,271		129	
Hardware and Cutlery	Value.	Bombay Sind		45,83,394 3,38,409		45,76,698 4,36,402		1,81,396		2,27,615	31,831
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds	"	Bombay Sind		7,27,931 1,21,303		7,22,187 1,28,277		85,244		1,24,124	14,722
Ivory—											
Unmanufactured and Manufactured	"	Bombay Sind		6,35,494 10,331		3,91,672 41,334					
Jewellery, &c.	"	Bombay Sind		4,23,759 15,557		3,48,851 22,143		56,808		79,804	33,181
Leather, and Manufactures of	"	Bombay Sind		13,26,120 1,12,233		18,61,122 1,08,200		42,919		30,575	5,454
Liquors—											
Ale, Beer and Porter	Gals.	Bombay Sind	319,257 163,099	5,00,662 2,40,448	306,584 225,692	6,01,231 2,46,824	3,539	6,768	3,366	9,217	81 202
Spirits	"	Bombay Sind	211,287 109,224	14,05,802 11,34,190	199,129 95,445	12,44,011 10,68,974	5,036	19,070	5,994	14,271	44,345 3,77,053
Wines and Liqueurs	"	Bombay Sind	80,694 38,612	7,17,259 4,13,301	69,478 32,623	6,13,916 4,30,106	7	835	2	218	77 & 34 oz 92
Other sorts	"	Bombay Sind	888 114	2,065 459	801 753	2,821 2,962	27	300	266	1,645	338 2,170
Machinery and Millwork	Value.	Bombay Sind		94,18,254 6,01,095		1,12,40,494 5,67,508		1,46,891		12,089	
Matches, Lucifer and other	"	Bombay Sind		8,11,740 1,38,995		6,33,741 1,02,390		3,115		17	

D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure two official years 1887-88

Articles.	Denomination.	ARABIA—continued.		CEYLON.				CHINA.			
		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural Implements	Value	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animals, Living	No.	Bombay...	298	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value	Bombay...	6,298	...	2,897	...	10,208	...	1,51,008	...	2,06,580
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)		Bombay...	...	...	125	...	...	...	...	...	10
Books and Printed Matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt.	Bombay...	4	...	70	...	60	...	293	...	189
Building and Engineering Materials—Cement	Cwt.	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	Bombay...	1,713	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178
Candles of all sorts	Lbs.	Bombay...	...	...	60	...	3,607	...	1,182	...	90
Clocks and Watches	No.	Bombay...	...	...	2	...	20	...	125	...	832
Coal	Tons	Bombay...	11	...	162	...	...	...	...	...	250
Coke		Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
Coral, Beal	Lbs.	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Corks	Cwt.	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—Raw	Cwt.	Bombay...	1,477	...	38,200	...	...	...	777	...	17,760
Twist and Yarn	Lbs.	Bombay...	1,420	...	892	...	1,810	...	1,009	...	1,510
Manufactures—Piece-goods—Grey	Yards	Bombay...	10,433	...	2,226	...	...	...	64	...	18
White		Bombay...	4,600	...	890	...	3,680	...	1,495	...	160
Coloured, Printed or Dyed		Bombay...	29,219	...	16,824	...	44	...	35	...	1,932
Other sorts of Piece-goods	No.	Bombay...	...	...	24	...	0	...	...	...	1,300
Thread, Sewing	Lbs.	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	7,208	...	1,328	...	1,000
Other sorts of Manufactures		Bombay...	...	...	...	...	100	...	146	...	104
Drugs and Medicines—Drugs and Medicines (excluding Tobacco)	Value	Bombay...	10,270	...	3,270	...	1,510	...	203	...	4,35,023
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	Cwt.	Bombay...	2,752	...	23,818	...	28	...	104	...	475
Earthenware and Porcelain	Value	Bombay...	92	...	719	...	...	...	60	...	95,971
Flax—Manufactures—Piece-goods	Yards	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
Canvas		Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Other sorts	Lbs.	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	...	...
Fruits and Vegetables	Value	Bombay...	33,471	...	1,487	...	2,03,072	...	91,825	...	8
Glass and Glass-ware—Beads and False Pearls	Cwt.	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	10	...	300	...	750
Other Ware	Value	Bombay...	...	...	893	...	624	...	102	...	26,140
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	Bombay...	20,781	...	2,50,580	...	1	...	22	...	85
Hardware and Cutlery	Value	Bombay...	...	...	2,059	...	230	...	210	...	142
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds		Bombay...	...	...	500	...	576	...	924	...	1,341
Ivory—Unmanufactured and Manufactured		Bombay...	...	...	818	...	6	...	...	...	3,139
Jewellery, &c.		Bombay...	...	...	6,85,275	...	210	...	1,500	...	83,924
Leather and Manufactures of...		Bombay...	...	...	300	...	72	...	25	...	4,126
Liquors—Ale, Beer and Porter	Gals.	Bombay...	201	...	619	...	60	...	200	...	10,257
Spirits		Bombay...	84	...	480	...	25	...	48	...	10,800
Wines and Liqueurs		Bombay...	112	...	1,083	...	7	...	147	...	95
Other sorts		Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340	...	31
Machinery and Millwork	Value	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,772	...	120
Matches, Lucifer and other		Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	6,050

—continued.

imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bombay and in the Province of Sind during the and 1888-89—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.				OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...
1,580	5,29,850	797	3,52,500	...	...	...	...	2,070	3,70,530	2,312	7,55,250	3,906	10,46,122	3,360	11,04,476
12	2,935	7	2,435	...	...	...	...	44	10,644	25	626	181	18,006	88	8,191
...	8,017	...	8,059	...	9,981	...	5,924	...	3,04,708	...	3,39,702	...	38,22,133	...	38,08,147
...	1,038	...	449	...	...	...	...	...	3,014	...	7,049	...	5,29,431	...	5,14,149
...	50	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	3,100	...	4,920	...	5,28,011	...	5,27,471
60	6,504	45	3,595	38	2,800	3	710	100	11,052	106	14,473	...	90,331	...	3,25,473
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 & 5 lbs.	2.0	...	1	...	821 & 5 lbs.	392-17 lbs.	71,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	591	1,753	373	845	98,520	1,05,162	100,357
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	50	...	...	...	1,002	4,990
...	2	...	...	...	63	...	...	...	...	638	...	10	...	2,392.4	4,56,078
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	12	...	16,750	25,292
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	458,505	1,30,148	274,341	85,974	930,006	2,67,100	691,397
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54,270	15,068	32,374	9,295	102,452	58,170	10,852
3	55	10	270	32	241	1,259	7,767	...	503	2,496	3,156	12,169	90,619	8,56,112	69,719
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,064	15,362	1,128
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,308	60,048	460	9,920	572,358	1,14,15,181	6,38,159
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	80	128	2,505	38,803	6,09,809	41,515
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	1,81,479	4,303
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	374	12,791	30,819
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	75	1,298	17,718	7,564
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	712	10,400	726
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	192	715	88,846	512
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 lbs.	20	...	...	18,334	146 & 25 lbs.	21,307
44,899	11,18,728	54,018	13,40,954	406	10,150	12	516	5,506	47,990	8,378	1,04,700	54,392	12,48,941	64,581	15,05,029
65	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	196	1,445	25	289	261	2,645	26	299
400	200	800	535	305	227	...	...	00,992	70,302	74,395	68,819	15,374,392	1,02,25,806	15,004,918	1,00,07,096
...	...	300	225	...	...	...	...	27,846	22,500	33,417	27,231	1,675,063	11,17,415	2,638,408	18,20,507
10,156	1,070	3,616	280	...	2,157	327	124,456	24,301	46,840	9,860	300,032,484	8,28,22,848	327,606,478	3,78,55,183	
1,600	300	12,340	993	...	...	...	4,900	480	480	45	50,005,859	57,53,109	89,97,307	1,10,92,022	
1,205	134	4,090	835	872	141	4,138	692	276,211	65,909	10,462	1,15,704,324	1,02,67,245	177,351,800	2,18,82,559	
160	20	3,294	293	...	...	...	1,110	...	112	...	5,648,535	7,59,436	10,516,609	25,09,661	
28,704	5,012	38,054	7,790	13,615	2,821	43,906	8,242	216,060	61,293	65,486	184,056,782	2,05,08,191	150,616,574	2,10,36,097	
...	...	146	82	...	...	...	...	27,917	8,512	195,334	31,539	18,089,200	22,317,635	86,87,704	
3,350	6,985	8,904	606	36	5	2,616	436	53,483	24,016	27,238	22,172	10,651,844	11,72,674	18,43,041	
...	...	70	70	1	1	...	...	1,315	...	...	1,404	...	4,539	57,593	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,319	2,366	8,354	308,222	4,93,325	319,070	4,83,242	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	580	80	1,130	1,227	34,135	39,853	27,086	
...	0,778	...	547	...	62	...	...	10,010	...	...	60,962	...	11,10,077	...	11,37,072
...	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	695	...	...	1,221	...	25,172	...	22,848
...
...	2,14,174	...	4,81,511	...	60,833	...	70,084	...	74,141	...	90,081	...	16,07,272	...	20,05,091
...	6,000	...	2,981	...	...	...	...	...	2,732	...	87	...	86,802	...	91,366
5,728	80,506	2,353	21,503	2,104	12,247	1,249	8,283	9,924	3,33,474	15,148	10,84,578	41,572	27,84,415	40,794	38,98,090
8,134	1,00,309	3,994	46,594	...	...	...	...	317	4,540	121	4,146	18,804	2,33,117	5,452	1,11,022
...	186	...	220	...	932	...	...	...	78,721	...	70,568	...	7,10,635	...	7,96,986
...	31	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10,040	...	10,936	...	69,096	...	72,414
...	...	24	12	...	...	...	...	1,500	250	...	...	562,653	1,64,296	508,950	1,53,008
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	250	...	...	2,673	2,24	1,062	1,091
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	40	278,095	1,08,524	241,089	1,69,819
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,664	12,515	43,169	19,056
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,254	3,293	810	756	69,268	69,530	67,632	46,431
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	80	...	...	11,278	20,302	8,047	10,493
...	83	...	785	...	181	...	21,903	...	5,34,616	...	6,40,291	...	8,46,990	...	8,28,409
...	40	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	8,398	...	6,181	...	10,721	...	8,328
...	...	...	...	2	238	...	...	81	7,638	438	10,884	7,504	10,80,357	12,508	10,77,437
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	1,910	3	5,120	231	24,102	100	30,322
...	...	...	...	...	1,276	...	286	...	4,32,674	...	3,36,142	...	21,49,800	...	20,21,157
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,459	...	49,309	...	1,34,145	...	1,63,088
2,827	84,413	3,580	60,310	7,011	3,21,891	9,134	3,26,334	13,986	2,36,870	20,180	6,54,628	47,309	8,68,968	60,057	13,20,757
180	1,005	165	3,260	...	...	...	...	170	2,006	20	517	478 & 36 lbs.	4,467	225	5,347
...	679	...	506	...	797	...	2,093	...	2,06,260	...	3,35,438	...	60,52,223	...	62,07,315
...	150	...	218	...	...	...	...	...	14,612	...	17,855	...	4,12,293	...	4,56,099
...	180	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	11,331	...	27,438	...	8,56,038	...	9,81,011
...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,655	...	1,930	...	1,27,963	...	1,34,012
...	...	...	...	...	37,507	...	25,667	...	20,30,390	...	25,68,421	...	27,01,947	...	20,78,918
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,334
...	5,63,300	...	6,67,600	...	6,904	...	2,684	...	1,72,138	...	2,52,566	...	20,06,254	...	21,02,248
...	14,940	...	38,963	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,827	...	56,266
...	644	...	290	...	116	...	24	...	6,303	...	14,755	...	18,94,818	...	14,07,562
...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	941	...	727	...	1,13,563	...	1,08,956
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,346	12,070	15,175	37,234	328,605	5,92,098	416,137
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	230	621	1,444	3,195	103,430	2,41,379	3,01,771
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,494	38,595	10,582	78,337	287,771	18,92,854	295,283
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,045	65,235	3,299	24,408	116,025,5502	11,00,928	10,581,7002
130	752	181	906	0	40	2	10	1030-21 oz.	10,841	70,930	10,841	70,930	10,91,870	121,597	9,62,594
3	0	6	27	...	...	...	...	2,455	24,086	4,155	32,669	39,583 Gals.	4,72,144	41,001	5,04,246
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	888	801	2,384
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	459	753	2,682
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,544	...	20,448	...	95,34,004	...	1,12,46,586
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,180	...	1,180	...	6,01,095	...	6,09,911
...	...	...	...	...	6,885	...	...	...	45,193	...	25,821	...	8,71,633	...	6,69,082
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,247	...	30,291	...	2,05,242	...	1,52,431

D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure two official years 1887-88

Articles.	Denomination.	ARABIA—continued.		CEYLON.				CINFA.				
		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Agricultural Implements	Value	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animals, Living	No.	Bombay	236	68,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value	Bombay	6	120	...	2,897	10,308	...	1,51,008	...	2,06,580	
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	Value	Bombay	...	...	...	270	...	...	...	...	10	
Books and Printed Matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt.	Bombay	4	...	1	70	1	60	3	208	2	180
Building and Engineering Materials—Cement	Cwt.	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	Bombay	...	1,713	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178
Candles of all sorts	Lbs.	Bombay	...	...	60	22	3,607	1,162	90	35	...	...
Clocks and Watches	No.	Bombay	...	...	2	20	...	...	125	832	61	2,608
Coal	Tons	Bombay	11	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	6,000
Coke	"	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corn, Meal	Lbs.	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Corks	Cwt.	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—Raw	Cwt.	Bombay	1,477	38,200	...	...	...	...	777	17,760	...	...
Twist and Yarn	Lbs.	Bombay	1,420	892	1,610	1,000	1,510	1,075	28,730	7,764	2,480	2,817
Manufactures—Piece-goods—Grey	Yards	Bombay	10,433	2,226	...	...	...	...	64	12	44,029	7,773
White	"	Bombay	4,600	390	...	...	8,580	1,496	160	70	8,101	630
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	"	Bombay	29,219	10,834	44	35	1,932	869	4,920	2,066	1,610	614
Other sorts of Piece-goods	No.	Bombay	...	...	24	9	...	...	1,300	50	238	72
Thread, Sewing	Lbs.	Bombay	...	...	...	...	7,206	1,328	1,000	2,500	...	...
Other sorts of Manufactures	"	Bombay	...	...	...	100	...	...	145	104	...	177
Drugs and Medicines—Drugs and Medicines (excluding Tobacco)	Value	Bombay	...	10,210	...	1,510	...	208	...	4,25,026	...	6,50,596
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	Cwt.	Bombay	2,752	28,818	26	104	...	...	475	2,168	...	...
Earthenware and Porcelain	Value	Bombay	92	710	...	...	...	...	60	95,971	...	78,168
Flax—Manufactures—Piece-goods	Yards	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	52
Canvas	"	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Lbs.	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	234	7	...	...
Fruits and Vegetables	Value	Bombay	33,471	1,487	...	2,03,072	...	91,825	...	3	...	566
Glass and Glass-ware—Beads and False Pearls	Cwt.	Bombay	...	...	...	...	10	300	758	26,140	737	25,932
Other Ware	Value	Bombay	...	893	...	624	...	102	...	8,08,051	...	7,68,104
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	Bombay	20,781	2,50,580	1	22	5	85	142	1,605	...	7
Hardware and Cutlery	Value	Bombay	...	2,059	...	220	...	240	...	10,486	...	7,817
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds	"	Bombay	...	500	...	375	...	924	...	1,241	...	941
Ivory—Unmanufactured and Manufactured	"	Bombay	...	618	...	6	...	...	...	3,139	...	1,298
Jewellery, &c.	"	Bombay	...	6,95,275	...	210	...	1,500	...	68,324	...	71,181
Leather and Manufactures of...	"	Bombay	...	300	...	72	...	25	...	4,126	...	1,321
Liquors—Ale, Beer and Porter	Gals.	Bombay	201	619	66	200	10,257	10,600	37	70	583	1,335
Spirits	"	Bombay	84	480	2	48	1	4	68	388	486	2,091
Wines and Liqueurs	"	Bombay	112	1,083	7	147	95	846	81	172	765	6,640
Other sorts	"	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	45	...	...
Machinery and Millwork	Value	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	2,772	...	...	...	1,104
Matches, Lumfer and other	"	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	6,050	...	2,088

D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise, and Value of Treasure two official years 1887-88

Articles.	Denomination.	UNITED KINGDOM.				AUSTRIA.				FAA	
		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Metals—			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Copper—											
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	Bombay 3,109	1,03,535	189	11,173						14
		Sind 51	1,345								
Wrought ...	"	Bombay 256,227	97,32,383	27,382	18,37,331	508	1,19,038	592	1,13,912	490	97,967
		Sind 5,700	2,08,638	1,681	37,584	18	8,384	8	1,400		
Other sorts ...	"	Bombay ...									
		Sind ...									
Iron—											
Wrought ...	"	Bombay 1,809,064	1,05,07,344	1,448,351	87,80,638						
		Sind 177,958	10,12,035	118,236	8,35,800			Lbs. 3	1	1,218	7,007
Other sorts ...	"	Bombay 66,232	1,48,118	42,003	9,9011						
		Sind 700	1,502	7,245	19,833						
Lead ...	"	Bombay 14,197	1,46,173	12,106	1,42,157	1	199	3	117	6,410	66,619
		Sind 2,879	26,057	2,599	35,343					45	540
Steel ...	"	Bombay 134,721	9,75,105	148,033	10,34,975					400	8,800
Tin—											
Unwrought ...	"	Bombay 249	19,227	531	31,646			199	13,240		
		Sind ...									
Other sorts ...	"	Bombay ...		6	305						
		Sind ...		Lbs 4	5						
Zinc or Spelter ...	"	Bombay 32,317	3,26,812	29,213	3,30,314						
		Sind 3,114	32,427	9,093	98,774						
All other sorts, unenumerated	"	Bombay 4,489	4,11,114	5,557	4,89,510	245	72,254	535	4,09,365	5	1,000
		Sind 341	13,674	243	10,788	8	1,020	Lbs. 10	4		
Oils ...	Gals.	Bombay 765,638	3,85,106	814,032	4,56,008	90	80	93	945	24	13
Paints, Colours, and Painter's Materials ...	Value.	Bombay ...	10,79,731		12,38,890		13,048		8,866		5,158
		Sind ...	51,152		46,384				202		
Paper and Pasteboard ...	"	Bombay ...	11,60,033		12,54,446		7,20,437		7,51,025		8,288
		Sind ...	69,585		5,034				1,316		
Provisions ...	"	Bombay ...	14,22,448		15,06,392		17,701		7,067		38,783
		Sind ...	5,70,337		6,15,668		227				465
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock ...	"	Bombay ...	1,92,36,843		1,95,91,581		37,828				1,580
		Sind ...	48,378		17,097						
Salt ...	Tons.	Bombay 105	25,397	37	20,678					8	
		Sind 21	2,012	22	2,408						
Shells and Cowries ...	Value.	Bombay ...									
		Sind ...									
Raw Manufactures—	Lbs.	Bombay 2,427	10,713	1,072	4,909					250	750
Piece-goods ...	Yds.	Bombay 490,308	4,81,210	325,316	3,70,339	207,196	1,89,468	240,779	2,32,002	1,641,755	16,07,974
		Sind 21,774	32,962	16,257	22,398	1,850	1,870			3,306	2,741
Other sorts ...	Value.	Bombay ...	13,893		9,758				2,504		
		Sind ...	1,214		885						
Spices ...	Lbs.	Bombay 990	2,475	3,428	3,192						19,712
		Sind ...									1,760
Sugar, Sugarcandy, and other Saccharine produce ...	Cwt.	Bombay 11,019	1,32,416	327	4,061	284	4,554	132	2,591	141	2,117
		Sind 159	2,843	26	534	6	105	63	1,071		
Tea ...	Lbs.	Bombay 10,592	8,898	14,122	10,268						
		Sind 205	150								
Tobacco—											
Unmanufactured ...	"	Bombay 2,257	5,367	6,331	10,519			10	10		
		Sind ...									
Manufactured ...	"	Bombay 99,618	1,07,138	98,697	1,12,275	1,784	5,120	2,959	9,022	263	800
		Sind 67,226	56,317	186,553	1,35,317			2			
Toys and Requisites for Games ...	Value.	Bombay ...	3,44,273		3,63,088		1,19,879		1,30,637		27,952
		Sind ...	74,110		68,729		5,019				
Umbrellas ...	No.	Bombay 1,012,552	19,44,570	831,676	9,01,949	1,097	3,201	1,174	6,807	1,287	4,089
		Sind 14,003	17,355	18,711	20,460						
Wood and Timber and Manufactures thereof (including Firewood) ...	Value.	Bombay ...	1,38,892		1,49,032		6,355		12,888		287
		Sind ...	92,545		70,654						
Wool—											
Raw ...	Lbs.	Bombay 12,244	14,380	85,559	61,170						
Manufactures of—	"	Bombay 5,192,525	47,88,931	3,768,447	38,41,876	377,749	4,09,010	444,803	4,74,645	57,126	44,731
		Sind 149,026	1,78,989	104,023	1,39,226	17,890	26,384	12,265	14,352		
Piece-goods ...	Yds.	Bombay ...	6,79,709		5,47,129		16,593		83,308		918
		Sind ...	55,994		43,238		347				
Other sorts ...	Value.	Bombay ...	66,61,959		67,51,451		3,58,741		4,72,654		74,885
		Sind ...	12,18,620		7,97,777		8,748		5,488		600
All other Articles, unenumerated ...											
		Bombay ...	17,86,35,525		18,43,58,376		48,86,961		48,44,703		48,73,569
		Sind ...	1,78,29,985		2,00,92,499		1,57,044		20,993		6,853
Merchandise	Free	Bombay ...	31,14,192		20,10,823		47,542		48,322		6,38,53
	Dutiable	Bombay ...	18,70,610		20,60,103		1,365		2,389		3,09
		Sind ...									
Total ...		Bombay ...	18,17,49,717		18,72,60,199		48,94,503		48,02,430		50,06,621
		Sind ...	1,97,09,595		2,81,55,602		1,58,409		92,356		9,958
Treasure ...	Gold	Bombay ...	88,80,150		1,08,00,437		1,53,614		45,905		4,76,725
		Sind ...	2,90,000		1,18,050						
	Silver	Bombay ...	6,22,40,991		6,90,63,033		6,63,517		14,51,271		3,14,035
		Sind ...	11,27,772		16,19,260						
Total ...		Bombay ...	7,11,21,141		8,08,63,472		8,07,181		13,70,178		7,98,366
		Sind ...	14,17,772		17,32,300						
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure ...		Bombay ...	25,28,70,858		25,86,32,671		52,01,634		60,62,606		67,99,983
		Sind ...	2,11,27,367		2,98,87,902		1,68,409		92,386		9,955
Government	Stores	Bombay ...	88,70,327		71,53,230						
	Treasure—	Bombay ...	65,41,398		72,11,607						
	Gold ...	Bombay ...									
	Silver ...	Bombay ...									
		Sind ...									
	Total Treasure.	Bombay ...									
		Sind ...									
	Total Stores and Treasure	Bombay ...	38,70,327		71,53,230						
		Sind ...	65,41,398		72,11,607						

D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise, and Value of Treasure two official years 1887-88

Articles.	Denomination.	ARABIA—continued.		CEYLON.				CHINA.	
		1888-89.		1887-88.		1-88-89.		1887-88.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Metals—									
Copper—									
Unwrought ...	Cwt. { Bombay ...			3	111			211	8,438
	{ Sind ...								
Wrought ...	{ Bombay ...	88	1,571	3	400		2	254	12,136
	{ Sind ...								245
Other sorts ...	{ Bombay ...	136	7,087	2	60	3	120	1	40
	{ Sind ...								
Iron—									
Wrought ...	{ Bombay ...	7	55					1	10
	{ Sind ...								
Other sorts ...	{ Bombay ...	19	45			5-0	240		
	{ Sind ...					71	201		
Lead ...	{ Bombay ...								
	{ Sind ...								
Steel ...	{ Bombay ...								1
	{ Sind ...								17
Tin—									
Unwrought ...	{ Bombay ...								
	{ Sind ...								
Other sorts ...	{ Bombay ...								40
	{ Sind ...								4,630
Zinc or Spelter ...	{ Bombay ...			32	170				6
	{ Sind ...								
All other sorts, unenumerated	{ Bombay ...	81	2,404			1	46		86
	{ Sind ...								9,166
Oils ...	Gals. { Bombay ...	2,505	1,179	223,124	8,07,774	43,856	57,346	591	7,861
	{ Sind ...								
Paints, Colours, and Painter's Materials ...	Value. { Bombay ...		6,304				230		69,133
	{ Sind ...								57,378
Paper and Pastaboard ...	{ Bombay ...				993		10		56,253
	{ Sind ...								52,231
Provisions ...	{ Bombay ...		11,71,867		526		744		56,791
	{ Sind ...		1,14,561						48,176
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock ...									
Salt ...	Tons. { Bombay ...	947	1,690						
	{ Sind ...								16
Shells and Cowries ...	Value. { Bombay ...		4,423		820				
	{ Sind ...		4,011						
Silk—									
Raw ...	Lbs. { Bombay ...	48	2,100					2,009,473	86,23,778
	{ Sind ...	75	400						1,484,478
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods ...	Yds. { Bombay ...	23,062	21,217	975	778	518	548	4,104,828	47,16,809
	{ Sind ...	3,006	2,000						3,398,653
Other sorts ...	Value. { Bombay ...						3,414		1,415
	{ Sind ...								
Spices ...	Lbs. { Bombay ...	113,904	9,596	157,708	2,15,173	13,523	1,09,004	58,006	9,147
	{ Sind ...	840	400	3,321	9,901	1,354	1,835		90,257
Sugar, Sugarandy, and other Saccharine produce ...	Cwt. { Bombay ...	1	18	22	232			251,483	80,35,890
	{ Sind ...	49	300						105,320
Tea ...	Lbs. { Bombay ...			84,324	41,415	21,486	16,502	2,85,139	21,25,883
	{ Sind ...			10	10				4,134,048
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured ...	{ Bombay ...	21	6						
	{ Sind ...			1,160	3,192	80	450	1,076	2,968
Manufactured ...	{ Bombay ...								1,873
	{ Sind ...								4,250
Toys and Requisites for Games ...	Value. { Bombay ...				943		480		23,931
	{ Sind ...		6		10				46,277
Umbrellas ...	No. { Bombay ...			18	96	12	71	411,943	2,00,918
	{ Sind ...								875,908
Wood and Timber and Manufactures thereof (including firewood) ...	Value. { Bombay ...		1,436		1,410		1,741		643
	{ Sind ...				2,512		9,036		
Wool—									
Raw ...	Lbs. { Bombay ...	26,432	5,978			16,404	6,880		
	{ Sind ...	392	40						
Manufactures of—									
Piece-goods ...	Yds. { Bombay ...					862	1,731	1,361	1,503
	{ Sind ...								4
Other sorts ...	Value. { Bombay ...		40		200		241		792
	{ Sind ...								966
All other Articles, unenumerated ...	{ Bombay ...		1,74,901		6,04,191		2,24,126		8,93,528
	{ Sind ...		20,441		1,061		210		6,40,414
Merchandise ...									
{ Free ...	{ Bombay ...		26,05,475		13,14,532		5,35,099		2,14,39,163
	{ Sind ...		1,48,100		28,015		11,391		
{ Dutiable ...	{ Bombay ...		8,908		625		354		671
	{ Sind ...				25		10,690		45
Total ...	{ Bombay ...		26,09,418		13,15,157		5,81,323		2,14,29,794
	{ Sind ...		1,48,150		28,540		21,900		45
Treasure ...									
{ Gold ...	{ Bombay ...		21,70,909		9,976				64,61,238
	{ Sind ...								74,9,384
{ Silver ...	{ Bombay ...		29,21,107				3,217		1,12,44,948
	{ Sind ...		16,400						1,65,58,726
Total ...	{ Bombay ...		44,39,016		9,976		2,217		1,97,06,151
	{ Sind ...		14,400						2,39,98,060
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure ...	{ Bombay ...		70,48,409		16,25,182		5,40,540		4,11,34,975
	{ Sind ...		1,66,580		28,510		21,599		45
Stores ...	{ Bombay ...				600		323		
	{ Sind ...								
Treasure—									
Gold ...	{ Bombay ...								
	{ Sind ...								
Silver ...	{ Bombay ...								
	{ Sind ...								
Total Treasure ...	{ Bombay ...								
	{ Sind ...								
Total Stores and Treasure ...	{ Bombay ...				600		323		
	{ Sind ...								

D.--TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure India into the Port of Aden during the two

Articles.	Denomination.	UNITED KINGDOM.				AUSTRIA.			
		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Animals, living ..	No. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value ...	...	17,814	...	20,051	...	28,053	...	23,996
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (including Military Accoutrements)	" ...	...	85	...	476	...	...	...	...
Books and Printed Matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt. ...	12	731	30	2,018	81	300	8	155
Building and Engineering Materials—									
Cement	Cwt. ...	803	3,073	300	670	128	450	...	...
Other Sorts	Value ...	...	627	...	1,074	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts	Lbs. ...	19,250	7,037	18,315	6,128	...	...	84	35
Clocks and Watches	No. ...	4	294	48	2,115	121	400	5	400
Coal—									
Coal	Tons ...	141,224	30,67,643	190,511	49,72,972	...	...	...	...
Charcoal	Cwt. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee	" ...	11	709	...	...	240	12,500	410	15,400
Corals, real	Lbs. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cork, Manufactured and Unmanufactured	Value ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corks	Gross ...	675	1,020	370	560	...	...	...	...
Cotton—									
Raw	Cwt. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and Yarn	E. Lbs. ...	45,890	85,311	701,669	1,67,844	61,480	51,245	204,025	1,18,600
C. Lbs. ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods—									
Grey	E. Yards ...	994,148	1,50,870	602,010	90,305	...	...	...	...
White	E. " ...	46,625	73,510	...	...	...	...	700	300
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	E. " ...	100,700	29,970	604,524	85,238	3,400	800	26,400	5,550
Other sorts of Piece-goods (Handkerchiefs)	No. ...	32,270	4,385	18,480	1,890	409	1,040	1,200	300
Lbs. ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thread, Sewing	Gross ...	1,995	5,627	950	3,400	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value ...	...	1,07,218	...	1,00,206	...	769	...	18,720
Drugs and Medicines	" ...	...	5,611	...	6,010	...	4,565	...	...
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	Cwt. ...	1	25	21	64	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and Porcelain	Value ...	...	6,304	...	8,273	...	787	...	680
Feathers	Lbs. ...	25	1,820	220	410	...	...	...	...
Flax—									
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards ...	...	...	2,006	3,120	...	...	...	...
Canvas	" ...	...	810	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value ...	1,640	1,464	...	350	...	...	...	...
Fruits and Vegetables	" ...	...	1,968	...	739	...	12,049	...	12,458
Glass and Glasware—									
Beads and False Pearls	Cwt. ...	18	1,460	5	700	85	3,730	197	8,625
Other Ware	Value ...	...	8,218	...	12,477	...	2,209	...	450
Grain and Pulse	Cwt. ...	100	1,035	129	1,314	23	360	18	211
Guns and Basins	Value ...	...	10,950	...	8,548	...	6,790	...	2,650
Hardware and Cutlery	Cwt. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	0,188
Hides, raw	No. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	5,000
Cwt. ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skins, raw	No. ...	...	...	...	...	4	100	...	...
Cwt. ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds	No. ...	...	3,008	...	4,566	200	72	...	236
Value ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory—									
Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value ...	...	412	...	490	...	200	...	...
Jute, Raw and Manufactured	" ...	...	...	...	740	...	...	...	...
Leather and Manufactures of—	" ...	...	11,320	...	16,244	...	1,329	...	2,400
Liquors—									
Ale, Beer and Porter	Gallons ...	9,771	27,307	8,883	23,830	8,221	6,140	1,592	8,046
Spirits	" ...	3,486	24,119	4,165	30,160	81	98	26	700
Wines and Liqueurs	" ...	1,141	11,490	1,513	15,719	192	578	150	270
Other sorts	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Machinery and Millwork	Value ...	...	71,09	...	12,320	...	1,640	...	310
Matches, Lucifer and others	" ...	...	9,812	...	10,885	...	0,240	...	2,245
Metals—									
Copper—									
Unwrought	Cwt. ...	221	7,435	108	6,633	...	...	...	...
Wrought	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—									
Wrought	Cwt. ...	8,630	31,820	8,707	46,915	18	450	...	...
Other sorts	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead	" ...	726	8,049	850	4,200	150	1,600	...	...
Steel	" ...	7	302	1,414	13,541	...	...	25	250

D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure India into the Port of Aden during the two

Articles.	Denomination.	UNITED STATES.				ARABIA.			
		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Animals, living ...	No.					1,327	4,384	13	465
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.) ...	Value						2,260		9,280
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (including Military Accoutrements) ...	"								
Books and Printed Matter (including Maps and Charts) ...	Cwt.							25½	1,460
Building and Engineering Materials—									
Cement ...	Cwt.								
Other sorts ...	Value						3,130		5,204
Candles of all sorts ...	Lbs.							168	60
Clocks and Watches ...	No.			68	500	51	260	60	320
Coal—									
Coal ...	Tons								
Charcoal ...	Cwt.					425	299	72½	731
Coffee ...	Lbs.					46,742½	24,53,048	68,711	39,03,103
Coral, real ...	Lbs.								
Cork, Unmanufactured and Manufactured ...	Value								
Corks ...	Gross								
Cotton—									
Raw ...	Cwt.					97	583	55	1,118
Twist and Yarn ...	Lbs.								
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods									
Grey ...	Yards	3,773,350	6,30,190	14,367,130	12,65,827	2,800	690		
White ...	"					2,160	210		
Coloured, Printed or Dyed ...	"					6,930	1,070	8,520	1,518
Other sorts of Piece-goods (Handkerchiefs) ...	No.					3,600	650	140	28
Thread, Sewing ...	(Lbs.)					41,000	10,991	14,161	2,634
Other sorts of Manufactures ...	Gross Value					2,400	590	4,397	1,405
Drugs and Medicines ...	"								
Dyeing and Colouring Materials ...	Cwt.						19,086		17,115
Earthenware and Porcelain ...	Value					1,229	15,805	400	8,826
Feathers ...	Lbs.						1,083		614
Flax—									
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods ...	Yards								
Canvas ...	"								
Other sorts ...	Value								
Fruits and Vegetables ...	"								
Glass and Glassware ...									
Beads and False Pearls ...	Cwt.						1½	3½	120
Other Ware ...	Value								301
Grain and Pulse ...	Cwt.					11,498	45,162	3,259	16,554
Gums and Resins ...	Cwt.					0,392	1,67,237	5,782	1,29,113
Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value		30		203		280		215
Hides, Raw ...	Cwt.					2,104	42,361	1,319	29,759
Skins, Raw ...	No.					21,010		18,012	
	Cwt.					18,095½		14,076	
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds ...	No.						7,38,180		7,08,349
	Value					1,119,708		1,125,762	
Ivory—									
Unmanufactured and Manufactured Jewellery ...	Value								1,800
Jute, Raw and Manufactured	"						1,05,250		62,890
Leather and Manufactures of—	"		160				30,395		16,538
	"						698		301
Liquor—									
Ale, Beer and Porter ...	Gallons								
Spirits ...	"								
Wines and Liqueurs ...	"								
Other sorts ...	"								
Machinery and Millwork ...	Value						500		
Matches, Lucifer and others ...	"								
Metals—									
Copper—									
Unwrought ...	Cwt.								
Wrought ...	"								
Other sorts ...	"					88½	4,010		
Iron—									
Wrought ...	Cwt.					7½	319	38	946
Other sorts ...	"								
Lead ...	"					5	70	7	117
Steel ...	"					1½	10		

D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure India into the Port of Aden during the two

Articles.	Denomination.	STRAITS SETTLEMENT.				OTHER COUNTRIES.			
		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Animals, living ...	No. ...					268	1,240	69	264
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.) ...	Value ...		1,010		1,900		18,079		12,029
Arms, Ammunition, &c., (including Military Accoutrements) ...	" ...								
Books and Printed Matter (including Maps and Charts) ...	Cwt. ...			2	150	24	2,548	22	2,300
Building and Engineering Materials—									
Cement ...	Cwt. ...					800	800		
Other sorts ...	Value ...						1,375		25
Candles of all sorts ...	Lbs. ...					4,036	120	100	180
Clocks and Watches ...	No. ...					2		72	
Coal—									
Coal ...	Tons ...								
Charcoal ...	Cwt. ...	794	23,890	6,585	2,12,859	22	36	651	6,180
Coffee ...	" ...					112	1,800		
Coral, Real ...	Lbs. ...		176						
Cork, Unmanufactured and Manufactured ...	Value ...								
Corks ...	Gross ...					14	25	25	40
Cotton—									
Raw ...	Cwt. ...							1	28
Twist and Yarn ...	Lbs. ...								
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods—									
Gray ...	E. Yards ...								
White ...	C. " ...	5,600	1,120	4,000	500			1,200	800
Coloured, Printed or Dyed ...	E. " ...	71,040	16,875	7,800	1,315	1,03,980	20,780	88,520	16,498
Other sorts of Piece-goods (Handkerchiefs) ...	C. " ...	429,300	1,30,130	317,000	93,530	1,000	800	18,600	4,050
Thread, Sewing ...	No. ...					3,378	4,240		
Other sorts of Manufactures ...	Lbs. ...								
Gross Value ...			500		1,800		1,434	660	1,400
Net Value ...									4,572
Drugs and Medicines ...			41,025		37,357		4,228		7,065
Dyeing and Colouring Materials ...	Cwt. ...	11	2,740	2	1,200		20	244	2,222
Earthenware and Porcelain ...	Value ...		225		270		2,025		14,599
Feathers ...	Lbs. ...								
Flax—									
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods ...	Yards ...								
Canvas ...	" ...								
Other sorts ...	Value ...								
Fruits and Vegetables ...	" ...		160				25,407		21,606
Glass and Glassware—									
Beads and False Pearls ...	Dwt. ...							1	150
Other Ware ...	Value ...						6,706		3,391
Grain and Pulse ...	Cwt. ...					220	3,225	19,328	64,883
Gums and Resins ...	" ...	1,438	53,021	1,645	47,991	103	381	60	2,120
Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value ...		50				2,054		2,705
Hides, raw ...	Cwt. ...						95	11	248
Skins, raw ...	No. ...					20		115	
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds ...	Cwt. ...					862	1,547	30	1,178
Ivory—									
Unmanufactured and Manufactured ...	Value ...								
Jewellery, &c. ...	" ...								
Jute, Raw and Manufactured ...	" ...						141		2,314
Leather and Manufactures of ...	" ...		2,950		2,050		1,498		348
Liquor—									
Ale, Beer and Porter ...	Gallons ...					6,093	10,880	6,028	14,683
Spirits ...	" ...					640	2,546	975	4,955
Wines and Liqueurs ...	" ...					233	600	358	1,007
Other sorts ...	" ...								
Machinery and Millwork ...	Value ...						200		
Matches, Lucifer and others ...	" ...						50		
Metals—									
Copper—									
Unwrought ...	Cwt. ...								250
Wrought ...	" ...					2	98		2,425
Other sorts ...	" ...					4	81		16
Iron—									
Wrought ...	Cwt. ...					29	335	9	528
Other sorts ...	" ...								
Lead ...	" ...								
Steel ...	" ...					350	2,300		

—continued.

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure) imported from Foreign Countries and Ports in British official years 1887-88, and 1888-89—continued.

TOTAL, FOREIGN COUNTRIES.				INDIA.				GRAND TOTAL.			
1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
72,104	8,40,250	63,126	8,09,703	.....	.....	1	1,000	72,104	8,40,250	63,127	8,10,703
.....	75,840	.....	86,712	.....	1,00,119	.....	1,02,584	.....	1,75,959	.....	1,80,806
.....	217	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	381	.....	217	.....	1,138
603	4,704	1223	9,309	126	10,180	271	12,357	1803	14,974	3993	21,680
2,675	7,642	2,427	6,410	80	110	40	110	2,705	7,752	2,467	6,520
100,508	4,470	86,482	7,241	.....	99	.....	180	.....	4,609	.....	7,377
252	25,944	257	21,843	220	93	6,102	2,133	100,778	26,037	92,044	23,075
.....	2,000	.....	4,425	419	1,658	107	501	671	4,927	304	4,623
144,224	30,67,043	196,521	49,72,972	.....	.....	.....	.....	144,224	30,67,043	196,521	49,72,972
1,707	1,933	2,612	2,805	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,707	1,933	2,612	2,805
62,414	61,91,301	82,061	47,52,013	819	42,080	967	49,987	63,233	32,333	83,028	48,03,000
.....	186	.....	.....	.....	1,723	.....	2,013	.....	1,009	.....	2,013
3,096	6,030	1,874	3,009	1,320	1,527	200	232	5,310	7,557	2,074	3,341
27	583	56	1,146	6	120	13	280	33	653	60	1,466
100,106	88,046	918,138	3,49,950	60,300	44,667	188,715	1,51,610	1,69,406	1,33,303	1,104,853	5,00,660
14	8	.....	.....	1,400,106	5,68,964	1,422,201	6,67,406	1,400,120	5,68,972	1,422,201	6,57,406
4,858,866	8,05,551	15,629,140	13,46,132	631,726	63,418	431,226	55,924	6,490,592	8,68,060	10,010,366	14,02,056
23,193	2,176	.....	.....	18,291,657	22,43,820	14,617,116	15,26,658	18,314,853	22,46,001	14,647,115	15,20,656
485,255	70,238	25,066	4,890	1,714,987	2,24,995	2,269,139	3,15,170	2,200,242	3,01,233	2,291,192	3,20,000
2,350	400	140	28	17,435	6,407	21,800	4,010	19,775	6,807	21,949	4,035
855,860	99,590	657,808	1,12,771	1,063,273	1,97,131	1,008,205	1,78,739	1,410,133	2,66,721	1,065,513	2,91,570
474,060	1,41,791	850,261	1,00,514	1,066,708	1,31,982	1,304,593	2,18,012	1,541,368	3,23,474	1,744,864	3,18,526
44,887	11,030	24,491	4,008	100,879	28,408	165,354	21,820	205,796	23,038	179,845	25,823
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,118	1,178	2,910	1,716	2,118	1,178	2,910	1,716
1,895	5,737	1,603	4,800	1,896	4,190	3,375	7,234	3,891	6,817	4,981	12,034
.....	2,65,566	.....	8,01,589	.....	4,35,550	.....	4,21,103	.....	7,01,116	.....	7,22,092
.....	80,228	.....	71,734	.....	10,404	.....	20,520	.....	99,632	.....	91,600
1,356	39,257	10,109	20,382	227	8,975	3,620	37,854	1,584	48,252	13,825	38,236
.....	17,552	.....	40,780	.....	6,608	.....	20,738	.....	20,130	.....	40,527
4,023	1,42,995	3,260	84,229	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,623	1,42,995	3,260	84,229
.....	.....	2,166	3,170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,166	3,170
1,640	840	.....	.....	640	325	.....	.....	2,220	1,105	.....	.....
.....	1,759	.....	850	.....	555	.....	.....	.....	2,314	.....	655
.....	73,273	.....	73,612	.....	71,431	.....	83,527	.....	1,44,794	.....	1,27,439
469	23,395	807	40,842	.....	.....	32	1,215	459	23,395	599	42,057
.....	19,161	.....	18,352	.....	14,151	.....	18,070	.....	33,512	.....	36,122
41,530	1,97,030	48,707	1,82,227	604,051	26,40,667	679,231	29,30,461	646,457	28,13,607	727,933	31,12,338
40,368	11,63,061	49,065	15,16,654	210	6,013	576	18,085	40,575	11,00,094	60,672	18,31,739
.....	24,000	.....	22,082	.....	22,223	.....	22,031	.....	46,823	.....	44,113
13,483	3,70,281	16,085	4,11,577	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,483	.....	16,085
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,080	.....	.....	.....	3,81,911	.....	4,11,577
142,809	103,360	.....	.....	628	.....	.....	.....	143,434	103,360	.....	163,386
23,425	28,405	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,425	28,405	.....	28,405
2,199,418	13,87,568	2,354,927	15,93,320	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,199,418	13,87,568	2,357,917	15,94,940
.....	4,869	.....	8,962	.....	1,018	.....	.....	.....	5,337	.....	9,712
.....	2,23,095	.....	2,97,809	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,23,095	.....	2,97,809
.....	1,18,027	.....	74,913	.....	5,180	.....	2,030	.....	1,23,207	.....	77,543
.....	22,031	.....	22,613	.....	32,262	.....	51,204	.....	54,293	.....	75,907
.....	21,981	.....	25,118	.....	16,822	.....	14,399	.....	28,733	.....	30,517
20,251	50,819	17,691	44,154	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,819	17,691	44,154
12,096	49,336	11,939	55,001	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,336	11,939	55,001
6,043	23,279	6,664	27,818	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,279	6,664	27,818
.....
.....	79,848	.....	15,470	.....	8,741	.....	1,120	.....	81,590	.....	16,590
.....	16,162	.....	21,905	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	16,162	.....	22,015
831	12,043	129	7,583	510	24,147	318	19,013	841	36,190	410	26,096
23	910	120	3,797	.....	.....	20	598	23	910	140	4,305
3,004	38,226	5,386	52,490	2,110	22,291	4,553	41,004	714	55,516	9,931	97,554
8	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	36	.....	.....
876	9,543	581	4,218	.....	.....	.....	.....	876	9,543	551	4,218
357	2,002	1,470	13,791	50	490	655	6,823	410	3,092	2,134	20,614

D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure India into the Port of Aden during the two

Articles.	Denomination.	UNITED KINGDOM.				AUSTRIA.			
		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Metals—continued.									
Tin—									
Unwrought	Cwt.			5	385				
Other sorts	"				265				
Zinc or Spelter	"	11	143	37	1,425			25	350
All other sorts, Unenumerated	"	71	1,301	41	1,425				
Oils	Gallons.	8,482	6,150	3,092	6,755			2,071	3,692
Paints, Colours, and Painters' Materials	Value		5,618		11,096				
Paper and Pasteboard	"		1,054		3,094		27,067		15,719
Provisions	"		1,40,328		1,44,284		49,478		45,774
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	"								
Salt	Tons			18	202				
Seeds—									
Til or Gingelly	Cwt.								
Other sorts	"	2	48	6	323	1	16		
Shells or Cowries	Value								
Silk—									
Raw	Lbs.								
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards			220	1,100			800	550
Other sorts	Value				450				
Spices	Lbs.								
Sugar, Sugar-candy, and other Saccharine	Cwt.	8	147	19	435	698	11,720	437	6,595
Tea	Lbs.			400	400				
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured	Lbs.								
Manufactured	"	8,898	6,058	3,330	2,684	10	30	24	22
Toys and Requisites for Games	Value		2,006		4,265		8,080		790
Umbrellas	No.					102	100	144	160
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt.					5	400		
Wood and Timber and Manufactures (including Firewood)	Value		15,171		87		61,980		44,767
Wool—									
Raw	Lbs.								
Manufactures of—									
Piece-goods	Yards	1,585	905	8,374	8,067	80	280	950	700
Other sorts	Value		1,670		133		350		1,100
All other Articles, Unenumerated	"		1,24,087		74,373		25,057		20,375
Total, Merchandise			40,79,181		59,50,848		3,24,981		4,30,625
Treasures									
(Gold)			14,400						
(Silver)					1,100		68,500		43,018
Total, Treasure			14,400		1,100		68,500		43,018
Grand Total, Imports, Merchandise and Treasure			40,93,581		59,51,748		3,93,481		4,63,643

—continued.

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure) imported from Foreign Countries and Ports in British official years 1887-88 and 1888-89—continued.

FRANCE.				ITALY.				MAURITIUS.			
1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	10	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	69	1,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
208	2,710	313	4,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
443	1,100	4,000	808	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,497	7,464	3,004	15,320
.....	75	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	461	.....	1,135	.....	175	.....	340	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	30,285	.....	19,802	.....	18,445	.....	6,541	.....	241	.....	.....
.....
.....
1	80	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	.....	248	1,340	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	200	4,648	6,510	920	1,310	900	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,400	8,197	4,256	1,322
.....
919	15,602	1,441	20,595	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,607	1,23,380	16,827	2,11,775
.....
11,665	5,251	226	252	2,012	940	2,480	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....
24	901	.....	838	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	38	12	80	80	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	892	.....	330	.....	3,305	.....	683	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....
80	150	540	571	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	290	.....	3,250	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	800
.....	10,289	.....	32,951	.....	17,311	.....	7,732	.....	140	.....	107
.....
.....	1,56,661	.....	1,94,417	.....	75,570	.....	85,951	.....	1,43,149	.....	2,40,248
.....	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	750
.....	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	750
.....	1,56,661	.....	1,97,417	.....	76,570	.....	86,951	.....	1,43,149	.....	2,40,998

D.—TRADE

(1)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure India into the Port of Aien during the two

Articles.	Denomination.	UNITED STATES.				ARABIA.			
		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Metals—continued.									
Tin—									
Unwrought ...	Cwt.							1	15
Other sorts ...	"								
Zinc or Spelter	"							11	400
All other sorts, Unenumerated	"							471	759
Oils	Gallons	1,90,600	60,200	3,91,230	1,68,534	667	729		
Paints, Colours, and Painters' Materials	Value								
Paper and Pasteboard	"								520
Provisions	"		1,200		1,445		90,137		2,11,953
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	"								
Salt	Tons								
Seeds—									
Til or Gingelly	Cwt.					853	7,139	1,093	8,215
Other sorts	"					659	3,287	607	2,595
Shells or Cowries	Value						1,24,602		96,453
Silk—									
Raw	Lbs.					25	350		
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards					700	950		
Other sorts	Lbs.						1,480		5,780
Spices	Lbs.					6,356	1,614	20,104	5,490
Sugar, Sugar-candy, and other Saccharine Produce	Cwt.					310	2,970	14	197
Tea	Lbs.					335	50	300	150
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured	Lbs.					13,62,592	2,09,592	12,09,610	2,22,621
Manufactured	E. C.	7,030	4,500	8,460	6,100			336	150
Toys and Requisites for Games	Value								
Umbrellas	No.								
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt.								
Wood and Timber and Manufactures (including Firewood)	Value		35				8,124		4,538
Wool—									
Raw	Lbs.								
Manufactures of—									
Piece-goods	Yards							598	900
Other sorts	Value						2,641		6,238
All other Articles, Unenumerated	"		7,130		7,536		22,680		40,834
Total, Merchandise			7,09,435		14,40,707		42,56,911		57,84,030
Treasure									
Gold							3,07,528		2,81,418
Silver							5,53,099		5,75,006
Total, Treasure							7,60,627		3,00,426
Grand Total, Imports, Merchandise and Treasure			7,09,435		14,40,707		50,17,538		65,91,106

D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure India into the Port of Aden during the two

Articles.	Denomination.	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.				OTHER COUNTRIES.			
		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Metals—continued.									
Tin—									
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	15	900	150	18,250			2	100
(Other sorts ...)	"								
Zinc or Spelter ...	"			30	400				8
All other sorts, Unenumerated	"							1,149	7,550
Oils...	Gallons					151,510	70,480		
Paints, Colours, and Painters' Materials	Value						815		4,562
Paper and Pasteboard ...	"		800		1,510				4,59,799
Provisions	"		1,050				3,09,600		
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	"								
Salt...	Tons								
Seeds—									
Til or Gingelly ...	Cwt.								
Other sorts ...	"			22	1,050			6	372
Shells or Cowries	Value		160						1,034
Silk—									
Raw ...	Lbs.					25	100	856	7,150
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods ...	Yards			1,000	1,000	281	425	2,541	3,011
Other sorts ...	Value						400		25
Spices	Lbs.	6,180	3,000	11,538	3,318				
Sugar, Sugar-candy, and other Saccharine Produce...	Cwt.	12	192			355	4,178	14	14
Tea ...	Lbs.					319	807	678	502
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured ...	Lbs.							6,720	1,000
Manufactured ...	"					23,892	10,180	42,914	17,144
Value	"						55		280
Toys and Requisites for Games	No.			230	190	72	72	500	200
Umbrellas ...	Cwt.	104	525						
Wax (excluding Candles)	"								
Wood and Timber and Manufactures (including Firewood)	Value						812		558
Wool—									
Raw ...	Lbs.								
Manufactures of—									
Piece-goods ...	Yards					280	1,310	680	700
Other sorts ...	Value						4,477		8,840
All other Articles, Unenumerated	"		820		5,700		25,390		55,124
Total, Merchandise			3,79,509		4,29,141		5,46,282		7,62,460
Treasure									
Gold ...							2,30,385		1,93,510
Silver ...					3,000		90,439		68,155
Total, Treasure					3,000		3,10,874		3,61,665
Grand Total, Imports, Merchandise and Treasure			3,79,509		4,31,141		8,57,156		10,24,125

E.—Signifies Europe.

C.—Signifies Country.

—continued.

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure) imported from Foreign Countries and Ports in British official years 1887-88 and 1888-89—concluded.

TOTAL OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.				INDIA.				GRAND TOTAL.			
1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
15	900	167½	14,480	5	295	187	5,709	20	1,106	864½	20,189
18½	238	151½	2,091	88	770	101	1,548	80½	1,008	252½	4,509
279	4,571	1,516	13,653	76½	4,118	80½	1,179	85½	9,086	1,546½	15,164
852,032	1,62,363	401,545	1,97,388	18,261	81,368	18,700	87,059	3,70,888	1,83,851	420,245	2,34,447
	5,861		12,006		6,604		18,876		16,407		30,281
	30,202		25,970		8,342		10,034		38,004		30,094
	7,89,619		10,40,304		8,73,236		10,11,319		16,62,855		20,52,193
			202								202
24,643½	1,03,029	29,856	2,30,427	1,289	12,152	1,961	17,778	25,929½	2,05,181	31,817	2,48,265
666½	3,820	840½	5,398	8,051	48,434	6,917	87,675	9,710½	52,254	6,767½	42,968
	3,56,900		2,62,149		80		288		3,66,900		2,62,487
50	850	1,276	10,070	21,809	91,604	10,632	76,708	21,919	91,964	20,808	86,868
4,048	5,958	10,859	14,946	176,892	1,97,332	183,657	2,18,022	162,935	1,98,290	194,516	2,33,869
	2,195		6,505		47,926		58,445		49,221		64,950
478,492	1,77,326	186,424	49,344	1,604,036	8,16,906	1,816,640	8,27,627	2,082,628	4,84,232	2,050,652	3,75,973
22,058½	2,79,076	23,019½	2,97,768	749	9,1469	32,449	8,48,377	48,802½	5,94,136	55,468½	6,46,145
556	357	1,798	1,252	43,699	25,990	27,094	18,015	44,154	26,147	28,898	10,797
1,748,184	2,51,693	2,245,024	3,50,234	4,679,860	5,13,750	2,691,652	3,63,687	6,425,524	7,65,443	4,876,576	7,03,021
56,175	27,524	57,829	30,152	1,456	898			56,681	28,422	57,829	30,152
	0.172		6,674	2,576	320	10,328	6,435	2,676	320	10,328	6,435
258	180	876	620	3,487	3,656		1,467		9,826		8,081
17½	1,085	47	2,577		3,764	4,481	5,090	3,745	4,044	5,257	5,710
	1,12,846		77,889		34,627		25,779		1,47,473		1,03,063
							265				592
2,105	2,715	11,122	6,838	19,428	19,375	26,586	80,561	21,588	22,090	37,708	37,309
	26,444		42,830		8,859		36,898		35,363		79,728
	8,21,271		3,69,718		1,71,094		1,70,742		4,92,365		5,46,465
	1,51,46,608		2,05,32,225		97,93,586		1,01,50,817		2,49,40,094		3,06,83,042
	8,36,489		7,52,044						8,36,489		7,52,044
	9,98,179		10,13,799		2,82,561		2,92,592		12,90,730		18,06,831
	18,34,018		17,66,748		2,32,651		2,92,592		20,67,169		20,69,835
	1,09,81,126		2,32,98,966		1,00,26,187		1,04,43,409		2,76,07,268		3,27,42,377

D.—TRADE—

(2).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise, and Indian of Bombay, and from the Province of Sind, during

Articles.	Denomination.	UNITED KINGDOM.				AUSTRIA.			
		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—Twist and Yarn	Lbs. Bombay Sind	1,956 190	1,378 127	906	608				
Manufactures—Piece-goods—									
Grey	Yds. Bombay Sind	19,671 4,052	2,426 489	13,821 7,131	1,620 777				
White	Bombay Sind	13,770 2,018	2,116 377	14,475 70	2,580 40			180	150
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	Bombay Sind	88,650 2,770	20,018 364	47,873 2,690	8,129 771	40	12	110	60
Other sorts of Piece-goods (Handkerchiefs)	No. Bombay Sind								
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value. Bombay Sind		250		575				
Gums and Resins	Cwt. Bombay Sind	17,772 20	4,62,157 230	28,275	8,86,706			659	11,068
Ivory—									
Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value. Bombay Sind		14,94,404		18,68,395				
Metals—Iron	Cwt. Bombay Sind	3,412 2	5,684 17	1,836	15,477	2,720	3,150		
All others, unenumerated	Bombay Sind	1,632 1,615	69,756 14,480	197	8,271	1	75	35	4,068
Sugar, Sugarcandy, and other Sac- charine Produce	Bombay Sind	2	20	1	15				
All other Articles, unenumerated	Value. Bombay Sind		20,49,914 39,96,528		42,14,078 44,42,423		1,11,855		42,680
Total of Foreign Merchandise	Bombay Sind		57,08,120 40,12,632		69,96,244 44,46,011		1,15,068		69,416
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.									
Animals, living	No. Bombay Sind	18 10	3,800 170						
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value. Bombay Sind		1,30,060 26,073		94,930 31,355		1,619		2,563
Caoutchouc, raw	Cwt. Bombay Sind								
Coffee	Bombay Sind	16	985	215	11,050			10	504
Coir, unmanufactured and manufac- tured	Bombay Sind	29,973	2,32,542	29,119	2,23,482	44	875	91	1,320
Cotton—Raw	Bombay Sind	1,341,788 63,809	3,78,17,267 16,39,403	1,185,731 51,334	8,41,69,920 12,70,610	640,459 1,670	1,78,22,628 87,160	720,376 383	2,10,15,135 9,900
Twist and Yarn	Lbs. Bombay Sind	35,566	13,038	550	230				
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yds. Bombay Sind	10,023 8,432	1,731 1,849	1,03,296 9,274	18,870 1,094				
Other sorts	Value. Bombay Sind		1,08,432		77,037		82		150
Drugs and Medicines	Bombay Sind		18,918 300		11,692		782		586
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—									
Indigo	Cwt. Bombay Sind	3,399 59	7,61,155 7,650	1,266 15	2,72,252 2,500	49	18,044	56	18,595
Other sorts	Bombay Sind	522,397 178	20,31,380 1,791	422,966 396	18,30,140 1,302	44,284	1,37,830	43,162	1,62,496
Grain and Pulse—									
Gram	Bombay Sind	246	967						
Rice in the husk (Paddy)	Bombay Sind								
Rice not in the husk	Bombay Sind	2,118 lbs. 41	10,531 2	2,259	11,547	469	2,538	6	40
Wheat	Bombay Sind	2,020,511 519,336	86,06,940 20,75,161	4,321,160 1,766,129	2,24,73,426 76,35,877	1,970	8,866	5,042	20,168
Other sorts	Bombay Sind	61,201 36,971	1,80,304 88,038	18,380 411,115	68,216 1,19,025				
Gums and Resins—									
Cutch and Gambier	Bombay Sind	5	50	1,704	13,632				
Hemp—Raw	Bombay Sind	52,708 10	5,00,418 125	50,033	6,27,580	70	564		
Manufactures of, excluding Cord- age	Value. Bombay Sind								
Hides and Skins—									
Hides, raw	Cwt. Bombay Sind	9,021 75,991	1,88,554	34,195	6,00,541	31	984		
	No. Bombay Sind	23,256		342,628	16,176	600	23		
	Cwt. Bombay Sind	236,427 14,003	8,71,393	162,700	4,05,212	150	630		
	No. Bombay Sind	178,605 75	8,86,408	163,985	8,02,040				
Hides, dressed or tanned..	Cwt. Bombay Sind	693 84	8,918	639	4,290				
	No. Bombay Sind	693 84		639					
Skins, raw	Cwt. Bombay Sind	843 19	800	2,100	1,350				
	No. Bombay Sind	699 25,794		875					
	Cwt. Bombay Sind	25,794 516	34,14,286	28,322	39,62,360	7	886	44	6,531
	No. Bombay Sind	2,837,054 516		3,100,729		800		5,000	
	Cwt. Bombay Sind	56,546	78,876	11,975	85,363		2,138		14,069
Jewellery and Precious Stones, &c.	Value. Bombay Sind								
Jute—Raw	Cwt. Bombay Sind	186	1,071	21	98				
Manufactures of—									
Gunny Bags	No. Bombay Sind			250	75				
Other kinds	Value. Bombay Sind	407,400	88,495		220				

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise, and Indian of Bombay, and from the Province of Sind, during the

Articles.	Denomination.	UNITED STATES.				AREA	
		1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.							
Cotton—Twist and Yarn	Lbs. { Bombay Sind	..	..	..	..	184,096	1,22,630
Manufactures—Piece-goods—	Yds. { Bombay Sind	..	..	..	..	2,522,659	2,98,107
Grey	..	..	..	..	..	20,200	2,655
White	..	..	..	..	..	1,469,862	1,68,689
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	..	..	..	..	..	27,080	8,096
Other sorts of Piece-goods (Handkerchiefs)	No. { Bombay Sind	..	..	..	..	4,743,304	7,91,632
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value { Bombay Sind	..	..	..	..	186,516	20,444
Gums and Resins	Cwt. { Bombay Sind	7	700	..	..	710	11,192
Ivory—Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value { Bombay Sind	..	28,000	..	10,604	..	40
Metals—Iron	Cwt. { Bombay Sind	103,160	1,51,162	66,400	1,66,700	7,527	51,227
All others, unenumerated	..	..	..	..	..	88	457
Sugar, Sugarcandy, and other Saccharine Produce	..	..	..	..	..	2,479	54,233
All other Articles, unenumerated	Value { Bombay Sind	..	2,79,658	..	80,644	25,340	5,08,878
	..	..	42,141	..	19,425	770	9,914
Total of Foreign Merchandise	.. { Bombay Sind	..	4,58,605	..	2,03,048	..	23,98,444
	..	..	42,144	..	19,425	..	66,998
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.							
Animals, living	No. { Bombay Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value { Bombay Sind	..	12,166	..	3,406	..	7,176
Caoutchouc, Raw	Cwt. { Bombay Sind	..	..	..	..	..	166
Coffee	..	..	..	..	..	9,769	6,61,784
Coir, unmanufactured and manufactured	..	..	..	..	..	296	1,932
Cotton—Raw	..	..	..	..	..	12	85
Twist and Yarn	Lbs. { Bombay Sind	..	..	..	..	175	1,892
Manufactures—Piece-goods	Yds. { Bombay Sind	..	..	..	..	270,305	1,19,009
Other sorts	Value { Bombay Sind	..	2,990	..	491	2,384	1,260
Drugs and Medicines	..	..	..	..	1,678	..	4,676
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—Indigo	Cwt. { Bombay Sind	3	220	..	60	404	52,234
Other sorts	..	..	..	..	..	3,638	28,040
Grain and Pulse—Gram	..	..	..	..	..	14	90
Rice in the husk (Paddy)	..	..	..	..	..	270	1,026
Rice not in the husk	..	..	..	..	..	48	305
Wheat	..	..	..	..	..	248,267	15,68,477
Other sorts	..	..	..	..	..	5,007	22,687
Gums and Resins—Cutch and Gambier	..	..	..	..	..	126,444	6,38,080
Hemp—Raw	..	..	..	..	..	2,604	10,314
Manufactures of, excluding Cordage	Value { Bombay Sind	..	..	..	..	132,053	4,40,718
Hides and Skins—Hides, raw	Bombay or Sind { Cwt. or No.	930	29,775	645	17,182	..	122
	..	8,685	..	6,240	..	..	1,891
	..	1,469	46,200	3,882	1,16,009	116	325
Hides, dressed or tanned	Bombay or Sind { Cwt. or No.	14,600	..	36,600	..	673	1,160
	..	..	..	..	..	80	..
	..	..	..	..	..	370	..
Skins, raw	Bombay or Sind { Cwt. or No.	78	1,500	112	2,650	..	..
	..	2,735	..	4,100	..	..	..
	..	223	30,250	63	8,524	..	..
Skins, dressed or tanned	Bombay or Sind { Cwt. or No.	26,160	..	7,030	..	..	..
	..	..	40	..	175	..	4,873
Jewellery and Precious Stones, &c.	Value { Bombay Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jute—Raw	Cwt. { Bombay Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of—Gunny Bags	No. { Bombay Sind	..	..	..	..	39,626	6,242
Other kinds	Value { Bombay Sind	..	..	..	..	1,400	359
	..	..	..	..	..	..	260

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise, and Indian of Bombay, and from the Province of Sind, during the

Articles.	Denomination.	PERSIA.				STRAITS	
		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.							
Cotton—Twist and Yarn	Lbs.	Bombay... 586,704	8,66,374	945,739	5,87,787	2,025	1,440
		Sind ... 1,800	1,800	608	258		
Manufactures—Piece-goods—							
Grey	Yds.	Bombay... 11,917,640	18,82,056	12,374,218	17,49,254	77,246	11,852
		Sind ... 220,415	27,618	367,740	44,683		
White	"	Bombay... 3,204,353	6,65,486	3,177,204	5,74,718	716,274	1,85,080
		Sind ... 16,540	2,210	24,110	3,546		
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	"	Bombay... 18,200,609	40,58,030	19,100,848	48,29,047	8,373,279	20,77,656
Other sorts of Piece-goods (Handkerchiefs)	No.	Bombay... 360,042	53,741	373,837	63,925		
		Sind ... 175,964	40,159	104,733	39,654	149,097	19,831
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value	Bombay... ..	87,134	...	58,344	...	13,792
		Sind ... ..	...	...	372	...	...
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	Bombay... 323	5,691	501	7,645	223	6,440
Ivory—		Sind ... 3	35	...	...	...	...
Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value	Bombay... ..	...	...	...	...	6,742
		Sind ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—Iron	Cwt.	Bombay... 11,403	77,437	13,936	60,422	196	1,367
		Sind ... 373	305	685	1,064	...	...
		Bombay... 8,860	2,56,252	3,897	1,90,349	6	74
All others, unenumerated	"	Sind ... 90	3,027	1	10	...	...
Sugar, Sugarcandy, and other	"	Bombay... 74,554	9,10,808	78,271	8,55,116	14,732	1,87,577
Saccharine Produce	"	Sind ... 886	11,362	1,489	21,389	...	...
All other Articles, unenumerated	Value	Bombay... ..	17,78,476	...	25,82,981	...	2,69,236
		Sind	37,335	...	66,146	...	...
Total of Foreign Merchandise		Bombay... ..	99,77,123	...	1,10,42,407	...	27,32,176
		Sind	1,37,628	...	2,34,483	...	...
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.							
Animals, living	No.	Bombay... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value	Bombay... ..	8,935	...	8,692	...	17,948
		Sind	1,266	...	1,019	...	...
Caoutchouc, Raw	Cwt.	Bombay... ..	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee	"	Bombay... 5,776	2,82,597	5,365	2,36,987	151	7,630
Coir, unmanufactured and manufactured	"	Sind ... 25	1,561	11	600	...	...
		Bombay... 184	974	108	778	...	...
		Sind ... 11	103	...	...	...	...
Cotton—Raw	"	Bombay... ..	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and Yarn	Lbs.	Bombay... 79,596	86,986	189,020	67,914	808,449	3,12,206
		Sind ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—							
Piece-goods	Yds.	Bombay... 785,133	1,76,537	1,118,826	3,99,161	278,588	41,840
		Sind ... 3,987	14,5	40,877	6,030	...	14,939
Other sorts	Value	Bombay... ..	12,610	...	12,651	...	...
		Sind ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and Medicines	"	Bombay... ..	25,830	...	24,399	...	94,862
		Sind	893	...	1,243	...	...
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—							
Indigo	Cwt.	Bombay... 1,387	8,23,949	2,532	4,94,229	...	...
		Sind ... 2,935	3,42,326	2,222	2,97,978	...	...
Other sorts	"	Bombay... 7,596	42,754	2,336	16,293	70	423
		Sind ... 135	1,000	6	125	...	...
Grain and Pulse—							
Gram	"	Bombay... ..	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Rice in the husk (Paddy)	"	Bombay... ..	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Rice (not in the husk)	"	Bombay... 170,233	7,72,629	52,884	2,50,940	22	130
		Sind ... 46,836	1,62,970	8,518	26,849	...	...
		Bombay... 17,961	83,334	514	2,312	44	184
Wheat	"	Sind ... 9,915	39,897	1,701	6,315	...	...
		Bombay... 9,988	28,803	1,064	4,214	86	508
Other sorts	"	Sind ... 4,117	11,274	1,137	5,922	...	...
Gums and Resins—							
Cutch and Gambier	"	Bombay... ..	107	...	...	...	...
		Sind ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Hemp—Raw	"	Bombay... 2,251	23,714	1,267	12,678	...	...
Manufactures of, excluding Cordage	Value	Bombay... ..	76	...	...	...	...
		Sind ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins—							
Hides, raw	Bombay or No. Cwt.	9	175	34	300	...	...
	Sind or No. Cwt.	50	510	...	...	...	...
		21	...	...	...	...	...
	Bombay or No. Cwt.	160	1,695	17	960	...	...
	Sind or No. Cwt.	88	...	...	...	...	...
Hides, dressed or tanned	Bombay or No. Cwt.	840	...	200	...	...	...
	Sind or No. Cwt.	10	350	19	635	...	...
		150	...	184	...	...	...
Skins, raw	Bombay or No. Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind or No. Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1	58	8	120	15	1,156
Skins, dressed or tanned	Bombay or No. Cwt.	58	...	160	...	1,663	...
	Sind or No. Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery and Precious Stones, &c.	Value	Bombay... ..	1,061	...	260	...	7,511
		Sind ... ..	...	...	26	...	...
Jute—Raw	Cwt.	Bombay... ..	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—							
Gunny Bags	No.	Bombay... 158,579	32,238	366,402	68,212	...	...
		Sind ... 10,525	1,853	22,481	5,000	...	...
Other kinds	Value	Bombay... ..	9,982	...	15,205	...	...
		Sind ... ..	...	...	...	...	...

—continued.

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency two official years 1887-88 and 1888-89—continued.

SETTLEMENTS.		OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1,200	1,049	162,016	1,10,761	407,141	8,47,808	946,411	6,13,547	1,523,301	10,51,182
		690	476	325	240	6,180	3,927	1,181	677
110,514	13,600	6,292,504	7,79,195	6,612,406	8,30,339	22,239,646	31,84,076	23,527,649	32,08,594
		514,106	67,723	607,094	79,840	753,773	93,490	985,009	1,25,910
1,074,048	1,63,019	3,057,498	4,61,034	3,697,879	5,78,511	9,466,119	15,23,383	11,195,038	17,92,882
		152,748	18,966	167,670	19,282	198,336	24,069	104,670	23,390
75,55,382	16,83,291	16,890,047	85,14,733	17,030,700	22,87,944	51,750,704	1,07,72,475	51,938,119	1,08,16,112
		386,609	53,582	431,538	63,973	943,937	1,29,131	833,430	1,39,633
126,322	15,803	670,480	98,222	824,460	1,31,816	1,369,272	2,43,093	1,786,065	8,31,547
									90
	9,292		55,789		79,270		1,44,781		1,82,178
			9		5		49		73
70	2,404	2,215	83,327	3,371	54,628	27,692	6,05,117	36,219	10,94,048
				3	34	23	285	3	34
	10,970		1,80,292		1,11,847		16,25,383		20,95,412
215	1,181	14,303	1,06,061	16,906	1,32,290	226,447	5,79,349	267,566	7,18,625
		426	2,090	1,131	6,035	399	3,069	1,332	8,209
4	240	3,584	63,011	5,487	2,18,755	17,400	4,56,045	14,966	5,70,743
		3	25	25	1,061	17,390	17,390	26	1,071
		80,852	3,75,770	50,841	6,02,484	146,505	17,90,622	166,189	19,66,432
		780	10,369	1,226	14,712	Cwt. 2,425 lbs. 25	31,550	3,265	42,071
	4,56,667		20,68,054		20,66,923		1,07,98,855		1,22,90,309
			2,81,232		1,27,898		43,93,413		47,70,921
	23,62,676		78,47,640		84,66,174		3,35,35,216		3,60,88,614
			4,34,471		3,12,994		47,01,135		51,13,234
		4,295	2,41,185	41	2,025	4,313	2,44,935	79	5,025
		7	56	41	309	1,034	6,561	41	309
	30,724		1,06,265		2,24,859		3,32,392		4,26,050
			7,383		3,474		35,237		35,623
		5,267	3,03,332	13,739	6,68,807	24,031	13,05,021	36,043	16,60,825
		1	90	4	201	28	1,081	15	761
7	150	742	5,125	1,952	14,118	31,574	2,43,413	35,038	2,72,090
		62	510	3	35	85	697	3	32
		834,430	2,35,90,773	11,01,921	3,16,76,692	3,928,556	10,90,23,314	4,198,262	12,11,49,514
		26,615	6,09,410	37,180	9,14,471	181,136	32,12,777	Cwts. 130,381 lbs. 3	32,44,241
1,593,735	7,42,885	19,087,671	74,06,766	24,666,065	1,00,05,746	108,515,974	3,39,09,274	123,022,712	4,97,12,105
		50	25	80	45	1,354	960		491
236,538	30,890	47,391,732	54,72,052	33,624,977	44,64,473	55,120,090	67,20,767	57,08,272	73,11,023
		1,219,036	1,99,775	1,061,141	1,21,555	1,232,581	1,43,445	1,111,292	1,30,178
	12,907		48,138		59,797		2,48,129		2,36,757
			819		123		899		334
	11,126		17,998		25,525		3,30,186		3,31,675
			19		621		1,297		1,275
		207	43,937	562	1,22,503	6,445	18,58,064	5,231	11,20,014
		9	1,126	13	1,665	3,093	3,51,001	2,250	2,92,143
632	8,887	25,204	1,22,625	37,168	1,63,033	616,042	24,61,734	539,680	23,00,022
		334	1,411	182	597	661	4,292	590	2,064
39	150	3,522	13,803	5,484	21,294	17,326	64,428	72,636	2,08,465
		45	251	11	70	93	456	11	70
		2	4			2	4		
22	96	218,440	10,07,065	289,509	13,91,913	763,937	35,01,775	589,344	29,65,171
		19,349	69,324	12,067	48,232	Cwts. 71,541 lbs. 4	2,65,283	19,447	77,423
40	210	1,814,809	55,48,841	1,878,672	81,92,022	8,541,621	3,61,55,480	10,654,163	4,76,49,088
		31,978	1,25,355	2,095,755	85,47,729	660,768	26,06,377	4,004,939	1,67,40,370
189	1,090	187,600	6,13,254	253,467	9,12,208	472,923	15,12,850	477,614	16,99,595
		146,482	3,45,337	100,336	3,01,332	326,036	8,71,680	246,327	7,28,977
		7	358	14	571	20	687	2,799	24,796
		34,843	3,35,540	22,739	1,76,867	93,997	6,97,925	88,855	7,53,171
						10	125		
							76		
		384	8,657	22	474	10,781	2,36,260	34,928	7,09,758
		2,307		290		91,295		350,356	
		101	2,950	2,113		31,782		34,414	
					62,944		9,13,647		9,04,244
		1,054		22,167		327,722		350,404	
		46	2,738	99	6,788	14,123		12,622	
		538		1,398		180,003	8,92,121	165,603	8,00,138
						85		70	
							3,203		4,913
						843		853	
						29		66	
							1,450		2,095
				12		1,643		3,112	
				32		514		407	
					1,890		9,098		10,806
				2,810		9,855		13,610	
				5		26,326		28,459	
2	200	82	5,194	576	600	2,900,251	34,87,282	3,115,298	39,20,580
200	200	5,557				534		109	
		1,680	1,320			68,226	45,276	11,975	9,030
	0,484		76,148		96,374		2,39,137		2,52,500
			150				2,177		4,440
			28				1,090		29
		526,063	1,24,637	1,026,395	2,02,270	300,165	1,88,632	2,066,203	4,73,413
		13,070	1,905	31,620	7,220	432,204	90,592	54,061	12,220
			12,513		17,918		32,647		33,259
			130	35	530		130		539

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise, and Indian of Bombay, and from the Province of Sind, during the

Articles.	Denomination.	UNITED KINGDOM.				AUSTRIA.			
		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—continued.									
Lac—									
Dye	Cwt.	Bombay	273	6,100	Sind	294	7,820		
		Sind	25	510	Bombay	9	232		
Shells		Bombay	196	3,010	Sind				
		Sind	251	6,422	Bombay	123	3,544		
Other sorts		Sind	219	6,090	Sind	503	14,090		
Oils—		Bombay	23,613	26,659	Sind	87	130		
Vegetable, not Essential	Gals.	Bombay	20,96	1	Sind	822	24,290	915	21,422
		Sind	2,113	5,993					
Other sorts		Sind						204	380
		Bombay	4	4,900	Sind	4	5,000		
		Sind	5			5			
Optum		Sind							
		Bombay		2,46,054	Sind		1,99,077		6,883
		Sind		37,316			63,788		46
Provisions		Bombay			Sind				
Saltetre	Cwt.	Bombay	4,236	31,532	Sind	4,426	30,733		
Seeds—		Bombay	559,413	34,51,634	Sind	698,515	45,45,029	4,030	24,619
Linseed	Cwt.	Sind	814	4,526	Bombay	675	4,210		1,909
		Bombay	55,138	3,11,858	Sind	404,701	26,97,162	797	4,090
Mustard and Rape		Sind	14,904	83,438	Bombay	39,321	2,31,518		15
		Bombay	12,704	79,596	Sind	6,602	49,264		600
Poppy		Sind	15,938	1,12,102	Bombay	3,004	64,327	1,003	6,525
		Bombay	7,110	55,974	Sind	11,005	75,444		2,199
Til or Gingelly		Bombay	24,580	1,26,572	Sind	141,920	4,30,732	1,200	5,915
Other sorts		Sind				2	109		200
Silk—		Bombay	4,017	5,730	Sind	2,891	2,941		
Raw	Lbs.	Sind		207	Bombay		45,214		35
Manufactures	Value	Sind			Sind		60		
Spices		Bombay	1,136,548	2,35,108	Sind	2,801,612	4,16,632		
		Sind	32	20	Bombay		574		656
Stone, Jade	Cwt.	Bombay			Sind				
Sugar, Sugarcandy and other Saccharine Produce		Bombay		700	Sind				
		Sind	101	18,023	Bombay	18,023	21,103	2,135	2,241
Tea	Lbs.	Sind	294,003	2,01,291	Bombay	160,803	1,38,603	1,213	60
		Sind							805
Tobacco—		Bombay		40	Sind	41	8		
Unmanufactured	Lbs.	Sind	224		Bombay				
Manufactured		Bombay	19,207	15,880	Sind	18,161	20,434	774	900
		Sind	177	190	Bombay	110	152		1,044
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt.	Bombay	3	150	Sind	101	8,076		
		Sind	10	715	Bombay	7	566		
Wood—		Bombay	795	66,507	Sind	421	35,407	13	1,320
Teak	Cubic Tons.	Sind			Bombay				18
Other sorts	Value	Sind		19,658	Bombay		53,606		
Wool—		Bombay	16,008,776	66,54,188	Sind	14,652,904	58,63,746	6,894	1,900
Raw	Lbs.	Sind	7,298,552	26,92,313	Bombay	6,464,416	25,35,844		
Manufacture of—		Bombay		1,70,160	Sind		58,643	2	100
Shawls	No.	Sind	7,073		Bombay				
Other sorts	Value	Bombay		1,25,934	Sind		1,91,763		3,017
		Sind		4,233	Bombay		7,223		
All other Articles, unenumerated		Bombay		33,42,398	Sind		47,15,030		1,99,056
		Sind		5,29,613	Bombay		8,54,928		2,30,021
Indian Produce and Manufactures		Bombay		7,06,93,320	Sind		3,50,26,945		1,83,19,848
		Sind		82,09,386	Bombay		1,38,47,377		83,680
		Bombay		10,581	Sind		11,647		2,538
		Sind		2	Bombay		5		40
Total		Bombay		7,07,03,851	Sind		3,56,37,492		1,83,22,376
		Sind		82,09,388	Bombay		1,33,47,382		83,580
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian		Bombay		7,04,11,971	Sind		3,26,38,736		1,84,87,474
		Sind		1,22,92,920	Bombay		1,77,92,393		38,680
Treasure		Bombay		10,61,732	Sind		26,76,207		27,078
		Sind			Bombay				200
		Bombay		2,90,210	Sind		2,27,246		
		Sind			Bombay				
Total		Bombay		13,51,942	Sind		29,03,453		27,278
		Sind			Bombay				
Grand total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure		Bombay		7,77,68,913	Sind		3,55,37,180		1,84,04,747
		Sind		1,22,22,090	Bombay		1,77,92,393		38,680
Stores		Bombay		55,485	Sind		52,825		
		Sind		8,229	Bombay		2,200		
Treasure—		Bombay			Sind				
Gold		Bombay			Sind				
		Bombay			Sind				
Government		Bombay			Sind				
		Bombay			Sind				
Total Treasure		Bombay			Sind				
		Bombay			Sind				
Total Stores and Treasure		Bombay		55,485	Sind		52,825		
		Sind		8,229	Bombay		2,200		

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise, and Indian of Bombay, and from the Province of Sind, during the

Articles.	Denomination.	UNITED STATES.				ARABIA.			
		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE.—continued.									
Lac—									
Dye	Cwt.	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shells	"	Bombay...	...	...	...	5	184	18	566
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	"	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils—									
Vegetable, not Essential	Gals.	Bombay...	...	...	...	45,610	50,125	40,109	53,085
		Sind	...	...	...	202	231	141	197
Other sorts	"	Bombay...	...	...	...	4,086	60,708	2,499	50,743
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Opium	Chests or Cwt.	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	70	876
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions... ..	Value	Bombay...	...	608	972	...	3,86,002	...	5,00,078
		Sind	...	...	...	...	3,409	...	1,777
Saltpetre	Cwt.	Bombay...	...	...	...	445	4,186	406	3,912
Seeds—									
Linseed	Cwt.	Bombay...	...	...	...	19	119	7	50
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard and Rape	"	Bombay...	1,198	6,992	900	6,000	10	64	14
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poppy	"	Bombay...	...	...	...	3	23	27	109
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Til or Gingelly	"	Bombay...	80	566	...	1,710	11,565	5,158	38,433
		Sind	...	...	...	130	1,230	24	180
Other sorts	"	Bombay...	100	1,500	...	8,406	47,122	3,846	34,190
		Sind	...	...	...	12	66	18	185
Silk—									
Raw	Lbs.	Bombay...	...	...	...	113	600	415	1,680
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures	Value	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	1,57,074	...	92,152
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices	Lbs.	Bombay...	...	...	...	1,068,343	2,85,032	1,265,025	2,62,542
		Sind	...	...	...	184	15	...	...
Stone, Jade	Cwt.	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, Sugar-candy, and other Saccharine Produce	"	Bombay...	...	...	...	9,194	77,189	3,117	66,043
		Sind	...	...	...	66	550	...	...
Tea	Lbs.	Bombay...	1,000	600	...	2,449	1,390	5,493	3,538
		Sind	1,849	1,101	...	43	40	200	125
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured	Lbs.	Bombay...	...	...	...	56,546	6,544	65,890	8,405
		Sind	...	...	...	492	55	...	...
Manufactured	"	Bombay...	...	...	...	161	95	261	796
		Sind	...	...	...	260	229	233	189
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt.	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood—									
Teak	Cubic Tons	Bombay...	...	...	...	18	908	23	1,416
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	16,294	...	16,407
		Sind	...	...	...	...	405	...	150
Wool—									
Raw	Lbs.	Bombay...	88,094	31,877	24,528	10,892	...	...	...
		Sind	29,548	10,025	8,736	8,760	...	...	...
Manufactures of—									
Shawls	No.	Bombay...	2	75	...	1,254	11,781	1,108	9,547
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	Bombay...	...	25,498	...	...	130	...	40
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other Articles, unenumerated	"	Bombay...	...	37,423	...	10,604	1,83,770	...	1,49,163
		Sind	...	...	...	...	5,014	...	6,111
India Produce and Manufactures	Free	Bombay...	...	1,67,524	...	66,594	34,30,200	...	33,45,342
		Sind	...	57,823	...	1,21,400	1,38,150	...	75,239
	Dutiable	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	16,68,477	...	11,96,737
		Sind	...	...	...	...	22,897	...	2,112
Total		Bombay...	...	1,67,524	...	66,594	49,98,767	...	44,88,079
		Sind	...	57,823	...	1,21,400	1,59,057	...	77,601
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian		Bombay...	...	6,27,029	...	2,70,542	73,95,211	...	74,83,973
		Sind	...	99,970	...	1,40,825	2,28,053	...	1,37,918
Treasure	Gold	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Silver	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	7,12,200	...	11,32,290
		Sind	...	...	...	...	5,500	...	25,300
Total		Bombay...	...	...	...	...	7,12,200	...	11,32,290
		Sind	...	...	...	...	5,500	...	25,300
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure		Bombay...	...	6,37,029	...	2,70,542	81,07,411	...	86,16,263
		Sind	...	99,970	...	1,40,825	2,31,553	...	1,02,916
Government	Stores	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	6,528	...	11,698
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Treasure—								
	Gold	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Silver	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Treasure... ..		Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Stores and Treasure		Bombay...	...	...	...	...	6,528	...	11,698
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

—continued.

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency two official years 1887-88 and 1888-89—continued.

CAYMAN.				CHINA.				PERSIA.	
1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
2	75			7	245	6	210	9	301
7,438	8,219			2	35				
46	1,508	2	216	464	20,658	584	28,596	44	668
				33,687	4,08,41,187	30,390	4,08,82,761	7,495	8,373
				42,108		27,998-42 lbs.		1,129	1,427
	2,94,816		3,22,784		3,17,064		2,42,158		82,153
	120						6,600	64	1,667
				250	1,547	26	153		640
				37	225				
15	104	24	183	3	26				
6,539	48,828	4,307	38,298	960	5,798	925	6,319	23	140
								887	4,319
								19	304
								50	137
	1,095		3,773		1,733		1,543		32,340
38,556	4,115	224	120	3,01,124	28,542	2,001	349	409,379	1,100
				866	2,521	198	1,367	8,714	1,43,422
									1,430
114	1,770	319	4,778						
		288	35					672	7,755
								1	20
				25	19			262,338	1,94,020
		683	3,494	84	80			235	307
797	1,354								
				10	805	417	238	234	15
								1,353	673
								1,321	1,004
					50				
								38	8,086
	20,409		9,100		4,01,991		2,62,074		1,925
									271
7	92	215	3,204			2	100	1,490	1,63,852
	31,612		33,638		690		2,858		560
	36,271		53,449		2,94,014		48		100
	80						1,53,018		79,004
									6,488
	6,90,144		7,02,234		7,62,62,304		8,36,71,901		18,18,628
	5,541				6,81,704		2,90,943		4,16,806
	47,518		42,356		1,075		156		7,72,629
									1,02,970
	7,48,662		7,44,590		7,62,68,379		8,56,72,147		26,89,157
	5,541				6,81,704		2,90,943		5,78,776
	18,71,473		10,96,974		7,76,23,124		3,49,23,847		1,25,63,280
	10,669		7,121		6,84,064		2,90,943		7,16,109
			20,000		80				7,000
	34,50,000		37,76,000				3,37,075		6,33,800
									4,04,312
	34,50,000		37,96,000		80		3,37,075		6,40,800
									4,04,312
	48,21,473		54,92,974		7,76,23,204		8,58,11,522		1,32,04,060
	10,669		7,121		6,84,064		2,90,943		12,10,416
	9,030		1,402						28,361
									5,061
									20,000
									20,000
	9,030		1,402						43,361
									5,061

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise, and Indian of Bombay, and from the Province of Sind, during the

Articles.	Denomination.	PESHA—continued.		STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
		1888-89.		1891-88.		1888-89.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—continued.			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Lac—							
Dye	Cwt. Bombay	2	76				
Shells	" Bombay						
Other sorts	" Sind						
Oils—							
Vegetable, not Essential	Gals. Bombay	8,015	10,105			108	168
Other sorts	" Sind	2,629	3,092				
	" Bombay	77	630	65	2,185	102	4,008
	" Sind						
Opium	Chests or Cwt. Bombay						
	" Sind						
Provisions	Value Bombay		26,437		1,07,083		91,925
	" Sind		1,571				
Saltpetre	Cwt. Bombay	79	658			87	390
Seeds—	" Sind						
Linseed	Cwt. Bombay			15	100	14	82
	" Sind						
Mustard and Rape	" Bombay			49	339	56	332
	" Sind						
Poppy	" Bombay			13	102	37	286
	" Sind						
Til or Gingelly	" Bombay						
	" Sind	157	1,181				4
Other sorts	" Bombay	364	2,292	11,137	76,328	10,094	80,870
Silk—	" Sind	6	85				
Raw	Lbs. Bombay	332	1,328				
	" Sind						
Manufactures	Value Bombay		88,986		11,650		23,082
	" Sind		30				
Spices	Lbs. Bombay	455,092	1,42,598	698	809	1,135	136
	" Sind	3,673	831				
Stone, Jade	Cwt. Bombay						
Sugar, Sugar-candy, and other Saccharine Produce	" Sind	1,167	17,381				
	" Bombay						
Tea	Lbs. Bombay	281,885	2,96,666			110	79
Tobacco—	" Sind	21,103	16,034				
Unmanufactured	" Bombay						
	" Sind						
Manufactured	" Bombay	47	42	400	500	8	4
	" Sind	1,752	1,162				
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt. Bombay			1,453	1,14,074	773	58,145
	" Sind						
Wood—							
Teak	Cubic Tons Bombay	37	4,789				
	" Sind						
Other sorts	Value Bombay		1,945		175		10
	" Sind		356				
Wool—							
Raw	Lbs. Bombay						
Manufactures of—	" Sind						
Shawls	No. Bombay	1,026	96,820	177	1,448	25	240
	" Sind						
Other sorts	Value Bombay				845		596
	" Sind				1,900		
All other Articles, unenumerated	Value Bombay		77,547		2,62,535		2,70,344
	" Sind		11,866				
Indian Produce and Manufactures	Free	Bombay	20,02,492		10,07,404		18,82,907
	Dutiable	Sind	3,51,518		1,600		
		Bombay	2,09,940		120		96
		Sind	26,949				
Total	Bombay		22,58,438		10,07,524		18,83,008
	Sind		3,78,467		1,800		
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian	Bombay		1,33,15,840		37,39,790		37,45,579
	Sind		6,04,956		1,600		
Treasure	Gold	Bombay	5,344		1,229		
	Silver	Sind	12,18,500		3,09,200		7,65,400
		Bombay	6,27,120				
		Sind					
Total	Bombay		12,23,944		3,10,428		7,65,400
	Sind		6,27,120				
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	Bombay		1,45,39,684		40,50,128		45,10,979
	Sind		12,30,075		1,600		
Government	Stores	Bombay	15,016				
	Treasure—	Sind	3,715				
	Gold	Bombay					
	Silver	Sind					
		Bombay	3,800				
		Sind					
Total, Treasure	Bombay		3,800				
	Sind						
Total, Stores and Treasure	Bombay		15,016				
	Sind		12,515				

--continued.

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure Exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency two official years 1887-88 and 1888-89--concluded.

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	16			279	6,205	294	7,820
30	1,170	9	372	78	2,435	42	1,474
				186	3,016		
				253	5,457		
				219	5,800	123	2,544
25,232	20,811	35,498	40,556	111,037	1,25,140	593	14,080
3,520	4,473	2,615	3,463	Calcs. 4,851-24 Oz.	6,132	87,086	1,17,626
6,177	59,610	4,671	87,568	14,907	1,94,350	6,366	7,052
						9,895	2,14,435
214	25,009	27	34,215	33,7124		30,431	
263		334		42,1409		38,0331	4,00,32,552
	11,51,304		12,02,773		29,98,304		30,53,418
	22,585		29,067		65,597		99,813
120	1,340	133	1,440	699	6,146	649	6,401
1,002	7,515	1,143	7,740	5,288	80,047	5,588	44,923
789,764	48,10,971	923,544	39,30,596	2,521,944	1,55,81,820	2,797,240	1,79,57,143
				814	4,150	875	4,210
362,075	20,33,000	516,083	34,07,855	1,000,083	62,43,314	2,178,730	1,42,40,078
451,433	25,16,455	456,555	20,46,472	646,499	6,40,545	6,40,545	38,13,296
123,114	7,82,465	176,559	11,56,547	220,874	14,21,704	428,734	29,08,622
9	30	1ba 40	4	9	40	1ba 40	4
150,835	10,66,771	102,896	8,27,787	1,579,724	1,12,86,538	708,489	67,34,166
257,989	17,80,305	104,251	11,09,890	311,819	55,00,839	450,540	31,54,457
377,008	19,37,410	168,307	4,21,985	1,349,277	67,29,899	1,017,144	66,32,946
97	514	78	561	128	834	104	860
2,858	10,455	977	4,120	7,737	18,322	10,203	14,485
	63,278		71,213		2,75,033		2,80,595
	341		130		1,441		240
2,049,630	5,40,398	2,490,395	5,46,564	5,166,520	12,53,737	6,537,910	15,99,341
2,982	713	6,134	1,481	11,802	2,184	9,807	1,832
136	234	231	545	649	3,763	931	3,292
9,546	60,919	17,506	1,67,919	10,489	1,78,481	27,369	2,58,735
414	4,415	75	656	582	5,635	75	656
62,916	44,708	70,002	57,353	340,823	2,61,434	451,110	6,50,264
6,718	4,398	4,078	3,202	294,552	2,08,237	137,043	1,48,652
5,373,805	6,15,309	2,821,290	3,38,825	6,430,416	6,21,572	2,887,009	3,47,273
12,023	970	15,907	1,231	12,963	1,050	15,907	1,231
23,094	11,493	12,781	10,149	46,841	31,043	34,198	25,730
456	218	599	282	2,213	1,641	2,694	1,705
28	2,100	76	5,635	3,505	1,17,922	958	72,700
				10	715	7	565
182	20,020	800	45,323	1,506	1,20,636	384	88,374
	48,773		25,693		6,92,260		3,57,280
	4,345		3,351		4,721		3,850
116,692	70,190	215,712	1,19,700	16,223,702	09,67,180	14,009,944	70,00,632
		6,925	2,550	7,323,120	27,02,338	6,070,697	23,75,714
3,172	34,783	1,265	33,991	11,840	3,84,008	7,080	2,39,993
	8,332		6,902		1,58,405	80	4,000
	1,257		443		8,080		2,51,187
	6,12,527		7,09,524		84,20,416		7,709
	26,637		23,178		5,79,340		74,41,679
							8,99,474
	5,81,79,022		7,04,39,977		30,79,12,800		35,01,31,203
	56,86,887		1,38,54,907		2,10,33,322		3,29,51,944
	10,07,989		13,91,913		35,01,779		29,65,171
	69,00,324		48,262		2,55,283		77,428
	5,91,87,011		7,18,31,380		31,14,14,579		25,29,06,479
	57,36,211		1,39,03,169		2,13,33,605		3,30,29,362
	6,70,34,000		8,02,98,064		34,39,49,796		39,00,85,093
	61,70,082		1,42,16,163		2,60,39,740		3,81,42,616
	900		96,125		11,31,314		28,61,361
	44,70,880		22,56,870		1,01,78,423		1,16,02,489
	69,403		96,045		5,89,212		7,48,105
	44,71,879		23,53,004		1,15,10,237		1,45,51,370
	89,400		98,045		5,89,212		7,48,105
	7,15,08,539		8,26,51,068		35,52,60,032		40,36,36,408
	62,60,082		1,43,12,208		2,66,38,952		3,88,91,111
	1,87,489		1,81,107		2,30,848		2,72,248
	58,394		25,108		71,684		35,023
	8,79,700		7,73,000		9,09,700		7,73,000
	7,009		31,700		7,000		35,500
	8,79,700		77,300		8,99,700		7,73,000
	7,000		31,700		7,000		35,500
	10,67,139		9,54,107		11,80,543		16,45,243
	65,304		56,308		73,084		71,523

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure British India from the Port of Aden during

Articles.	Denomination.	UNITED KINGDOM.				AUSTRIA.			
		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Animals, living ...	No.					25	630	7	1,700
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value		1,120		11,708		815		
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (including Military Accoutrements)	"		80		170				
Books and Printed Matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt.			2	500				
Building and Engineering Materials—									
Cement ...	Cwt.								
Other sorts ...	Value								
Candles of all sorts	Lbs.								
Clocks and Watches	No.								
Coal—									
Coal ...	Tons								
Charcoal ...	Cwt.								
Coffee ...	Cwt.	15,537	10,53,784	16,247	12,74,308	2,509	1,78,010	6,071	4,47,669
Coral, Real	Lbs.								
Coir, Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value								
Corks	Gross								
Cotton—									
Raw ...	Cwt.								
Twist and Yarn ...	Lbs.								
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods—									
Grey ...	Yards								
White ...	"								
Coloured, Printed or Dyed ...	"								
Other sorts of Piece-goods (Handkerchiefs) ...	"								
Thread, Sewing ...	No.								
Other sorts of Manufactures ...	Gross Value				600				
Drugs and Medicines ...	"		30,845		22,900		10,010		390
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	Cwt.	200	4,000					6	300
Earthenware and Porcelain	Value		255						
Feathers ...	Lbs.	3,654	21,900	2,434	11,050	412	6,320	168	700
Flax—									
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods ...	Yards								
Canvas ...	"								
Other sorts ...	Value								
Fruits and Vegetables ...	"								
Glass and Glasware—									
Beads and False Pearls	Cwt.								
Other ware ...	Value								
Grain and Pulse ...	Cwt.	5	82						
Gums and Resins ...	Value	8,045	3,38,513	6,451	4,25,600	6,009	196,487	7,337	3,92,092
Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value		840		390				
Hides, Raw ...	Cwt.	1,868	78,790	1,758	68,325	1,887	76,853	2,548	1,03,904
No. ...	No.	23,140		28,850		22,010		35,210	
Cwt. ...	Cwt.	1,507		1,958		169		23	
Skins, Raw ...	Value		77,028		71,065		5,395		1,570
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds	Value		8,016		6,020		1,000		
Ivory—									
Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value				600				
Jewellery ...	"		1,000						
Jute—									
Raw and Manufactured	Value								
Leather and Manufactures of ...	"				440				
Liquors—									
Ale, Beer, and Porter	Gallons								
Spirits ...	"								
Wines and Liqueurs ...	"								
Other sorts ...	"								
Machinery and Millwork	Value		725						
Matches, Lucifer and others	"								
Metals—									
Copper—									
Unwrought ...	Cwt.								
Wrought ...	"								
Other sorts ...	"								
Iron—									
Wrought ...	Cwt.							8	
Other sorts ...	"								
Lead ...	"								
Steel ...	"								

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure British India from the Port of Aden during

Articles.	Denomination.	UNITED STATES.				ARABIA.			
		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Animals, living	No.					260	8,515	94	1,836
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value				1,000		17,088		41,391
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (including Military Accoutrements)	"								
Books and Printed Matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt.					184	905	314	1,815
Building and Engineering Materials—									
Cement	Cwt.					3	12	458	900
Other sorts	Value								30
Candles of all sorts	Lbs.					8,914	2,249	80,004	2,572
Clocks and Watches	No.					1	16	51	212
Coal—									
Coal	Tons								
Charcoal	Cwt.								
Coffee	Cwt.	22,215	14,44,008	27,836	22,25,567	6,088	1,08,267	9,710	2,76,645
Corns, Real	Lbs.								
Corr. Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value								14
Corks	Gross								
Cotton—									
Raw	Cwt.					574	1,092	1424	2,927
Twist and Yarn	Lbs.					102,858	75,808	148,999	1,20,595
Manufactures—						650,957	2,46,096	498,188	2,38,807
Piece-goods—									
Grey	E. Yards					2,060,408	3,59,186	1,066,513	3,21,558
White	C. E. "					5,460,051	7,88,506	4,944,130	7,35,305
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	C. E. "					789,516	1,02,193	718,190	1,03,374
Other sorts of Piece-goods (Handkerchiefs)	C. E. "					13,744	2,238	6,420	842
Thread, Sewing	No. (Lbs.)					582,906	96,345	680,141	98,736
Other sorts of Manufactures	Gross Value					456,251	1,05,502	451,849	66,946
Drugs and Medicines	No.					83,354	4,681	16,642	8,778
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	(Lbs.)					980	850		
Earthenware and Porcelain	Value					1,121	8,002	650	1,045
Feathers	Lbs.	2	120	28	100		1,83,792		1,78,265
Flax—									
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Cwt.						28,295		28,428
Canvas	Value						60,650	2,761	77,857
Other sorts	Lbs.								17,419
Fruits and Vegetables	"								
Glass and Glassware—									
Beads and False Pearls	Cwt.						542	214	864
Other ware	Value					10	1,550		4,150
Grain and Pulse	Cwt.						6,00,108	81,729	4,44,125
Gums and Resins	Value	25	3,080	204	19,080	121,406	45,914	2,78,733	61,410
Hardware and Cutlery	(Cwt.)						2,060		4,517
Hides, Raw	No.	2,199		5,700		3		78	
Skins, Raw	Cwt.	25,870	70,372	60,415	1,81,490	10	30	830	1,745
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds	Value	29,714	17,52,044	35,940	28,71,568	204	726	814	2,188
Ivory—									
Unmanufactured and Manufactured Jewellery, &c.	No. Value	2,410,205		2,813,320		3,810		6,324	438
Iron—									
Raw and Manufactures of	Value						1,080		1,781
Leather and Manufactures of	"								
Liquors							6,504		9,135
Ale, Beer and Porter	Gallons					90	281	80	3,852
Spirits	"					2	11		217
Wines and Liqueurs	"								
Other sorts	"								
Machinery and Millwork	Value						50		1,690
Matches, Lucifer and others	"						4,528		5,337
Metals—									
Copper—									
Unwrought	Cwt.					1124	5,152	77	450
Wrought	"					234	775	201	902
Other sorts	"								
Iron—									
Wrought	Cwt.					9774	9,141	8,090	80,151
Other sorts	"					40	268	2604	1,880
Lead	"					5874	4,813	406	5,047
Steel	"					2364	1,908	1,022	10,332

—continued.

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure) exported to Foreign Countries and Ports in the two official years 1887-88 and 1888-89—continued.

AFRICA.				CHINA.				PERSIA.			
1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
2,640	80,092	2,070	28,484	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	46,568	...	67,680	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	820
...	251	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27½	1,421	37	1,698	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,030	3,785	936	2,796	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,600	...	1,146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20,607	7,550	21,192	4,726	...	...	...	...	112	30	...	...
41	836	12	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
871	17,415	1,137	20,490	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
131	177	25	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,634½	1,11,678	4,480½	1,42,263	112	7,584	178	7,989	139	3,714	108	3,780
2	60	107	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,564	1,855	782	550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20½	261	11½	249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37,510	28,230	2,45,869	1,96,935	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18,231	8,968	39,581	22,617	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,785,672	5,70,432	5,140,918	9,87,278	...	...	...	...	48,750	8,125	11,250	2,500
8,606,548	8,65,716	22,288,161	21,28,820	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
556,200	81,631	1,113,067	1,49,928	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
200	20	8,432	890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
240,044	47,224	340,561	61,314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
873,341	64,550	320,733	45,065	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14,081	3,067	17,001	2,191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
188	181	380	262	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
107	212	881	851	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,04,898	...	2,56,333	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...
...	9,594	...	6,970	...	...	...	...	...	544	...	400
166½	2,975	135½	2,009	...	...	...	...	24½	2,010	...	...
...	6,430	...	17,269	...	...	...	...	...	97	...	...
4	260	312	6,410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	276	...	980	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	81,801	...	28,618	...	...	...	...	...	140	...	...
258½	8,374	756½	12,152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8,478	...	12,344	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
378,311½	16,87,892	551,032½	25,51,575	...	...	...	...	2,044	12,809	1,386½	6,136
1,787½	14,820	1,828½	18,110	42	2,050	114	4,810	17	206	14½	185
...	9,588	...	15,370	...	...	...	...	...	105	...	...
8	...	72½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	240
...	68	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	340	...	...
38	...	1,210	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	160	...
86½	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,928	6,518	...	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	132	215	1,582	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	146	...	905	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,978	...	6,507	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...
...	5,736	...	7,637	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	211	1,100	2,674	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	387	508	2,710	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	290	313	964	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,412	...	5,415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,159	...	2,309	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
71½	4,983	54	2,823	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74½	2,500	97½	3,411	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
495½	5,783	2,523½	25,921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
63½	158	79½	519	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
180	1,830	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
368½	2,773	268	2,304	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure Ports in British India from the Port of Aden

Articles.	Denomination.	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.				OTHER COUNTRIES.			
		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Animals, living ...	No.					921	4,098	735	8,793
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value				2,450		2,381		2,064
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (including Military Accoutrements)	"								
Books and Printed Matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt.			25	750			1	20
Building and Engineering Materials—									
Cement ...	Cwt.								
Other sorts ...	Value						42		60
Candles of all sorts ...	Lbs.					1,228	353	578	236
Clocks and Watches ...	No.					60	180		
Coal—									
Coal ...	Tons								
Cuarcoal ...	Cwt.					25	40		
Coffee ...	Cwt.	7	422	4	252	6,412	8,24,681	4,631	2,83,380
Corals, Real ...	Lbs.								
Corr. Manufactured and Unmanufactured ...	Value						77		44
Corks ...	Gross					15	15		
Cotton—									
Raw ...	Cwt.						7		
Twist and Yarn ...	E. Lbs.							400	190
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods—									
Grey ...	E. Yards	33,000	5,750	21,750	8,500	30,030	5,161	46,256	8,448
White ...	C. E. "	10,868	900	2,400	630	1,900	175	2,788	353
Coloured, Printed or Dyed ...	C. E. "	1,200	150	3,225	685	240	30	746	119
Other sorts of Piece-goods (Handkerchiefs) ...	C. No.					290	46	800	60
Thread, Sewing ...	Lbs.					102	86		
Other sorts of Manufactures ...	Gross Value				940		210		396
Drugs and Medicines ...	"		204		460		1,435		8,622
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	Cwt.					21	500	184	547
Earthenware and Porcelain	Value						390		828
Feathers ...	Lbs.					179	3,040	162	3,954
Flax—									
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods ...	Yards								
Canvas ...	"								
Other sorts ...	Value								
Fruits and Vegetables ...	"		140		200		2,722		2,418
Glass and Glassware—									
Beads and false Pearls ...	Cwt.	4	200	4	275				
Other ware ...	Value						301		410
Graft and Pulce ...	Cwt.					3,833	17,721	3,224	16,710
Gums and Resins ...	Value	75	1,245	2,004	2,035	4,194	81,421	5,309	1,68,372
Hardware and Cutlery ...	Cwt.						748		860
Hides, Raw ...	Cwt.					3,029		3,473	
Skins, Raw ...	No. Cwt.					37,373	1,22,296	60,781	1,14,365
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds	No. Value					60	110	10	5
Ivory—									
Unmanufactured and Manufactured Jewellery, &c. ...	Value						300		1,300
Jute—									
Raw and Manufactures of ...	Value						777		665
Leather and Manufactures of ...	"						165		2,830
Liquors—									
Ale, Beer and Porter ...	Gallons					98	276	517	857
Spirits ...	"					12	100	151	262
Wines and Liqueurs ...	"					3	72	308	433
Other sorts ...	"								
Machinery and Millwork	Value				60				115
Matches, Lucifer and other	"						56		125
Metals—									
Copper—									
Unwrought ...	Cwt.								
Wrought ...	"					1	60	68	180
Other sorts ...	"							1	86
Iron—									
Wrought ...	Cwt.					4	103	6	50
Other sorts ...	"								
Lead ...	"								
Steel ...	"			2	240				

—continued.

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure) exported to Foreign Countries and during the two official years 1887-88 and 1888-89—continued.

TOTAL OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.				INDIA.				GRAND TOTAL.			
1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
8,636	97,838	9,910	35,758	1	52	1	100	3,837	97,885	2,911	35,853
.....	69,479	.....	1,18,305	.....	2,350	.....	19,308	.....	71,929	.....	1,37,709
.....	281	.....	175	.....	.....	.....	725	.....	281	.....	900
44	2,576	96	4,783	19	1,510	18	828	69	4,086	114	5,611
1,035	3,707	1,394	3,896	6	48	5	80	1,080	3,845	1,899	3,726
.....	3,648	.....	1,245	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,648	.....	1,245
80,951	10,782	87,774	7,584	924	225	1,120	500	31,875	11,007	68,894	8,034
102	1,081	63	284	1	10	.....	.....	103	1,041	63	284
871	17,415	1,137	29,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	871	17,415	1,137	29,400
156	223	26	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	156	223	26	68
81,266	48,29,944	97,348	66,98,659	448	23,087	804	13,098	81,714	48,53,081	97,650	67,11,757
2	00	107	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	00	107	160
.....	107	.....	203	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107	.....	203
1,579	1,370	782	550	.....	.....	100	112	1,570	1,370	862	662
78	1,360	153	3,173	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	1,360	153	3,173
140,377	1,04,962	890,548	3,17,810	3,580	3,425	9,592	8,180	143,957	1,07,487	400,149	2,28,970
575,988	2,55,658	532,464	2,56,304	4,700	3,240	300	250	579,788	2,58,898	532,764	2,56,554
5,987,350	9,57,674	7,127,536	19,73,598	55,998	9,175	38,600	8,180	6,023,348	9,66,849	7,166,186	19,81,728
13,078,762	16,56,388	27,230,079	13,95,967	8,356	750	.....	.....	13,097,618	16,56,136	27,230,079	28,58,987
1,297,432	1,86,642	1,831,177	2,39,992	4,900	600	47,000	6,580	1,303,332	1,86,242	1,873,177	2,39,562
13,944	2,278	14,852	1,662	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,944	2,278	14,852	1,662
784,380	1,43,749	981,079	1,55,047	9,000	1,000	4,011	515	793,380	1,43,349	985,034	1,56,462
823,792	1,60,188	782,382	1,41,071	8,410	1,320	1,250	250	837,202	1,67,508	783,632	1,41,321
48,417	7,814	17,721	7,179	660	280	.....	.....	49,077	8,094	17,721	7,179
1,140	981	880	262	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,146	981	880	262
1,228	3,214	1,081	2,896	.....	.....	25	150	1,228	3,214	1,058	2,746
.....	3,89,130	.....	4,30,844	.....	730	.....	.....	.....	3,89,680	.....	4,30,844
.....	81,607	.....	65,245	.....	18,425	.....	8,301	.....	97,922	.....	74,946
1,069	74,385	47,530	80,423	228	4,111	636	8,586	1,297	78,446	48,175	80,109
.....	14,346	.....	36,616	.....	142	.....	118	.....	14,388	.....	35,704
4,294	82,740	4,118	20,704	6	300	93	400	4,300	83,040	4,151	21,164
.....
.....	860	.....	980	.....	.....	.....	700	.....	860	.....	1,080
.....	49,110	.....	58,231	.....	950	.....	1,466	.....	50,060	.....	54,697
272	9,116	783	18,291	.....	.....	2	150	272	9,116	783	18,441
.....	10,417	.....	17,000	.....	345	.....	180	.....	10,762	.....	17,180
507,708	21,68,848	67,358	30,18,688	153	1,119	150	842	507,864	21,69,967	67,508	30,18,523
34,272	14,50,396	37,548	18,18,998	11,683	2,76,843	12,641	4,49,771	34,272	14,50,396	37,548	18,18,764
.....	18,339	.....	20,897	.....	70	.....	15	.....	18,409	.....	20,712
13,111	16,518	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	13,116	16,521	.....	.....
163,177	6,01,031	219,300	5,43,819	40	150	.....	40	163,217	5,01,181	219,330	5,43,559
81,532	.....	37,661	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81,552	.....	37,658	.....
2,631,218	18,44,007	2,983,329	24,61,090	.....	.....	610	375	2,531,115	18,44,007	2,983,939	24,61,455
.....	4,647	.....	9,285	.....	500	.....	810	.....	5,147	.....	10,096
.....	43,582	.....	1,500	.....	3,03,500	.....	2,98,325	.....	3,47,082	.....	3,09,425
.....	2,425	.....	2,686	.....	1,09,600	.....	72,300	.....	1,12,024	.....	74,989
.....	11,114	.....	16,357	.....	10,499	.....	3,566	.....	31,613	.....	19,923
.....	6,839	.....	14,860	.....	150	.....	205	.....	6,989	.....	15,074
308	798	1,697	3,748	.....	.....	.....	.....	302	708	1,097	3,748
89	408	659	2,769	.....	.....	8	84	89	408	667	2,853
51	382	641	1,367	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	362	621	1,367
.....	4,437	.....	7,290	.....	1,370	.....	200	.....	5,807	.....	7,180
.....	5,743	.....	8,571	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,733	.....	8,371
184	10,145	169	4,242	118	5,600	.....	.....	202	15,145	169	4,242
99	3,273	118	4,409	223	7,810	178	7,020	320	11,085	290	11,429
1,478	15,040	5,570	66,292	17	230	.....	.....	1,405	15,260	5,570	58,222
116	461	347	2,372	123	232	16	75	244	743	364	2,447
567	6,693	407	5,085	.....	.....	.....	.....	567	6,693	407	5,065
605	4,681	1,292	13,076	.....	.....	.....	.....	605	4,681	1,292	13,076

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure Ports in British India from the Port of Aden

Articles.	Denomination.	UNITED KINGDOM.				AUSTRIA.			
		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Metals—continued.									
Tin—									
Unwrought	Cwt.								
Other sorts	"								
Zinc or Spelter									
All other sorts, unenumerated	"								
Oils	Gallons...								
Paints, Colours and Painters' Materials	Value								
Paper and Pasteboard ...	"		325						
Provisions	"		650		100				
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	"								
Salt... ..	Tons								
Seeds—									
Til or Gingelly	Cwt.								
Other sorts	"	503	10,150						
Shells or Cowries	Value		25,840		12,400		4,69,332		3,22,738
Silk—									
Raw	Lbs.								
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards								
Other sorts	Value								
Spices									
Sugar, Sugar-candy and other Saccharine	Lbs.	28,784	14,840	7,890	3,925	31,508	17,890		
Produce	Cwt.								
Tea	Lbs.	29	29			42	100	288	323
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured	Lbs.	938	120						
Manufactured	E. C.								
Toys and Requisites for Games	Value		60		250				
Umbrellas... ..	No.								
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt.					86	1,000	16	1,100
Wood and Timber and Manufactures (in- cluding Fitzwood)	Value						70		
Wool—									
Raw	Lbs.							504	100
Manufactures of—									
Piece-goods	Yards								
Other sorts	Value		50		505				550
All other Articles, unenumerated	"		31,008		49,355		5,967		10,705
Total of Merchandise			17,04,746		10,51,183		9,70,349		12,88,941
Treasure—									
Gold							3,300		
Silver							16,700		39,393
Total Treasure							20,000		39,393
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure			17,04,746		10,51,183		9,90,349		13,20,338

E.—Signifies Europe.

C.— Do. Country.

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure Ports in British India from the Port of Aden

Articles.	Denomination.	UNITED STATES.				ARABIA.				
		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Metals—continued.										
Tin—										
Unwrought	Cwt.					1	24	623	4,436	
Other sorts	"									
Zinc or Spelter	"					16	244	31	1,471	
All other sorts, unenumerated	"					1354	2,254	2704	4,276	
Oils	Gallons					100,0213	40,284	124,747	62,655	
Paints, Colours and Painters' Materials	Value						1,390		4,373	
Paper and Pasteboard	"						9,791		17,293	
Provisions	"		60				2,16,821		3,03,156	
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	"									
Salt	Tons					3	6	15	4	
Seeds—										
Til or Gingelly	Cwt.					4,2674	83,054	10,156	73,957	
Other sorts	"					6374	6,021	1,044	12,345	
Shells or Cowries	Value						535		244	
Silk—										
Raw	Lbs.					18,243	60,370	11,301	46,707	
Manufactures—										
Piece-goods	Yards					71,431	78,977	88,967	91,781	
Other sorts	Value						19,464		22,049	
Spices										
Sugar, Sugar-candy and other Saccharine	Lbs.			70,000	18,000	702,484	1,70,117	1,095,892	2,02,724	
Produce	Cwt.									
Tea	Lbs.					21,527	2,64,716	20,004	3,84,071	
	Lbs.					110	90	326	280	
Tobacco—										
Unmanufactured	Lbs.					1,266,482	1,71,366	1,769,458	3,06,406	
Manufactured	E.									
	C.									
						140	89			
Toys and Requisites for Games										
Umbrellas	No.								247	505
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt.								14	476
Wood and Timber and Manufactures (including Firewood)	Value						12,404		55	5,604
Wool—										
Raw	Lbs.									
Manufactures of—										
Piece-goods	Yards					4,937	4,774	4,926	4,090	
Other sorts	Value						11,313		42,197	
All other Articles, unenumerated	"		1,300		1,600		26,594		28,906	
			350		690					
Total of Merchandise			33,16,736		48,19,183		30,87,504		45,19,818	
Treasure—										
Gold										8,500
Silver							53,408			6,92,977
Total, Treasure							53,408			7,01,477
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure			33,16,736		48,19,183		40,41,087		52,20,795	

—continued.

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure) exported to Foreign Countries and during the two official years 1887-88 and 1888-89—continued.

AFRICA.				CHINA.				PERU.			
1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
15	105	27	2,010	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
93	1,130	284	3,461	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	818	95	2,465	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0,934	88,078	66,239	61,856	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,455	4,300	3,060	1,225
.....	1,774	.....	5,004	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58
.....	1,895	.....	2,446	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,636
.....	5,99,618	.....	8,41,091	.....	1,400	.....	1,025	.....	47	.....	.....
48	1,338	17	463	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
92	676	386	2,140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
570	6,322	588	5,387	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	99	.....	352	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
404	1,717	3,239	11,349	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,903	3,584	24,322	22,221	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	205
.....	12,073	.....	23,444	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
157,601	48,945	138,358	27,878	.....	.....	784	500	112	140	.....	.....
4,152	55,038	7,141	95,322	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	850	169	3,649
3,743	1,449	5,990	2,846	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,073,680	2,01,680	1,661,142	1,71,120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14,315	7,044	16,417	14,754	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,000	578	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,972	.....	1,523	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
653	638	2,403	2,072	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	41,690	.....	68,140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	770	.....	538
.....	.....	220	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,903	4,142	4,334	4,749	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	6,830	.....	10,860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	.....
.....	1,07,080	.....	123,643	.....	.....	.....	580	.....	3,150	.....	700
.....	60,11,686	.....	83,08,130	.....	11,034	.....	14,904	.....	28,876	.....	23,767
.....	14,36,180	.....	13,19,088	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,425	.....	.....
.....	14,36,180	.....	13,19,088	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,425	.....	.....
.....	64,47,666	.....	96,27,225	.....	11,034	.....	14,904	.....	40,301	.....	23,767

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure Ports in British India from the Port of Aden

Articles.	Denomination.	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.				OTHER COUNTRIES.			
		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Metals—continued.									
Tin—									
Unwrought	Cwt.								
Other sorts	"								
Zinc or Spelter	Wt.								
All other sorts, unenumerated	"	5	72	17	400	2	28	1½	30
Oils	Gallons					3,950	2,864	820½	457
Paints, Colours and Painters' Materials	Value						107		46
Paper and Pasteboard	"		90				46		153
Provisions	"		43,732		61,928		84,127		42,410
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	"								
Salt	Tons							1,3	60
Seeds—									
Til or Gingelly	Cwt.					17	190	201	5,157
Other sorts	"					10	173	9½	100
Shells or Cowries									
	Value		4,250		3,845		2,424		8,910
Silk—									
Raw	Lbs.							22	90
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards					800	1,000		
Other sorts	Value								
Spices									
Sugar, Sugarcandy and other Saccharine Produce	Lbs.	1,456	560			23,564	11,159	15,792	5,496
Tea	Cwt.					265	3,035	269	2,977
	Lbs.					002	443	500	467
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured	Lbs.					810,772	68,695	407,856	1,04,013
Manufactured	E.					10,128	8,772	1,453	1,041
	C.					1,036	141		
Toys and Requisites for Games									
Umbrellas	No.						950		95
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt.	17	1,450	50	3,445			7	420
Wood and Timber and Manufactures (including Firewood)	Value						2,038		940
Wool—									
Raw	Lbs.								
Manufactures of—									
Piece-goods	Yards			400	600			90	86
Other sorts	Value		700		100		320		2,300
All other Articles, unenumerated	"		70		520		29,146		14,349
Total of Merchandise			69,095		83,345		7,23,491		7,50,450
Treasure—									
Gold			5,800		6,725		59,087		66,136
Silver									
Total, Treasure			5,800		6,725		59,087		66,136
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure			85,796		90,070		7,82,578		8,16,586

—continued.

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure) exported to Foreign Countries and during the two official years 1887-88 and 1888-89—concluded.

TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.				INDIA.				GRAND TOTAL.			
1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
2	140	90	6,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	129	90	6,440
109	1,378	285	4,912	.....	.....	.....	.....	109	1,378	285	4,912
151	2,002	457	7,170	23	625	83	663	174	8,917	490	8,152
167,867	86,486	194,923	1,26,193	.....	.....	.....	.....	167,867	86,486	194,923	1,26,193
.....	3,277	.....	10,023	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	3,527	.....	10,023
.....	11,137	.....	8,018	.....	100	.....	60	.....	11,237	.....	9,108
.....	8,27,187	.....	12,56,211	.....	97,635	.....	1,03,732	.....	9,24,822	.....	13,53,943
.....
44	1,844	769	5,415	17,392	86,960	21,858	1,11,593	17,436	88,294	22,223	1,17,068
.....
4,067	87,667	10,833	81,254	.....	.....	128	1,200	4,067	87,667	10,961	82,454
2,105	23,367	1,644	16,039	.....	.....	2	100	2,105	23,367	1,646	16,139
.....	5,06,100	.....	3,61,505	.....	28,970	.....	16,160	.....	6,80,070	.....	3,77,696
.....
13,647	62,087	16,062	58,146	.....	.....	548	960	18,647	62,087	15,610	59,106
.....
75,184	83,961	111,289	1,13,952	.....	.....	.....	.....	75,184	83,961	111,289	1,13,952
.....	81,597	.....	47,698	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81,537	.....	47,698
.....
1,090,503	2,89,386	1,387,480	2,63,518	4,760	1,623	83,712	18,020	1,095,263	2,91,009	1,371,202	2,76,538
.....
25,971	3,24,084	36,580	4,85,016	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,971	3,24,084	36,580	4,85,016
4,532	2,116	7,404	3,916	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,532	2,116	7,404	3,916
.....
3,652,061	4,31,869	3,883,310	5,81,548	21,224	2,903	1,624	165	3,673,285	4,34,137	3,839,934	5,81,713
.....
24,725	11,116	16,870	15,795	448	500	.....	.....	25,173	11,616	16,870	15,795
.....
6,076	739	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,076	750	.....	.....
.....
652	2,982	.....	2,403	.....	16	.....	60	.....	2,987	.....	2,463
64	623	2,650	2,548	.....	.....	30	60	652	628	2,670	2,563
.....	3,260	77	5,170	185	9,340	143	7,675	239	12,500	220	12,345
.....	59,095	.....	70,301	.....	160	.....	821	.....	59,255	.....	71,122
.....
302	200	780	145	.....	.....	.....	.....	302	200	780	145
.....
6,845	9,086	9,740	10,413	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,845	9,086	9,740	10,413
.....	23,419	.....	60,478	.....	.....	.....	1,600	.....	23,419	.....	62,078
.....	2,64,016	.....	3,00,893	.....	43,704	.....	70,180	.....	3,20,520	.....	3,78,573
.....
.....	1,53,82,110	.....	2,47,56,516	.....	10,54,138	.....	12,41,738	.....	1,64,38,247	.....	2,59,98,254
.....
.....	6,255	.....	5,500	.....	12,03,925	.....	7,90,350	.....	12,10,210	.....	7,98,570
.....	16,21,855	.....	24,46,563	.....	1,44,095	.....	3,40,435	.....	17,60,050	.....	27,86,998
.....
.....	16,28,240	.....	24,55,008	.....	13,46,020	.....	11,80,785	.....	29,76,260	.....	35,85,848
.....
.....	3,00,40,359	.....	2,72,11,579	.....	24,02,146	.....	23,78,523	.....	2,94,18,507	.....	2,95,84,102

D.—TRADE—continued.

(5).—Statement of Customs Duty collected on the principal and other Articles of Merchandise, subject to Duty, on Import and Export at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay, and in the Province of Sind, during the two official years 1887-88 and 1888-89.

Articles.	AMOUNT OF DUTY COLLECTED.								
	1887-88.				1888-89.				
	Gross.		Net.		Gross.		Net.		
	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
IMPORTS.									
Arms, Ammunition, &c. ...	67,917	...	57,805	...	87,202	...	76,698	...	
Liquors—									
Ale, Beer, and Porter ...	19,563	8,465	19,563	8,465	26,495	14,865	26,496	14,809	
Spirits ...	12,97,042	4,62,125	12,74,178	4,55,348	13,43,862	4,71,625	13,10,701	4,63,455	
Wines and Liqueurs ...	1,73,136	55,770	1,71,010	55,647	1,55,517	53,556	1,55,296	53,379	
Other sorts ...	58	7	58	7	58	47	56	47	
Oils—									
Mineral—									
Kerosine ...	56,929	...	56,929	...	3,72,838	...	3,70,667	...	
Other sorts ...	...	...	...	...	163	...	163	...
Opium ...	220	...	220	...	487	...	487	...	
Salt ...	7,656	1,160	7,656	1,160	17,142	1,439	17,142	1,439	
All other articles (excluding Penalty Duty) ...	1,349	9,269	1,310	8,295	1,599	79,443	1,589	74,596	
Total Duty on Imports.	Including Salt.	16,23,870	5,34,796	15,88,729	5,26,922	20,05,351	6,20,976	19,59,275	6,07,725
	Excluding do.	16,16,214	5,33,636	15,81,073	5,25,762	19,88,209	6,19,536	19,42,133	6,06,286
EXPORTS.									
Grain and Pulse—									
Rice (in the husk) ...	2	8,896	2	8,890	...	5,761	...	5,761	
Rice (not in the husk) ...	2,38,211	75,134	2,37,328	75,043	1,93,723	49,918	1,92,980	49,839	
All other articles (excluding Penalty Duty) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Duty on Exports ...	2,38,213	84,030	2,37,330	83,933	1,93,723	55,679	1,92,980	55,600	
Grand Total Duty on Imports and Exports ...	18,62,083	6,18,826	18,26,059	6,10,255	21,99,074	6,76,654	21,52,255	6,63,325	

D.—TRADE—continued.

(3).—Statement of Customs Duty collected on the principal and other Articles of Merchandise, subject to duty, on Import and Export at the Port of Aden during the two official years 1887-88 and 1888-89.

Articles.	AMOUNT OF DUTY COLLECTED.							
	1888-89.				1887-88.			
	Gross.		Net.		Gross.		Net.	
	Aden.	Sind.	Aden.	Sind.	Aden.	Sind.	Aden.	Sind.
Imports.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arms, Ammunition, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liquors—								
Ale, Beer, and Porter ...	1,158	...	1,158	...	1,242	...	1,242	...
Spirits ...	40,513	...	40,513	...	42,780	...	42,780	...
Wines and Liqueurs ...	5,378	...	5,378	...	5,685	...	5,685	...
Other sorts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Opium ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt ...	9,749	...	9,749	...	11,544	...	11,544	...
All other articles (excluding Penalty duty) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total duty on Imports. { Including Salt.	56,798	...	56,798	...	61,251	...	61,251	...
{ Excluding do..	47,049	...	47,049	...	49,707	...	49,707	...
Exports.								
Grain and Pulse—								
Rice (in the husk) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice (not in the husk) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles (excluding Penalty duty) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Duty on Exports ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total Duty on Imports and Exports ...	56,798	...	56,798	...	61,251	...	61,251	...

D.—TRADE

(4).—Total Value of Merchandise (distinguishing Country from Foreign) and Treasure imported and years 1887-88

Ports.	MERCHAN					
	COUNTRY.				Fo	
	1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.	
	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.
IMPORTS INTO BOMBAY AND SIND.						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Bengal	1,95,13,541	1,86,718	1,99,90,873	1,45,067	2,65,922	8,616
.. Sind	88,33,505	.....	77,48,814	.....	16,80,990	.....
.. Madras	1,25,25,506	2,31,157	1,36,22,222	3,18,809	1,18,710	1,256
.. British Burma	47,92,202	2,64,032	34,83,284	2,96,440	18,869	.....
.. Bombay ... ..	.....	48,64,358	.....	56,10,310	.....	1,43,20,336
Total from British Ports in the Presidencies and Provinces ...	4,56,64,754	55,46,265	4,48,45,193	63,70,626	20,84,491	1,43,30,208
From British Ports within the Presidency ...	4,20,71,764	4,19,662	3,98,70,256	4,20,636	51,66,520	1,89,715
.. Daman	39,835	12,650	24,590	938	210	.....
.. Diu	2,28,559	530	2,16,255	.....	220	.....
.. Goa	18,22,177	33,179	88,75,506	11,845	36,733	100
.. Foreign Konkan	2,90,404	.....	3,28,209	.....	93	.....
.. Mahi	6,664	.....	6,465	.....	1,127	.....
.. Pondicherry	20,806	322	28,480	.....	179	2,136
.. Cutch	32,48,757	70,668	22,78,310	71,878	12,158	20,074
.. Kathiawar	2,50,15,962	2,17,157	2,15,75,564	2,26,929	1,75,639	1,387
.. State of Travancore	18,37,018	4,458	22,96,182	5,785	4,148	.....
.. State of Cochin	13,656	.....	95,550	.....	11	.....
.. Gaikwar's Territory	6,65,151	5,662	6,58,811	19,680	929	.....
.. Cambay	3,01,025	.....	2,56,393	.....	469	.....
Total from Indian Ports not British ...	3,34,90,014	3,44,626	3,66,40,335	3,37,055	2,31,916	24,597
Total from all Ports ...	12,12,26,532	63,10,553	12,13,55,784	71,28,317	74,82,027	1,45,44,520
Government Stores and Treasure ...	3,07,959	5,07,609	1,53,094	2,60,087	53,319	6,23,333
EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY AND SIND.						
To Bengal	84,98,657	810	1,05,15,617	2,579	16,73,802	5,122
.. Sind	44,88,002	.....	52,89,836	.....	1,29,51,990	.....
.. Madras	74,28,467	42,471	81,99,663	54,829	79,75,000	11,195
.. British Burma	9,94,508	18,746	10,49,532	28,422	24,63,314	4,645
.. Bombay ... ..	.....	91,56,145	.....	80,79,309	.....	17,14,145
Total to British Ports in the Presidencies and Provinces ...	2,14,09,624	92,18,172	2,50,54,668	81,65,139	2,50,64,106	17,35,107
To British Ports within the Presidency ...	4,22,53,536	4,20,137	4,07,35,222	4,24,933	60,97,365	1,85,468
.. Daman	12,754	.....	57,169	.....	9,462	.....
.. Diu	1,45,269	.....	1,26,453	.....	45,984	.....
.. Goa	7,69,790	1,350	8,33,023	.....	11,11,914	122
.. Foreign Konkan	1,57,029	.....	1,71,972	.....	42,693	.....
.. Mahi ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,702	.....
.. Pondicherry	20,513	.....	21,412	.....	31,297	.....
.. Cutch	20,46,768	10,76,825	26,09,211	14,41,693	17,09,047	81,075
.. Kathiawar	78,05,632	21,92,340	80,14,168	25,04,166	52,60,158	1,56,014
.. State of Travancore	11,99,454	.....	15,98,101	.....	5,30,599	.....
.. State of Cochin	3,84,581	.....	3,77,154	.....	879	.....
.. Gaikwar's Territory	3,75,508	7,350	5,47,253	17,377	1,68,996	180
.. Cambay	1,64,148	.....	2,36,360	.....	1,11,873	.....
Total to Indian Ports not British ...	1,30,81,446	32,77,865	1,45,92,276	39,63,236	90,25,604	2,37,331
Total to all Ports ...	7,67,44,606	1,29,16,174	8,08,82,166	1,25,53,308	4,01,87,075	21,57,906
Government Stores and Treasure ...	6,33,873	23,581	6,53,361	14,466	5,52,466	1,61,383

—continued.

exported Coastwise into and from the Presidency of Bombay and the Province of Sind in the official and 1888-89.

DISE.		TOTAL.				TREASURY.			
REGION.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,64,664	5,550	1,97,79,463	1,95,334	2,02,55,537	1,50,617	.....	.....	.....	.....
16,52,038	.....	1,05,14,495	.....	94,01,452	.....	43,374	.....	17,024	.....
84,713	3,163	1,26,44,216	2,32,413	1,37,06,935	3,21,972	1,900	.....	3,050	.....
15,141	350	48,11,071	2,64,032	34,98,425	2,96,790	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,35,62,802	.....	1,91,84,694	.....	1,91,73,112	.....	3,17,225	.....	8,61,975
20,17,156	1,35,71,865	4,77,49,245	1,98,76,473	4,68,62,349	1,99,42,491	45,274	3,17,225	20,074	8,61,975
50,36,591	1,89,688	4,72,38,284	6,09,377	4,49,06,847	6,10,324	14,29,709	.....	14,66,990	.....
1	.....	40,045	12,650	24,591	938	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,035	.....	2,23,779	530	2,18,290	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....
47,40	.....	18,78,910	33,279	89,22,906	11,845	5,000	.....	65,000	.....
4,784	.....	2,90,497	.....	3,32,993	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
997	.....	7,791	.....	7,462	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
536	1,144	20,985	2,458	29,016	1,144	.....	.....	.....	.....
19,887	3,548	32,60,915	91,642	22,98,227	75,426	4,14,926	40,130	10,44,248	44,035
1,14,196	6,657	2,51,91,601	2,18,544	2,16,89,750	2,33,586	17,63,168	16,860	20,27,657	53,780
925	.....	18,41,166	4,458	22,97,107	5,785	3,000	.....	.....	.....
8	.....	13,667	.....	95,558	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,456	.....	6,66,080	5,662	6,60,267	19,680	.....	.....	.....	.....
514	.....	3,01,494	.....	2,56,907	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,92,739	11,349	3,37,21,930	3,69,223	3,68,33,074	3,43,404	21,86,094	57,010	31,38,905	99,815
72,46,486	1,37,72,902	12,87,09,459	2,08,55,073	12,36,02,270	2,09,01,219	36,61,077	3,74,235	46,25,969	9,61,790
83,640	7,47,049	8,61,278	11,30,942	2,36,734	10,16,736	4,83,595	60,24,000	13,93,354	62,060
19,67,502	9,930	1,01,72,459	5,932	1,24,83,119	11,609	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,37,81,202	.....	1,74,39,992	.....	1,90,71,038	.....	1,89,700	.....	8,63,000	.....
87,98,111	23,241	1,54,03,457	53,666	1,69,97,774	78,070	3,70,167	.....	6,29,985	9,000
15,98,938	650	34,57,822	23,391	26,48,490	29,072	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	19,53,930	.....	1,08,70,290	.....	1,00,32,339	.....	41,574	.....	1,505
2,61,45,753	19,85,951	4,64,73,730	1,09,53,279	5,12,00,421	1,01,51,090	5,59,867	41,574	14,92,985	10,505
50,49,920	2,21,609	4,83,50,901	6,05,605	4,57,85,142	6,46,742	20,23,386	.....	13,49,356	.....
13,576	.....	22,216	.....	70,745	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44,793	.....	1,91,253	.....	1,71,246	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16,98,790	3,000	18,81,704	1,472	25,31,813	3,000	80,000	.....	900	.....
50,990	.....	1,99,722	.....	2,22,962	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21,695	.....	2,702	.....	21,695	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28,001	.....	51,810	.....	49,413	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14,82,975	93,718	37,55,815	11,57,840	40,92,186	15,37,411	2,32,836	.....	1,72,792	.....
58,20,932	2,10,989	1,30,65,790	23,48,354	1,38,35,100	27,16,155	11,05,783	.....	8,50,000	.....
6,48,799	.....	17,30,053	.....	22,46,900	.....	1,06,390	.....	1,16,650	.....
3,471	.....	3,85,460	.....	3,80,825	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,65,159	993	5,44,504	7,530	7,12,412	19,370	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,22,864	.....	2,76,021	.....	3,69,224	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,01,02,045	3,10,700	2,21,07,050	35,15,196	2,46,94,321	42,73,986	15,25,009	.....	11,40,342	.....
4,12,97,716	25,18,460	11,60,31,661	1,50,74,080	12,16,79,884	1,50,71,768	41,08,262	41,574	39,82,683	10,505
5,16,393	1,13,570	11,86,339	1,84,964	11,69,954	1,28,036	93,07,727	12,900	2,05,66,220	2,892

India no return relating to this Port is given.

D.—TRADE

(5).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels distinguishing their Nationality which entered Province of Sind in the official year 1888-89,

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.				BRITISH (OTHER THAN BRITISH INDIAN).				BRITISH INDIAN.			
				Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.		
United Kingdom	... { Steam ...	Bombay ...	356	6,52,794	154	3,09,286	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	69	1,04,782	42	75,911	...	...	...	...
		Bombay ...	13	21,833	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	... { Steam ...	Bombay ...	1	2,485	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	... { Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	104	1,87,469	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	8	12,336	...	...	...	...
		Bombay ...	...	...	2	3,825	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	... { Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	1	1,493	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	1	1,381	...	...	...	...
		Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	... { Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	6	8,430	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bombay ...	...	...	3	5,286	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	... { Steam ...	Bombay ...	2	3,217	22	34,306	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	... { Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	3	3,594	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	... { Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast	... { Steam ...	Bombay ...	13	12,161	14	11,824	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bombay ...	2	818	1	30	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	... { Steam ...	Bombay ...	2	2,860	15	21,240	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	15	21,209	...	...	...	...
		Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	... { Steam ...	Bombay ...	17	27,989	10	10,968	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	1	879	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bombay ...	5	5,284	2	453	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	3	1,793	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion	... { Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America	... { Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	... { Steam ...	Bombay ...	1	1,427	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bombay ...	2	3,455	2	3,292	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	... { Steam ...	Bombay ...	17	20,390	17	20,752	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	1	1,406	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE

(5).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels distinguishing their Nationality which entered Province of Sind in the official year 1888-89,

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.				OTHER NATIONALITIES.				TOTAL FOREIGN.			
				Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
				Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	...	{	Steam ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	{	Sailing... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	1	1,164	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	{	Steam ... { Bombay ...	20	40,438	21	44,663	20	40,438	21	44,663
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	{	Sailing... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	{	Steam ... { Bombay ...	...	...	1	1,478	1	1,275	1	1,478
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	1	1,275	...	...
	...	{	Sailing... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	{	Steam ... { Bombay ...	1	1,132	...	...	1	1,132	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	1	1,478	...	...	1	1,478
	...	{	Sailing... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	...	{	Steam ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	{	Sailing... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	{	Steam ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	18	46,986	18	47,360
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	{	Sailing... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	...	{	Steam ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	{	Sailing... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	{	Steam ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	{	Sailing... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast	...	{	Steam ... { Bombay ...	1	1,011	...	...	13	10,487	13	10,772
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	{	Sailing... { Bombay ...	3	296	11	1,097	8	1,081	38	4,418
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	{	Steam ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	{	Sailing... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	...	{	Steam ... { Bombay ...	1	1,204	...	...	1	1,204	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	{	Sailing... { Bombay ...	3	763	1	284	6	3,761	1	284
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion	...	{	Steam ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	{	Sailing... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America...	...	{	Steam ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	{	Sailing... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	...	{	Steam ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	{	Sailing... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	1	1,343	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	...	{	Steam ... { Bombay ...	...	...	1	986	...	...	2	2,402
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	{	Sailing... { Bombay ...	10	1,328	2	406	78	8,619	77	8,289
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	5	314	4	213

—continued.

and cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the compared with the totals of the year 1887-88—continued.

NATIVE CRAFT.				GRAND TOTAL, 1888-89.				GRAND TOTAL, 1887-88.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	356	6,52,794	154	3,09,285	374	6,55,760	137	2,70,002
...	60	1,04,782	42	75,911	77	1,25,829	29	52,104
...	14	22,997	...	...	36	63,278	3	3,963
...	1	1,292	...	...
...	21	42,923	21	44,663	28	55,015	32	61,198
...
...
...	1	1,275	105	1,88,947	...	...	89	1,47,686
...	1	1,275	8	12,336	...	...	9	13,369
...	2	3,825	...	...	6	8,536
...
...	1	1,132	1	1,493	...	...	...	...
...	2	2,859	...	...	2	2,530
...	1	1,734
...
...	6	8,430	...	...	5	8,805
...
...	3	5,286	...	...	2	2,592
...
...	20	52,205	40	81,666	19	48,683	65	1,24,905
...	2	2,808
...
...	3	3,594	...	...	...	...
...
...	4	5,129
...
...	26	22,648	27	22,596	29	24,631	28	24,178
...
18	1,800	49	4,522	28	3,699	88	8,970	28	3,596	87	8,068
...
...	2	2,860	15	21,240	2	3,014	14	19,164
...	15	21,209	...	...	3	4,560
...
...	18	29,193	10	10,968	15	20,044	4	4,198
...	1	879	...	...	1	400	...	...
...	11	9,045	3	737	20	13,756	7	2,348
...	3	1,793	...	...	12	5,409	...	...
...
...
...
...
...	1	1,427	...	...	1	1,478	...	...
...	2	2,823	...	...
...	3	4,798	2	3,292	7	19,224	3	4,367
...	1	1,156	...	...
...
...	17	20,390	10	23,154	16	20,803	18	23,239
...	1	1,406	...	...	1	1,310	...	...
113	11,836	48	6,008	191	20,335	125	14,207	176	17,802	191	21,344
15	821	23	1,983	20	1,135	27	2,196	31	2,107	37	3,029

D.—TRADE

(5).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels distinguishing their Nationality which entered Province of Sind in the official year 1888-89

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.	BRITISH (OTHER THAN BRITISH INDIAN.)				BRITISH INDIAN.					
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.			
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.		
Ceylon	Steam ...	Bombay ...	1	547	1	316	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hongkong	Steam ...	Bombay ...	34	57,613	30	49,825	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Treaty Ports	Steam ...	Bombay ...	12	23,988	13	27,561	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mekran and Sonmiani	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	54	48,083	52	46,410	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam...	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...	1	499	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	1	1,315	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sumatra	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam ...	Bombay ...	2	3,101	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	Steam ...	Bombay ...	80	1,00,095	94	1,36,249	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	7	7,576	24	38,480	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1888-89	Steam ...	Bombay ...	538	9,08,667	485	8,24,627	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	123	1,62,726	142	1,95,727	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...	23	31,889	10	12,886	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	3	1,793	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1887-88	Steam ...	Bombay ...	512	8,56,474	451	7,54,414	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	143	1,86,489	106	1,34,958	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...	60	82,116	23	23,515	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	14	7,857	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE

(5).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality which entered Province of Sind in the official year 1888-89

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			OTHER NATIONALITIES.				TOTAL FOREIGN.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Ceylon	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,164	
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hongkong	Steam	Bombay	11	23,501	11	23,011	27	47,153	25	43,748
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Treaty Ports	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mekran and Sonmiani	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	1	27	1	94	24	1,461	20	1,262
		Sind	25	657	22	738	44	1,884	47	2,365
Persia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	11	1,548	13	1,847
		Sind	1	54	3	116	26	2,076	27	1,773
Sind	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	5	2,971	4	2,315	5	2,971	4	2,315
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	1	656	...	...	1	656
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sumatra	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	Steam	Bombay	3	5,088	...	...	3	5,088	...	...
		Sind	...	...	1	1,781	7	8,924	8	10,706
	Sailing	Bombay	19	3,465	6	1,341	67	9,732	9	2,117
		Sind	6	544	1	53	65	5,163	17	1,050
Total, 1888-89	Steam	Bombay	37	72,374	34	70,138	84	1,55,765	80	1,50,423
		Sind	...	...	2	3,259	8	10,199	9	12,184
	Sailing	Bombay	41	8,850	26	6,193	201	31,610	164	22,352
		Sind	32	1,255	26	907	140	9,437	95	5,401
Total, 1887-88	Steam	Bombay	40	79,305	40	79,538	88	1,59,999	90	1,67,693
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	43	7,435	38	4,833	218	33,516	211	26,802
		Sind	22	742	19	731	143	9,301	118	6,659

D.—TRADE—

(6).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind in the official year 1888-89,

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.				BRITISH (OTHER THAN BRITISH INDIAN.)				BRITISH INDIAN.			
				Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
				Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam ... { Bombay	1	1,487
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sailing ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind
Austria	Steam ... { Bombay
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sailing ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam ... { Bombay
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sailing ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam ... { Bombay
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sailing ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam ... { Bombay
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sailing ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam ... { Bombay
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sailing ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia...	Steam ... { Bombay
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sailing ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	Steam ... { Bombay
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sailing ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam ... { Bombay
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sailing ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt...	Steam ... { Bombay ...	3	3,807
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sailing ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam ... { Bombay
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sailing ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion	Steam ... { Bombay
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sailing ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America	Steam ... { Bombay
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sailing ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam ... { Bombay
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sailing ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia...	Steam ... { Bombay ...	1	1,507	1	1,736
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sailing ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE—

(6).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind in the official year 1888-89,

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.				OTHER NATIONALITIES.				TOTAL FOREIGN.			
				Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
				Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France...	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia...	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt...	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America...	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia...	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	3	311	...	...	3	311	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	181	...

D.—TRADE—

(6).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind in the official year 1888-89,

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.				BRITISH (OTHER THAN BRITISH INDIAN).				BRITISH INDIAN.			
				Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
				Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Ceylon...	{	Steam ...	Bombay ...	2	1,803	14	26,877	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bombay ...	...	...	1	499	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hongkong ...	{	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Treaty Ports	{	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java ...	{	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	7	13,156	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives ..	{	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mekrau and Sonmiani	{	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia...	{	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam ...	{	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	1	1,440	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements ...	{	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	1	1,648	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sumatra ...	{	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia ...	{	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	{	Steam ...	Bombay ...	11	16,749	4	5,623	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	33	50,940	5	6,436	...	...	...	...
			Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1858-89	{	Steam ...	Bombay ...	17	23,866	29	51,967	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	33	50,940	5	6,436	...	...	...	...
			Bombay ...	...	...	1	409	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1847-88	{	Steam ...	Bombay ...	29	38,820	46	85,449	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	12	15,822	4	5,703	...	...	...	...
			Bombay ...	...	...	4	5,323	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE

(C).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind in the official year 1888-89

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.	OTHER NATIONALITIES.				TOTAL FOREIGN.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Ceylon	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hongkong ...	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Treaty Ports	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mekran and Sonmiani	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	2	126
		Sind ...	1	86	7	130	1	86	9	126
Persia	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	4	215
Siam	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements ...	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sumatra	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	Steam ...	Bombay ...	1	1,041	...	...	2	2,457
		Sind ...	1	1,478	...	...	1	1,478
	Sailing ...	Bombay ...	2	326	...	...	9	1,048
		Sind	1	67	8	412
Total, 1888-89	Steam ...	Bombay ...	1	1,041	...	...	2	2,457
		Sind ...	1	1,478	...	...	1	1,478
	Sailing ...	Bombay ...	2	326	3	311	9	1,048
		Sind ...	1	86	7	130	2	153	5	437
Total, 1887-88	Steam ...	Bombay ...	1	1,943	2	3,799	1	1,943
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	Bombay ...	3	304	...	...	3	304
		Sind	5	112	5	206	5	515

D.—TRADE

(C).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, in the official year 1888-89 compared

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.	BRITISH (OTHER THAN BRITISH INDIAN).				BRITISH INDIAN.				
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	
United Kingdom	{ Steam... Aden ...	278	553,413	308	620,756	1	1,441	1	1,441
	{ Sailing . Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	{ Steam... Aden ...	...	...	2	3,564	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing . Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	{ Steam... Aden ...	1	1,349	61	97,012	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing . Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	{ Steam... Aden ...	4	5,159	3	5,291	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing . Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	{ Steam... Aden ...	1	1,421	3	4,275	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing . Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	{ Steam... Aden ...	1	1,602	21	36,967	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing . Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia in Europe	Steam... Aden ...	...	...	1	1,112	...	...	...	...
Russia in Asia	Steam... Aden ...	1	1,127	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	{ Steam... Aden ...	...	...	1	1,613	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing . Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast	{ Steam... Aden ...	38	19,729	44	24,901	41	3,544	40	3,459
	{ Sailing . Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt... ..	{ Steam... Aden ...	1	659	127	174,690	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing . Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	{ Steam... Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,441
	{ Sailing . Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reunion	{ Steam... Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing . Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	{ Steam... Aden ...	...	...	17	21,877	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing . Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	{ Steam... Aden ...	7	11,646	7	11,953	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing . Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	{ Steam... Aden ...	45	26,556	36	16,903	18	21,757	19	23,198
	{ Sailing . Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	{ Steam... Aden ...	3	4,435	2	1,721	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing . Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hongkong	{ Steam... Aden ...	1	1,707	14	23,426	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing . Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Treaty Ports	{ Steam... Aden ...	10	19,149	12	22,704	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing . Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	{ Steam... Aden ...	12	20,860	2	3,399	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing . Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	{ Steam... Aden ...	15	21,901	7	9,492	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing . Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Europe	Steam... Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Asia	{ Steam... Aden ...	23	28,899	11	12,424	1	1,310	...	...
	{ Sailing . Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	{ Steam... Aden ...	2	2,261	2	2,683	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing . Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam	{ Steam... Aden ...	9	12,267	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing . Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	{ Steam... Aden ...	17	28,903	5	6,653	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing . Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	{ Steam... Aden ...	3	4,067	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing . Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	{ Steam... Aden ...	78	194,141	73	191,950	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing . Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	{ Steam... Aden ...	20	23,913	38	57,776	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing . Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1888-89	{ Steam... Aden ...	570	985,164	797	1,352,551	61	28,052	61	29,539
	{ Sailing . Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1887-88	{ Steam... Aden ...	484	761,620	712	1,128,586	49	24,570	52	24,603
	{ Sailing . Aden ...	...	...	...	...	2	2,205	2	2,285

—continued.

which entered and cleared from and to Foreign Countries at the Port of Aden
with the totals of the year 1887-88—continued.

FRENCH.				ITALIAN.				AMERICAN.				ARAB.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Ves- sels.	Tons.	Ves- sels.	Tons.	Ves- sels.	Tons.	Ves- sels.	Tons.	Ves- sels.	Tons.	Ves- sels.	Tons.	Ves- sels.	Tons.	Ves- sels.	Tons.
2	3,624	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,926	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
53	118,848	56	121,730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...	...	...	...	19	48,039	18	47,337	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
10	5,450	13	11,224	22	12,647	42	24,224	...	...	...	...	1	1,029	1	1,029
2	98	1	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	4,910	17	10,513	...	...	...	...	4	3,289	...	...	...	...
...
4	6,065	3	5,453	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
5	6,160	2	1,446	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
1	1,060	2	2,206	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	2,198	...	...	1	1,416	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3,119
...
...
23	54,074	4	9,821	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
4	9,498	23	54,267	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
1	1,059	1	1,060	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
1	815	1	988	...	...	1	702	...	...	1	1,926	...	...	...	...
...
...
12	31,431	7	18,317	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
2	4,910	6	15,038	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
118	243,594	121	248,708	58	71,199	62	73,679	1	1,926	5	5,215	1	1,029	4	4,148
2	98	1	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
132	231,560	135	236,028	64	79,447	62	77,017	...	...	...	...	1	1,045	1	1,045

D.—TRADE

(6).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality in the official year 1888-89 compared

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.	OTHER NATIONALITIES.				TOTAL FOREIGN.				
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	
United Kingdom	Steam... Aden ...	3	3,030	4	3,858	6	8,589	4	3,858
	Sailing. Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	Steam... Aden ...	...	...	26	51,557	23	45,734	26	51,557
	Sailing. Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam... Aden ...	...	...	2	2,915	53	118,348	58	124,645
	Sailing. Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam... Aden ...	28	61,824	27	60,506	23	61,324	27	60,506
	Sailing. Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam... Aden ...	21	32,032	25	39,611	21	32,032	25	39,611
	Sailing. Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam... Aden ...	...	...	2	2,981	19	48,039	20	50,318
	Sailing. Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia in Europe	Steam... Aden ...	6	11,279	3	5,806	6	11,279	3	5,806
Russia in Asia	Steam... Aden ...	4	7,168	9	15,041	4	7,168	9	15,041
Spain	Steam... Aden ...	13	27,751	13	28,901	13	27,751	13	28,901
	Sailing. Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam... Aden ...	3	5,846	2	2,863	36	24,972	58	39,340
	Sailing. Aden ...	1	66	...	...	3	164	1	49
Egypt	Steam... Aden ...	33	21,770	45	36,137	50	32,283	51	44,336
	Sailing. Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam... Aden ...	...	...	...	...	4	6,665	3	5,453
	Sailing. Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reunion	Steam... Aden ...	...	...	...	...	5	6,160	2	1,446
	Sailing. Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	Steam... Aden ...	...	...	2	2,213	...	...	2	2,213
	Sailing. Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam... Aden ...	...	...	...	...	1	1,060	2	2,206
	Sailing. Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia... ..	Steam... Aden ...	6	7,363	3	4,682	6	7,363	3	11,415
	Sailing. Aden ...	...	...	1	589	...	...	1	589
Ceylon	Steam... Aden ...	...	...	1	1,127	...	...	1	1,127
	Sailing. Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hongkong	Steam... Aden ...	8	18,100	12	28,088	8	18,100	12	28,088
	Sailing. Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Treaty Ports	Steam... Aden ...	8	21,288	6	14,003	31	75,362	10	23,824
	Sailing. Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam... Aden ...	29	43,894	20	31,210	29	43,894	20	31,210
	Sailing. Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	Steam... Aden ...	3	4,032	...	...	7	13,530	23	54,267
	Sailing. Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Europe	Steam... Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Asia	Steam... Aden ...	1	1,092	1	1,092	2	2,151	2	2,152
	Sailing. Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia... ..	Steam... Aden ...	...	...	1	1,943	...	...	1	1,943
	Sailing. Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam	Steam... Aden ...	3	3,191	...	...	3	3,191	...	...
	Sailing. Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam... Aden ...	9	14,176	4	5,468	10	14,991	7	9,084
	Sailing. Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	Steam... Aden ...	14	32,795	13	27,751	14	32,795	13	27,751
	Sailing. Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam... Aden ...	12	22,575	11	21,441	24	54,306	18	39,758
	Sailing. Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	Steam... Aden ...	2	2,274	...	...	4	7,184	6	15,088
	Sailing. Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1888-89	Steam... Aden ...	206	341,789	232	389,194	407	705,271	424	720,944
	Sailing. Aden ...	1	66	1	589	3	164	2	638
Total, 1887-88	Steam... Aden ...	219	362,792	231	377,904	416	674,534	429	691,994
	Sailing. Aden ...	1	1,439	1	793	1	1,459	1	793

—continued.

which entered and cleared from and to Foreign Countries at the Port of Aden with the totals of the year 1887-88—concluded.

NATIVE CRAFT.				GRAND TOTAL, 1888-89.				GRAND TOTAL, 1887-88.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	285	563,443	313	626,055	253	466,069	295	579,700
...	23	45,734	28	55,121	30	57,334	37	65,692
...	54	120,197	119	221,657	47	103,956	121	221,953
...	32	66,983	30	65,797	31	66,022	33	66,670
...	22	33,453	23	43,886	11	17,072	26	40,656
...	20	49,641	41	86,685	25	58,800	47	91,995
...	6	11,279	4	6,918	8	15,859	5	7,720
...	5	8,295	9	15,941	7	12,467	9	18,103
...	13	27,751	14	30,514	12	27,384	15	32,082
...	115	48,245	142	67,700	161	71,409	151	57,723
785	26,324	773	26,542	3	164	1	49	1	1,439	...	...
...	51	32,942	178	219,035	38	26,955	143	165,652
...	4	6,665	4	6,894	1	1,115	...	...
...	5	6,160	2	1,446	7	10,266	4	4,983
...	19	24,090	1	790	25	32,969
...	8	12,706	9	14,159	4	6,515	8	13,775
...	69	55,676	63	51,516	37	37,312	45	45,089
480	23,550	512	22,435	...	...	1	589	1	624	3	3,081
...	3	4,435	3	2,848	4	5,669	5	5,123
...	9	19,807	26	51,514	9	19,707	9	17,777
...	41	94,511	22	46,528	43	97,781	49	97,296
...	41	64,754	22	34,609	28	44,529	11	18,347
...	22	35,431	30	63,759	3	5,895	19	40,795
...	4	3,755	1	1,039
...	26	32,360	13	14,576	14	16,554	3	2,715
...	2	2,261	3	4,626	...	...	...	...
11	13,10	7	1,331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12	15,458	...	...	14	13,289	...	...
...	27	43,894	12	15,737	16	22,949	2	3,341
...	17	36,862	13	27,751	...	...	...	...
...	102	248,447	91	231,708	83	195,012	64	149,909
...	24	31,097	44	72,864	58	61,569	65	65,660
89	13,08	65	925	...	...	...	...	1	1,982	...	...
1,374	51,492	1,357	51,333	1,038	1,718,487	1,282	2,103,034	...	...	...	...
...	3	164	2	638	...	...	...	...
...	979	1,461,034	1,193	1,84,6273
1,340	45,233	1,333	47,742	...	...	...	...	2	2,206	...	...
...	+1,343	48,878	3	3,081

* Vessels not Native.

† Native Crafts.

D.—TRADE

(7).—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, employed in the and the Province of Sind, in the official year 1888-89,

Ports.	BRITISH.				BRITISH INDIAN.				Fo			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.			
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.		
WITH CARGOES.												
From or to—												
Bengal	{	Bombay ...	46	77,598	22	36,576	...	...	...	1	1,833
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind		Bombay ...	127	115,853	133	116,578	...	...	...	12	8,462
Bombay		Sind ...	132	114,681	158	153,565	...	...	...	19	9,368
Madras	{	Bombay ...	149	162,410	107	91,837	3	633	7	108
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1,022
British Burma	{	Bombay ...	28	42,416	3	4,943	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	1	1,072	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Ports in other Presi-	{	Bombay ...	350	398,277	265	249,934	3	633	20	10,403
dencies, Total		Sind ...	133	115,753	158	153,565	33	10,390
British Ports within the Presi-	{	Bombay ...	237	90,028	341	184,235	16	2,329	15	2,306	335	4,437
dency or Province		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	27
Indian Ports not British ..	{	Bombay ...	143	33,954	110	13,528	6	746	4	482	816	16,244
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	868
Total, 1888-89	{	Bombay ...	730	522,259	716	447,697	22	3,075	22	3,421	1,171	31,084
		Sind ...	133	115,753	158	153,565	57	11,285
Total, 1887-88	{	Bombay ...	614	519,101	569	400,298	46	4,897	49	5,183	1,144	24,727
		Sind ...	121	102,303	164	154,029	54	3,856
IN BALLAST.												
From or to—												
Bengal	{	Bombay ...	1	1,036	62	108,365	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	1	498	...	...	...	...	...
Sind... ..		Bombay ...	1	1,228	19	29,083	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay		Sind ...	23	29,820	6	2,369	...	...	...	2	1,237
Madras,	{	Bombay ...	2	2,224	13	20,481	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma	{	Bombay ...	...	...	17	27,768	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	1	409	...	...	...	...	...
British Ports in other Presi-	{	Bombay ...	4	4,488	111	185,697	...	...	...	...	...
dencies, Total		Sind ...	23	29,820	8	3,276	2	1,237
British Ports within the Presi-	{	Bombay ...	624	73,924	611	68,522	23	2,696	22	2,658	358	4,590
dency or Province		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	22
Indian Ports not British...	{	Bombay ...	64	23,601	56	27,497	1	155	1	109	276	5,052
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	119
Total, 1888-89	{	Bombay ...	692	102,013	778	281,716	24	2,851	23	2,767	634	9,642
		Sind ...	23	29,820	8	3,276	6	1,378
Total, 1887-88	{	Bombay ...	651	69,714	767	275,035	6	455	3	108	678	9,719
		Sind ...	5	6,004	22	24,410	16	686

—continued.

Interport Trade, which entered and cleared with Cargoes and in Ballast, in the Presidency of Bombay compared with the totals of the year 1887-88.

ENIGM.		NATIVE CRAFT.				TOTAL, 1888-89.				TOTAL, 1887-88.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
4	5,567	1	130	2	269	48	79,561	28	42,412	44	72,669	28	46,308
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	151	...	...
15	9,228	290	32,780	281	31,143	429	157,095	429	156,949	543	176,564	458	135,979
20	11,206	308	33,235	312	34,741	459	157,284	490	199,512	481	139,981	596	200,202
57	5,577	3,181	106,974	1,976	81,181	3,337	269,492	2,143	179,228	3,273	265,003	2,367	203,133
2	110	53	4,304	8	682	67	5,326	10	792	73	5,872	26	1,692
...	...	...	...	...	...	28	42,416	3	4,943	41	59,860	2	3,344
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,072	...	...	1	1,973	...	...
76	20,372	8,472	139,884	2,259	112,593	3,842	548,564	2,603	383,532	3,901	574,096	2,845	388,764
22	11,316	361	37,539	320	35,423	527	163,682	500	200,304	556	147,977	622	201,894
481	6,706	83986	1,058,580	80,256	1,016,503	84,574	1,155,374	81,093	1,209,750	85,278	1,196,714	79,336	1,123,150
...	...	667	15,212	652	15,184	668	15,239	652	15,184	688	16,430	715	16,794
688	17,162	9,788	242,055	7,954	229,767	10,753	292,999	8,756	260,939	11,032	290,620	8,778	268,027
31	2,451	1,271	55,614	1,774	72,266	1,294	56,482	1,805	74,717	1,246	52,625	1,562	72,740
1,245	44,240	97,246	1,440,519	90,469	1,358,863	99,169	1,996,937	92,452	1,854,221	...	...	...	...
53	13,767	2,299	108,305	2,746	122,873	2,489	235,403	2,957	290,205	...	...	...	...
1,319	33,222	98,407	1,512,705	89,022	1,341,238	...	...	...	...	100,211	2,061,430	90,959	1,779,941
70	4,582	2,316	110,873	2,965	132,817	...	...	...	...	2,490	217,032	3,199	291,428
2	2,243	...	...	...	...	1	1,036	64	110,608	...	...	71	107,385
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	498	1	1,427	9	7,047
1	1,781	4	282	9	866	5	1,510	29	31,750	11	12,355	13	3,973
5	572	14	994	10	608	39	32,051	21	3,549	9	3,522	21	11,369
28	710	216	3,040	1,446	36,740	218	5,264	1,487	57,931	178	7,299	1,187	52,033
6	450	...	...	13	1,417	...	...	19	1,867	...	...	22	5,749
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	27,768	...	...	55	81,739
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	409	...	...	3	3,579
31	4,734	220	3,322	1,455	37,626	224	7,810	1,597	228,057	189	19,654	1,326	245,130
11	1,022	14	994	23	2,025	39	32,051	42	6,323	10	4,949	55	27,744
338	4,754	61,378	699,796	47,809	611,419	62,383	778,006	48,780	687,353	60,760	769,712	50,814	714,325
...	...	364	10,000	357	9,775	365	10,022	357	9,775	438	13,291	447	13,756
341	7,313	3,946	88,167	4,690	84,151	4,287	116,975	5,088	119,070	3,980	92,305	5,105	97,837
21	1,210	655	24,166	122	5,284	658	24,285	143	6,494	795	27,459	135	5,586
710	16,801	65,544	788,235	53,954	733,196	66,894	902,791	55,465	1,034,480	...	...	...	...
32	2,232	1,033	35,160	502	17,084	1,062	66,358	542	22,592	...	...	...	...
539	13,021	63,594	801,783	55,836	769,130	...	...	...	...	64,929	281,671	57,245	1,057,292
27	2,975	1,222	39,009	586	19,731	...	...	...	...	1,243	45,699	637	47,116

D.—TRADE—continued.

(7).—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered and cleared from and to the Ports in British India and Burma at the Port of Aden, in the official year 1888-89, compared with the totals of the year 1887-88.

Ports.	BRITISH.				BRITISH INDIAN.				FOREIGN.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
WITH CARGOES.												
From or to—												
Bengal Aden...	108	218,416	67	142,884	1	1,441	1	1,441	9	13,098	3	3,756
Sind... .. Aden...	26	40,328	26	38,249	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7,853
Bombay Aden...	185	307,458	114	184,431	15	19,139	12	16,079	47	101,109	43	93,574
Madras Aden...	15	20,215	3	4,624	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
British Burma ... Aden...	93	125,095	18	21,302	...	...	...	...	5	5,392	...	...
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total Aden...	32	48,215	2	2,943	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Ports within the Presidency of Bombay Aden...	1	866	1	1,513	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Ports not British Aden...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1888-89 ... Aden...	460	760,593	231	395,946	16	20,580	13	17,520	61	119,599	52	105,183
Total, 1887-88 ... Aden...	452	747,665	223	381,552	21	25,130	21	25,805	57	111,350	41	90,561

Ports.	NATIVE CRAFT.				TOTAL, 1888-89.				TOTAL, 1887-88.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
WITH CARGOES—continued.												
From or to—												
Bengal Aden...	...	...	...	...	118	232,955	71	148,081	129	247,878	93	181,589
Sind... .. Aden...	2	924	...	...	26	40,328	32	46,102	12	16,636	9	12,305
Bombay Aden...	3	334	2	253	247	427,706	169	294,084	248	429,722	170	288,511
Madras Aden...	...	...	...	...	15	20,215	3	4,624	13	18,145	2	2,740
British Burma ... Aden...	...	...	...	...	98	130,487	18	21,302	103	136,188	8	8,701
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total Aden...	...	...	...	...	32	48,215	2	2,943	25	35,576	3	4,072
British Ports within the Presidency of Bombay Aden...	2	256	...	...	1	866	1	1,513	...	...	...	...
Indian Ports not British Aden...	2	155	2	155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1888-89 ... Aden...	9	1,669	4	408	537	900,772	296	518,649	...	...	...	...
Total, 1887-88 ... Aden...	7	1,365	3	352	...	...	...	...	530	884,145	285	497,918

D.—TRADE—continued.

(3).—Statement showing the quantity of Cotton exported from India during the year 1888-89.

Months.	United Kingdom.	Austria.	Belgium.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Russia.	China.	Other Countries.	TOTAL				Grand Total.
										FROM BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.			From other Ports.	
										From Bombay.	From Subordinate Ports.	Total.		
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	
April 1888 ...	169,857	123,031	137,478	43,593	9,803	84,496	13,815	7,351	14,829	552,297	.....	552,297	51,956	604,253
May " ...	180,218	146,782	106,414	44,799	37,256	132,451	32,113	11,105	12,208	620,339	.....	620,339	83,007	703,346
June " ...	181,563	28,256	42,460	15,179	7,408	40,603	...	12,954	10,617	184,906½	.....	184,906½	154,133½	339,040
July " ...	121,959	18,236	23,883	13,614	3,032	31,447	197	20,171	8,004	99,575	.....	99,575	140,968	240,543
August " ...	81,078	14,910	12,303	4,725	888	26,126	716	14,250	2,322	50,934	.....	50,934	106,384	157,318
September " ...	79,983	21,575	16,470	8,211	691	14,089	3,257	3,885	3,527	56,677	.....	56,677	95,011	151,688
October " ...	69,847	4,910	14,762	12,161	1,164	19,920	3,515	1,607	4,673	64,749	.....	64,749	67,810	132,559
November " ...	28,450	33,638	18,733	8,016	393	38,789	4,832	289	1,868	106,951	.....	106,951	28,057	135,008
December " ...	77,441	29,815	37,562	22,644	5,499	54,048	6,264	13,562	9,781	191,350	.....	191,350	65,266	256,616
January 1889 ...	204,602	86,064	125,186	121,090	18,735	106,855	8,802	15,295	18,227	604,792	.....	604,792	100,064	704,856
February " ...	272,423	125,916	177,569	137,750	34,288	104,210	41,026	16,152	9,162	802,187	.....	802,187	116,309	918,496
March " ...	309,273	121,987	160,084	116,967	71,428	127,785	36,048	22,697	21,912	863,505	.....	863,505	124,676	988,181
Total ...	1,776,694	755,120	872,904	548,749	190,585	780,819	150,585	139,318	117,130	4,198,262½	.....	4,198,262½	1,133,641½	5,331,904

Note.—There being no export trade in cotton from Aden no information relating to that Port is given.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[App. IV. D. (3).

D.—TRADE—concluded.

(9).—Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Cotton exported from Bombay during the official year 1888-89.

100

Months.	UNITED KINGDOM.		AUSTRIA.		Belgium.		FRANCE.				GERMANY.				GREECE.			
			Trieste.				Dunkirk.		Havre.		Marseilles.		Bremen.				Hamburg.	
			Cwts.	Rs.			Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.			Cwts.	Rs.
April 1888	154,909	45,01,205	121,138	35,13,459	129,632	37,26,267	8,841	2,54,850	27,300	8,21,060	2,275	65,860	...	...	2,817	77,862	...	...
May	141,101	39,31,750	139,603	4,07,780	101,288	29,25,437	16,712	4,70,275	22,141	6,68,793	2,535	99,680	...	...	31,545	6,70,409	1,750	55,750
June	76,836	22,29,926	23,447	6,79,270	36,059	9,79,882	6,212	1,77,650	2,802	80,870	2,275	58,900	...	...	735	20,000	...	...
July	28,627	7,83,814	13,257	3,69,192	17,570	4,02,290	1,750	49,200	2,647	75,800	370	8,800	...	...	...	...	...	...
August	6,982	1,78,546	10,283	2,91,435	7,458	2,00,600	875	26,900	1,551	44,935	350	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
September	12,757	2,97,424	19,218	5,62,777	1,853	3,14,105	...	...	...	...	2,100	55,200	...	...	...	...	...	...
October	20,574	4,93,552	4,865	1,44,430	12,568	3,61,870	350	10,400	3,906	1,13,960	700	20,000	...	...	770	23,100	...	...
November	16,495	4,15,215	33,459	9,70,409	16,823	4,60,207	927	26,980	2,121	66,003	1,925	55,300	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	56,031	15,10,770	28,654	8,25,691	35,378	10,50,843	927	25,300	17,860	5,47,596	1,582	43,080	...	...	...	...	...	...
January 1889	178,982	51,91,326	80,301	23,21,906	114,478	32,28,873	15,487	4,46,650	92,865	28,95,014	5,954	1,66,126	...	...	5,267	1,40,670	35	1,100
February	932,436	68,93,837	125,523	37,55,076	163,551	47,87,341	15,390	4,50,350	107,547	33,10,064	8,460	2,40,100	...	...	4,270	1,26,545	875	30,000
March	259,491	76,73,534	120,648	35,73,710	151,676	43,55,747	23,100	4,71,950	76,306	23,52,204	9,485	2,85,050	2,660	79,030	51,750	15,08,994	820	31,200
Total	1,185,331	3,41,09,929	720,376	2,10,15,135	790,834	2,27,99,462	90,571	24,10,505	357,036	1,09,76,299	38,931	1,10,08,016	2,660	79,030	97,154	27,67,580	3,480	1,16,050

Months.	HOLLAND.		ITALY.				RUSSIA.				SPAIN.		Sweden.		Norway.					
			Genoa.		Leghorn.		Naples.		Venice.		Odessa.		St. Petersburg.		Barcelona.		Sweden.		Norway.	
			Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.
April 1888	1,435	38,550	39,935	11,37,255	2,075	98,625	8,400	2,30,150	30,276	9,12,735	11,672	3,71,851	1,750	50,000	5,600	1,77,500	875	26,350	...	...
May	70,542	19,95,675	2,275	74,125	8,760	2,43,000	41,233	11,53,188	30,058	8,50,412	875	25,000	3,500	1,04,100	...	...	175	4,500
June	15,872	4,30,498	...	...	5,250	1,47,600	7,875	2,05,475	...	...	...	...	1,925	58,100	350	10,300	...	...
July	17,762	4,93,899	...	...	350	10,500	3,325	92,850	...	...	...	...	703	21,084	...	...	...	...
August	10,421	2,81,072	...	...	3,500	1,00,400	2,660	75,150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September	5,145	1,48,250	...	...	175	5,075	3,220	1,00,600	2,310	63,332	...	...	700	21,000	...	...	...	...
October	6,825	1,86,855	...	...	6,842	1,98,010	2,612	57,270	3,515	92,482	...	...	...	...	700	21,600	175	5,000
November	18,655	5,10,290	...	...	3,920	1,14,655	7,998	2,20,443	3,550	1,13,905	...	...	700	19,000	...	...	...	...
December	23,849	6,72,330	...	...	700	21,350	15,922	4,22,243	5,775	1,55,815	...	...	3,566	1,01,200	...	...	...	...
January 1889	56,371	15,85,179	700	20,000	9,450	2,82,950	24,367	6,72,049	8,892	2,48,967	...	...	9,075	2,96,400	350	8,800	...	...
February	64,974	15,68,956	1,750	50,000	4,375	1,22,500	34,949	9,84,700	40,337	11,91,192	...	...	6,475	1,93,250	...	...	...	...
March	58,660	17,36,465	4,200	1,24,700	16,100	4,62,100	32,736	8,94,480	35,262	10,78,565	...	...	14,875	4,49,250	1,750	52,500	...	...
Total	1,435	38,550	379,011	1,07,46,614	11,900	3,68,030	67,812	19,27,300	206,512	57,91,173	141,684	4,16,652	2,625	75,000	48,019	14,40,884	4,025	1,19,550	350	9,500

Months.	EASTERN COAST OF AFRICA.				EGYPT.		MADAGASCAR.		ARABIA.		CHINA.		JAPAN.		PERSIA.		TURKEY IN ASIA.		AUSTRALIA.		TOTAL.	
	Mozambique.		Zanzibar.		Port Said.		MADRAGASCAR.		Muskat.		Hongkong.		Yokohama.		Tehran.		Constantinople.		New South Wales.		TOTAL.	
	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.
April 1888	225	1,350	...	...	...	...	72	2,520	2,081	51,871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	572,297	1,60,59,260
May	5,239	1,40,492	17	460	...	...	...	...	...	...	620,339	1,76,18,856
June	5,256	1,33,562	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184,906	52,11,739
July	3	56	1,925	46,200	101	812	...	...	11,225	3,01,710	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99,575	26,56,207
August	6,554	1,86,604	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,934	14,01,642
September	84	2,400	3	102	7	60	...	...	...	...	56,677	15,71,107
October	696	4,057	...	...	32	511	295	512	...	...	...	...	14	120	...	...	60	600	64,749	17,33,709
November	106,951	29,75,080
December	378	2,723	...	...	...	...	200	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	191,350	54,08,801
January 1889	53	1,493	...	...	3	14	247	776	742	20,640	...	...	59	680	...	...	...	...	604,792	1,75,41,656
February	114	1,231	...	...	17	175	115	590	1,197	33,440	...	...	35	210	...	...	...	...	802,187	2,37,38,168
March	3	87	87	700	...	...	42	1,050	...	...	991	26,320	192	5,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	863,505	2,52,32,589
Total	3	67	1,558	11,610	1,925	46,200	252	3,044	830	4,098	37,655	10,09,899	212	6,062	115	1,070	4	6	60	600	4,198,264	12,11,48,814

Vide note at foot of Statement No. 8.

APP. IV. D. (9.)

BOHAIY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

11888-89.

E.—POSTAL.

Abstract Statement of Articles received for delivery and returned undelivered by the District Post Village Postmen in 1888-89.

Names of Districts.	Articles sent out for delivery.	Articles returned undelivered.	PROPORTION FOR 1888-89.		PROPORTION FOR 1887-88.		
			Delivered.	Undelivered.	Delivered.	Undelivered.	
Ahmedabad	78,696	3,048	96.13	3.87	94	6	
Ahmednagar	46,536	2,640	94.33	5.67	94.2	5.98	
Belgaum	60,138	2,550	95.76	4.24	94.88	5.12	
Bijapur	64,398	2,358	96.34	3.66	96.31	3.69	
Broach	53,136	3,264	93.86	6.14	92.4	7.96	
Dhárwár... ..	71,532	2,556	96.43	3.57	95.76	4.24	
Kaira and Rewa Kántha ...	59,376	4,452	92.51	7.49	92.57	7.43	
Kánara	63,780	3,174	95.3	4.97	93.91	6.9	
Káthiáwár	51,918	1,524	97.7	2.93	97.43	2.57	
Khándesh	124,242	4,146	96.67	3.33	96.58	3.42	
Kolába	51,372	1,812	96.48	3.52	96.94	3.6	
Kolhápúr	35,784	1,688	95.43	4.57	95.5	4.5	
Násik	70,704	2,940	95.85	4.15	96.1	3.99	
Poona	97,506	3,936	95.97	4.3	96.91	3.9	
Ratnágiri	123,438	2,610	97.89	2.11	97.95	2.5	
Sátára	47,034	2,028	95.69	4.31	95.56	4.44	
Sholápur	52,542	2,754	94.76	5.24	94.67	5.33	
Surat	51,648	2,184	95.78	4.22	95.35	4.65	
Thána	60,006	3,966	93.4	6.6	92.9	7.1	
Total ...	1,263,786	53,580	95.77	4.23	95.44	4.56	
Money Orders	14,700	516	96.49	3.51	96.62	3.38	
Registered Articles	20,166	4,062	79.86	20.14	76.94	23.0	
Paid ...	Letters	935,450	20,598	97.8	2.2	97.58	2.42
	Packets	64,068	972	98.49	1.51	97.93	2.7
	Parcels	1,986	162	91.85	8.15	96.6	3.94
Unpaid ...	Letters	228,654	27,162	88.13	11.87	88.22	11.78
	Packets	240	24	90	10	77.78	22.22
	Parcels	522	84	83.91	16.9	96.56	3.44
Total ...	1,263,786	53,580	95.77	4.23	95.44	4.56	

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1888-89.

(1).—General Abstract of financial results showing the estimated cost of construction of Protective and Productive Irrigation Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, the working expenses and the Interest on the debit incurred in respect of those works for, and to end of, 1888-89.

Name of Work.	ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION.			CAPITAL OUTLAY.						RECEIPTS DURING 1888-89.			WORKING EXPENSES DURING 1888-89.			NET RESULT, EXCLUDING INTEREST (DIFFERENCE BETWEEN REVENUE AND WORKING EXPENSES).				NET RESULT INCLUDING INTEREST.				
	Direct Charges.	Indirect Charges.	Total.	During 1888-89.			To end of 1888-89.			Water-rates, &c.	Collected with Land Revenue.	Total.	Direct Charges.	Indirect Charges.	Total.	Excess Revenue (Surplus).	Excess Expenditure (Deficit).	Rate per cent.		Simple Interest during 1888-89.	Excess Revenue (Surplus).	Excess Expenditure (Deficit).	Rate per cent.	
				Direct Charges.	Indirect Charges.	Total.	Direct Charges.	Indirect Charges.	Total.									Of Excess Revenue.	Of Excess Expenditure.				Of Excess Revenue.	Of Excess Expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
PROTECTIVE WORKS.																								
DECCAN AND GUJARAT.																								
<i>Works in Operation.</i>																								
Nira Canal	20,77,355	2,80,332	23,57,687	3,60,823	0,810	3,61,633	43,16,009	1,26,583	44,42,592	10,288	..	10,288	17,587	605	18,252	..	7,064	..	18	1,65,424	..	1,73,388	..	3,90
Mhasvad Tank	20,24,327	1,05,047	21,29,374	3,463	8,052	6,517	19,63,478	60,350	20,23,828	4,380	..	4,380	12,617	652	13,269	..	8,880	..	44	78,170	..	87,350	..	4,32
Gozak Canal, First Section ..	4,95,930	13,202	5,09,132	65	1	66	4,00,929	11,727	4,12,656	8,574	..	8,574	4,589	205	4,794	4,080	..	90	..	16,036	..	11,956	..	2,90
Total, Works in Operation	64,07,621	3,98,581	68,06,202	3,64,351	12,863	3,77,214	66,80,426	1,98,606	68,79,032	23,551	..	23,551	34,793	1,522	36,315	4,080	10,944	..	..	2,59,930	..	2,72,694	..	..
<i>Works under Construction.</i>																								
Chankapur Tank	7,01,544	38,267	7,39,811	736	22	758	61,810	3,087	64,897	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,458	..	2,458	..	3,79
Maldevi do.	9,14,875	88,023	10,02,898	—	—	—	84,000	2,101	86,101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,860	..	1,860	..	3,76
Total, Works under Construction	16,16,519	1,26,290	17,42,809	736	22	758	95,810	5,248	1,01,058	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,318	..	4,318	..	..
Total, Protective Works	80,24,140	5,24,871	85,49,011	3,65,087	12,885	3,77,972	67,76,236	2,03,914	69,80,150	23,551	..	23,551	34,793	1,522	36,315	4,080	10,944	..	..	2,64,748	..	2,76,518	..	..
PRODUCTIVE WORKS.																								
SIND.																								
<i>Works in Operation.</i>																								
Desert Canal	12,34,700	41,108	12,75,808	37,018	878	38,524	12,14,427	40,447	12,54,874	70,300	1,22,557	1,92,857	30,436	1,181	40,617	1,52,306	..	12,14	..	47,324	1,04,462	..	8,23	..
Unharwah	3,45,427	8,300	3,53,727	208	6	213	3,31,885	7,293	3,39,178	44	77,941	77,985	25,478	620	24,098	63,257	..	15,69	..	13,769	40,618	..	11,98	..
Begari Canal	16,25,000	47,470	16,72,470	..	..	..	16,25,000	47,470	16,72,470	60,071	2,30,823	2,90,894	92,914	2,600	95,514	2,46,918	..	14,11	..	67,024	1,70,994	..	10,22	..
Eastern Nira Works	52,76,090	1,87,190	54,63,280	70,448	2,123	72,571	40,77,049	1,84,370	51,61,419	18,808	8,30,533	4,02,336	1,28,000	5,155	1,28,755	2,73,551	..	5,30	..	1,57,653	75,938	..	1,47	..
Total, Sind	84,82,522	2,94,183	87,66,705	1,14,802	3,011	1,17,313	81,48,926	2,79,472	84,28,392	1,38,184	8,63,654	10,04,878	2,70,429	6,648	2,89,076	7,15,729	..	..	..	3,23,670	3,92,062	..	..	..
DECCAN AND GUJARAT.																								
<i>Works in Operation.</i>																								
Hathmati Canal	4,94,705	80,000	5,74,705	..	..	..	4,90,925	27,302	5,18,227	6,451	..	6,451	8,105	294	8,399	..	2,915	..	57	19,637	..	22,535	..	4,36
Lower Panjra River Works ..	4,44,450	22,774	4,67,224	6,423	177	6,600	4,28,023	22,127	4,50,150	12,353	4,550	17,359	9,789	285	10,065	7,374	..	1,59	..	16,907	..	8,813	..	2,18
Kodva River works	6,91,800	33,500	7,25,300	18,564	522	19,086	6,67,655	27,849	6,95,504	7,113	694	7,787	5,051	2,11	5,932	2,405	..	36	..	24,324	..	25,918	..	3,44
Pravara River Works—Lakh Canal	8,76,185	20,277	8,96,462	1,230	32	1,262	8,48,848	16,112	8,64,960	1,200	..	1,200	1,290	157	1,447	..	1,837	..	50	18,909	..	17,740	..	4,32
Mutha Canal	60,63,235	3,40,897	64,04,132	41,839	2,532	44,371	60,10,133	2,20,148	62,30,281	14,191	..	14,191	64,000	2,718	70,508	1,46,583	..	2,38	..	2,39,970	..	94,367	..	1,51
Ekrak Tank	12,28,243	1,06,987	13,35,230	..	..	..	12,28,117	1,06,113	13,34,230	14,191	..	14,191	14,191	569	14,760	..	475	..	04	49,124	..	49,599	..	3,72
Krishna Canal	7,27,547	32,075	7,59,622	8	..	8	7,50,173	44,340	7,94,513	31,143	..	31,143	16,892	602	17,534	18,594	..	1,63	..	31,607	..	31,018	..	2,16
Total, Deccan and Gujarat	1,00,15,296	4,80,030	1,05,01,322	67,808	3,264	71,162	99,72,564	4,09,331	1,04,41,935	2,67,007	5,460	2,72,467	1,24,086	4,926	1,29,012	1,68,756	5,200	..	..	3,97,543	..	2,84,047	..	..
Total, Productive Works	1,84,97,518	7,70,213	1,92,67,731	1,82,200	6,275	1,88,475	1,81,21,474	7,48,863	1,84,70,827	4,26,001	8,72,104	12,98,196	4,04,363	14,574	4,18,987	8,84,518	5,260	..	..	7,21,218	3,92,092	3,34,047	..	..
Grand Total, Protective and Productive Works	2,05,21,958	12,94,501	2,18,16,459	5,47,288	19,160	6,06,448	2,48,97,710	9,52,777	2,58,50,480	4,49,642	8,72,104	13,21,746	4,39,150	16,098	4,56,252	8,88,598	22,104	..	..	9,81,961	3,92,092	5,10,550	..	..

Note.—Direct Charges under working expenses include share of Collection Charges in the Civil Department calculated at certain percentages fixed by Government, but which are not adjusted in the Finance Accounts.
* Revised Estimate for Begari Canal sanctioned in Government of India No. 23-1, dated 8th February 1889, communicated in Government Resolution No. 231, dated 12th idem.

F.—PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

F.—PUBLIC WORKS

ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNTS

(C).—General Abstract of financial results showing the estimated cost of construction of Ordinary in respect of those works for,

Name of Work.	ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION.			CAPITAL			
	Direct Charges.	Indirect Charges.	Total.	During 1888-89.			To and
				Direct Charges.	Indirect Charges.	Total.	Direct Charges.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SIND.							
<i>Works in Operation.</i>							
Sukkur Canal	13,67,731	60,834	14,28,565	...	...	...	13,28,747
Ghár do.	4,45,778	34,483	4,80,261	...	...	...	4,15,537
Mehrábwáh	66,693	1,853	68,546	...	...	...	66,018
Alibhar Kacheri Canal	28,020	710	28,730	...	...	...	23,207
Márák Great do.	1,96,364	8,055	2,04,419	...	...	...	1,93,600
Surfrázwáh	1,18,559	6,121	1,24,680	...	...	...	1,18,559
Fuleji Canal	10,47,102	41,618	10,88,720	56,400	6,053	62,453	9,86,632
Total, Sind ...	32,70,247	1,53,674	34,23,921	56,400	6,053	62,453	31,32,300
DECCAN AND GUJARAT.							
<i>Works in Operation.</i>							
Khári Cut	1,55,939	11,823	1,67,812	9,541	2,617	12,158	1,52,345
Hartála Tank	48,890	26,150	75,040	...	...	...	47,948
Mhasva Tank	1,29,813	10,202	1,40,015	...	...	...	1,30,701
Jámda Canals	10,27,238	61,402	10,88,640	1,154	26	1,180	9,75,162
Pravara River Works—Ojhár Canal	3,25,902	22,309	3,48,211	2,501	69	2,570	3,02,209
Bhatodi Tank	3,51,767	26,511	3,78,278	2,031	55	2,086	3,52,055
Matoba do.	1,93,000	17,500	2,10,500	1,019	74	1,093	1,88,022
Kásurdi do.	40,812	4,778	45,590	.....	...	...	40,812
Shirsuphal do.	1,91,038	11,725	2,02,763	1,325	98	1,423	1,91,081
Bhádaivádi do.	2,14,382	14,342	2,28,724	1,256	93	1,349	2,12,961
Koregnon do.	40,731	1,318	42,049	389	12	401	35,364
Asbi do.	7,52,100	77,490	8,29,590	748	5,413	6,161	7,36,069
Revári Canal	54,641	3,078	57,719	913	27	940	53,506
Upper Mán River Works	4,16,341	28,190	4,44,531	12,417	295	12,712	3,97,756
Yorla River Irrigation Works	6,25,539	45,926	6,71,465	3,898	85	3,983	6,07,736
Chikhli Canal	53,803	3,639	57,442	...	...	...	53,803
Maini Tank	3,45,309	21,658	3,66,967	3	...	3	3,39,766
Muchkundi Tank	1,48,200	17,322	1,65,522	-163	4	-159	1,38,942
Nílgund do.	8,631	840	8,971	...	...	...	8,714
Gadkeri do.	8,888	350	9,238	...	...	...	8,915
Dámbal do.	61,162	3,744	64,906	...	...	...	60,847
Medleri do.	78,237	3,468	81,705	...	...	...	78,354
Madag do.	2,32,263	17,144	2,49,407	7	...	7	1,61,248
Asundi do.	67,731	12,754	80,485	84	...	84	60,736
Mavinkop do.	27,889	3,928	31,817	...	...	...	27,612
Total ...	56,00,296	4,47,091	60,47,387	37,123	8,878	46,001	53,62,664
<i>Works under Construction.</i>							
Parsul Tank	2,05,318	7,013	2,12,331	38,781	1,245	40,026	1,73,951
Gokák Canal Storage Works ... ..	.....	...	.....	67,807	1,487	69,294	67,807
<i>Works in Abeyance.</i>							
Gokák Canal, Second Section... ..	1,78,001	13,094	1,91,095	1,886	107	1,993	1,72,706
Total, Deccan and Gujarát ...	59,83,615	4,68,098	64,51,713	1,46,597	11,717	1,57,314	57,77,123
GRAND TOTAL ...	92,53,862	6,21,772	98,75,634	2,01,907	17,717	2,19,707	89,09,128

NOTE.—(1) No revenue has yet been realized on account of improvements to Nílgund Tank for which a Capital Account has been kept though
(2) Direct Charges under Working Expenses include share of collection Charges in the Civil Department calculated at certain per cent
(3) The Estimates for the Gokák Canal Storage

DEPARTMENT.

FOR THE YEAR 1888-89.

Irrigation Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, and the working expenses and to end of, 1888-89.

OUTLAY.		RECEIPTS DURING 1888-89.			WORKING EXPENSES, 1888-89.			NET RESULT, EXCLUDING INTEREST (DIFFERENCE BETWEEN REVENUE AND WORKING EXPENSES).			
of 1888-89.		Water-rates, &c.	Collected with Land Revenue.	Total.	Direct Charges.	Indirect Charges.	Total.	Excess Revenue (Surplus).	Excess Expenditure (Deficit).	Rate per cent.	
Indirect Charges.	Total.									Of Excess Revenue.	Of Excess Expenditure.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
59,966	13,88,713	1,764	1,24,634	1,26,399	47,289	921	48,210	78,188	...	5.63	...
25,440	4,40,977	5,748	4,67,537	4,73,285	2,17,857	7,297	2,25,154	2,48,131	...	56.27	...
1,851	67,869	275	26,078	26,353	20,591	363	20,954	5,399	...	7.96	...
710	23,917	489	3,944	4,433	14,788	290	15,078	...	10,645	...	44.51
7,953	2,01,553	4,201	52,049	56,250	20,685	916	21,601	34,649	...	17.19	...
6,121	1,24,680	4,368	21,593	25,961	18,073	313	18,386	7,575	...	6.08	...
39,296	10,25,928	35,684	3,76,321	4,12,005	2,57,967	4,861	2,62,828	1,49,177	...	14.54	...
1,41,337	32,73,637	52,529	10,72,156	11,24,685	5,97,250	14,961	6,12,211	5,23,119	10,645	...	...
9,991	1,62,356	833	...	833	5,677	266	5,943	...	5,110	...	3.15
25,434	73,382	318	...	318	345	16	361	...	43	...	.06
10,239	1,40,930	885	...	885	1,478	71	1,549	...	664	...	.17
61,758	10,26,920	4,728	...	4,728	10,789	709	11,498	...	6,770	...	.66
20,127	3,22,336	3,127	76	3,203	5,456	305	5,761	...	2,558	...	.79
26,998	3,79,053	3,641	146	3,787	5,386	254	5,640	...	1,853	...	.49
12,575	2,00,597	6,988	...	6,988	2,402	128	2,530	4,458	...	2.22	...
4,778	45,590	266	...	266	223	9	232	34	...	.07	...
11,708	2,02,789	1,946	...	1,946	2,004	109	2,113	...	167	...	.08
13,770	2,26,731	2,361	...	2,361	2,131	112	2,243	118	...	.05	...
1,173	36,537	1,572	...	1,572	721	36	757	815	...	2.23	...
75,041	8,11,150	2,874	...	2,874	7,558	423	7,981	...	5,107	...	.63
2,747	56,253	3,394	...	3,394	1,886	90	1,976	1,418	...	2.52	...
21,168	4,18,924	4,761	...	4,761	4,768	203	4,971	...	210	...	.05
42,163	6,49,899	5,692	...	5,692	6,152	253	6,405	...	713	...	.11
3,639	57,442	1,494	...	1,494	932	43	975	519	...	.90	...
21,509	3,61,275	3,772	...	3,772	3,420	141	3,561	211	...	.06	...
15,290	1,54,232	169	...	169	364	9	373	...	204	...	.13
258	8,972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
364	9,279	...	2,127	2,127	2,008	...	2,008	119	...	1.28	...
2,099	62,946	1,169	666	1,835	513	...	530	1,305	...	2.07	...
2,795	81,149	817	...	817	1,680	50	1,730	...	913	...	1.13
6,350	1,67,598	2,068	...	2,068	1,356	56	1,412	656	...	.39	...
1,718	62,454	549	472	1,021	612	19	631	390	...	.62	...
3,235	90,847	...	856	856	86	...	86	770	...	2.50	...
3,86,957	57,49,621	53,424	4,343	57,767	67,947	3,319	71,266	10,813	24,312	...	...
5,664	1,79,615	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,487	69,294	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13,900	1,86,606	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,08,008	61,85,136	53,424	4,343	57,767	67,947	3,319	71,266	10,813	24,312	...	...
5,49,345	94,58,773	1,05,963	10,76,499	11,82,452	6,65,197	18,280	6,83,477	5,33,932	34,957	...	...

the work was completed in 1882-83. The matter is still under the consideration of Government. Ages fixed by Government but which are not adjusted in Finance Accounts. Works are now before Government.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(1).—General Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Bombay Presidency during 1887-88 and 1888-89.

Heads.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.			REMARKS.
	1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase or Decrease.	1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase or Decrease.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Civil Department ..	7,07,17,508	7,53,57,615	-18,29,893	81,99,529	76,77,173	-5,12,061	
{ Imperial	3,71,58,133	3,89,21,114	+1,62,981	3,41,24,502	3,49,23,922	+8,05,420	
{ Provincial	50,19,482	61,17,161	+1,06,679	51,45,070	37,27,193	-14,17,877	
{ Local	4,85,850	6,11,218	+1,15,368	29,40,405	21,67,020	-7,73,385	
Public Works Department ..	1,10,639	95,539	-15,100	14,67,102	26,49,110	+11,82,008	
{ Irrigation, Imperial	7,73,057	7,75,904	+2,847	4,51,381	1,48,000	-3,03,381	
{ Do. Provincial .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	40,33,991	36,77,296	-3,56,695	
{ Do. Local .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	8,51,124	9,54,954	+1,03,830	
{ State Railway Surveys, Imperial .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	32,089	6,341	-25,748	
{ Do. do. Provincial .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	18,304	.....	-18,304	
{ State Outlay on Land Guaranteed Railway. (Control .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	17,016	1,10,394	+93,378	
Telegraph Department ..	16,97,777	18,02,010	+1,04,233	21,33,222	15,42,643	-5,90,579	
{ Imperial	3,826	3,410	-416	3,324	3,642	+318	
{ Provincial .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Military Department ..	18,80,909	14,55,430	-4,25,479	2,69,37,851	2,59,29,038	-1,00,813	
Postal do.	21,03,837	22,95,770	+1,91,933	17,02,126	17,57,330	+55,204	
Total ..	12,59,52,078	12,56,25,170	-3,26,908	8,53,87,243	8,60,95,594	+7,08,351	

(2).—Statement of the principal heads of Revenue of this Presidency showing Gross Receipts, Charges against each item, and the net Receipts for 1887-88 and 1888-89.

Heads of Revenue.	1887-88.					1888-89.		
	Gross Receipts.	Refunds, Drawbacks and Assignments.	Receipts, minus Refunds, Drawbacks and Assignments.	Cost of Collections.	Net Receipts.	Gross Receipts.	Refunds, Drawbacks and Assignments.	Receipts, minus Refunds, Drawbacks and Assignments.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	4,31,79,294	1,05,83,687	3,25,95,607	65,76,284	2,60,19,323	4,30,10,230	1,08,16,569	3,21,93,661
Opium	2,27,01,943	.....	2,27,01,943	24,750	2,24,77,193	1,96,78,536	.....	2,24,77,193
Salt	1,74,61,369	88,819	1,73,62,550	15,81,163	1,57,81,387	1,96,71,216	76,674	1,50,04,712
Stamps	48,35,433	85,369	48,00,064	2,97,290	45,02,804	48,94,638	75,803	48,16,835
Excise	94,65,878	340,145	92,25,733	2,97,915	89,27,818	98,24,684	1,98,079	96,26,605
Customs	25,42,446	44,347	24,98,099	4,80,790	20,17,309	20,34,251	69,197	19,65,054
Assessed Taxes	33,58,574	64,097	32,94,477	65,999	32,28,478	32,72,191	34,246	32,38,225
Forest	80,32,577	8,326	80,24,251	19,35,079	10,89,172	28,20,101	6,302	21,89,069
Tributes	13,08,153	.....	13,08,153	.....	13,08,153	14,55,240	.....	13,08,153
Mint	13,42,075	.....	13,42,075	3,68,670	10,73,405	14,55,240	.....	10,73,405
Interest	19,60,718	.....	19,60,718	4,24,485	15,36,233	30,46,247	.....	15,36,233
Total ..	11,12,28,465	1,11,15,000	10,01,13,465	1,19,70,325	8,81,43,140	11,05,81,720	1,12,67,870	9,93,13,850

Heads of Revenue.	1888-89—continued.		1887-88.			1888-89.		
	Cost of Collections.	Net Receipts.	Refunds and Drawbacks.	Assignment.	Total.	Refunds and Drawbacks.	Assignment.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	64,65,185	2,08,28,440	1,31,723	1,04,51,959	1,05,83,687	1,51,772	1,08,64,797	1,08,16,569
Opium	26,082	1,96,47,454	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt	13,98,093	1,71,36,549	88,819	.....	.....	76,674	.....	76,674
Stamps	2,07,798	47,10,498	85,369	.....	.....	75,803	.....	75,803
Excise	3,27,694	92,08,761	2,40,415	.....	2,40,445	1,08,079	.....	1,08,079
Customs	4,83,853	23,90,291	44,347	.....	44,347	69,197	.....	69,197
Assessed Taxes	52,939	32,84,919	64,097	.....	64,097	34,216	.....	34,216
Forest	10,89,124	11,54,764	8,326	.....	.....	6,302	.....	.....
Tributes .. .. .	.....	12,30,605	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mint	4,38,772	9,96,468	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interest	4,35,400	16,19,847	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ..	1,15,24,040	8,77,88,910	6,03,041	1,04,51,959	1,11,15,000	6,03,073	1,08,64,797	1,12,67,870

*This is interest paid by Government during the year, and not the cost of Collection.

Note.—These figures do not tally with those given in the last year's report owing to several adjustments having been made in the accounts.

REVENUE AND FINANCE—continued.

(3).—Statement of the General Civil Expenditure of the Bombay Presidency, excluding Collections of Revenue, showing Gross and Net Charges against each item for 1887-88 and 1888-89.

Heads of Service.	1887-88.					1888-89.					REMARKS.
	Gross Expenditure.	Refunds.	Total.	Receipts.	Net Expenditure.	Gross Expenditure.	Refunds.	Total.	Receipts.	Net Expenditure.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Registration	2,84,735	3,280	2,88,015	4,30,540	-1,42,524	2,87,230	3,336	2,90,566	4,74,765	-1,84,199	
Post Office	1,17,033	..	1,17,033	2,200	1,14,833	1,07,253	..	1,07,253	1,200	1,06,053	
General Administration	16,73,661	..	16,73,661	..	16,73,661	16,33,771	..	16,33,771	....	16,33,771	
Law and Justice	48,79,636	29,371	49,09,007	5,05,083	44,03,924	49,30,717	31,922	49,62,709	4,45,052	45,17,657	
Police	60,82,593	881	60,83,474	3,08,291	47,75,183	51,30,138	599	51,30,737	3,14,045	48,15,792	
Marine	25,585	145	25,730	61,010	-35,280	32,944	..	32,944	55,319	-22,375	
Education	14,55,803	856	14,56,659	2,74,671	11,82,048	14,96,075	168	14,96,243	2,71,148	12,25,095	
Ecclesiastical	3,10,510	..	3,10,510	..	3,10,510	3,10,486	..	3,10,486	....	3,10,486	
Medical	13,01,168	574	13,01,742	95,940	12,05,797	12,79,582	1,676	12,81,258	1,01,078	11,79,280	
Political	8,30,643	..	8,30,643	..	8,30,643	8,16,351	..	8,16,351	....	8,16,351	
Scientific and other Minor Departments	1,70,582	..	1,70,582	64,940	1,05,642	1,72,740	110	1,72,850	45,245	1,27,605	
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	2,532	..	2,532	..	2,532	1,374	..	1,374	....	1,374	
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	14,59,105	666	14,59,771	4,73,159	9,86,612	14,72,078	7,185	14,79,263	4,59,911	10,19,352	
Stationery and Printing	6,98,918	501	6,99,417	67,022	6,32,395	7,77,504	9	7,77,513	77,791	6,99,722	
Miscellaneous	2,14,825	2,180	2,16,955	3,21,423	-1,04,468	4,87,928	8,622	4,96,550	4,17,650	78,900	
Famine Relief .. .. .	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	....
Civil Works	44,684	..	44,684	8,109	36,575	40,191	..	40,191	4,609	35,582	
Total	1,35,51,868	35,384	1,35,90,250	26,12,397	1,50,77,853	1,89,82,362	58,697	1,90,36,050	26,69,613	1,63,66,446	

(4).—Comparative Statement of Civil Receipts and Expenditure (Imperial) for 1887-88 and 1888-89.

Heads of Receipt.	ACTUAL INCOME B. COMPARED WITH A.				"Expenditure.	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE B. COMPARED WITH A.			
	A. 1887-88.	B. 1888-89.	Increase.	Decrease.		A. 1887-88.	B. 1888-89.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Civil Heads.</i>									
I.—Land Revenue	1,65,90,509	1,70,89,293	..	1,02,380	1. Refunds and Drawbacks	4,71,445	4,40,152	..	31,293
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	6,01,164	..	..	..	2. Assignments and Compensations	7,80,056	7,74,798	..	5,258
II.—Opium	2,27,01,448	1,96,73,536	..	30,28,412	4. Opium	24,780	26,081	1,301	..
III.—Salt	1,74,01,173	1,55,72,625	11,71,352	..	5. Salt	15,82,163	13,98,093	..	1,84,070
VI.—Stamps	12,21,358	12,49,298	27,940	..	6. Stamps	51,800	51,950	150	..
V.—Excise	79,99,409	73,68,401	2,68,992	..	7. Excise	2,23,481	2,15,770	22,289	..
VII.—Customs	24,90,715	28,83,573	3,89,856	..	9. Customs	4,36,790	4,33,853	..	2,937
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	17,60,875	17,73,870	13,004	..	10. Assessed Taxes	32,999	36,470	..	6,529
IX.—Forest	16,16,233	14,25,093	..	91,193	11. Forest	9,07,840	8,44,562	..	1,23,278
X.—Registration	2,15,275	2,37,382	22,107	..	12. Registration	1,42,768	1,43,015	1,247	..
XI.—Tributes from Native States	13,08,158	12,30,068	..	78,150	13. Interest on Ordinary Debt	15,066	15,584	..	512
XII.—Interest	19,08,486	18,36,527	..	72,959	14. Interest on other obligations	4,24,485	4,45,490	..	10,915
XV.—Miscellaneous	13,42,075	14,55,340	93,165	..	17. Mint	3,58,970	4,38,772	..	69,802
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compensation Allowances	2,54,147	2,58,187	..	25,900	18. General Administration	4,35,172	3,81,557	..	53,615
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	11,034	13,437	1,813	..	23. Police	24,188	40,101	..	15,913
XXV.—Miscellaneous	2,55,309	3,42,239	80,930	..	25. Ecclesiastical	3,10,510	3,10,486	..	6,970
Extraordinary Receipts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	26. Political	8,30,643	4,50,117	..	3,80,526
					28. Scientific and other Minor Departments .. .. .	..	100	100	..
					27. Territorial and Political Pensions	7,71,687	8,43,316	71,629	..
					29. Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	2,532	1,374	..	1,158
					30. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	73,428	57,349	..	16,079
					31. Stationery and Printing	1,37,008	1,04,520	..	57,512
					32. Miscellaneous	31,223	67,293	..	35,380
Total Receipts	7,67,17,508	7,53,87,615	20,59,161	33,99,054	Total Expenditure	81,89,634	76,77,473	2,98,114	8,05,175
Net Decrease .. .. .	....	....	18,29,893	....	Net Decrease .. .. .	....	....	5,12,061	....

Note.—These figures do not tally with those given in the last year's report owing to several adjustments having been made in the account.

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.
(1).—LAND REVENUE.

REVENUE AND
A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FI

(1).—Contrasted Statement exhibiting the Gross and Net Land Revenue of the several Collectorate with the Amount of Realizations, Remissions, and Sums written off and of the Balances

Collectorates.	YEAR													
	Gross Revenue.	Deduct—Assessment of Land not available for cultivation.	Remainder.	Deduct on account of net Allotments.									Total Ināms.	Remainder Government Revenue.
				Political Ināms.	Personal Ināms.	Devastān and Dharmādāy Ināms.	Watan Ināms.	Ināms of Taluka Service Watan-dārs whose services have been retained.	Allowances of Village Servants useful to Village Community.	Allowances of Village Servants useful to Government.	Revenue.	Police.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Northern Division.														
Ahmedabad	28,92,881	6,812	28,16,010	31,458	4,51,218	21,045	4,796	...	7,014	8,500	24,450	5,59,369	22,56,650	
Kaira	23,56,334	18,955	23,36,779	2,132	6,63,883	57,738	18,317	...	7,459	31,914	24,157	7,79,270	21,57,190	
Panch Mahāls	6,13,088	7,400	6,05,688	1,402	53,877	13,113	44,748	20	4,436	1,884	6,129	1,43,930	4,60,658	
Broach	30,99,557	41,311	29,58,046	...	4,35,307	23,386	23,365	...	39,407	58,124	29,986	6,00,295	2,68,731	
Surat	23,42,094	49,703	22,93,291	8,727	2,83,777	20,544	20,141	...	24,048	48,840	21,529	4,17,912	23,75,369	
Thana	12,96,535	540	12,95,980	...	92,176	9,718	6,203	...	1,371	7,853	3,907	1,20,328	11,75,661	
Total	1,35,41,929	1,35,927	1,34,16,002	38,779	10,79,963	1,32,311	1,13,700	20	88,694	1,60,121	1,00,157	26,31,813	1,07,84,189	
Central Division.														
Nasik	18,96,529	24,126	17,84,403	60,341	1,02,680	14,578	20,078	196	8,704	46,000	22,313	2,78,040	15,08,354	
Khandesh	30,44,720	75,387	29,89,333	3,394	84,908	13,276	24,228	1,566	17,023	79,802	84,747	3,45,120	27,26,207	
Ahmednagar	19,27,870	31,957	19,05,913	57,262	1,43,882	31,874	20,365	...	5,809	41,883	8,048	2,12,160	1,03,753	
Poona	15,77,865	11,264	15,66,601	47,628	1,43,697	50,217	123,500	4	3,383	24,749	40,135	3,30,313	12,57,285	
Solapur	12,25,047	42,031	11,82,906	11,710	82,908	11,671	33,310	...	9,077	16,325	9,413	1,28,214	10,44,752	
Satara	23,42,094	29,399	23,21,076	56,622	4,01,852	77,563	1,00,095	50	16,323	89,446	24,684	7,64,626	15,60,550	
Total	1,28,36,096	2,05,804	1,26,30,292	2,66,767	9,29,984	2,08,126	2,22,186	1,833	63,396	2,94,312	1,98,940	21,78,388	1,04,66,904	
Southern Division.														
Belgaum	21,49,044	6,111	21,43,033	28,200	2,05,791	49,931	1,54,348	...	10,408	1,06,091	91,907	6,40,135	14,97,798	
Dhule	30,55,295	35,920	30,19,375	20,495	1,87,549	68,106	81,063	...	24,617	89,482	48,472	6,20,841	24,97,522	
Bijapur	17,79,627	860	17,78,767	13,331	91,880	17,689	1,08,800	...	15,020	77,142	64,514	3,99,839	18,79,158	
Karnata	10,52,748	13,226	10,39,522	...	873	4,177	...	...	...	...	...	5,050	10,33,972
Kolhapur	2,40,577	107	2,40,470	2,063	58,700	13,834	371	2,104	87	691	...	78,840	8,61,630	
Kolasa	10,99,087	846	10,98,241	11,474	56,010	12,181	3,324	850	162	1,058	448	86,141	9,22,101	
Total	99,96,078	67,078	99,29,000	85,572	5,99,514	1,69,325	3,47,460	9,014	55,600	2,94,421	2,05,336	17,36,849	81,92,151	
Grand Total	3,63,84,108	3,38,809	3,59,75,294	3,91,108	35,09,314	5,10,464	6,86,412	10,972	1,97,690	7,32,357	5,07,833	65,42,060	2,94,83,244	

Collectorates.	YEAR													
	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	
Northern Division.														
Ahmedabad	27,83,447	2,476	27,80,971	31,458	4,39,081	20,678	4,446	...	7,505	9,319	29,317	5,44,814	22,39,127	
Kaira	29,56,473	19,834	29,36,639	2,132	6,67,523	33,784	16,347	...	7,459	31,914	24,157	7,79,270	21,57,190	
Panch Mahāls	6,13,743	6,173	6,07,570	1,402	53,884	13,084	44,750	20	4,436	1,884	6,129	1,43,930	4,60,658	
Broach	30,99,765	41,503	29,68,262	...	4,35,815	23,386	22,665	...	39,396	71,211	10,309	6,00,295	2,68,430	
Surat	23,43,898	49,566	22,94,332	8,727	2,84,259	20,815	20,135	...	24,048	48,770	21,603	4,17,912	23,75,746	
Thana	12,96,351	361	12,95,990	...	92,104	9,720	6,203	...	1,389	7,928	3,941	1,20,495	11,75,495	
Total	1,35,03,667	1,19,913	1,33,83,754	38,779	19,68,746	1,32,036	1,13,448	20	88,876	1,42,082	95,081	26,19,074	1,07,84,680	
Central Division.														
Nasik	18,34,757	48,397	17,86,360	60,300	1,02,654	14,756	20,556	196	8,721	48,433	22,309	2,75,914	15,10,416	
Khandesh	30,44,720	78,784	29,65,936	29,465	88,058	13,065	23,090	1,608	18,011	77,496	87,918	3,29,771	31,79,230	
Ahmednagar	19,27,229	26,471	18,96,755	56,693	1,49,517	31,693	20,160	...	5,819	43,671	8,654	3,10,642	1,03,713	
Poona	15,80,828	11,853	15,68,975	48,256	1,43,767	50,229	123,500	4	3,383	24,749	40,239	3,30,313	12,29,909	
Solapur	12,24,662	41,617	11,82,945	11,510	82,217	11,670	34,330	...	9,078	16,319	9,412	1,27,650	10,45,469	
Satara	23,42,094	21,716	23,20,378	56,485	4,01,192	78,073	99,389	50	16,120	87,730	23,792	7,57,041	15,28,911	
Total	1,27,61,426	2,29,639	1,25,31,787	2,62,688	9,29,985	2,06,686	2,21,122	1,858	62,785	2,96,680	1,92,436	21,65,170	1,08,76,018	
Southern Division.														
Belgaum	20,80,958	18,871	20,62,087	28,200	2,01,225	41,142	1,54,111	...	14,910	97,429	87,611	6,28,281	14,42,454	
Dhule	30,54,096	37,919	30,16,177	30,508	1,87,504	67,994	81,238	...	24,578	89,482	48,327	6,20,710	24,97,522	
Bijapur	17,37,223	1,567	17,35,656	18,831	91,999	27,124	1,05,945	...	13,639	77,370	66,223	3,95,631	13,40,635	
Karnata	10,43,769	12,242	10,31,527	...	873	4,178	...	...	...	...	...	5,051	10,25,416
Kolhapur	2,47,196	96	2,47,099	2,068	52,894	13,711	371	2,104	89	621	...	78,840	8,61,630	
Kolasa	10,99,879	817	10,99,062	11,481	56,638	12,182	3,324	850	162	1,058	442	86,141	9,22,670	
Total	98,62,329	66,652	97,95,677	86,581	6,92,428	1,60,381	3,43,959	9,067	63,378	2,66,774	2,02,603	17,10,144	80,85,653	
Grand Total	3,61,27,423	4,16,183	3,57,11,239	3,87,048	34,82,108	5,06,053	6,78,560	10,938	1,95,010	7,35,536	4,90,129	64,84,388	2,92,26,851	

* The Salāmi (Rs. 410) on account of the Cholera Kasha of the Dhandhuka Taluka being "Udhuah"

FINANCE—continued.

NANCE. (I.)—LAND REVENUE.

in the Presidency of Bombay for the Revenue years 1888-89 and 1887-88, together outstanding on account of the year under report and the previous years.

1888-89.

Deduct—Assessment of		Remainder.	Details.		Add—Miscellaneous Land Revenue as in Tableband.	Total.	Deduct—Remissions on net Government Revenue for year under report on account of									Total Remissions.
Unoccupied culturable Land.	Land free or specially reduced.		Revenue proper being Assessment on Government Lands.	Revenue from alienated Lands.			Introduction or revision of Survey Settlement.	Land taken up for special or public purposes.	Failure of crops.	Poverty, Death and Desertion.	Injury to crops by Locusts or other Insects or Animals.	Loss by Fire.	Loss by Flood.	Other Causes.		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
96,437	7,56,221	14,69,992	12,42,917	1,61,485	81,623	14,86,026	...	744	184	282	...	...	228	4	1,442
1,16,840	79,159	19,5,102	14,04,485	5,50,647	48,047	20,09,119	...	711	...	105	...	...	272	598	1,746
6,632	1,10,091	2,75,932	2,13,200	31,993	11,545	2,30,007	...	94	...	20	...	...	10	1,310	1,678
89,141	99,235	21,79,875	19,10,552	2,29,823	79,196	22,19,571	...	337	551	11	...	...	7,899	300	9,074
65,431	3,590	37,88,748	31,43,837	1,44,611	59,369	23,17,728	...	400	...	53	...	109	762	644	1,968	
19,206	17,764	11,38,791	11,03,537	35,114	63,963	12,02,664	135	30	...	8	...	...	...	12	180
4,55,687	10,90,922	92,97,589	80,78,797	11,60,533	3,48,754	66,82,044	135	2,316	735	778	...	109	9,131	2,808	16,472	
43,123	901	14,59,325	13,73,257	86,068	95,609	15,54,974	2,389	87	...	7	...	...	...	10,249	18,732
2,14,436	5,864	32,01,307	31,54,370	1,40,937	2,27,770	35,29,677	21,310	176	...	1,548	...	...	...	68	23,990
21,701	1	15,72,051	14,69,307	1,12,744	39,601	16,11,652	04,538	...	...	...	...	15	...	11	64,564
15,699	1,964	12,09,725	11,28,920	80,745	33,469	12,49,194	9,866	323	...	...	...	...	...	361	10,550
8,280	7,540	9,61,410	9,61,388	22	27,083	8,88,463	24,327	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
7,632	10,283	15,36,735	12,13,573	3,20,162	40,664	15,78,799	2	378	...	6	...	...	3	1,217	1,699
3,19,986	26,853	1,91,10,365	93,09,636	8,00,710	4,59,544	1,05,69,909	98,128	1,940	...	1,569	...	15	3	17,896	1,18,641	
21,348	116	14,76,339	10,97,292	3,79,137	51,389	15,27,798	32,168	201	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,369
40,698	987	24,50,027	19,05,109	5,50,528	43,159	24,90,486	805	10	...	48	...	...	...	41	307
31,150	233	13,47,725	11,00,614	2,47,111	32,965	13,59,690	2,281	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2,337
66,967	6,495	9,61,410	9,61,388	22	27,083	8,88,463	24,327	...	87	408	...	74	...	269	25,234	
880	3,211	8,57,539	8,40,876	10,898	15,236	8,72,874	...	192	...	...	...	36	...	6	224
3,434	3,639	9,15,028	8,96,109	18,910	40,124	9,65,132	...	...	...	...	...	538	...	...	538
1,63,382	14,701	80,14,088	68,01,186	12,12,930	2,10,305	82,24,373	59,594	393	87	454	...	648	6	316	61,8	
9,33,765	11,32,176	2,73,62,313	2,41,89,600	31,73,123	10,13,603	2,28,76,328	1,57,857	3,749	822	2,701	...	772	9,110	21,080	1,99,211	

1887-88.

55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,04,017	7,56,313	13,75,787	12,13,248	1,62,519	1,12,512	14,83,279	...	777	...	158	...	...	231	191	1,357
1,13,541	79,237	19,59,522	14,02,804	5,50,668	61,940	20,11,473	...	937	...	19	...	...	221	138	1,508
69,498	1,08,220	2,83,826	2,52,094	31,731	14,655	2,98,489	...	30	...	214	...	7	8	1,235	1,494
83,397	99,042	21,70,821	19,40,936	2,39,885	1,00,327	22,71,348	...	399	...	41	...	...	7,030	299	8,329
66,307	22,603	22,86,337	21,42,155	1,44,632	68,467	23,55,304	...	404	...	159	...	...	1,841	541	2,382
18,044	17,897	11,30,754	11,04,492	35,262	1,09,051	12,39,505	154	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	161
4,65,634	10,82,510	92,16,536	80,55,789	11,00,747	4,48,152	86,94,688	164	2,439	...	589	...	7	9,981	2,374	15,564
56,902	756	14,53,788	13,00,459	86,929	37,040	14,90,428	2,397	10	...	441	...	...	...	444	3,232
2,27,367	7,005	32,48,338	30,38,499	1,49,839	1,31,298	33,74,051	29,582	107	...	1,065	...	...	...	12	30,796
34,019	1	15,52,693	14,42,799	1,09,894	35,233	15,47,926	14,199	...	...	...	...	130	...	...	14,382
17,432	1,963	12,07,599	11,27,781	79,808	19,124	12,26,033	9,864	890	...	25	...	...	...	461	10,739
11,126	7,991	10,25,092	9,71,739	63,963	35,180	10,69,872	...	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
8,065	563	15,29,283	12,00,919	3,29,294	42,395	15,63,689	43	468	...	...	...	...	1	1	493
3,58,011	18,284	1,06,02,323	92,03,176	7,97,147	3,00,776	1,03,03,099	56,683	991	...	1,351	...	136	1	998	59,600
25,892	110	14,17,528	10,40,329	3,77,216	20,710	14,57,245	20,595	182	...	...	...	...	...	176	26,923
47,537	953	24,47,872	18,9,501	5,51,231	46,048	24,03,020	6	1	...	66	...	...	...	7	80
39,584	...	15,00,931	10,60,671	2,34,280	23,589	13,29,549	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	235	236
61,841	12,821	9,50,754	9,50,732	22	31,257	9,72,011	21,597	...	38	587	...	...	...	290	26,432
768	2,831	8,51,512	8,37,896	16,616	10,310	8,94,832	...	208	...	...	...	58	...	2	315
3,673	2,619	9,14,348	8,95,447	18,901	36,422	9,49,770	...	...	161	...	...	...	...	...	241
1,79,295	20,375	78,85,973	66,37,657	11,93,316	1,31,306	80,67,359	51,193	391	199	793	...	411	47	620	63,699
10,09,850	11,31,169	2,71,04,332	2,49,46,622	31,56,210	0,30,294	2,80,35,126	1,07,434	2,841	199	2,844	...	584	10,29	3,902	1,28,830

the total of Columns 18 and 19 does not tally with the figures in Column 17, the difference being Rs. 410.

REVENUE AND FINANCE—continued.

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE. (I).—LAND REVENUE—concluded.

(1).—Contrasted Statement exhibiting the Gross and Net Land Revenue of the several Collectorates in the Presidency of Bombay for the revenue years 1888-89 and 1887-88, together with the amount of Realizations, Remissions, and Sums written off and of the Balances outstanding on account of the year under report and the previous years—concluded.

Collectorates.	YEAR 1888-89—concluded.										
	31	32	33	34	35	Realizations up to 31st July.			Balance outstanding on the 1st August.		
						36	37	38	39	40	41
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division.											
Ahmedabad	14,94,583	5,683	1	5,682	14,90,215	14,73,303	1,985	14,74,458	11,210	4,537	15,756
Kaira	29,07,408	1,008	...	1,008	29,08,411	29,07,403	...	29,07,403	1,008	...	1,008
Panch Mahals	2,85,214	461	68	393	2,85,127	2,84,339	342	2,85,201	396	80	493
Droach	22,40,513	(a) 35,249	3,641	32,708	22,73,221	21,61,392	18,506	21,80,200	78,221	14,200	23,021
Surat	28,45,761	2,571	27	2,544	28,48,304	28,16,142	2,520	28,17,668	618	18	636
Thana	12,02,479	4,228	553	3,675	12,06,154	11,08,919	2,024	12,00,943	3,560	1,651	5,211
Total	95,65,972	49,250	3,290	45,960	96,11,932	94,71,358	24,516	94,25,873	95,629	20,436	1,16,068
Central Division.											
Nasik	15,86,202	3,008	298	2,770	15,88,972	14,86,188	1,266	14,86,448	51,014	1,509	52,523
Khandesh	35,06,587	(b) 3,123	2,020	1,694	35,07,681	34,97,492	415	34,97,875	9,125	680	9,805
Ahmednagar	15,47,083	525	215	310	15,47,393	15,29,307	281	15,29,591	17,591	26	17,617
Poona	12,32,644	2,411	1	2,410	12,35,054	12,26,152	180	12,26,332	6,409	2,280	8,773
Sholapur	10,51,534	101	60	41	10,51,595	10,45,132	14	10,45,146	6,422	27	6,449
Satara	16,77,193	5,735	4,140	1,595	16,78,788	15,70,635	1,023	15,77,618	577	662	1,139
Total	1,04,51,298	14,963	6,743	8,220	1,04,69,458	1,03,59,950	3,134	1,03,62,090	91,212	5,084	96,296
Southern Division.											
Belgaum	14,95,359	4,088	...	4,088	14,99,445	14,05,955	...	14,95,255	5	4,065	4,090
Dharswad	24,28,570	6,571	1,822	3,749	25,02,328	24,98,306	79	24,98,575	284	3,570	3,853
Bijapur	13,78,453	640	...	640	13,78,093	13,78,253	894	13,78,647	200	245	445
Kanara	9,63,279	167	80	137	9,63,417	9,63,120	187	9,63,257	149	...	149
D. Nagri	8,72,600	82,938	9,221	28,712	8,98,312	8,96,153	6,639	8,72,192	11,885	17,873	20,558
Kolaba	9,54,614	3,514	...	3,514	9,58,128	9,54,500	181	9,54,631	115	3,683	3,796
Total	81,62,575	47,211	11,978	36,138	81,99,013	81,65,677	6,780	81,62,467	12,635	29,356	41,991
Grand Total	2,81,80,115	1,11,424	21,106	90,318	2,82,70,433	2,79,86,891	84,429	2,80,21,326	1,99,469	54,876	2,54,346

Collectorates.	YEAR 1887-88—concluded.										
	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division.											
Ahmedabad	14,86,922	7,143	90	7,053	14,93,975	14,86,247	1,996	14,88,243	570	6,057	6,633
Kaira	29,10,164	1,008	...	1,008	29,11,172	29,10,114	...	29,10,114	...	1,008	1,008
Panch Mahals	2,98,986	1,118	316	832	2,97,818	2,96,888	470	2,97,358	69	362	461
Droach	22,63,049	10,312	1,215	9,097	22,72,146	22,30,812	5,042	22,36,864	82,133	3,155	85,283
Surat	23,52,759	402	27	375	23,52,784	23,49,812	840	23,50,152	2,617	24	2,671
Thana	12,39,644	3,760	719	3,041	12,42,684	12,36,266	2,191	12,38,457	3,277	861	4,228
Total	96,49,124	23,773	2,277	21,396	99,70,520	96,10,889	10,920	96,21,328	88,737	10,457	49,194
Central Division.											
Nasik	14,87,136	4,573	3,183	1,240	14,89,376	14,84,747	561	14,85,308	2,899	679	3,665
Khandesh	35,06,587	1,828	809	1,019	35,04,884	35,41,160	698	35,41,707	2,695	421	3,116
Ahmednagar	15,78,594	5,331	782	4,549	15,78,143	15,73,169	4,509	15,77,618	485	40	525
Poona	12,15,963	2,140	48	2,097	12,18,060	12,15,527	82	12,15,589	375	2,030	2,411
Sholapur	10,60,790	3,316	2,798	520	10,61,316	10,60,685	520	10,61,215	101	...	101
Satara	16,92,136	8,121	1,68	7,958	16,79,094	15,59,672	4,536	15,64,258	2,963	3,972	5,735
Total	1,02,45,430	25,109	7,726	17,383	1,02,69,818	1,02,34,919	10,838	1,02,45,755	8,408	6,548	14,966
Southern Division.											
Belgaum	14,30,293	4,088	...	4,088	14,34,381	14,30,298	3	14,30,296	...	4,088	4,088
Dharswad	24,28,570	6,243	756	5,487	24,69,327	24,93,429	326	24,93,755	410	5,161	5,571
Bijapur	13,78,453	1,313	510	773	13,39,027	13,20,100	288	13,29,888	155	485	640
Kanara	9,63,539	121	15	106	9,63,665	9,46,422	106	9,46,528	167	...	167
D. Nagri	8,64,537	38,188	15,881	22,507	8,87,044	8,54,400	2,300	8,56,700	12,786	20,147	32,933
Kolaba	9,49,226	...	...	...	9,49,226	9,45,412	...	9,45,412	3,814	...	3,814
Total	80,13,739	49,958	16,902	32,961	80,46,700	79,90,062	3,088	80,02,146	17,332	29,879	47,211
Grand Total	2,79,06,293	98,835	27,095	71,740	2,79,78,028	2,78,44,370	24,958	2,78,69,228	64,477	46,884	1,11,361

(a) Includes Rs. 56 credited in the previous year to a defaulter's account and refunded in the current year, owing to non-confirmation of the auction sale.

(b) Includes Rs. 7 added to this head after the close of 1887-88.

† The sum of Rs. 2,654-8-3 on account of miscellaneous items not included in the Jambhandi is added to the collections on account of the year under report, as shown in Column 34.

REVENUE AND FINANCE—continued.

(2).—Contrasted Statement exhibiting the Gross and Net Land Revenue of the several Districts in the Province of Sind for the Revenue years 1888-89 and 1887-88, together with the amount of realizations, remissions and sums written off, and of the balances outstanding on account of the year under report and the previous year.

Number.	District.	1888-89.																			
		DEDUCT ASSESSMENT.			Remainder.	DEDUCTIONS ON ACCOUNT OF NET ALIENATIONS.							Remainder Government Revenue.	DEDUCT ASSESSMENT OF		DETAILS.					
3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12	13	14		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		Of land not available for public and special purposes, &c.	Of fallow Area exempt from Assessment.		Shares of Revenue credited to Sharees direct.	Political Inams (including all Jaghires).	Personal Inams (including holders of Gadar-grants, and Madhye).	Religious Inams (including Khairatdars).	Service grants (including Sori, Mianut and Thali).	Total.		Uncultivated Land.	Land freer specially reduced (including Hari and Kocha).		Revenue proper being assessment on Government lands.	Revenue from alienated lands (including Village Cess.)	Add Miscellaneous Land Revenue as in Tableband.	Total.	Deduct Makabe credited to Irrigation Department.	Remainder Land Revenue.	
1	2	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Upper Sind	8,27,068	17,249	18,23,793	8,27,068	82,277	35	75	82,390	7,45,273	34,223	140	7,10,910	7,10,200	620	77,628	7,88,533	523	7,89,010		
2	Frontier	52,30,389	13,716	52,44,105	52,30,389	7,64,716	3,973	57,041	8,32,716	28,80,179	5,03,269	8,147	28,48,789	28,35,842	12,927	1,98,925	23,17,034	10,448	25,07,248		
3	Shikarpur	52,76,644	17,249	53,42,893	52,76,644	10,94,542	3,200	207	11,02,949	22,40,020	6,54,026	2,118	15,84,876	15,40,963	43,913	1,33,151	17,18,027	40,050	16,77,977		
4	Hyderabad	20,51,317	14,687	20,66,004	20,51,317	2,33,306	800	70	2,34,176	2,05,437	36,415	7,171	8,64,293	8,56,576	7,717	87,861	9,52,144	7,149	9,44,996		
5	Karachi	5,60,037	...	5,60,037	5,60,037	797	6	...	797	2,868	...	...	5,46,866	5,46,028	838	17,611	5,68,577	1,191	5,62,638
6	Thar and Parkar	
	Total	1,39,36,050	45,653	1,39,81,703	1,39,36,050	15,909	22,25,727	7,968	57,318	10,268	28,17,170	78,49,717	13,76,927	17,576	60,56,214	59,80,699	66,516	4,35,061	65,40,275	69,291	64,80,914

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[APP. V. A. (1.) (2).]

Number.	District.	1888-89.																					
		DEDUCT REMISSIONS OF NET GOVERNMENT REVENUE FOR YEAR UNDER REPORT ON ACCOUNT OF								Total Remissions.	Balance revenue for collection on account of current year.	Balance on account of former years outstanding at the end of last year.	Deduct irrecoverable balances written off on account of former years.	Remainder.	Total of Columns 31 and 34.	REALIZATIONS UP TO 31ST JULY.					BALANCE OUTSTANDING ON 1ST AUGUST.		
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32							33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
		Want and insufficiency of water.	Land taken up for special or public purposes.	Poverty, death, and desertion.	Injury to crops by forests or other insects and animals.	Loss by fire.	Loss by flood.	Other causes.							Land Revenue.	Village Cess.	On account of current year.	On account of former years.	Total Realizations.	On account of year under report.	On account of former years.	Total.	
1	2	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Upper Sind	18,889	...	621	1,294	...	3,025	23,829	7,04,191	46,175	7,339	38,836	9,08,017	7,20,174	23,932	66	17,346	327	7,61,875	19,979	21,168	41,143	
2	Frontier	7,729	...	66	...	...	1,045	9,430	24,97,316	10,508	1,241	9,267	25,07,043	23,50,453	1,38,995	67	3,931	127	24,87,673	15,887	5,209	20,596
3	Shikarpur	2,676	...	68	47	...	7,251	10,041	36,07,936	9,011	628	7,393	16,76,319	15,88,706	78,630	1	8,972	411	16,74,179	1,140	...	1,140	
4	Hyderabad	30,861	...	...	8,515	...	7,323	3,616	50,214	86,040	4,514	31,506	9,26,347	8,18,996	38,520	56	21,762	730	8,80,946	37,234	9,066	46,300
5	Karachi	844	...	...	...	...	...	844	5,91,342	3,842	...	3,832	5,95,674	5,33,968	26,220	838	3,430	182	5,62,988	2,415	270	2,636
6	Thar and Parkar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	60,998	...	745	9,860	...	7,323	15,588	94,368	83,86,650	1,04,606	13,722	90,884	84,77,440	60,12,166	2,98,862	658	52,341	1,733	63,06,701	76,155	36,708	1,11,968

REVENUE AND FINANCE—concluded.

(2).—Contrasted Statement exhibiting the Gross and Net Land Revenue of the several Districts in the Province of Sind for the Revenue years 1888-89 and 1887-88, together with the amount of realizations, remissions and sums written off, and of the balance outstanding on account of the year under report and the previous year.

		1887-88.																					
Number.	District.	Gross Revenue.	DEDUCT ASSESSMENT.		Remainder.	DEDUCTIONS ON ACCOUNT OF NET ALIENATIONS.						Remainder Government Revenue.	DEDUCT ASSESSMENT OF		Remainder.	DETAILS.					Total.	Deduct Hekdas credited to Irrigation Department.	Remainder Land Revenue.
			Of land not available for cultivation (&c. for public and special purposes), &c.	Of fellow Area exempt from Assessment.		Share of Revenue credited to Sharees direct.	Political Indams (including all rights).	Personal Indams (including holders of Grants, grants and Muzars).	Religious Indams (including Khairatdars).	Service grants (including Puri, Manual and Thali).	Total.		Unoccupied cultivable Land.	Land free or specially reserved (including Hari and Kachay).		Revenue proper being assessment on Government lands.	Revenue from alienated lands (including Village Coss.)	Add Miscellaneous Land Revenue as in Tableband.	Total.	Peduct Hekdas credited to Irrigation Department.				Remainder Land Revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1	Upper Sind Frontier	9,46,358	13,401	17,01,888	6,49,358	83,06,267	2,423	1,34,347	37	50,108	2,074	8,16,169	5,60,891	38,691	60	5,28,241	5,27,756	485	69,058	5,37,294	414	5,94,899	
2	Shikarpur	51,41,676	18,401	18,38,740	33,06,267	2,423	1,34,347	4,209	50,108	2,074	8,16,169	26,51,127	5,27,401	1,156	26,32,260	26,06,136	16,124	1,81,899	22,94,169	12,467	21,91,663		
3	Hyderabad	62,21,928	10,303	18,38,740	33,06,267	661	11,01,522	3,244	100	4,572	11,10,584	22,41,931	7,48,686	1,939	14,90,900	14,17,898	42,432	1,42,647	16,32,847	34,199	15,98,728		
4	Karachi	18,31,303	14,170	6,36,034	11,91,099	...	3,59,240	760	104	1,306	2,02,040	3,29,059	80,003	0,023	5,41,573	8,34,458	7,136	61,142	9,28,716	6,147	9,32,298		
5	Thar and Parkar	4,71,676	...	...	4,71,676	...	797	6	...	2,963	3,668	4,66,010	...	...	4,66,010	4,67,519	101	16,845	4,86,865	636	4,96,219
	Total	1,83,16,841	46,934	42,41,662	90,30,245	20,089	21,69,208	8,286	59,406	10,909	22,78,897	67,56,346	13,06,840	10,104	68,50,404	62,84,016	66,783	4,06,467	66,49,871	64,078	67,06,198		

		1887-88.																							
Number.	District.	DEDUCT REMISSIONS ON NET GOVERNMENT REVENUE FOR YEAR UNDER REPORT ON ACCOUNT OF -								Total Remissions.	Balance revenue for collection on account of current year.	Balance on account of former years outstanding at the end of last year.	Deduct irrecoverable balances written off on account of former years.	Remainder.	Total of Columns 11 and 14.	REALIZATIONS UP TO 31ST JULY.					BALANCE OUTSTANDING ON 1ST AUGUST.				
		Want and insufficiency of water.	Land taken up for special or public purposes.	Poverty, death and desertion.	Injury to crops by locusts or other insects and animals.	Loss by fire.	Loss by flood.	Other causes.	Land Revenue.							Village Coss.	On account of current year.	On account of former years.	Total Realizations.	On account of year under report.	On account of former years.	Total.			
1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Upper Sind Frontier	18,048	...	...	...	...	1,006	10,049	5,77,831	60,104	12,254	53,850	6,31,041	5,30,699	18,032	76	32,162	975	1	5,83,500	25,163	20,712	46,175	
2	Shikarpur	18,070	...	10	...	...	196	1,731	20,007	21,71,680	26,216	8,572	17,643	21,88,229	20,00,967	1,14,001	110	11,103	434	1	21,96,870	4,197	6,011	14,908
3	Hyderabad	8,817	...	100	...	...	013	3,304	8,348	15,01,325	35,459	18,004	29,391	16,12,784	15,11,344	72,063	1	10,868	904	...	16,24,777	6,110	1,691	8,012
4	Karachi	12,626	...	838	...	...	11,370	4,409	20,243	5,62,025	31,623	9,017	28,721	6,21,746	8,38,263	32,799	64	10,197	471	2	8,85,936	26,309	3,021	36,080
5	Thar and Parkar	188	...	...	...	...	...	...	188	4,66,031	100	...	100	4,66,131	4,61,516	20,302	191	100	...	...	4,62,409	3,652	...	3,432
	Total	62,744	...	937	...	...	12,179	10,950	76,830	57,18,968	1,59,516	36,809	1,22,707	68,41,076	64,00,742	2,58,632	451	82,546	2,744	8	67,46,118	67,191	37,415	1,04,606

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (I.)—EXCISE.

(1).—Total Revenue derived from Duties upon the Consumption of Spirits, Fermented Liquors and Drugs during 1888-89.

District.	POPULATION.			Number of persons to the Square Mile.	REVENUE FROM DUTY ON				Incidence per head of Population.	Number of Licenses for retail of any of the foregoing.	Population per License.	REMARKS.
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.		Spirit.	Wine, Beer and other Fermented Liquors.	Drugs.	Total Excise Revenue.				
<i>Northern Division.</i>												
Ahmedabad, including Deesa	85,638	775,247	860,870	224	1,48,985	(a) 645	1,65,101	3,14,634	Rs. a. p.	0 5 10	146	5,896
Kaira	72,664	731,846	804,500	500	66,275	71	67,361	1,33,707	0 1 6	16	256	3,144
Panch Mahals	16,060	239,410	255,470	160	88,154	(c) 9	13,250	61,468	0 3 23	94	94	2,716 79
Broach	67,248	250,982	318,230	225	1,58,538	10,183	1,721	1,71,742	0 8 4	327	709	...
Surat	55,647	538,651	614,198	309	(b) 4,76,710	(a) 3,70,786	29,078	8,73,569	1 6 9	16	40,946	(b) Including Rs. 1,710 on account of foreign wine.
Thana	36,972	618,051	655,023	214	4,01,356	92,970	11,263	5,93,689	...	...	1,441	...
Total	334,404	3,368,796	3,716,200	257	18,80,921	4,75,019	2,84,760	21,40,709	0 9 2	2,279	1,361	...
<i>Central Division.</i>												
Nasik	35,294	745,912	781,206	132	1,68,945	(c) 1,728	16,629	1,85,257	0 3 9	223	3,508	(c) Fees for tapping toddy-trees and fees for toddy shops.
Khandesh	92,297	1,144,934	1,237,231	124	4,75,961	1,070	60,465	5,37,496	0 7 0	406	2,805	...
Ahmednagar	39,592	711,636	751,228	112	5,32,724	(a) 1,350	8,681	71,755	0 1 6	25	80,040	...
Poona	42,036	838,585	880,621	168	1,32,531	24,374	48,611	6,05,068	0 10 34	273	3,304	...
Sholapur	44,016	639,395	683,411	128	1,32,531	38,100	33,234	2,04,865	0 5 7	8	72,923	...
Natara	30,593	1,100,638	1,131,231	227	1,03,676	(d) 12	2,995	1,08,682	0 1 6	147	7,626	...
Total	233,828	5,101,825	5,385,153	148	14,70,819	67,629	1,68,616	17,13,968	0 5 1	1,142	4,716	...
<i>Southern Division.</i>												
Belgaum	66,262	797,752	864,014	185	2,95,099	(a) 1,00,424	8,582	4,04,507	0 7 6	75	11,520	(d) Including revenue from duty on wine and beer.
Dharwar	100,622	782,285	882,907	194	(d) 3,29,102	(a) 1,32,806	26,229	4,88,137	0 8 8	150	5,957	...
Bijapur	67,066	671,427	738,493	110	1,96,089	429	8,539	2,06,348	0 3 32	258	2,414	...
Kannara	24,282	897,558	921,840	107	1,92,410	...	5,948	1,98,367	0 7 5	48	8,759	...
Ratnagiri	71,051	926,039	997,090	254	78,468	1,18,059	3,074	1,99,601	0 8 2	1,579	631	...
Kolaba	23,811	459,019	482,830	257	2,75,263	41,077	10,900	3,27,372	0 10 10	392	1,232	...
Total	333,094	3,925,080	4,287,174	170	18,63,470	3,98,188	63,274	18,19,932	0 6 8	2,602	1,718	...
<i>Sind.</i>												
Karachi	390,067	88,621	478,688	33	1,88,521	(a) 872	76,129	2,65,522	0 5 5	341	1,400 78	(e) Including Rs. 40,751 on account of import duty.
Hyderabad	594,485	160,139	754,624	33	1,52,915	...	42,701	1,95,616	0 4 2	317	2,381	(f) Import duty.
Shikarpur	222,178	822,178	1,044,356	86	90,000	...	40,075	1,36,084	0 2 8	112	7,340	(g) Including Rs. 47,040 on account of import duty.
Thar and Parkar	109,184	84,150	193,334	15	5,287	...	4,827	10,114	0 0 10	74	2,748	(h) Including Rs. 11,05,230 do.
Upper Sind Frontier	144,191	144,181	288,372	52	20,015	...	7,650	27,840	0 2 1 0 7	73	1,975	(i) Do. 1,82,000 do.
Total	2,408,016	2,408,015	4,816,031	60	4,60,744	1,047	1,77,385	6,35,176	0 4 2	917	2,609	...
Total for four Divisions	16,793,542	15,795,542	32,589,084	126	46,77,953	9,36,833	6,94,043	68,09,879	0 6 4	6,840	2,309	...
Aden, including Shaikh Othman	23,647	6,992	30,639	1,029	(a) 64,992	(f) 6,296	7,771	(g) 79,061	3 12 0	...	1,783	(j) Do. 348 do.
Bombay City and Island	158,713	614,483	773,196	35,145	(b) 33,10,060	(i) 2,16,792	(j) 87,348	(k) 35,74,500	4 9 11	771	1,002	(l) Do. 12,87,618 do. + Rs. 1,310 on account of fines, confiscations and miscellaneous excise revenue.
GRAND TOTAL	16,002,977	16,602,377	32,605,354	133	80,81,995	11,59,973	7,99,162	69,62,440	0 9 7	7,611	2,137	...

(2).—Revenue derived from Duty on Consumption of Spirits during 1888-89.

District.	POPULATION.			Number of persons to the Square Mile.	Number of wholesale Licenses.	REVENUE FROM			Incidence per head.	Number of Licenses for retail.	Population per License.	REMARKS.	
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.			Spirit distilled in the European method or imported from abroad.	Country Spirit.	Total.					
<i>Northern Division.</i>													
Ahmedabad, including Deesa	85,638	775,247	860,870	224	...	(a) 1,625	1,47,248	1,48,888	Rs. a. p.	0 2 9	92	9,158	
Kaira	72,664	731,846	804,500	500	...	...	66,275	66,275	0 2 6	87	3,251	(a) License fees for the privileges of selling foreign spirits, liquor and wine.
Panch Mahals	16,060	239,410	255,470	160	1	55	38,209	38,209	0 2 4	59	4,048 81	...	
Broach	67,248	250,982	318,230	225	...	300	1,59,387	1,59,387	0 7 9	65	5,030	...	
Surat	55,647	538,651	614,198	309	...	1,710	4,75,000	4,76,710	0 12 5	13	40,946	...	
Thana	36,972	618,051	655,023	214	9	6,399	5,33,364	5,39,763	...	34	...	...
Total	334,404	3,368,796	3,716,200	257	10	8,989	12,10,883	12,28,872	0 5 3	364	10,568	...	
<i>Central Division.</i>													
Nasik	35,294	745,912	781,206	132	3	2,045	1,64,860	1,66,905	0 3 5	119	6,968	(b) This represents the amount paid by the country spirit contractors into the Ahmednagar Treasury for spirit issued from the Poona Distillery.	
Khandesh	92,297	1,144,934	1,237,231	124	2	1,070	4,75,961	4,77,031	0 6 0	325	5,498	(c) Denotes revenue from imported foreign spirits only.	
Ahmednagar	39,592	711,636	751,228	112	8	775	(b) 62,949	63,724	0 1 4	3	68,298	(d) Including revenue from duty on wine and beer.	
Poona	42,036	838,585	880,621	168	...	(c) 6,613	5,27,410	5,32,023	0 9 5 1/2	141	6,390	...	
Sholapur	44,016	639,395	683,411	128	7	900	1,31,561	1,32,511	0 8 8	3	68,341	...	
Natara	30,593	1,100,638	1,131,231	227	...	942	1,04,738	1,05,670	0 1 5	109	19,380	All country liquor consumed in the district is manufactured at the distillery according to the European method.	
Total	233,828	5,101,825	5,385,153	142	20	10,425	14,67,464	14,77,856	0 4 4	600	8,976	...	
<i>Southern Division.</i>													
Belgaum	66,262	797,752	864,014	185	7	1,715	2,98,984	2,95,099	0 5 3	5	172,802	(e) License fees for sale of European foreign spirit.	
Dharwar	100,622	782,285	882,907	194	6	(d) 1,102	8,25,000	3,26,102	0 5 10	6	74,469	(f) Import duty.	
Bijapur	67,066	671,427	738,493	110	3	420	76,001	76,481	0 1 11	72	3,567	(g) License fees and duty on country liquor.	
Kannara	24,282	897,558	921,840	107	9	450	1,91,009	1,92,411	0 7 3	12	20,987	...	
Ratnagiri	71,051	926,039	997,090	254	...	420	78,418	78,838	0 1 3	13	76,999	...	
Kolaba	23,811	459,019	482,830	257	9	325	2,74,968	2,75,293	0 9 1	106	4,555	...	
Total	333,094	3,925,080	4,287,174	176	34	4,432	12,39,800	12,44,231	0 4 7	214	20,033	...	
<i>Sind.</i>													
Karachi	390,067	88,621	478,688	33	38	9,866	1,78,655	1,88,521	0 3 9	101	4,739 48	...	
Hyderabad	594,485	160,139	754,624	33	8	856	1,52,659	1,53,015	0 8 3	70	9,675	...	
Shikarpur	222,178	822,178	1,044,356	86	17	1,942	63,084	60,090	0 1 9	112	7,310 87	...	
Thar and Parkar	109,184	84,150	193,334	15	1	50	5,287	5,287	0 0 5	6	29,049	...	
Upper Sind Frontier	144,191	144,181	288,372	52	8	175	20,015	20,190	0 2 2 1 3	22	6,559	...	
Total	2,408,016	2,408,015	4,816,031	60	62	12,889	4,44,030	4,56,911	0 8 0	311	7,726	...	
Total for four Divisions	16,793,542	15,795,542	32,589,084	126	126	36,735	48,71,177	44,07,911	0 4 5	1,479	10,679	...	
Aden, including Shaikh Othman	23,647	6,992	30,639	1,029	...	(e) 7,200	(f) 40,751	(g) 17,041	(h) 64,892	1 7 8	17	2,066	...
Bombay City and Island	158,713	614,483	773,196	35,145	72	1,179,214	21,89,836	33,18,05	4 4 8	443	1,745	...	
GRAND TOTAL	16,002,977	16,602,377	32,605,354	188	108	12,68,900	65,28,054	77,91,954	0 7 6	1,939	3,667	...	

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (I)—EXCISE—continued.

(3).—Revenue derived from Duty upon the Consumption of Spirits manufactured in India in the European method, or imported from abroad during 1888-89.

District.	POPULATION.			NUMBER OF LICENSES.		RATE OF LICENSE DUTY.		STILL-HEAD AND IMPORT DUTY.				Incidence of Still-head Duty per Gallon.	Incidence of Total Duty collected per Gallon.	Total Revenue.	Incidence per Head.	Population per Retail License.	REMARKS.	
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the Square Mile.	Wholesale.	Retail.	Wholesale.	Retail.	Rate of Duty per Imperial Gallon, London Proof.	Number of Gallons on which Duty was levied.	Average Strength.							Total Duty collected.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Northern Division.																		
Ahmedabad, including Deesa	85,028	775,247	860,275	234	7	7	50 to 100	150 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 1,025	.....	.....	(a) Including Rs. 25 on account of extra fee charged for appointment of agents employed by licensees for the sale of liquor.
Kaira	72,954	731,846	804,800	600	...	2	.....	65 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	00008	402,400	
Panch Mahals	16,960	230,419	247,379	160	...	1	55 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	.....	81,782	
Broach	67,248	239,682	306,930	225	...	4	.....	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	87,742	
Surat	55,547	558,651	614,198	369	...	6	100 0 0	60 to 150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,710	0 0 4	.....	(b) Including Rs. 145 on account of extra fee charged for appointment of agents employed by licensees for the sale of liquor.
Thana	36,972	813,951	850,923	214	...	27	1,150 0 0	.....	4,104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b) 5,399	.....	.....
Total	334,404	3,388,796	3,718,200	257	23	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,054	.....	77,462	
Central Division.																		
Nasik	35,294	745,917	781,200	132	...	3	100 0 0	150 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,045	0 0 5	46,958	
Khandesh	92,297	1,144,034	1,237,231	124	...	6	130 0 0	910 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,070	.....	170,747	
Ahmednagar	39,592	711,636	751,228	112	...	2	5 to 100	50 to 200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(c) 775	0 0 4	375,611	(c) Including Rs. 10 on account of extra fee charged for appointment of agents employed by licensees for the sale of liquor and also the receipts on account of wine, beer, &c.
Poona	42,030	858,585	900,621	168	...	59	Varies from 1 to 300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,613	0 0 1	16,285	
Sholapur	44,016	539,395	583,411	128	...	2	50 to 100	150 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	980	.....	291,705	
Satara	20,593	1,131,863	1,152,456	227	...	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	911	.....	53,578	
Total	228,828	6,101,925	6,385,153	448	17	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,425	.....	51,780	
Southern Division.																		
Belgaum	66,263	707,752	774,015	185	...	4	100 0 0	250 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(d) 1,715	0 0 3	216,003	(d) Including Rs. 15 on account of extra fee charged for appointment of agents employed by licensees for the sale of liquor.
Dharwar	100,622	782,235	882,857	194	...	5	100 0 0	100 to 200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,162	0 0 4	178,711	
Bijapur	67,080	571,427	638,507	140	...	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(e) 420	.....	1,520	
Kanara	24,282	397,558	421,840	107	...	9	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(f) 420	0 0 5	36,371	(e) Including receipts on account of wine and beer.
Ratnagiri	71,051	926,089	997,140	254	...	7	.....	50 to 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	420	.....	142,341	(f) This denotes fees for licenses for the wholesale of European spirits as well as wine, beer, &c., and also for refreshment rooms.
Kolaba	28,911	459,019	487,930	257	...	6	.....	225 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	323	.....	89,372	
Total	353,094	3,934,080	4,287,174	176	25	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,482	.....	173,632	
Sind.																		
Karachi	300,067	88,021	388,088	35	...	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,804	02	18,506	
Hyderabad	594,425	160,139	754,564	83	...	8	100 to 200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	556	218	125,770	
Shikarpur	522,178	822,178	1,344,356	85	...	14	200 0 0	1 to 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(g) 1,912	04	58,737	(g) Including Rs. 10 on account of extra fee charged for appointment of agents employed by licensees for the sale of liquor.
Thar and Parkar	109,194	94,150	203,344	15	...	1	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	7,209	
Upper Sind Frontier	144,181	144,181	288,362	62	...	2	.....	75 to 100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	178	.....	.....
Total	2,403,015	2,403,015	4,806,030	50	39	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,869	.....	58,400	
Total for four Divisions																		
	15,793,542	15,793,542	31,587,084	126	104	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,900	.....	70,193	
Aden, including Shaikh Othman	29,647	6,992	36,639	1,029	...	16	.....	450 0 0	(A)	11,600	.....	40,761	.....	8 8 0	40,761	1 1 0	2,227	(A) Rs. 3 on spirits except rum on which Rs. 4 per gallon (according to the proof) is charged.
Bombay City and Island	158,713	814,483	973,196	35,145	...	72	100 to 1,000	100 to 600	5	221,462	.....	11,14,067	7 11 5	6 0 5	11,79,214	1 8 4	7,731	
Grand Total	16,002,377	16,002,377	32,004,754	135	176	241	.....	.....	.....	233,062	.....	11,54,898	.....	.....	12,56,765	.....	48,687	

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (I).—EXCISE—continued.

(4).—Revenue derived from Duty on Consumption of Country Spirits during 1888-89.

District.	POPULATION.				NUMBER OF LICENSES.			RATE OF LICENSE DUTY.		AMOUNT OF REVENUE, INCLUDING LICENSE DUTY LEVIED BY				Consumption in Imperial Gallons.	Average Strength.	Consumption in Imperial Gallons, London Proof.	Rate of Duty per Imperial Gallon, London Proof.	Total Revenue.	Revenue per head.	Population per Retail License.	REMARKS.
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the Square Mile.	Government Central Distilleries.	Wholesale shops.	Retail shops.	Wholesale.	Retail.	Still-head Duty.	Farming or out-stills not of fixed capacity.	Contract or out-stills of fixed capacity.	Total.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Northern Division.										Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. & p.	Rs.	Rs. & p.				
Ahmedabad, including Deesa	85,028	775,247	860,275	224	1	80	...	...	...	1,41,141	...	6,121	1,47,262	64,511	25° & 60° U.P.	...	...	1,47,262	0 2 9	10,701	
Kaira	72,074	781,846	853,920	500	...	87	...	...	...	60,275	...	...	66,275	32,322	25° & 60° U.P.	...	...	66,275	0 1 4	9,251	
Panch Mahals	10,660	239,410	250,070	180	1	58	...	...	...	19,154	19,000	...	38,154	76,687	25° & 60° U.P.	75,607	...	38,154	0 2 4	4,404 81	
Broach	67,248	259,612	326,860	225	1	91	...	(a)	...	...	1,50,387	...	1,50,387	67,960	25° & 60° U.P.	...	...	1,50,387	0 7 9	5,350	(a) R i g h t farmed.
Surat	56,547	558,951	615,498	309	1	1	...	...	...	4,75,000	...	...	4,75,000	467,045	15°, 25° & 50° U.P.	467,045	...	4,75,000	0 12 4	614,198	
Thana	26,072	619,951	646,023	214	...	7	...	...	...	2,01,904	...	...	2,01,904	236,219	25° & 60° U.P.	...	...	2,01,904	...	...
Total	384,404	3,863,796	4,248,200	257	4	294	...	...	...	9,93,474	1,78,337	6,121	11,77,932	942,714	...	542,712	...	11,78,440	0 6 8	12,616	
Central Division.																					
Mekhi	35,294	745,912	781,206	132	1	102	...	...	...	1,64,800	...	...	1,64,800	103,909	25° & 60° U.P.	...	...	1,64,800	0 3 4	7,658	
Khandesh	92,207	1,144,834	1,237,041	124	...	217	...	...	...	...	4,74,811	...	4,74,811	449,357	...	...	...	4,74,811	0 6 0	6,701	
Ahmednagar	89,692	711,686	801,378	112	...	26	...	...	...	62,949	...	...	62,949	22,102	25° & 60° U.P.	...	...	62,949	0 1 4	751,238	
Poona	42,096	858,585	900,681	148	...	82	...	...	...	5,27,410	...	...	5,27,410	192,220	25° & 60° U.P.	...	...	5,27,410	0 9 4	10,098	
Sholapur	44,016	830,395	874,411	128 7	...	43	...	...	...	1,31,551	...	...	1,31,551	92,532	60° & 25° U.P.	...	...	1,31,551	0 3 7	13,567	
Satara	30,863	1,100,863	1,131,726	227	1	88	...	...	...	1,04,738	...	...	1,04,738	84,909	25° & 60° U.P.	81,013	...	1,04,738	0 1 6	12,867	
Total	283,828	5,101,325	5,385,153	142	3	657	...	...	...	4,64,093	...	4,74,811	14,66,314	793,219	...	84,918	...	14,66,314	0 4 4	9,663	
Southern Division.																					
Belgaum	66,262	797,752	864,014	185	1	184	...	...	...	2,93,384	...	...	2,93,384	84,874	25° U.P.	...	...	2,93,384	0 5 5	4,605	
Dharwar	10,162	782,285	792,447	104	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110,311	32° & 5° U.P.	...	...	8,25,000	0 5 9	894,165	
Bijapur	67,066	871,127	938,193	110	...	12	...	...	...	70,081	...	...	70,081	28,415	25° & 60° U.P.	...	...	70,081	0 1 10	5,067	
Kanara	24,282	397,598	421,880	107	...	6	...	...	...	27,058	1,04,011	...	1,01,969	...	...	...	...	1,01,969	0 7 3	35,113	
Ratnagiri	71,067	925,029	996,096	241	...	190	...	...	...	...	78,418	...	78,418	144,017	25° & 40° U.P.	...	...	78,418	0 1 3	166,181	
Kolaba	25,811	459,019	484,830	257	...	...	...	...	...	2,74,969	...	...	2,74,969	...	...	...	...	2,74,969	0 9 1	4,828	
Total	253,094	3,924,040	4,177,174	78	1	374	...	...	...	6,71,471	4,80,911	78,418	12,39,800	360,117	...	...	...	12,39,800	0 4 7	11,403	No. of shops allowed.
Sind.																					
Karachi	390,067	48,621	438,688	33	1	72	...	...	...	1,78,655	...	...	1,78,655	60,282	...	19,220	4 0 0	1,78,655	0 37	6,043 44	
Hyderabad	54,185	160,150	214,335	88	1	70	...	50	100 to 250	1,42,993	...	9,069	1,52,062	41,840	25° & 6° U.P.	41,540	...	1,52,062	0 3 3	10,481	
Shikarpur	822,178	...	822,178	85	1	9	...	50	1 to 250	88,064	...	...	88,064	0, 23,300	22 3/28° U.P.	23,400	...	88,064	0 1 8	8,356	
Thar and Parkar	169,104	94,160	263,264	15	...	6	...	...	...	5,227	...	...	5,227	1,501	4 7 U.P.	...	...	5,227	0 0 6	29,040	
Upper Sind Frontier	143,881	...	1,144,181	62	...	20	...	60	25 to 150	20,015	...	...	20,015	5,642	22 3/2 U.P.	(a)	...	20,015	0 2 1	7,290	(a) Between London Proof and 10° U.P. Between 11° U.P. and 25° U.P.
Total	2,108,015	2,403,015	4,511,030	50	3	168	...	150	...	2,76,309	...	9,069	4,44,090	122,314	...	84,160	...	4,44,090	0 2 11	14,308	
Total for four Divisions.	2,406,015	15,704,542	17,110,564	118	11	1,793	...	160	...	23,85,447	6,68,248	6,05,419	43,28,076	2,220,304	...	661,794	...	43,28,500	0 4 4	11,337	
Aden, including Shalch Othman	290,476,002	...	85,630	1,020	...	1	...	...	5,087	18 1/2	...	...	13,954	0,977	60° U.P.	0,488	...	17,041	0 7 9	...	
Bombay City and Island	158,713	614,433	773,146	36,145	6	343	...	...	...	14,100,000	...	...	14,80,800	715,000	...	517,313	4 0 0	21,30,000	2 12 3	2,254	† Sold by public auction.
GRAND TOTAL	10,002,477	16,662,877	17,138,407	135	16	1,757	...	180	...	30,88,704	8,08,248	8,05,419	68,51,922	2,931,341	...	1,182,555	...	64,55,007	0 0 2	9,551	

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STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[APP. V. B. (I). (4).

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (I)—EXCISE—continued.

(5).—Materials from which Country Spirit was distilled during 1888-89.

District.	POPULATION.				FROM GRAIN AND MOLASSES.				FROM MAHUA (<i>Bassia Latifolia</i>).					TODDY.				OTHER MATERIALS.				REMARKS.						
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of persons to the square Mile.	Number of Licences.	Revenue from Licences.	Revenue from fixed Duty.	Total.	Population supplied.	Number of Licences.	Revenue from Licences.	Revenue from fixed Duty.	Total.	Population supplied.	Number of Licences.	Revenue from Licences.	Revenue from fixed Duty.	Total.	Population supplied.	Number of Licences.	Revenue from Licences.		Revenue from fixed Duty.	Total.	Population supplied.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26			
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
Northern Division.																												
Ahmedabad, including	85,027	775,347	860,374	224	...	...	...	...	...	80	6,121	1,41,141	1,47,262	860,870	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deesa ...	72,054	731,346	803,400	600	...	...	...	...	...	87	...	66,275	66,275	804,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaira ...	16,060	239,419	255,479	160	...	...	...	...	...	58	10,000	10,154	39,154	125,000	2	...	...	...	9	83,253	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panch Mahals ...	67,248	2,9,632	326,930	225	...	...	...	...	...	61	...	1,59,338	1,59,338	820,930	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broach ...	55,547	558,651	614,198	369	...	...	...	...	...	7	2,02,416	41,437	3,39,858	...	1,395	92,970	...	92,970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surat ...	86,972	818,261	905,233	214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thana ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	324,404	3,383,796	371,620	267	...	...	...	...	...	293	3,17,537	4,27,845	7,44,882	2,117,000	1,397	92,979	...	92,979	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Division.																												
Nasik ...	36,294	746,912	783,206	182	...	...	...	...	...	102	...	1,64,860	1,64,860	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh ...	92,297	1,144,934	1,237,231	124	...	...	...	...	...	217	4,74,811	...	4,74,811	...	...	1,150	...	1,150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ambernagar ...	30,492	711,680	751,228	112	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	62,949	62,949	751,228	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona ...	42,036	859,772	901,828	167	...	...	...	...	...	62	5,27,410	...	5,27,410	901,828	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur ...	44,618	639,305	683,923	123	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,31,551	...	1,31,551	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Satara ...	80,598	1,100,863	1,181,466	227	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1,181,456	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	283,828	5,101,325	4,885,153	142	...	...	...	...	...	428	11,39,772	2,27,809	13,61,591	2,784,512	...	1,150	...	1,150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Division.																												
Belgaum ...	66,262	797,753	864,014	185	1	2,93,384	2,93,384	864,014	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dharwar ...	100,622	792,285	892,907	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3,25,000	...	3,25,000	893,555	...	
Bijapur ...	67,066	671,427	738,493	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	76,061	...	76,061	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanara ...	24,282	397,558	421,840	107	2	99,466	99,466	195,926	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	83,071	...	83,071	229,314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Katugiri ...	71,051	926,049	997,099	254	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	78,418	...	78,418	907,099	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolaba ...	23,611	459,019	482,630	257	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,09,331	...	2,09,331	482,530	8	5,036	...	5,036	482,880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	353,094	3,934,080	4,287,174	176	3	99,466	2,93,384	3,92,850	1,067,342	3	8,46,392	...	3,45,392	482,830	79	1,67,125	...	1,67,125	1,706,284	1	3,25,000	...	3,25,000	898,555	...			
Sind.																												
Karachi ...	391,057	65,621	478,678	33	81	8,399	86,852	95,245	88,410	88,410	...	9	872	...	872
Hyderabad ...	594,483	160,139	754,624	39	107	5,242	82,822	88,064	200,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	1,52,059	...	1,52,059	74,441	...	...	...
Shikarpur ...	822,176	...	822,176	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thar and Parkar ...	109,194	94,150	203,344	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier ...	144,181	...	144,181	52	28	1,100	10,611	11,711	41,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,403,015	2,403,015	50	211	14,825	1,80,315	1,95,140	241,000	...	...	92,783	92,783	...	...	9	872	...	872	...	72	1,52,059	...	1,52,059	74,441	...		
Total for four Divisions.	15,793,542	15,793,512	123	214	114,291	4,78,699	5,87,990	1,303,342	...	724	17,96,701	7,47,987	25,44,638	5,384,942	1,423	2,02,126	...	2,62,129	1,730,487	73	4,77,059	...	4,77,059	987,976	...			
Aden, including Shakh Oman ...	26,647	6,992	33,639	1,629	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3,087	18,954	17,041	35,639	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay City and Island	158,713	614,483	773,196	35,145	...	...	...	...	...	286	2,54,454	11,99,890	17,44,344	773,196	67	29,002	3,65,899	3,06,491	7,78,196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	16,801,817	16,002,377	138	214	114,291	4,78,699	5,87,990	1,303,342	...	1,010	20,61,150	22,37,827	42,88,982	6,158,136	1,483	2,04,816	3,79,848	6,74,658	2,548,322	78	4,77,059	...	4,77,059	987,976	...			

Impossible to ascertain.

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (I.)—EXCISE—continued.

(6).—Revenue from Wine and Fermented Liquors during 1888-89.

District.	POPULATION.				Number of whole-sale Licenses	NUMBER OF LICENSES FOR RETAIL OF					REVENUE DERIVED FROM					Incidence per head.	Popula-tion per Retail License.	REMARKS.	
	Mahome-dans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the Square Mile.		Wine.	Beer.	Tari (Fer-mented)	Pachwai or Handia (Rice Beer).	Other kinds of fermented Liquors.	Wine.	Beer.	Tari (Fer-mented).	Pachwai or Handia (Rice Beer).	Other kinds of fermented Liquors (to be specified in a note).				Total Revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Northern Division.																			
Ahmedabad, including Deesa ...	85,623	776,247	860,870	224	...	14	...	8	...	...	1,025	...	(a) 646	...	...	2,270	...	39,130	(a) Toddy is sold in an unfermented state.
Kaira ...	72,954	731,816	804,800	560	...	2	...	...	...	...	65	...	6	...	...	71	00008	4,02,400	
Panch Mahals ...	18,060	230,419	250,479	160	3	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	9	...	...	64	...	...
Brosch ...	67,248	250,082	320,930	225	...	...	...	195	...	...	...	...	10,483	...	...	10,483	0 0 6	1,676	
Surat ...	65,547	558,051	614,198	369	...	14	...	297	...	...	1,710	...	8,70,786	...	...	8,72,496	0 9 8	2,185	
Thana ...	30,872	818,951	855,923	214	9	27	...	1,305	...	...	5,399	...	92,970	...	...	98,369	...	...
Total ...	384,404	3,323,796	3,718,200	267	12	57	...	1,805	...	...	8,854	...	4,74,899	...	...	4,83,753	0 2 0	1,034	
Central Division.																			
Nasik ...	35,204	745,912	781,206	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,723	...	...	1,723	0 0 4	71,018	
Khandesh ...	92,297	1,144,834	1,237,231	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar ...	39,502	711,636	751,228	112	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	1,350	...	...	1,850	0 0 0	93,903	
Poona ...	42,036	869,772	901,828	168	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	24,374	...	...	24,374	0 0 5	24,373	
Sholapur ...	41,010	583,395	663,411	123	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	89,100	...	...	40,080	0 1 1	58,341	
Satara ...	30,698	1,100,863	1,131,456	227	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	12	...	2,26,291	
Total ...	283,328	6,101,925	6,885,153	142	7	...	...	61	...	...	...	980	66,559	...	...	67,539	0 0 2	80,762	
Southern Division.																			
Belgaum ...	66,262	797,752	864,014	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dharwar ...	100,022	782,285	882,907	194	...	...	...	141	...	...	...	...	1,32,806	...	...	1,32,806	0 2 5	8,08,565	No separate licenses are issued for the exclusive sale of wine, beer, &c.
Bijapur ...	67,086	571,427	638,493	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanara ...	24,282	397,538	421,840	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratnagiri ...	71,051	926,039	997,090	254	...	7	...	1,553	...	...	420	...	1,18,037	...	...	1,18,457	0 1 11	639	
Kolaba ...	23,811	459,019	482,830	257	...	...	...	283	...	...	...	...	41,077	...	...	41,077	0 1 4	1,335	
Total ...	363,094	3,934,080	4,287,174	176	...	7	...	1,957	...	...	420	...	2,91,920	...	...	2,92,340	0 1 1	2,182	
Sind.																			
Karachi ...	390,067	88,621	478,688	23	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	873	...	...	872	0-02	53,187	
Hyderabad ...	594,485	160,139	754,624	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikarpur ...	822,178	...	822,178	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thar and Parkar ...	109,194	94,150	203,344	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier ...	144,181	...	144,181	52	3	2	...	...	...	20	175	...	...	20,014	20,189	0 2 2	6,554		
Total ...	2,403,015	2,403,015	50	8	2	...	9	...	20	175	...	872	20,014	21,061	0 0 1	77,518			
Total for four Divisions ...	15,793,542	15,793,542	126	22	66	9	3,832	...	20	9,449	980	8,34,250	20,014	8,64,668	0 0 10	3,971			
Aden, including Shaikh Othman.	28,847	6,992	35,839	1,629	...	16	...	...	...	...	5,140	1,158	...	...	6,298	0 2 9	2,227		
Bombay City and Island ...	158,713	614,423	773,176	38,145	...	...	...	216	...	...	1,55,490	25,495	34,742	56	2,16,792	0 4 5	8,579		
GRAND TOTAL ...	16,002,377	16,002,377	138	22	82	9	4,098	...	20	1,70,088	28,633	8,68,992	20,070	10,37,783	0 1 0	8,944			

* Import duty on cider and other fermented liquors.

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (I.)—EXCISE—continued.

(7).—Revenue derived from Opium and Preparations of Opium, such as Madat and Chandul, during 1888-89.

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APP. V. B. (I.) (7) J

BOMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

1888-89.

District.	POPULATION.				Number of Licenses.	Amount of License Duty.	Quantity of Opium retained.			Fixed Duty thereon.	Total Revenue.	Incidence per Head.	Population per License.	Remarks.
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the Square Mile.			M.	s.	t.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
<i>Northern Division.</i>														
Ahmedabad, including Doesa ...	85,623	775,247	860,870	224	4	664	...	...	1,59,569	0 3 0	215,217	
Kaira ...	72,954	731,848	804,800	500	156	...	166 31 65	66,718	66,718	0 0 9	5,159			
Panch Mahals ...	16,060	239,419	255,479	160	30	...	28 9 23	11,292	12,842	0 0 9	8,515			
Broach ...	67,248	259,682	326,930	225	62	To purchase 1,041 lbs. monthly.	13 13 5	...	100	...	6,387	(a) The opium farmer purchases opium from Bounbay.		
Surat ...	55,547	558,651	614,198	369	2	...	43 67 36	23,100	24,000	0 0 7	307,099			
Thana ...	36,972	818,951	855,923	214	2	...	0 31 40	...	3,820	...	...	
Total ...	334,404	3,383,796	3,718,200	257	746	664	253 33 9	...	2,67,049	0 1 1	15,114			
<i>Central Division.</i>														
Nasik ...	35,294	745,912	781,206	132	48	...	(b) 1 7 12	...	8,113	0 0 1	16,275	(b) This represents opium supplied from Government Depot.		
Khandesh ...	92,297	1,144,934	1,237,231	124	108	54,729	143 36 33	...	55,164	0 0 8	11,450			
Ahmednagar ...	39,592	711,636	751,228	112	2	...	0 21 40	464	3,065	0 0 0	373,614			
Poona ...	42,056	859,772	901,828	168	49	36	136 28 22	...	36,660	0 0 7	18,405			
Sholapur ...	44,916	539,395	583,411	128	2	...	94 1 12	...	25,308	0 0 8	201,705			
Satara ...	30,593	1,100,863	1,131,456	227	2	510	56 15 40	510	(c) 254	004	562,728	(c) Chandul and madat farm was given for its sale, but the license being cancelled by the Collector the balance was remitted.		
Total ...	283,828	5,101,325	5,385,153	142	211	55,275	432 30 9	...	1,28,584	0 0 4	25,522			
<i>Southern Division.</i>														
Belgaum ...	66,262	797,752	864,014	185	19	...	16 9 36	10 or 12 per lb.	18,021	0 0 4	45,474			
Dharwar ...	100,622	782,286	882,907	194	2	6,840	9 14 6	8,150	14,990	0 0 3	446,777	(d) Licenses are sold by public auction.		
Bijapur ...	67,066	571,427	638,493	110	34	...	5 3 53	...	6,362	...	18,779	(e) Right farmed.		
Kanara ...	24,282	337,558	421,840	107	10	...	1 29 40	...	2,165	0 0 1	42,184			
Ratnagiri ...	71,951	926,039	997,990	254	8	...	2 28 40	...	3,037	0 0 1	124,636			
Kolaba ...	23,811	459,019	482,830	257	22	51	4 0 51	7,180	7,231	0 0 3	21,947			
Total ...	353,094	3,934,080	4,287,174	176	95	6,891	39 4 66	...	51,806	0 0 2	45,128			
<i>Sind.</i>														
Karachi ...	390,667	88,621	478,688	33	96	...	40 34 9	16,342	53,479	07	4,986			
Hyderabad ...	594,355	160,139	754,624	83	108	16,522	73 34 3	...	16,522	0 0 4	6,987			
Shikarpur ...	...	...	822,178	85	2	...	47 3 40	3,572	3,572	08	...	
Thar and Parkar ...	109,194	94,150	203,344	15	44	...	46 38 39	...	2,423	...	4,621			
Upper Sind Frontier ...	144,181	...	144,181	52	15	...	5 35 0	...	(f) 5,250	0 0 7	9,612	(f) Exclusive of Rs. 600 paid for the monopoly of the sale of chandul and also the price of the 23 lbs. of opium purchased for its manufacture.		
Total ...	2,403,015	...	2,403,015	50	265	16,522	214 25 11	...	61,246	0 0 4	9,068			
Total for four Divisions ...	15,793,542	...	15,793,542	126	617	79,352	940 13 6	...	5,08,685	0 0 6	19,331			
Aden, including Shaikh Othman ...	28,647	6,992	35,639	1,629	2	3,383	2 28 0	2,354	5,737	16 0 0	17,620	(g) Licenses are sold by inviting tenders.		
Bombay City and Island ...	158,713	614,493	773,196	35,145	31	...	245 8 22	...	3,900	0 0 1	24,941	(h) Under the present system of opium accounts profit and loss on sale of opium is ascertained for each month in the separate transaction of the whole Presidency irrespective of each district.		
GRAND TOTAL ...	16,602,377	...	16,602,377	133	650	82,735	1,188 9 28	...	5,18,322	0 0 5	19,532			

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(1.)—EXCISE—*continued.*

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IM

(8).—Revenue derived from Hemp (Ganja) and its

District.	POPULATION.					Number of wholesale licences.	NUMBER OF LICENSES FOR RETAIL OF					LICENSE DUTY ON					FIXED	
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the square mile.			Ganja.	CHINESE.	Bhang.	Other preparations.	Total.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Other preparations.	Total.	Ganja.	Charas.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
											Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Northern Division.</i>																		
Ahmedabad, including Deesa ...	85,023	775,247	860,270	224	(a)47	...	...	...	...	47	5,582	...	...	...	5,582	...	...
Kaira ...	72,954	731,846	804,800	500	...	(b)11	...	...	...	11	648	...	...	...	648	...	...
Panch Mahals ...	16,060	239,419	255,479	160	...	...	...	(c)8	...	8	...	...	392	...	392	...	...
Broach ...	67,248	259,682	326,930	235	...	...	...	(c)15	...	15	...	...	1,021	...	1,021	...	...
Surat ...	55,647	658,651	714,298	309	...	...	...	(c)1	...	1	...	...	2,073	...	(d)2,073	...	...
Thana ...	36,972	818,951	855,923	214	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total ...	334,404	3,383,796	3,718,200	257	47	11	1	19	...	78	6,176	...	4,080	...	10,256	...	...
<i>Central Division.</i>																		
Nasik ...	35,294	745,912	781,206	132	...	39	...	...	5	44	8,200	...	...	350	5,558	...	...
Khandesh ...	92,297	1,144,834	1,237,281	124	...	101	...	...	7	108	5,443	...	...	167	5,610	126	...
Ahmednagar ...	39,592	711,636	751,228	112	105	11	...	...	1	12	2,155	...	...	398	2,583	978	...
Poona ...	42,056	657,772	699,828	168	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skolapur ...	44,016	530,395	574,411	128	...	1	...	...	2	3	4,825	...	...	8,101	7,926	...	...
Satara ...	30,593	1,100,803	1,131,456	227	...	20	...	...	2	21	...	...	2,041	54	2,995	...	...
Total ...	233,828	5,101,325	5,385,153	142	105	121	...	...	17	244	20,658	...	2,041	4,076	27,670	1,104	...
<i>Southern Division.</i>																		
Belgaum ...	66,232	797,752	864,014	186	...	(b)61	...	2	...	48	4,020	...	26	...	4,046	...	...
Dharwar ...	100,622	782,285	882,907	194	...	(f)1	...	...	...	1	214	...	...	...	214	11,025	...
Bijapur ...	67,060	571,427	638,493	110	...	(b)34	...	...	...	34	(c)2,177	...	...	...	2,177	...	...
Kanara ...	24,282	397,558	421,840	107	5	(b)17	...	...	...	17	3,788	...	...	...	3,788	...	...
Batrâgiri ...	71,051	926,039	997,090	254	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	1,242	...	1,242	...	...
Kolaba ...	23,811	459,019	482,830	257	...	1	...	...	...	1	3,551	...	...	...	3,551	120	...
Total ...	353,004	3,034,030	3,287,174	176	6	94	...	10	...	104	13,745	...	1,269	...	15,013	11,145	...	
<i>Sind.</i>																		
Karachi ...	300,067	58,621	478,688	83	...	...	140	...	...	140	...	42,650	...	...	42,650	...	...
Hyderabad ...	594,485	160,139	754,624	88	181	...	...	...	...	181	...	...	...	...	26,179	...	...
Shikarpur ...	822,178	...	822,178	85	...	(a)1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thar and Parkar ...	109,164	94,150	203,314	15	...	(a)29	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	2,404	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier ...	144,181	...	144,181	62	...	(a)48	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,403,016	2,403,015	80	181	72	140	...	...	...	843	...	42,650	...	...	71,283	...	...
Total for four Divisions ...	1,579	3,542	15,703,542	126	289	358	141	20	17	760	40,574	...	8,295	4,076	1,24,178	12,249	...	
Aden Including Shaikh Othman ...	28,647	6,992	85,639	1020	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2,033	...	...	2,033	...	...
Bombay ...	153,713	614,483	773,196	35,145	...	54	...	17	10	81	...	33,100	...	...	33,100	203	20
GRAND TOTAL ...	16,602,377	16,602,377	138	289	412	142	46	27	851	40,574	...	48,428	4,076	1,59,811	12,542	20	...	

(a) Includes charas, bhang and other preparations.
 (b) Includes bhang.
 (c) Includes ganja and other preparations.

(d) Includes Rs. 148 on account of export duty.
 (e) Including Rs. 35-2-3 realized on account of miscellaneous receipts.
 (f) Includes bhang and other preparations.

PERIAL. (I.)—EXCISE—concluded.

congeners, and preparations therefrom, during 1888-89.

DUTY ON			QUANTITY SOLD (INDIAN MAUNDS.)					TOTAL REVENUE FROM					Incidence per head.	Population per Retail License.	REMARKS.
Bhang.	Other preparations.	Total.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Other preparations.	Total.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Other preparations.	Total.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
...	92	...	15	8	116	...	...	...	...	5,532	0 0 1	18,316	
...	643	0007	73,164	
15	...	15	19	...	5	3	27	...	...	407	...	407	0 0 01	85,159	
...	38	...	18	3	59	...	...	...	...	...	0 0 1	1,795	
...	127	...	127	...	324	2,862	...	747	...	3,609	0 0 02	6,14,198	
...	62	...	...	...	62	7,408	...	...	...	7,408	...	...
16	...	15	398	...	105	14	577	10,270	...	1,164	...	17,599	0 0 1	47,609	
...	8,200	...	...	356	8,556	0 0 2	17,755	
...	...	120	301	...	...	5	306	5,669	...	...	167	5,796	...	11,456	
...	...	978	162	...	...	16	177	3,163	...	...	308	(c) 3,596	0 0 1	62,602	
...	205	...	...	...	...	11,960	0 0 21	19,805	
...	103	...	...	3,296	3,399	4,825	...	...	3,101	7,926	0 0 3	1,94,470	
...	2,941	54	2,995	0 0 05	36,498	
...	...	1,104	626	...	...	8,316	4,207	21,757	...	2,941	4,076	40,759	0 0 1	22,070	
...	4,020	...	26	...	4,046	0 0 39	20,093	
...	...	11,025	880	...	8	...	888	11,289	...	...	...	11,289	0 0 2	893,555	
...	2,177	...	...	...	2,177	...	18,779	
...	3,788	...	...	...	3,783	0 0 1	24,814	
...	75	...	75	...	...	1,242	...	1,242	...	124,036	
...	...	120	64	...	...	...	64	3,671	...	...	...	3,671	0 0 1	482,830	
...	...	11,145	944	...	83	...	1,027	24,890	...	1,265	...	26,158	0 0 1	41,222	
...	42,650	...	...	42,650	0 0 09	3,419	
...	...	26,179	40	8	1,181	...	1,179	...	...	...	...	26,179	0 0 7	5,760	
...	18	3,065	...	3,083	...	...	...	...	(A) 42,606	0 0 10	...	
...	90	...	8	98	...	...	...	...	2,404	0 0 2	8,841	
7,650	...	7,650	...	5	467	...	472	...	7,650	...	...	7,650	10-17	3,008	
7,650	...	38,329	40	31	4,753	8	4,832	...	50,300	...	...	1,21,389	0 0 9	7,002	
7,665	...	19,914	2,008	31	5,001	3,338	10,643	56,917	50,300	5,363	4,076	2,05,905	0 0 2	20,538	
...	2,033	...	2,033	05	35,639	
35	...	348	492	13	70	...	676	...	...	...	...	33,448	0 0 8	9,745	
7,700	...	20,202	2,500	44	5,071	3,338	11,218	56,917	50,300	7,306	4,076	2,41,396	0 0 2	19,509	

(c) Includes outstanding balance for past years.
 (d) Includes Rs. 5 on account of miscellaneous items.

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (II.)—STAMPS.

(1).—Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements on account of General and Court-fee Stamps in the Presidency of Bombay for the year ending 31st March 1889.

Years.	2							8	4
	VALUE OR NATURE OF STAMPS SOLD OR ISSUED FOR CASH.								
	General Stamps.						Court-fee Stamps (Adhesive and Impressed).			Total.	MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS UNDER THE INDIAN STAMP ACT.
Foreign Bill Stamps.	Adhesive Stamps (India Revenue).	Bills of Exchange or Hundis.	Other General Stamps.	Share Transfer Stamps.	Impressment of 1 anna Stamp on Skeleton Forms.			Stamp Duty realized under Sections 37 and 38 by Collectors.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Total of 1888-89	75,521 4 0	1,79,128 10 0	2,66,916 1 0	17,01,923 4 0	41,096 12 0	26,736 3 0	26,79,245 10 0	49,70,057 12 0	6,942 8 0
Total of 1887-88	68,912 0 0	1,83,196 11 0	2,46,836 10 0	16,02,572 5 0	39,595 4 0	24,573 4 0	25,88,816 14 0	48,54,810 0 0	6,109 3 0
Difference	+6,609 4 0	-4,068 1 0	+20,077 7 0	+99,350 15 0	+1,501 8 0	+1,857 15 0	-9,471 4 0	+1,15,847 12 0	-1,166 11 0

Years.	6					10	11		12	13	
	MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS UNDER THE INDIAN STAMP ACT—continued.						Amount of Court-fee Stamps realized in Pauper Suits.	OTHER MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.			
	Penalty realized under Section 37 by Collectors.	Stamp Duty realized under Section 35 by Civil Courts.	Penalty realized under Section 35 by Civil Courts.	Amount of Adjudication Fee realized under Section 30.	Amount realized by payment of cost of paper of new Stamps granted in lieu of damaged ones.			Non-Judicial.			Court-fee.	Total realized, i.e., Total of Columns 3 to 11.	Charges on account of Discount.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Total of 1888-89	8,709 0 0	851 2 0	8,257 12 0	878 8 0	7 2 1	7,262 4 8	1,203 5 4	31 15 2	40,90,393 4 10	1,820 12 1	
Total of 1887-88	3,651 10 0	861 8 0	9,203 8 0	325 0 0	1 5 6	7,267 0 8	6,600 0 11	191 12 8	46,91,044 0 9	1,613 6 10	
Difference	+5,058 0 0	-10 6 0	-946 12 0	+553 8 0	+5 6 5	-4 6 0	+533 5 5	-170 12 0	-6,01,651 0 0	+206 5 0	

Years.	13						14	15		16		17	
	CHARGES ON ACCOUNT OF DISCOUNT—continued.							Refund of Penalties under Section 36 of the Indian Stamp Act.	REFUND OF VALUE OF DAMAGED STAMPS UNDER SECTIONS 51 AND 54 OF THE INDIAN STAMP ACT.		REFUND OF VALUE OF STAMPS RETURNED BY VENDORS UNDER STAMP VENDOR RULE XXI.		
	On sale of Adhesive Stamps.	On sale of Bills of Exchange or Hundis.	On sale of other General Stamps.	On sale of Share Transfer Stamps.	On sale of Court-fee Stamps.	Total.			Court-fee stamps.	Non-Judicial Stamps.	Court-fee Stamps.		Non-Judicial Stamps.	Refund under the Court-fee Act.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Total of 1888-89	5,564 13 10	3,792 7 4	43,374 0 3	1,008 4 6	33,576 0 11	89,136 6 11	52 8 0	2,377 16 0	20,347 5 4	123 9 11	864 13 8	55,307 14 7	
Total of 1887-88	5,643 2 10	3,602 7 11	41,114 1 6	921 5 9	34,904 3 2	87,798 12 0	66 7 0	539 13 0	20,296 14 9	287 1 8	1,484 9 0	62,373 13 0	
Difference	-78 9 0	+189 15 5	+2,260 14 9	+86 14 9	-1,418 2 3	+1,347 10 11	-13 8 0	+1,788 3 0	-150 9 5	-163 7 4	-619 11 4	-7,065 14 11	

Years.	18			19	20						
	MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES.				NET RECEIPTS OF THE CURRENT YEAR.						
	On account of Non-Judicial Stamps.	On account of Court-fee Stamps.	Total Charges.		Foreign Bill Stamps.	Adhesive Stamps.	Bills of Exchange or Hundis.	Other General Stamps.	Share Transfer Stamps.	Impressment of 1 anna Stamp on Skeleton Forms.	Court-fee Stamps.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Total of 1888-89	20,999 12 5	32,638 0 0	53,637 12 5	73,700 7 11	1,73,563 12 2	2,29,123 9 8	16,20,093 2 2	40,088 7 6	26,736 3 0	25,62,644 5 7	
Total of 1887-88	31,521 15 6	34,463 7 3	65,984 12 9	67,308 9 2	1,77,577 8 2	2,43,236 2 1	15,36,879 8 8	35,673 14 3	24,678 4 0	23,63,597 13 2	
Difference	-10,522 3 1	-1,825 7 3	-10,347 0 0	+6,391 14 9	-4,013 12 0	+82,907 7 7	+10,823 14 0	+4,414 9 3	+1,867 15 0	+2,000 5 5	

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (II.)—STAMPS—continued.

(2).—Net Receipts from Stamp Revenue in the several Collectories of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, from 1878-79 to 1888-89.

Years.	Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Ahmednagar.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Broach.	Dhárwár.	Hyderabad.	Kaira.	Kánara.	Khandesh.	Kolápa.	Karachi.	Nasik.	Poona.	Ratnagiri.	Satára.	Shikarpur.	Sholapur.	Surat.	Thána.	Aden.	Baroda.	Cutch.	Kathláwár.	Total.	INCREASE OR DECREASE OVER PREVIOUS YEARS.	
																											Actuals.	Percentage.
1878-79	10,19,412	2,16,766	1,68,808	1,25,337	73,949	1,31,725	1,21,132	1,11,280	1,99,578	78,607	3,85,089	72,050	1,01,476	2,01,632	2,65,375	1,40,303	1,97,142	1,27,954	1,22,895	1,47,696	1,40,730	19,023	1,146	54	209	41,75,002	2,13,394	5.3
1879-80	9,46,614	2,17,702	1,39,147	1,28,176	62,898	1,48,899	1,11,929	1,22,275	1,96,220	70,104	3,95,260	70,703	1,10,590	1,93,801	2,30,375	1,42,409	1,78,067	1,45,514	90,910	1,53,061	1,58,995	18,098	1,067	30	144	40,39,760	1,35,242	3.2
1880-81	10,88,389	2,28,290	96,570	1,27,733	59,189	1,60,795	1,10,922	1,30,533	1,94,194	68,790	3,40,139	67,662	1,06,810	1,78,660	2,04,307	1,40,224	1,48,968	1,58,749	71,266	1,54,213	1,63,507	22,006	1,300	32	153	40,21,325	17,935	4
1881-82	10,38,660	2,34,021	98,423	1,16,844	52,786	1,58,700	1,04,128	1,20,840	2,03,794	65,345	3,09,681	63,460	1,09,687	1,72,510	1,92,688	1,27,999	1,41,448	1,45,610	72,698	1,54,100	1,61,864	10,130	1,241	68	141	39,62,889	58,930	1.4
1882-83	12,48,471	2,30,037	89,832	1,21,439	58,898	1,43,905	1,02,820	1,09,856	1,90,353	69,911	3,03,214	61,062	1,06,636	1,69,208	1,82,631	1,23,956	1,19,320	1,30,995	66,302	1,39,668	1,37,069	14,601	1,139	44	131	40,14,556	51,667	1.3
1883-84	12,00,700	2,22,487	91,529	1,24,604	58,778	1,52,065	1,06,892	1,11,559	1,98,039	72,302	2,83,158	76,726	1,20,500	1,81,008	1,83,301	1,33,711	1,13,683	1,53,159	70,402	1,49,126	1,32,980	17,104	1,291	38	108	40,55,910	41,354	1
1884-85	12,90,792	2,30,082	1,02,992	1,29,456	60,003	1,46,932	1,03,595	1,02,503	2,04,125	68,801	4,05,844	87,728	1,19,096	1,85,051	1,99,330	1,33,499	1,26,427	1,48,784	84,151	1,75,091	1,28,343	15,973	1,266	32	128	42,57,391	2,01,981	4.9
1885-86	12,68,531	2,14,765	1,05,841	1,33,979	57,470	1,40,107	1,15,693	1,03,584	2,05,394	65,369	4,03,897	84,285	1,22,736	1,74,255	2,15,239	1,23,300	1,36,737	1,50,062	79,597	1,58,093	1,34,830	16,345	1,151	35	180	42,17,020	40,892	3
1886-87	14,55,063	2,21,290	1,07,092	1,40,146	68,296	1,39,087	1,22,320	1,04,573	1,99,513	66,513	4,80,992	87,304	1,33,698	2,00,315	2,06,527	1,30,301	1,36,437	1,48,596	78,101	1,57,836	1,33,977	19,720	1,264	84	193	45,44,257	3,27,228	7.7
1887-88	14,71,667	2,37,225	1,08,492	1,48,891	69,141	1,39,234	1,42,130	1,13,997	1,07,462	71,998	4,78,079	91,306	1,41,690	2,00,076	2,09,935	1,39,952	1,22,470	1,63,147	78,561	1,63,415	1,40,541	21,103	1,342	110	105	46,52,242	1,07,955	2.3
1888-89	15,07,851	2,29,477	1,08,548	1,44,883	60,179	1,38,710	1,40,857	1,19,584	2,01,607	68,121	4,57,963	90,972	1,62,850	2,02,227	2,19,015	1,40,459	1,38,319	1,67,807	74,689	1,61,532	1,35,563	23,721	1,052	77	60	47,68,920	1,16,673	2.5

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[App. V. B. (II.) (2).]

B.—INCOME TAX.

(1).—Statement showing the Collections of the Tax under Act II of 1886 from Salaries, Pensions, Annuities, and Gratuities paid by Government in the year 1888-89.

Class.	Income.	PAID BY THE GOVERNMENT.								Remarks.
		Salaries.		Pensions and Annuities.		Gratuities.		Total.		
		Number of Assessee.	Amount of tax.	Number of Assessee.	Amount of tax.	Number of Assessee.	Amount of tax.	Number of Assessee.	Amount of tax.	
1	2	3	4*	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
I	Rs. 500 but less than Rs. 750	1,859	23,905	409	4,574	1	11	2,269	28,490	
II	" 750 do. do. " 1,000	617	11,153	155	2,668	1	21	773	13,442	
III	" 1,000 do. do. " 1,250	387	9,487	143	3,348	...	...	530	12,835	
IV	" 1,250 do. do. " 1,500	129	4,012	74	2,158	...	...	203	6,170	
V	" 1,500 do. do. " 1,750	78	2,818	38	1,260	...	...	116	4,078	
VI	" 1,750 do. do. " 2,000	242	9,901	42	1,618	...	...	284	11,519	
	Total, I to VI ...	3,312	61,276	861	15,626	2	32	4,175	76,934	
VII	Rs. 2,000 but less than Rs. 2,500	304	18,699	64	3,728	...	...	368	22,427	
VIII	" 2,500 do. do. " 5,000	325	31,840	96	7,393	...	...	421	39,233	
IX	" 5,000 do. do. " 10,000	283	51,935	35	5,226	...	...	318	57,161	
X	" 10,000 do. do. " 20,000	114	39,189	8	2,281	...	...	122	41,470	
XI	" 20,000 do. do. " 30,000	47	29,848	2	1,395	...	...	49	31,243	
XII	" 30,000 do. do. " 40,000	7	5,775	2	1,719	...	...	9	7,494	
XIII	" 40,000 do. do. " 50,000	10	10,674	1	1,494	...	...	11	12,168	
XIV	" 50,000 do. do. " 1,00,000	3	4,262	2	2,864	...	...	5	7,126	
XV	" 1,00,000 and upwards ...	1	3,125	1	1,302	...	...	2	4,427	
	Total, VII to XV ...	1,094	1,95,347	211	27,402	...	...	1,305	2,22,749	
	Grand Total ...	4,406	2,56,623	1,072	43,028	2	32	5,480	2,99,683	

(2).—Statement showing the Collections of the Tax under Act II of 1886 from interest on Securities in the year 1888-89.

Class.	Rate of Tax.	Securities of the Government of India.		Bonds or Debentures charged by Parliament on revenues of India.		Securities of Local Authority or Company.		Total.		Remarks.
		Amount of securities.	Amount of tax.	Amount of securities.	Amount of tax.	Amount of securities.	Amount of tax.	Amount of securities.	Amount of tax.	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I to VI	At 4 pies in the rupee ...	7,95,700	733	...	...	1,50,000	193	9,45,700	926	
VII to XV	At 5 pies in the rupee ...	13,32,65,100	1,53,206	...	...	2,07,22,300	28,772	15,39,87,400	1,81,978	
	Total ...	13,40,60,800	1,53,939	...	...	2,08,72,300	28,965	15,49,33,100	1,82,904	

Note.—These two statements have been furnished by the Accountant General, Bombay.

B.—INCOME TAX—continued.

(3).—Statement showing the Collections of the Tax under Act II of 1886 for the year 1888-89 in the Presidency of Bombay.

Division.	I.—SALARIES PENSIONS, ANNUITIES, AND GRATUITIES PAID BY											II.—PROFITS OF COMPANIES.		III.—Interest on Securities.		IV.—OTHER SOURCES OF INCOME.		TOTAL COLLECTIONS OF TAX.		FINES AND PENALTIES.		Grand Total Collections.	Refunds.	Net amount realized.									
	A.—Government.	B.—Local Authorities.		C.—Companies and private Employers.				Total Salaries, &c.		Number of Assessments.	Amount of Tax.							Number of Assessments.	Amount of Tax.	Number of Assessments.	Amount of Tax.				Number of Cases.	Amount levied.	Number of Cases.	Amount levied.					
	Assessors.	Amount of Tax.	Assessors.	Amount.	Collected by Government.		Collected by Employers.		Total.			Number of Assessors.	Amount of Tax.	Number of Assessors.	Amount of Tax.	Number of Assessors.	Amount of Tax.												Number of Cases.	Amount levied.	Number of Cases.	Amount levied.	
					Assessors.	Amount.	Assessors.	Amount.	Assessors.																								Amount.
Northern Division.	145	2,540 0 0	153	4,097 0 0	77	1,508 0 0	230	5,605 0 0	875	8,235 0 0	28	22,226 0 0	123	0 0	15,698	3,72,988 0 0	15,991	4,08,672 0 0	771	467	...	...	4,04,029 0 0	4,114 0 0	(a) 3,99,915 0 0				
Southern do.	79	1,168 0 0	7	119 0 0	878	10,082 0 0	885	16,151 0 0	964	17,314 0 0	7	1,003 0 0	76	0 0	8,618	1,79,031 0 0	9,589	1,97,514 0 0	24	478	40	20	1,98,012 0 0	3,097 0 0	(b) 1,94,915 0 0						
Central do.	110	1,740 0 0	120	3,667 0 0	187	8,381 0 0	257	6,948 0 0	378	8,688 0 0	15	1,219 0 0	632	0 0	13,390	3,37,570 0 0	13,784	3,48,109 0 0	317	600	...	...	3,48,305 0 0	8,049 0 0	(c) 3,42,756 0 0				
Sind	308	8,730 0 0	7	212 0 0	860	11,354 0 0	867	11,566 0 0	730	20,206 0 0	8	273 0 0	1,650	0 0	10,623	2,80,658 0 0	11,361	2,62,877 0 0	216	601	...	...	2,58,478 0 0	1,391 0 0	(d) 2,52,087 0 0				
Aden	34	914 0 0	48	923 0 0	190	18,857 0 0	235	7,280 0 0	272	8,194 0 0	6	9,267 0 0	.....	...	416	18,180 0 0	693	35,591 0 0	...	...	53	175	35,706 0 0	104 0 0	(e) 30,706 0 0		
Bombay City	570	27,872 8 11	530	10,761 3 87	833	2,34,490 0 0	836	2,54,191 13 6	4,146	4,08,556 6 9	2	18,737 9,68,970 14	7,23,122	16,81,547 13 10	...	...	15	358	14,81,935 13 10	650	0 11	16,81,276 12 11	...	...	...			
Total	1,618	42,950 8 11	1,866	28,619 3 89	4,475	2,73,212 9 9	10,840	8,01,831 13 5	11,968	8,44,791 6 4	204	4,37,634 6 9	20,437	2 2	2,62,383	21,07,347 14 7	7,74,540	29,19,210 18 10	1,328	2,232	103	523	29,21,965 18 10	15,414 0 11	29,09,551 12 11						

(a) The difference of Rs. 644 between the amount here shown and that shown in Statement No. 4 is due to the over-collections not refunded at the end of the year.

(b) The difference of Rs. 515 between the amount here shown and that entered in Statement No. 4 is due to collections remaining to be refunded at the end of the year having been included in the Return.

(c) The difference of Rs. 2,477 between the amount here shown and that entered in Statement No. 4 is due to collections remaining to be refunded at the end of the year having been included in the Return.

(d) The difference of Rs. 695 between the amount here shown and that entered in Statement No. 4 is due to collections remaining to be refunded at the end of the year having been included in the Return.

(e) Exclusive of Rs. 4,836 on account of the balance outstanding.

† The Perim Coal Company collected the tax from their employes during the year but refused to accept the 2 per cent. commission during the last six months.

‡ This amount is included in the figures shown in column 8 of Statement No.

B.—INCOME TAX—continued.

(4).—Statement showing the Original and Final Demands, the Collections and Balance of Amounts due under Act II of 1886 in the year 1888-89 for the Presidency of Bombay.

Division.	ORIGINAL DEMAND.		REVISION BY COLLECTOR.		REVISION BY COMMISSIONER.		FINAL DEMANDS.		PENALTIES BY COLLECTOR.		FINES BY MAGISTRATE.		ARREARS OF PREVIOUS YEAR.	Total for Collection.	COLLECTIONS.				Balance outstanding.	Written off and remitted.	
	No. of Assessees.	Amount of Tax.	No. of Petitions.	Demand after Disposal.	No. of Petitions.	Demand after Disposal.	No. of Assessees.	Amount of Tax.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Amount.		Tax.	Penalties by Collector.	Fines by Magistrate.	Arrears of previous year.			Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs.		Rs. a. p.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
PART I.																					
Northern Division...	854	8,616 0 0	1	8,605 0 0	...	8,605	859	8,605 0 0	...	...	...	...	638 0 0	9,238 0 0	7,931 0 0	...	...	804 0 0	8,235 0 0	678 0 0	830
Southern do.	966	17,314 0 0	22	17,314 0 0	...	283	968	17,314 0 0	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	17,319 0 0	17,309 0 0	...	...	5 0 0	17,314 0 0	35 0 0	...
Central do.	871	8,850 0 0	3	8,898 0 0	...	8,850	874	8,898 0 0	2	...	...	...	95 0 0	8,805 0 0	8,588 0 0	2	...	95 0 0	8,683 0 0	222 0 0	...
Sind	739	20,267 0 0	...	20,267 0 0	...	20,267	739	20,267 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	20,267 0 0	20,267 0 0	...	...	...	20,267 0 0	...	...
Aden	272	8,194 0 0	...	8,194 0 0	...	8,194	272	8,194 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	8,194 0 0	8,194 0 0	...	...	...	8,194 0 0	...	...
Bombay City ...	9,347	2,04,139 1 7	...	2,02,135 5 4	...	...	9,293	2,02,135 5 4	...	...	...	...	15,374 13 7	3,07,510 2 11	2,60,608 14 6	...	...	15,374 13 7	2,81,982 12 1	25,528 6 10	...
Total ...	12,043	3,57,410 1 7	29	3,56,363 5 4	...	37,963	11,987	8,55,252 5 4	8	2	...	...	16,107 13 7	8,71,463 2 11	3,28,895 14 6	2	...	15,778 13 7	3,44,676 12 1	26,456 6 10	330
PART II.																					
Northern Division...	23	22,688 0 0	1	19,512 0 0	4	21,757	23	21,757 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	21,757 0 0	21,757 0 0	...	...	...	21,757 0 0	...	...
Southern do.	8	1,135 0 0	2	1,093 0 0	...	101	7	1,093 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1,093 0 0	1,093 0 0	...	...	...	1,093 0 0	...	...
Central do.	15	1,219 0 0	...	1,219 0 0	...	1,219	15	1,219 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1,219 0 0	1,219 0 0	...	...	...	1,219 0 0	...	...
Sind	8	273 0 0	...	273 0 0	...	273	8	273 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	273 0 0	273 0 0	...	...	...	273 0 0	...	...
Aden	5	9,267 0 0	...	9,267 0 0	2	4,386	5	9,267 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	9,267 0 0	4,431 0 0	...	...	...	4,431 0 0	4,826 0 0	...
Bombay City ...	170	4,26,305 10 8	5	4,28,417 12 5	...	...	166	4,26,418 10 7	...	...	...	...	1,499 1 10	4,28,417 12 5	4,01,906 4 3	...	...	1,499 1 10	4,03,405 6 1	2,601 2 4	...
Total ...	220	4,63,977 10 8	8	4,59,811 12 5	6	28,189	224	4,60,527 10 7	...	...	...	...	1,499 1 10	4,02,026 12 5	4,30,079 4 3	...	...	1,499 1 10	4,82,178 6 1	29,848 0 4	...
PART III.																					
Northern Division...	8	148 0 0	...	148 0 0	...	148	8	148 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	148 0 0	123 0 0	...	...	...	123 0 0	25 0 0	...
Southern do. ....	...	76 0 0	...	76 0 0	...	75	...	76 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	76 0 0	76 0 0	...	...	...	76 0 0	...	...
Central do. ....	...	633 0 0	...	633 0 0	...	632	...	633 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	633 0 0	633 0 0	...	...	...	633 0 0	...	...
Sind ... ..	...	1,650 0 0	...	1,650 0 0	...	1,650	...	1,650 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1,650 0 0	1,650 0 0	...	...	...	1,650 0 0	...	...
Aden ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay City ...	...	20,313 8 1	...	20,313 8 1	...	...	...	20,313 8 1	...	...	...	...	193 9 9	29,507 1 10	26,738 2 5	...	...	193 9 9	29,946 12 2	2,560 5 8	...
Total ...	3	31,820 8 1	...	31,820 8 1	...	2,560	3	31,820 8 1	...	...	...	...	193 9 9	32,014 1 10	29,235 2 5	...	...	193 9 9	29,428 12 2	2,560 5 8	...
PART IV.																					
Northern Division...	16,645	4,07,829 0 0	5,747	3,72,719 0 0	272	3,71,774	15,585	3,71,773 0 0	779	479	...	...	4,222 0 0	3,76,474 0 0	3,66,080 0 0	458	...	2,609 0 0	3,69,156 0 0	5,705 0 0	1,613
Southern do.	8,779	1,83,916 0 0	1,701	1,70,365 0 0	42	88,461	8,417	1,70,118 0 0	64	498	...	...	1,097 0 0	1,77,713 0 0	1,74,192 0 0	498	...	977 0 0	1,75,917 0 0	1,796 0 0	...
Central do.	14,121	3,59,451 0 0	4,639	3,38,149 0 0	112	3,32,703	13,274	3,32,705 0 0	388	890	...	...	1,817 0 0	3,35,412 0 0	3,27,079 0 0	654	...	1,111 0 0	3,29,744 0 0	5,068 0 0	...
Sind	10,937	2,39,138 0 0	2,050	2,28,641 0 0	2	2,28,630	10,697	2,28,636 0 0	242	666	...	...	(a) 1,748 0 0	2,31,050 0 0	2,27,435 0 0	780	...	(b) 1,181 0 0	2,29,292 0 0	1,008 0 0	...
Aden	500	21,084 0 0	137	18,130 0 0	...	...	416	18,130 0 0	53	115	...	...	...	18,245 0 0	18,180 0 0	...	...	...	18,245 0 0	...	...
Bombay City ...	15,354	11,76,469 2 6	48	9,90,323 18 6	1	...	13,841	9,90,063 18 6	23	4,374	...	...	40,132 5 6	10,00,033 7 0	9,26,410 9 1	378	...	40,132 5 6	9,68,910 14 7	61,712 8 5	...
Total ...	66,336	23,78,487 2 6	14,313	21,19,202 18 6	429	9,71,574	62,140	2,117,425 13 6	1,552	7,022	...	...	49,036 5 6	21,69,547 8 2	20,42,485 9 1	2,660	...	46,080 5 6	20,91,264 14 7	76,759 8 5	1,613
GRAND TOTAL.																					
Northern Division...	17,925	4,38,781 0 0	5,740	4,01,014 0 0	270	4,02,284	15,964	4,02,283 0 0	770	479	...	...	4,855 0 0	4,07,017 0 0	3,95,000 0 0	458	...	2,913 0 0	3,99,271 0 0	6,463 0 0	1,843
Southern do.	9,753	2,02,471 0 0	1,725	1,94,377 0 0	42	38,928	9,390	1,94,381 0 0	64	498	...	...	1,162 0 0	1,96,731 0 0	1,92,020 0 0	498	...	982 0 0	1,94,400 0 0	1,891 0 0	...
Central do.	11,510	3,76,353 0 0	4,633	3,43,509 0 0	112	3,43,368	13,602	3,43,365 0 0	391	892	...	...	1,912 0 0	3,46,169 0 0	3,38,417 0 0	656	...	1,266 0 0	3,40,279 0 0	5,090 0 0	...
Sind	11,675	2,61,828 0 0	2,050	2,50,381 0 0	2	2,50,326	11,346	2,50,326 0 0	242	666	...	...	(a) 1,748 0 0	2,53,240 0 0	2,49,625 0 0	680	...	(b) 1,181 0 0	2,51,892 0 0	1,858 0 0	...
Aden	777	89,445 0 0	137	26,327 0 0	2	4,836	698	85,591 0 0	53	115	...	...	...	85,706 0 0	80,765 0 0	115	...	...	80,870 0 0	4,896 0 0	...
Bombay City ...	24,371	19,29,317 6 10	58	17,40,095 7 4	1	...	23,390	17,39,431 5 6	23	4,374	...	...	57,219 14	17,96,088 8	16,23,678 14 8	378	...	57,219 14	16,81,276 12 11	1,14,811 11 3	...

Rs. 10 twice levied not claimed though served with a notice hence lapses to Government.
 (a) Includes Rs. 34 on account of fines.
 (b) Do. Rs. 10 do.

B.—INCOME TAX—concluded.

(5).—Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in assessing and collecting the Tax under Act II of 1886 in the year 1888-89 in the Presidency of Bombay.

District.	Original Sanction.	DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE.							
		Establishment.				Travelling Allowances.	Contingencies.	Total.	
		Special Officers.	Clerks, &c.	Messengers.	Total.				
Ra.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
NORTHERN DIVISION.	Ahmedabad	1,320	*300 0 0	735 0 0	240 0 0	1,275 0 0	...	45 0 0	1,320 0 0
	Kaira	169	...	157 0 0	.....	157 0 0	...	12 0 0	169 0 0
	Panch Maháls ... ..	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
	Broach ... ..	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
	Surat	522	...	355 0 0	152 0 0	507 0 0	..	15 0 0	522 0 0
	Thána	195	...	229 0 0	.....	229 0 0	...	.....	229 0 0
	Deesa	60	...	60 0 0	.....	60 0 0	...	.....	60 0 0
SOUTHERN DIVISION.	Kolába ... ..	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
	Ratnágiri ... ..	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
	Kárwár ... ..	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
	Belgaum ... ..	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
	Dhárwár	30	...	30 0 0	.....	30 0 0	...	.....	30 0 0
	Bijápur	30	...	30 0 0	.....	30 0 0	...	.....	30 0 0
CENTRAL DIVISION.	Khándesh ... ..	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
	Násik ... ..	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
	Ahmednagar	21	...	21 0 0	.....	21 0 0	...	.....	21 0 0
	Poona	3,633	1,200 0 0	1,896 15 0	164 11 9	3,261 10 9	...	120 0 0	3,381 10 9
	Sholápur	93	...	60 0 0	27 1 1	87 1 1	...	5 2 0	92 3 1
Sátára	157	...	123 1 4	14 0 0	137 1 4	...	9 0 0	146 1 4	
SIND.	Karáchi ... ..	...	...	568 0 0	144 0 0	712 0 0	...	84 0 0	796 0 0
	Hyderabad... ..	...	...	100 0 0	80 0 0	180 0 0	...	.....	180 0 0
	Shikárpur ... ..	...	...	360 0 0	80 0 0	440 0 0	4 0 0	.....	444 0 0
	Thar and Párkar	†1,462	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
	Upper Sind Frontier ... ..	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Aden	875	...	660 0 0	72 0 0	732 0 0	...	†142 13 2	874 13 2	
Total Mofussil	8,572	1,500 0 0	5,385 0 4	973 12 10	7,858 13 2	4 0 0	432 15 2	8,295 12 4	
Bombay City ... ..	...	12,000	...	22,614	34,614 0 0	1,800 0 0	4,764 0 0	41,178 0 0	
Grand Total	8,572	13,500 0 0	...	28,972 13 2	42,472 13 2	1,804 0 0	8,295 0 0	49,473 12 4	

* Honorarium to the Deputy Collector in charge Huzár Accounts, Ahmedabad, for supervising the operations in the city.
 † The difference of Rs. 42 between the sanctioned amount and the amount expended is due to savings on account of one peon at Rs. 16 in Shikárpur not having been engaged for one month, and one Munsif's place in Karáchi on Rs. 15 having been vacant for two months and some days.
 ‡ The Ferns Coal Company collected the tax from their employes during the year but refused the commission of 2 per cent. during the last six months.

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (IV.)—LOCAL FUNDS.

(1).—Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Incorporated Local Funds for the year 1888-89.

Funds.	Opening Balance, 1st April 1888.	Receipts, 1888-89.	Total.	Charges, 1888-89.	Closing Balance, 31st March 1889.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
The Local Fund (Act I of 1884) ...	21,16,412 4 5	46,22,241 5 10	67,38,653 10 3	42,58,283 13 0	24,80,369 13 3
Sind Village Cess Fund ...	3,69,177 12 6	2,83,741 3 10	6,52,919 0 4	2,27,913 8 9	4,25,005 7 7
Government Central Book Depot ...	71,221 2 8	1,55,010 9 3	2,26,231 11 11	1,53,781 1 1	72,450 10 10
Steam Boiler Inspection Fund ...	4,975 1 9	22,479 10 8	27,454 12 5	11,689 14 5	15,764 14 0
Presidency Educational Fund ...	13,025 6 8	73,807 3 0	86,832 9 8	70,239 7 3	16,593 2 5
Sind Book Depot Fund ...	10,499 14 7	12,245 0 8	22,744 15 3	11,585 9 7	11,159 5 8
Total ...	25,85,311 10 7	61,69,525 1 3	77,54,836 11 10	47,33,493 6 1	30,21,343 5 9

(2).—Statement showing Receipts and Charges, together with opening and closing balances of the Local Fund, (Act I of 1884) and Village Officers' Cess Fund (Act IV of 1881).

Districts.	Balance on the 1st April 1888.	Receipts, 1888-89.	Total.	Charges, 1888-89.	Balance on the 31st March 1889.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedabad ...	94,916 14 3	1,77,494 4 9	2,72,411 3 0	1,95,484 6 8	76,926 12 4
Ahmednagar ...	87,865 0 7	1,75,484 14 5	2,63,349 15 0	1,73,009 9 6	90,340 5 6
Belgaum ...	1,23,066 3 0	1,93,436 11 3	3,16,502 14 3	1,44,640 6 9	1,71,862 7 6
Bijapur ...	1,00,324 4 8	1,60,603 11 0	2,60,927 15 8	1,30,736 1 8	1,30,191 14 0
Broach ...	87,131 1 3	2,73,776 9 9	3,30,907 11 0	2,33,847 10 3	1,27,060 0 9
Dharwar ...	1,97,166 4 2	2,74,692 9 5	4,71,858 13 7	2,50,254 10 7	2,21,604 3 0
Hyderabad ...	86,438 9 1	2,11,366 14 2	2,97,805 7 3	1,51,640 2 5	1,46,165 4 10
Thar and Parkar ...	25,860 3 9	47,024 2 2	72,884 5 11	42,616 2 3	30,268 3 8
Kolaba ...	56,974 15 6	1,13,922 3 11	1,70,897 3 5	99,766 13 10	71,130 5 7
Kannara ...	32,429 15 6	1,13,071 3 2	1,45,501 2 8	1,07,538 8 4	37,962 10 4
Kaira ...	95,045 3 0	2,10,273 11 6	3,05,318 15 3	1,91,580 6 4	1,13,738 8 11
Khândesh ...	1,68,540 0 6	3,69,764 0 4	5,38,304 0 10	2,85,277 2 6	2,53,026 14 4
Karachi ...	70,869 11 1	1,25,796 13 7	1,96,666 8 8	1,17,899 5 7	78,767 3 1
Nâsik ...	86,798 0 2	1,77,485 7 0	2,64,283 7 2	1,83,604 0 0	80,679 7 2
Poona ...	49,752 8 8	1,81,190 1 7	2,30,942 10 3	1,77,576 4 2	53,366 6 1
Panch Mahâle ...	71,410 14 11	81,685 2 11	1,53,096 1 10	1,02,929 14 8	50,166 3 2
Ratnâgiri ...	58,557 6 11	1,38,430 11 2	1,97,008 2 1	1,29,902 12 0	67,105 5 4
Sâtara ...	1,08,382 8 1	2,03,377 7 1	3,11,759 15 2	2,41,781 5 1	69,978 10 1
Sholâpur ...	60,808 3 1	1,22,735 7 1	1,83,543 10 2	1,07,813 1 7	75,730 8 7
Shikârpur ...	1,31,491 13 7	2,63,640 4 0	3,95,138 1 7	2,48,426 7 8	1,46,711 9 11
Surât ...	1,62,053 0 9	2,74,667 1 6	4,36,720 2 3	2,21,323 3 4	2,15,396 14 11
Thâna ...	1,14,282 12 7	2,31,701 6 1	3,45,984 2 8	2,26,258 3 5	1,19,745 15 3
Upper Sind Frontier Revenue Assigned Heads	46,246 8 7	63,691 5 3	1,09,937 13 10	57,493 14 11	52,443 14 11
Total Local Fund (Act I of 1884) ...	21,16,412 4 5	46,22,241 5 10	67,38,653 10 3	42,58,283 13 0	24,80,369 13 3
<i>Village Officers' Cess Fund (Sind).</i>					
Hyderabad ...	52,916 9 10	79,498 12 6	1,32,415 6 4	70,263 3 6	62,152 2 10
Karachi ...	18,263 14 10	36,128 13 7	54,392 12 5	37,542 9 2	16,850 3 3
Shikârpur ...	2,58,114 9 9	1,44,414 0 8	4,00,528 10 5	1,11,854 12 2	2,88,673 14 3
Thar and Parkar ...	41,882 10 1	23,699 9 1	65,582 3 2	8,252 15 11	57,329 3 3
Total Village Officers' Cess Fund (Act IV of 1881) ...	3,69,177 12 6	2,83,741 3 10	6,52,919 0 4	2,27,913 8 9	4,25,005 7 7

(3).—Statement of Income, Expenditure and Balances of Excluded Local Funds for the year 1888-89.

Funds.	Opening Balance.	Receipts, 1888-89.	Total.	Charges, 1888-89.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cantonment Funds ...	86,604 11 7	2,71,062 6 5	3,57,667 2 0	2,71,322 1 9	86,345 0 3
Police Funds ...	44,442 1 5	34,218 1 6	78,660 2 11	63,639 5 11	15,029 13 0
Port and Marine Funds ...	5,18,944 6 11	3,43,103 15 9	8,62,048 6 8	2,72,807 3 2	5,89,241 3 6
Education Funds ...	56,847 0 8	2,51,042 4 0	3,07,889 4 8	2,31,327 5 9	76,561 14 11
Medical and Charitable Funds ...	37,133 6 8	1,36,942 15 6	1,74,076 6 2	1,35,853 5 4	38,223 0 10
Public Works Funds ...	2,84,172 10 5	6,83,439 1 8	9,67,611 12 1	9,26,090 11 9	41,521 0 4
Other Funds ...	2,28,903 3 8	13,53,304 6 5	15,82,207 10 1	10,36,197 12 7	5,46,009 13 6
Total ...	12,57,047 9 4	30,73,113 3 3	43,30,160 12 7	29,37,237 14 3	13,92,922 14 4

B.-REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (IV.)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES.

(F).—Statement showing the Income of the Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1888-89.

1	2	3							4			5									
		NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE.							BY BALANCE IN HAND AT THE CLOSE OF LAST YEAR.			OCTROI.									
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	Deposits.	Actual Municipal Balance.	Total.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	Total.
Ex-officio.	Non-elected.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans.	Natives.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Class I. (Articles of food or drink for men or animals).	Class II. (Animals for slaughter).	Class III. (Fuel, lighting and washing).	Class IV. (Building Materials).	Class V. (Drugs, gums and spices).	Class VI. (Tobacco).	Class VII. (Cloth).	Class VIII. (Metals).	Rs. a. p.		
<i>Northern Division.</i>																					
Ahmedabad	903,891	67	54	121	34	87	4	114	31,822 0 4	41,731 19 0	73,554 4 1	1,11,072 4 7	.....	3,525 15 3	4,300 8 4	1,890 11 8	4,885 14 10	26,834 12 6	2,828 13 1	1,55,816 15 10
Kaira	71,176	35	23	58	19	87	5	54	452 10 9	30,337 11 2	80,990 5 11	10,307 8 10	.....	4,262 11 10	8,067 4 8	299 2 0	429 4 10	3,522 2 7	1,344 14 7	20,202 12 4
Panch Mahals	251,238	24	21	45	11	15	3	21	.....	3,087 9 3	3,037 9 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broach	134,543	27	24	51	13	38	6	48	4,501 3 2	5,813 7 0	10,114 10 2	42,707 13 8	.....	4,100 10 0	3,782 14 0	433 15 8	1,178 12 3	4,967 7 5	5,375 11 1	62,536 7 4
Surat	85,581	30	34	64	10	34	4	68	15,608 0 4	1,47,438 13 11	1,69,047 7 3	1,04,544 7 11	2,217 0 0	7,657 13 0	6,889 10 7	110 4 10	1,232 2 0	12,157 9 5	3,101 12 2	1,55,231 13 3	
Thana	.....	54	51	105	27	78	1	95	4,282 10 8	22,523 5 7	26,811 0 3	5,360 11 5	.....	540 10 0	630 8 2	.....	1,243 10 2	340 7 0	46 1 7	6,393 0 4
Total	675,021	211	186	427	120	307	28	390	56,367 8 3	2,51,037 12 8	3,07,555 4 11	2,80,272 8 11	2,247 0 0	20,302 13 7	13,601 13 9	2,724 1 0	9,650 12 1	47,852 7 0	12,787 7 6	3,94,653 1 1	
<i>Central Division.</i>																					
Ahmednagar	51,021	33	30	63	18	45	8	73	32 5 5	5,747 14 3	5,820 3 8	20,025 1 9	.....	2,398 10 9	1,420 10 0	224 15 3	395 5 0	1,548 6 9	930 1 8	28,411 3 3
Khandesh	167,708	158	130	292	75	217	9	294	1,903 11 1	1,11,431 11 10	1,13,375 0 11	23,522 2 6	814 5 0	3,027 10 0	5,930 8 0	5,006 2 0	519 4 0	4,297 10 1	2,310 12 7	40,357 5 2	
Nasik	67,727	57	42	99	29	70	13	86	92,654 1 9	47,590 0 4	1,00,252 2 1	22,505 3 0	.....	1,324 15 0	1,511 0 0	514 3 0	495 4 0	2,570 7 3	612 11 6	29,701 13 0
Poona	140,300	60	60	120	42	138	20	160	12,003 0 4	1,04,077 7 7	1,16,085 13 11	89,276 7 8	98 2 3	17,324 13 6	5,19,109 4 0	4,084 3 0	6,907 12 10	7,646 0 10	4,305 1 7	1,32,918 13 8	
Satara	167,426	105	74	177	55	122	12	165	600 3 0	12,004 15 2	62,705 1 8	39,321 15 9	602 14 6	3,034 9 6	2,441 0 11	1,527 5 5	782 3 2	7,142 15 4	1,305 12 6	37,988 13 2	
Sholapur	102,466	43	42	85	19	60	5	80	51,518 4 0	1,03,021 7 3	1,58,430 11 9	4,109 7 8	1,430 0 0	8,398 7 1	4,810 5 5	4,707 6 0	772 0 2	14,489 6 1	2,623 0 4	80,336 15 3	
Total	645,645	434	408	896	238	653	67	820	1,02,093 15 7	4,64,579 8 6	6,10,678 8 0	2,30,800 6 4	2,948 5 0	37,608 2 0	35,320 12 4	4,10,160 8 9	9,952 6 0	37,687 13 4	12,277 13 9	3,35,329 0 6	
<i>Southern Division.</i>																					
Belgaum	68,009	49	43	92	29	68	4	88	2,775 4 0	22,391 15 6	25,167 3 8	21,157 15 0	1,540 14 0	4,360 13 0	3,495 7 0	693 14 6	568 1 0	2,570 5 10	390 15 6	54,000 5 10	
Dhulewar	115,352	68	62	130	36	92	6	124	24,198 3 11	1,11,431 11 10	80,715 7 7	20,812 15 8	667 4 0	7,576 10 0	4,932 8 0	4,760 10 1	2,804 13 7	2,972 4 5	1,753 12 11	40,120 0 6	
Bijapur	41,467	23	24	47	13	45	4	45	8,572 0 10	14,865 8 2	22,037 9 0	23,091 13 0	80 15 0	1,579 3 9	1,337 0 2	826 1 7	300 1 2	1,325 1 7	302 6 4	20,142 4 8	
Kannara	39,757	53	24	81	21	94	8	73	89 10 6	17,304 13 0	37,554 8 8	13,451 2 5	491 13 0	2,304 7 11	908 1 2	484 10 8	825 4 4	2,162 15 10	1,059 9 10	21,503 1 2	
Ratnagiri	42,728	42	40	82	17	25	4	78	38 6 10	13,065 5 9	16,103 12 7	10,001 14 9	.....	272 1 2	203 13 11	1,556 6 4	527 13 4	948 12 10	729 4 0	14,517 2 4
Kolaba	46,650	22	56	78	38	24	4	74	321 10 0	16,147 6 2	16,989 0 2	9,087 8 8	.....	.....	331 5 8	.....	777 16 0	1,433 14 19	322 8 0	12,653 4 2
Total	366,100	284	231	525	119	165	30	480	35,125 4 1	1,69,842 3 0	2,05,967 9 1	90,100 5 1	2,780 14 0	16,702 8 10	11,238 14 11	9,128 11 5	5,722 2 6	11,647 7 4	4,575 7 7	1,59,191 2 8	
<i>Sind.</i>																					
Wardchi	106,500	86	22	108	85	73	16	92	2,647 8 0	2,76,014 10 1	2,84,062 2 1	1,08,501 19 3	233 12 10	22,506 6 3	12,316 6 0	4,011 10 0	11,715 5 1	4,076 9 11	352 7 11	1,61,144 8 10	
Hyderabad	72,084	69	12	81	30	51	10	71	2,003 10 8	46,564 0 5	49,187 11 1	.....	.....	1,295 4 1	1,079 2 5	5,400 10 0	5,261 11 2	21,010 0 10	4,154 12 2	1,18,322 15 9
Shikarpur	111,000	102	30	132	39	94	17	116	3,091 11 0	2,17,122 3 8	2,50,213 14 8	85,512 2 8	.....	7,023 10 6	3,904 11 7	8,255 7 3	11,011 11 2	640 14 0	1,81,561 15 11	
Thar and Parkar	5,122	24	.....	24	6	16	2	22	.....	7,380 5 4	7,380 5 4	.....	.....	4,763 11 0	1,432 10 9	6,875 10 10	13,438 14 2	5,670 6 0	21 5 5	1,68,100 9 0
Upper Sind Frontier	11,846	8	7	15	6	9	8	19	.....	7,752 3 5	7,752 3 5	26,111 1 1	369 13 6	20 7 3	42 3 8	1,068 8 11	1,125 0 0	1,589 9 11	.....	29,018 8 8
Total	307,911	289	71	600	115	245	48	312	13,712 13 8	5,84,583 0 11	6,98,560 4 7	3,10,837 7 10	693 10 4	31,777 5 3	18,092 8 0	18,609 1 10	31,717 2 1	63,968 7 9	5,268 5 0	4,80,059 0 1	
GRAND TOTAL	1,881,179	4,126	396	2,108	592	1,375	173	2,025	2,68,034 9 7	14,60,363 1 0	17,28,397 10 7	9,29,100 13 2	8,432 14 7	1,02,560 9 2	82,254 1 0	46,008 2 9	57,031 7 6	1,60,166 8 5	34,507 1 10	14,10,807 4 1	

Note.—Figures in *Italics* show amount of refunds.

* This includes the share of the octroi Rs. 4,000 paid by the City Municipality.

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL (IV.)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—continued.

(1).—Statement showing the Income of the Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1888-89—continued.

Districts.	MUNICIPAL REVENUES.															
	CONSERVANCY CHRG.				LICENSES ON TRADES.				MANSIAR (TRINKETS).				OTHER TAXES IN DETAIL.			
	Arrear collection for the previous year.	Collection for the current year.	Penalties.	Total.	Arrear collection for the previous year.	Collection for the current year.	Penalties.	Total.	Arrear collection for the previous year.	Collection for the current year.	Penalties.	Total.	Tax on Cloth Shops.			
													Arrear collection for the previous year.	Collection for the current year.	Penalties.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Northern Division.																
Ahmedabad	1,906 11 8	41,648 14 5	19 8 0	43,605 2 1	.....	1,937 7 3	.....	1,937 7 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Katra ... ..	.....	337 9 0	.....	337 9 0	.....	10 0 0	.....	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Panch Mahals ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	.....	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broach	243 0 0	23,370 8 0	12 6 0	23,610 14 0	.....	997 7 3	.....	997 7 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surat	1,871 5 0	5,213 4 9	.....	7,084 9 9	.....	273 3 0	34 12 0	307 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thana ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	4,110 0 8	75,550 4 2	31 14 0	79,695 2 10	.....	3,243 0 6	34 12 0	3,277 2 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central Division.																
Ahmednagar	771 9 6	12,536 5 0	.....	13,307 14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khandesh	18 2 0	2,317 12 3	.....	2,335 4 3	.....	10 0 0	.....	10 0 0	.....	1,075 0 0	18 12 0	1,093 12 0	.....	5,615 9 3	.....	5,615 9 3
Nasik	3,610 3 0	9,530 9 0	.....	13,140 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poona	9,685 2 11	15,294 4 0	485 13 6	25,464 4 5	.....	305 3 6	.....	305 3 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Satara	1,270 5 0	1,179 7 6	.....	2,449 12 6	.....	312 0 0	.....	312 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sholapur	7,472 11 4	5,043 12 0	13 2 9	12,528 10 1	.....	20 0 0	.....	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	22,718 7 9	46,717 2 2	460 0 3	69,939 10 2	.....	707 3 0	.....	707 3 0	.....	1,075 0 0	18 12 0	1,093 12 0	.....	5,615 9 3	.....	5,615 9 3
Southern Division.																
Belgaum	3,360 11 9	5,650 4 0	.....	9,011 0 8	222 8 0	3,011 12 8	.....	3,234 4 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bharwar ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bijapur	353 6 0	981 6 0	.....	1,334 12 0	.....	45 0 0	.....	45 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kannara	117 5 4	730 0 0	.....	847 5 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ratnagiri	1,145 8 0	2,373 5 4	.....	3,518 13 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 0 0	.....	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kolaba ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	4,976 15 1	9,734 15 10	.....	14,711 14 11	222 8 0	3,056 12 8	.....	3,270 4 8	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sind.																
Warachi	63 4 0	3,337 14 8	.....	3,400 2 8	.....	357 12 0	.....	357 12 0	.....	309 0 0	.....	309 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hyderabad ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shikarpur	342 14 4	2,915 1 0	.....	3,257 15 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thar and Parkar ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upper Sind Frontier ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	411 2 4	6,252 15 8	.....	6,664 2 0	.....	452 15 0	.....	452 15 0	.....	309 0 0	.....	309 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL	32,227 9 10	1,38,255 5 10	530 14 3	1,71,013 12 11	222 8 0	7,460 5 8	84 12 0	7,717 9 8	1 0 0	1,984 0 0	18 12 0	2,003 12 0	.....	5,615 9 3	.....	5,615 9 3

* This sum represents the license fees on public conveyance.

B—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (IV)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—continued.

(1).—Statement showing the Income of the Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1888-89—continued.

1888-89.]

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[APP. V. B. (IV.) (1).

Districts.	OTHER TAXES IN DETAIL.												
	Tax on Houses and Land.	Tax on Vehicles.	Tax on Animals.	Tolls, &c.	Loom Tax.	Fees on Mandwās.	Lighting.	Fees for occupying Streets, &c.	Shop Tax.	Fees on Music.	Fees for slaughtering Animals.	Registration Fees on Articles not taxed.	Snuff Tax.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Division.													
Ahmedabad ...	15,235 4 1	10,257 8 0	.....	18,422 5 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kaira ...	14,406 6 0	187 0 0	.....	817 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83 2 0	.....	.....
Panch Mahāls ...	12,663 4 4	607 0 0	.....	1,770 14 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broach ...	6,007 9 9	3,956 0 0	.....	5,381 14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surat ...	5,780 14 0	11,630 9 0	346 6 0	88,857 2 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	644 8 0	.....	.....
Tuāna ...	27,520 11 11	2,709 0 0	252 0 0	22,521 2 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	392 8 0	.....	413 15 0	.....	.....
Total ...	82,320 0 1	35,356 1 0	598 6 0	87,770 13 10	734 8 0	503 5 5	.....	464 7 6	396 0 0	1,306 0 0	1,317 11 6	7,012 5 10	343 15 6
Central Division.													
Ahmednagr ...	11,460 7 5	.....	.....	.....	734 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khāndesh ...	52,958 1 11	8,300 10 0	643 8 0	15,114 10 3	.....	244 5 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nasik ...	24,153 5 6	560 10 0	154 4 2	10,929 6 0	.....	245 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poona ...	30,652 3 6	4,369 8 0	974 8 6	210 8 0	.....	13 15 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Satara ...	15,852 9 1	1,951 2 0	1,405 15 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	396 0 0	1,306 0 0	1,317 11 6	7,012 5 10	343 15 6
Sholapur ...	3,058 0 0	716 10 0	8,865 8 0	22,851 14 9	.....	.....	.....	27 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	1,98,189 11 5	10,928 8 0	6,803 12 2	48,098 5 6	734 8 0	503 5 5	.....	464 7 6	396 0 0	1,306 0 0	1,317 11 6	7,012 5 10	343 15 6
Southern Division.													
Belgaum ...	7,273 11 0	2,752 1 0	700 1 0	11,585 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	207 10 4	.....	.....
Dhārwar ...	81,419 11 5	1,822 14 0	168 13 0	1,929 8 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,345 3 6	.....	.....
Bijapur ...	5,543 4 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kānara ...	6,186 14 11	1,871 5 0	871 10 0	909 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 14 0	.....	.....
Patnagiri ...	9,158 5 4	1,003 7 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kolāba ...	7,428 14 11	1,077 15 0	.....	1,586 5 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	70,813 14 3	9,327 10 6	1,340 8 0	16,000 14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,182 11 10	.....	.....
Sind.													
Karachi ...	25,622 10 4	13,011 1 0	4,168 8 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hyderabad ...	54 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shikarpur ...	3,452 12 11	4,772 14 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,363 7 1	.....	.....
Thar and Pārkar ...	.....	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,325 0 0	.....	.....
Upper Sind Frontier ...	.....	2,032 11 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	29,075 7 3	20,741 10 3	4,168 8 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,718 7 1	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,10,658 1 0	70,353 13 0	12,801 2 6	1,52,387 1 4	734 8 0	503 5 5	464 7 6	788 8 0	1,306 0 0	8,370 7 5	7,612 5 10	343 15 6

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E.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (IV)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—continued.

(1).—Statement showing the Income of the Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1888-89—continued.

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APP. V. B. (IV) (1.)

BOMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

1888-89.

OTHER TAXES IN DETAIL.—continued.																
Districts.	Punitive Police Tax.	Tax on Shawing Cloth.	Stone Fee.	Tax on Mills.	Tax on Boats.	Tax on Kilns.	Tax on Water.	Water-rate 2 per cent.	Water-Tax on Animals.	Pilgrim Tax.	Tax for Temporary counters in front of Shops.	Tax on Stone Quarries.	Tax on Wool- cleaning Factory.	Tax on Stores of skin, Ropes, &c.	Booth Fees.	Poll Tax.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Northern Division.</i>																
Ahmedabad	11,553 5 0	105 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kaira
Panch Mahals
Broach
Surat	1,524 2 4	1,322 8 8	248 0 0	1,292 7 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	210 15 0	50 0 0	87 8 0	.....	.....
Tham
Total	1,524 2 4	1,322 8 8	248 0 0	1,292 7 3	.....	.....	11,553 5 0	105 0 0	210 15 0	50 0 0	87 8 0	.....	.....
<i>Central Division.</i>																
Ahmednagar
Ahmedesh
Nasik
Poona
Sidra	471 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63 1 0	.....	.....	.....
Shalapur
Total	471 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63 1 0	.....	.....	.....
<i>Southern Division.</i>																
Bolgaun
Dharwar	1,046 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,094 11 0	54 7 0
Bijapur
Kannur
Batnagiri	8,090 2 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kolaba
Total	7,006 12 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,094 11 0	59 7 0
<i>Sind.</i>																
Korachi	6,402 14 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hyderabad
Shikarpoor
Tiar and Parkar
Upper Sind Frontier
Total	6,402 14 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL	471 4 0	.....	1,524 2 4	1,322 8 8	248 0 0	1,292 7 3	6,402 14 11	7,006 12 6	11,553 5 0	105 0 0	204 0 0	60 0 0	87 8 0	1,094 11 0	59 7 0

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (IV.)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—continued.

(1).—Statement showing the Income of the Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1888-89—continued.

Districts.	II											12	13				
	OTHER TAXES IN DETAIL—continued.											Total Income from Taxation.	MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.				
	Capitation Tax.	Camping Fees.	Dog Tax.	License-tax, Gunpowder Shops.	Water-rate on ships.	Water-rate on private pipes.	Shop Tax of 8 annas levied from Shop-keepers attending Jatra.	Fees for cleaning Cotton with Foot-rollers.	Tax for depositing building materials on public grounds.	Total Other Taxes.	Realizations under special Acts.		Proceeds of land, &c.	Income from markets, rents, fees, sales of refuse, &c.	Conservancy and road-cleaning (fees, sale-proceeds of night-soil, street refuse, &c.).	Municipal Fines.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Northern Division.																	
Ahmedabad ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105 0 0	2,45,041 10 8	1,514 13 10	15,216 2 5	7,719 5 6	3,615 9 8	1,870 15 9
Kaira ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,646 7 0	56,308 15 4	1,719 14 10	92 5 4	224 0 0	484 6 0	619 11 8
Panch Mahals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,388 11 5	580 8 8	397 15 2	70 9 0	27 4 0	211 9 6
Broach ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78,521 15 1	1,027 6 0	1,349 13 9	8,137 1 0	158 8 10	331 5 0
Surat ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	644 8 0	2,26,118 9 7	1,555 5 8	2,407 4 5	6,850 15 10	6,378 15 9	518 8 0
Thana ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,636 15 10	80,141 12 1	769 13 4	.....	5,318 6 6	1,201 8 0	923 1 6
Total										17,932 14 10	7,01,521 10 2	7,167 14 2	10,463 9 1	27,820 6 4	11,898 15 3	4,480 8 5	
Central Division.																	
Ahmadnagar ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	734 8 0	53,914 1 2	25 0 0	602 1 2	7,777 8 5	2,866 2 10	971 8 6
Khandesh ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	244 5 11	1,82,755 10 2	6,473 6 0	3,303 2 11	13,910 13 8	3,247 2 7	470 8 6
Nasik ...	.....	.....	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	273 12 0	87,641 8 3	169 12 6	311 0 4	2,464 4 7	1,721 14 7	1,125 15 0
Torun ...	.....	.....	16 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,703 10 4	2,54,257 8 11	2,412 7 11	941 8 6	12,223 6 4	28,520 11 4	448 5 0
Satara ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,264 4 6	78,123 8 8	808 14 0	1,548 10 8	2,372 15 10	654 15 0	244 15 6
Sholapur ...	.....	.....	21 5 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48 11 4	1,87,248 15 1	294 11 6	6,306 1 4	1,304 8 6	5,440 0 0	652 0 0
Total			57 13 4							8 13 0	13,269 4 1	7,93,446 4 3	10,279 3 11	13,362 14 0	40,626 12 4	43,510 4 3	3,936 0 0
Southern Division.																	
Belgaum ...	.....	.....	22 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	230 6 4	66,508 1 5	950 1 5	2,333 3 5	6,023 14 10	1,014 1 0	179 9 0
Dharwar ...	6,157 0 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	347 14 1	67 0 0	0 10 0	.....	10,717 7 6	95,412 11 9	820 0 6	1,370 3 3	8,372 8 6	878 0 5	71 12 0
Bijapur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,785 9 4	546 3 8	543 0 0	702 9 11	200 2 0	90 10 0
Kanara ...	1,248 4 0	111 2 6	117 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,506 4 6	33,533 7 7	1,098 8 3	143 13 0	2,078 2 2	132 5 6	77 15 0
Natnagiri ...	.....	.....	.....	35 0 0	.....	2,372 11 9	.....	.....	.....	9,027 14 8	34,882 2 9	402 10 0	52 8 9	1,064 5 9	75 13 0	181 15 8
Kolaba ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,838 4 11	1,147 15 9	.....	559 11 4	157 1 10	98 1 0
Total	7,465 4 1	111 2 6	139 12 0	35 0 0	.....	2,720 9 10	67 0 0	0 10 0	.....	21,432 0 9	2,06,070 5 9	4,971 7 5	4,492 7 5	19,761 4 6	2,457 7 9	699 14 8
Sind.																	
Karachi ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,463 14 11	2,15,512 10 1	1,882 10 0	34,295 7 8	12,934 6 11	2,808 14 2	2,700 11 7
Hyderabad ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,363 7 1	3,07,542 15 10	1,682 14 6	5,929 4 0	9,499 0 8	382 6 0	401 0 0
Shikarpur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,355 0 0	28,840 14 6	2,315 3 10	2,156 12 8	16,697 2 0	753 10 6	955 5 4
Thar and Parkar ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,34,109 9 0	1,705 1 2	.....	.....	.....	80 2 0
Upper Sind Frontier ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,066 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total										10,181 0 0	5,51,042 0 11	7,585 13 6	42,403 13 6	46,906 1 10	8,339 14 8	4,210 6 5	
GRAND TOTAL	7,465 4 1	111 2 6	197 9 4	35 0 0	2,720 9 10	67 0 0	0 10 0	8 12 0	62,865 9 8	23,43,180 5 1	30,004 7 0	79,722 12 6	1,34,617 0 0	60,701 0 11	13,326 8 0	

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1888-89.]

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[APP. V. B. (IV.) (1).

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (IV.)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—concluded.

(1).—Statement showing the Income of the Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1888-89—concluded.

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APP. V. B. (IV) (1.)

BOMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

[1888-89.]

Districts.	13					14			15	16	17	18	19	REMARKS.
	MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS—concluded.					DEBT.			Total income of year excluding balance.	Total including balance.	Incidence of taxation (column 17) per head of population.	Incidence of income shown in column 18, per head of population.	Interest on Promissory Notes in Bank of Bombay.	
	Payment for Municipal services rendered to individuals.	Grant-in-aid from Provincial or local funds.	School fees.	Sundries (rent of Municipal lands, receipts from public gardens, &c.).	Total.	Loans.	Deposits (Contractors, Salaries unpaid, &c.).	Advances.						
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Northern Division.														
Ahmedabad	835 0 0	21,889 5 2	5,884 9 0	8,457 5 1	66,552 11 5	2,65,200 0 0	1,06,607 11 0	9,172 9 0	7,85,634 10 1	8,59,198 14 2	1 9 8	8 18 10		
Kaira ... ..	.....	8,179 8 6	2,451 18 6	969 6 7	14,735 2 4	.....	310 7 9	230 12 10	71,603 6 8	1,02,593 12 2	0 12 8	1 0 1	
Panch Mahals ... ..	.....	3,011 1 8	959 1 6	834 13 10	5,639 15 5	.....	11 15 8	.....	21,040 10 0	24,078 8 9	0 10 2	0 13 11	
Broach ... ..	.....	5,509 9 4	1,777 4 6	2,820 10 10	21,005 11 8	.....	2,204 4 5	.....	1,01,731 14 9	1,11,846 8 11	1 5 7	1 11 11	
Surat	9 0 0	8,073 6 8	3,447 7 0	12,121 8 8	40,392 8 0	.....	37,101 3 6	523 7 3	3,04,105 12 4	4,67,243 8 7	1 10 11	3 4 2	
Thana	373 6 0	11,022 7 1	4,688 9 8	10,960 1 11	35,261 6 7	.....	2,921 4 8	4,254 10 8	1,22,578 11 2	1,49,388 11 5	0 13 5	1 7 6	
Total	766 6 0	68,042 6 1	19,205 5 9	83,216 14 11	1,83,557 1 0	2,65,200 0 0	2,42,816 14 7	14,100 7 4	14,06,765 1 1	17,14,340 6 0	1 8 6	2 7 2		
Central Division.														
Ahmednagar ... ..	.....	6,214 3 8	2,132 12 2	2,462 10 10	23,254 9 7	.....	1,932 1 11	1,587 11 10	80,688 1 0	86,508 5 2	1 0 10	1 0 8	
Khandesh	14 0 0	22,073 16 2	7,300 0 10	8,740 0 2	65,518 1 9	.....	408 15 8	.....	1,08,477 9 7	3,12,058 0 6	0 12 7	1 2 11	
Nasik	129 13 0	8,217 8 9	4,539 9 7	4,566 6 7	23,518 10 11	.....	879 10 2	769 12 0	1,12,309 10 1	2,75,541 12 2	0 2 1	8 8 0	
Poona	1,260 3 3	8,077 10 11	5,430 1 6	4,537 8 1	63,385 14 10	.....	9,124 4 3	.....	3,29,207 12 0	4,46,378 9 11	1 11 4	2 8 8	
Satara ... ..	.....	18,843 13 11	5,067 15 9	6,247 2 3	36,374 6 6	.....	61 10 9	519 13 9	1,13,114 7 8	1,75,819 9 4	0 11 6	1 1 0	
Bholapur	627 5 5	6,222 8 0	2,700 4 0	9,881 10 2	24,319 9 5	.....	16,087 15 9	2,314 16 3	2,30,921 0 5	3,98,300 12 2	1 13 2	2 5 5	
Total	2,031 5 8	70,339 12 5	27,370 11 10	30,405 6 1	2,46,896 7 0	.....	27,944 8 5	6,222 5 7	10,73,978 9 9	16,90,057 1 8	1 8 8	1 10 7	
Southern Division.														
Belgaum ... ..	.....	6,207 4 1	3,048 15 9	960 9 7	29,316 11 1	.....	1,808 0 0	149 1 7	39,275 14 1	1,14,448 1 7	0 8 6	1 5 8	
Dhárwār	6 8 0	18,351 14 4	6,220 7 8	6,185 15 3	40,284 5 6	64 8 0	638 14 9	3,178 0 6	1,80,557 8 6	2,26,273 0 1	0 8 3	0 12 6		
Bijapur ... ..	.....	3,331 8 1	2,251 11 0	467 14 7	10,198 11 1	.....	.....	.....	47,979 4 5	70,918 13 5	0 13 7	0 10 5	
Kánara	1 0 7	8,095 5 1	3,174 2 0	2,850 4 5	10,457 14 0	.....	66 8 0	1,637 5 10	51,065 8 5	80,300 11 8	0 13 6	1 4 9	
Ratnágiri	14 4 0	7,893 9 5	3,593 5 0	974 0 7	15,152 8 2	.....	.....	.....	59,131 6 11	96,138 2 6	0 13 2	1 2 11	
Kolaba	1,512 3 10	8,124 3 6	4,411 6 8	2,071 7 4	18,082 2 10	.....	312 1 0	1,265 14 5	47,748 7 2	64,537 7 4	0 9 9	1 0 3	
Total	1,534 6 5	51,983 12 6	21,739 15 3	18,325 3 9	1,20,065 15 8	64 8 0	2,820 7 9	6,129 6 4	4,26,050 11 6	6,81,618 4 7	0 13 3	1 3 1		
Sind.														
Korchi	16 2 0	8,968 9 0	3,137 6 0	1,18,648 12 10	1,86,362 0 8	.....	10,904 2 8	.....	4,11,804 12 11	6,67,966 15 0	2 0 4	3 18 10	
Hyderabad ... ..	.....	6,414 2 0	1,068 12 0	14,505 7 7	89,303 15 8	.....	415 2 2	1,880 5 5	1,62,931 0 7	2,12,118 11 8	1 10 10	2 4 2	
Shikárpur ... ..	.....	7,267 12 9	5,008 1 0	41,167 8 2	76,341 8 3	.....	16,968 3 3	597 0 0	2,88,122 5 11	5,18,384 4 7	1 9 0	2 6 6	
Thar and Páikar ... ..	.....	1,858 1 1	.....	268 0 8	8,876 8 11	.....	.....	.....	1,34,109 9 0	20,223 2 3	1 10 6	2 5 11	
Upper Sind Frontier ... ..	.....	.....	180 15 0	1,066 1 0	9,168 0 5	.....	.....	84 0 0	41,870 1 5	40,422 4 10	2 11 5	3 8 8	287 2 4
Total	16 2 0	24,508 12 10	9,416 2 0	1,75,690 14 8	3,14,578 1 0	.....	23,302 8 1	2,661 5 5	8,97,371 1 9	14,95,967 6 4	1 12 9	2 14 9	287 2 4
GRAND TOTAL	4,348 4 1	2,04,874 11 10	77,732 5 10	2,00,638 7 0	8,65,968 6 8	2,65,264 8 0	3,01,363 6 10	28,108 5 8	38,04,185 7 7	55,32,683 2 2	1 8 10	2 0 8	287 2 4	

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.
(IV.)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(2).—Statement showing the Expenditure of the Municipalities

1	2	3	4		5			6	
			GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.		PUBLIC SAFETY.			(a)	(b)
			Office Establishment, Inspection, Honorary Magistrate's Establishment, &c.	Collection of Municipal taxes, including octroi (establishment, purchase of account books, paper, money-boxes, repair to outposts, &c.).	Fire (establishment, purchase of fire-engine, buckets, repairs, &c.).	Licensing (establishment, purchase of lamps, oils, repairs, &c.).	Police (establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, &c., repairs to outposts, &c.).	Registration of births and deaths.	Buildings and other works (erection of slaughter-houses, latrines, &c.).
Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.		
Northern Division.									
Ahmedabad ..	78,554 4 1	7,85,634 10 1	14,336 4 8	16,826 8 4	13,622 0 11	10,674 11 9	740 12 9	242 4 9	1,70,403 13 7
Kaira ..	30,990 5 11	71,603 6 3	3,859 4 0	5,350 6 6	632 14 10	5,896 6 11	45 7 9	...	20,268 14 9
Fanch Mahals ..	8,037 9 3	21,040 10 6	1,103 12 11	715 15 6	324 4 3	1,403 2 11	60 7 4	29 15 0	48 8 7
Broach ..	10,114 10 2	1,01,731 14 9	5,566 12 3	6,199 12 5	2,683 2 0	11,671 8 5	....	....	150 8 4
Surat ..	1,63,047 7 3	3,04,195 12 4	14,785 6 8	13,011 15 1	7,081 9 5	22,000 13 6	461 15 10	135 7 9	4,206 6 3
Thána ..	26,811 0 3	1,22,573 11 2	6,340 14 7	3,807 15 0	651 1 7	5,738 4 8	40 3 6	123 9 2	950 0 0
Total ..	3,07,555 4 11	14,06,785 1 1	44,992 6 7	45,912 8 10	25,235 1 0	66,330 0 2	1,348 15 2	531 4 6	2,05,054 3 6
Central Division.									
Ahmednagar ..	5,820 3 8	80,683 1 6	6,630 9 0	4,168 0 8	407 11 1	3,786 10 11	454 13 10	178 6 9	6,927 9 6
Khandesh ..	1,13,375 6 11	1,98,677 9 7	11,037 7 8	8,034 9 6	1,132 12 8	7,931 6 8	1,041 3 11	....	5,716 5 10
Nisik ..	1,60,252 3 1	1,12,309 10 1	4,834 14 3	10,114 5 7	129 3 8	5,093 3 5	29 12 5	26 2 6	1,588 5 4
Poona ..	1,16,036 13 11	3,20,367 12 0	22,042 5 4	20,273 9 7	1,040 8 2	24,309 4 3	363 12 9	144 7 6	6,663 1 2
Satara ..	62,705 1 8	1,13,114 7 8	9,676 7 9	7,125 11 0	1,585 5 0	2,962 8 4	109 8 9	266 12 8	1,012 14 4
Sholapur ..	1,66,489 11 9	2,39,921 0 5	8,713 10 7	17,015 13 8	971 11 4	7,839 11 2	135 5 0	176 12 0	7,116 4 3
Total ..	6,16,678 8 0	10,73,973 9 3	62,955 6 7	66,732 1 9	6,168 3 11	51,992 12 9	2,535 8 8	792 9 0	28,924 8 5
Southern Division.									
Belgaum ..	25,167 3 6	89,376 14 1	3,763 11 9	5,785 1 0	101 10 0	2,702 11 11	86 13 10	105 0 0	1,976 1 1
Dhārwar ..	86,715 7 7	1,39,557 8 6	5,774 14 0	10,941 6 9	....	6,636 8 3	69 14 2	523 3 10	3,607 0 7
Bijapur ..	22,937 9 0	47,979 4 5	2,782 13 6	4,173 0 7	....	2,061 10 0	46 8 2	....	219 11 6
Kánara ..	37,654 8 3	51,655 3 5	3,197 8 11	4,202 11 1	38 2 6	2,550 4 0	....	12 0 0	833 12 1
Ratnágiri ..	16,103 12 7	50,034 5 11	3,047 5 8	1,927 0 6	272 3 7	2,338 12 5	....	....	....
Kolába ..	16,989 0 2	47,548 7 2	1,886 11 3	3,042 14 4	886 2 8	2,202 8 1	48 4 0	11 3 0	35 5 0
Total ..	2,06,567 9 1	4,26,050 11 6	20,453 1 1	30,072 2 8	793 2 3	19,042 7 5	251 3 2	650 18 10	6,071 14 3
Sind.									
Karachi ..	2,84,062 2 1	4,11,504 12 11	27,938 11 3	17,320 4 4	1,786 10 1	15,810 2 0	116 10 4	717 6 7	1,40,551 12 6
Hydrabad ..	49,187 11 1	1,62,931 0 7	7,639 9 4	6,143 14 7	126 5 11	7,148 6 5	150 3 6	197 0 8	2,184 6 9
Shikarpur ..	2,50,213 14 8	2,63,122 5 11	16,155 10 0	14,196 9 2	787 6 7	15,823 2 10	4,295 13 0	....	45,695 3 1
Thar and Parkar ..	7,380 5 4	12,849 12 11	537 3 3	874 12 9	....	224 2 0	20 8 0	....	....
Upper Sind Frontier	7,752 3 5	41,070 1 5	1,972 15 0	3,442 7 2	14 6 0	2,065 0 9	....	....	723 15 8
Total ..	5,98,596 4 7	8,97,371 1 9	44,294 0 10	41,983 0 0	2,714 14 7	41,169 14 6	4,592 3 10	914 7 3	1,80,155 6 0
GRAND TOTAL ..	17,25,397 10 7	38,04,185 7 7	1,82,694 15 1	1,84,609 12 10	34,011 5 9	1,73,585 2 10	9,038 3 10	2,805 2 9	4,20,806 0 2

(IV.)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—continued.

in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1888-89.

PUBLIC HEALTH.									
(e)	(d)	(c)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)			(j)
Repairs (to markets, dispensaries, &c.)	Maintenance of medical institutions (dispensary establishment, purchase of medicines, &c.)	Vaccination (establishment).	Water-works (establishment, repairs).	Road-watering (establishment, purchase of water-carts, repairs, &c.)	Road-cleaning (establishment, purchase and repair of dust-brus, &c.)	CONSERVANCY.			Drainage works (establishment, repairs).
						Establishment (repairs, purchase of carts, dry-earth, land for burying night-soil, &c.)	Refunds, &c., of fines or over-assessments.	Remissions of cess.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1,700 3 4	16,668 10 8	910 8 0	20,533 10 10	28,279 8 7	26,890 7 10	57,909 14 8	62 7 7	....	3,660 13 9
49 9 4	3,274 11 2	342 0 0	1,066 11 6	1,793 11 8	6,741 14 4	5,238 9 0	....	....	111 9 5
....	44 1 3	167 0 0	1,301 7 5	795 9 9	1,915 1 0	506 6 5	10 12 0	....	....
435 5 1	4,502 3 8	263 0 0	1,066 12 5	6,990 8 1	10,087 15 3	2,748 14 9	....	....	....
7,952 8 0	9,152 2 5	998 0 0	19 11 6	18,007 8 8	21,360 5 5	35,375 9 10	8 0 0	1 8 0	....
173 11 0	7,400 0 0	674 5 0	15,103 15 9	1,388 13 2	15,228 1 4	7,468 15 9	....	....	39 11 0
10,391 4 9	40,041 13 2	3,852 13 0	39,691 5 5	55,250 3 11	62,241 13 2	1,09,247 15 5	81 3 7	1 8 0	3,812 1 8
301 10 1	1,392 1 1	1,279 5 7	4,059 0 5	07 1 3	7,294 7 6	12,855 9 10	336 6 3	95 15 0	971 14 5
356 8 7	7,515 7 10	330 8 0	2,583 15 4	445 6 9	18,564 11 3	10,680 13 4	2 8 0	85 12 0	3,133 14 2
488 11 8	4,109 0 7	747 13 7	3,998 11 3	281 0 1	11,038 15 3	20,846 2 6	1,367 1 0	36 9 6	2,362 11 5
1,397 1 6	11,500 10 0	1,298 8 3	22,621 3 7	3,305 2 7	17,102 11 8	70,704 7 4	1 1 3	434 12 4	20,331 2 11
3,721 19 7	4,541 15 5	338 8 0	7,218 0 1	240 0 0	4,562 2 10	8,533 0 6	....	....	377 9 5
1,531 1 10	0,963 10 9	988 10 10	33,782 6 9	700 14 11	9,128 4 11	32,693 0 4	....	....	2,322 11 2
7,706 7 3	80,317 13 7	4,976 0 3	74,258 5 5	5,439 9 7	68,349 5 5	1,57,318 1 10	1,707 0 6	657 0 10	29,419 15 6
393 9 5	2,520 0 0	601 3 2	1,671 14 7	233 5 2	9,308 12 11	14,680 7 7	....	....	....
3,640 2 3	13,397 15 6	1,038 12 3	11,930 6 6	233 14 8	16,888 7 8	6,951 15 4	....	....	1,222 9 3
603 12 1	2,899 8 5	318 8 4	2,639 5 11	155 3 6	3,116 6 11	1,054 12 9	0 8 0	....	532 11 6
172 10 8	3,513 14 3	197 11 0	398 0 6	310 5 0	2,933 7 11	4,496 7 7	....	5 4 0	138 4 10
271 4 4	7,070 7 8	127 9 2	4,692 9 6	1,089 11 8	3,100 14 7	893 10 2	....	....	....
55 4 0	1,968 5 2	293 12 5	2,327 1 2	....	4,869 13 5	3,391 13 1	0 4 0	....	....
5,142 10 9	30,367 13 0	2,622 6 4	23,709 6 2	2,027 8 0	45,720 15 5	31,239 2 6	0 12 0	5 4 0	1,597 9 7
2,615 6 1	15,451 8 0	4,321 6 4	6,730 12 10	10,758 12 11	9,088 7 9	65,560 0 10	....	....	10 10 0
1,040 1 10	11,643 12 11	338 0 0	25,614 0 1	4,420 7 1	8,618 1 1	9,734 6 10	....	....	4,772 4 10
4,332 7 11	6,058 8 8	1,310 5 3	1,467 14 8	8,979 9 8	21,318 3 9	16,671 11 10	....	17 4 8	4,459 15 4
81 13 4	782 0 0	....	519 0 10	15 11 9	103 0 0	1,099 0 0	....	....	....
1,054 10 3	2,057 0 0	120 0 0	2,092 13 0	533 4 9	2,938 9 10	2,903 4 0	....	....	147 15 10
9,124 7 11	36,994 13 7	6,008 11 7	36,445 11 5	24,757 14 2	42,765 6 5	95,058 7 6	....	17 4 6	9,390 14 0
22,334 14 8	1,46,222 5 4	17,048 7 2	1,74,104 12 5	87,525 3 3	2,34,067 8 5	3,92,913 11 3	1,789 0 1	661 1 4	44,520 8 3

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(3).—Statement showing the Expenditure of the Municipalities

1 Districts	6 PUBLIC HEALTH—continued.		7 PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	8 PUBLIC CONVENIENCE.						
	(b)			PUBLIC WORKS.						
	OTHER MEASURES.			Contributions to schools.	Establishment.	Construction and maintenance of roads.	Other (new) works.	Other repairs.	Survey of land.	Other charges, (printing rewards, &c.)
	Markets and slaughter-houses (establishment, contingencies).	Public garden (establishment, purchase of seeds, repair of well, purchase of bullocks, &c.)								
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
<i>Northern Division.</i>										
Ahmedabad ..	167 12 0	2,052 12 7	34,755 9 7	2,052 2 8	21,097 12 7	2,566 0 7	2,085 16 10	1,318 12 1	1,053 7 7	
Kaira ..	62 0 0	681 5 4	16,352 8 0	180 0 0	13,281 13 4	127 4 0	549 8 0	37 14 6	942 12 3	
Panch Mahals ..	127 1 0	74 8 2	6,474 4 5	72 0 0	4,028 8 0	170 7 11	564 12 2	....	74 0 0
Broach ..	300 4 0	513 5 10	16,952 8 2	....	4,858 12 4	....	311 2 0	665 4 1	1,633 0 3
Surat ..	8,113 18 8	2,784 7 8	16,970 10 0	370 0 0	20,036 8 7	54,737 13 3	4,648 10 10	780 0 0	6,054 1 5	
Thana ..	324 10 9	260 10 4	25,973 6 8	....	21,394 11 0	3,755 1 9	239 10 2	....	1,504 14 4
Total	4,003 9 5	7,367 1 11	1,10,478 14 7	2,180 2 8	95,431 12 10	62,325 11 6	9,339 11 4	2,901 14 7	11,322 3 10	
<i>Central Division.</i>										
Ahmednagar ..	906 13 5	925 14 6	13,351 4 1	....	6,569 1 4	1,914 2 7	913 6 3	11 1 7	718 15 9
Khandesh ..	2,162 1 9	907 8 1	43,220 18 1	47 13 9	4,872 15 4	7,189 11 3	4,137 12 1	....	928 12 8
Nasik ..	....	813 0 9	22,319 1 1	84 7 2	2,428 1 11	1,461 1 0	250 5 11	403 13 6	2,961 2 8
Poona ..	2,275 12 10	763 10 11	32,727 9 1	3,605 12 3	31,563 13 1	9,424 2 7	5,456 5 6	53 8 0	365 0 10	
Satara ..	11 8 0	1,000 2 1	21,921 10 9	580 0 0	12,571 8 9	6,668 18 9	469 11 8	2 15 0	1,624 12 7	
Solapur ..	436 14 5	2,187 15 0	22,694 13 4	544 13 1	13,302 7 0	6,728 13 9	6,215 13 2	5 12 0	9,165 5 0	
Total	5,903 2 5	6,663 2 4	1,56,835 3 4	5,162 14 6	74,207 14 11	38,079 12 11	17,429 0 8	482 2 1	15,734 2 0	
<i>Southern Division.</i>										
Belgaum ..	405 1 11	255 0 11	17,125 5 0	097 2 3	7,980 13 10	8,838 5 4	692 13 0	239 1 9	610 4 9	
Dharswad ..	1,073 15 6	214 3 1	30,721 15 5	1,610 4 5	9,194 16 4	3,539 9 6	1,304 1 0	1,000 10 1	505 8 1	
Bijapur ..	....	249 13 6	9,460 15 1	....	4,267 12 4	1,067 9 0	384 15 8	2 6 0	1,286 13 11
Kanara ..	....	681 18 10	17,674 7 9	29 9 2	3,602 15 4	10,668 11 7	460 11 3	....	891 7 5
Ratnagiri ..	143 9 9	....	14,066 7 8	140 8 10	1,148 14 1	461 11 2	497 8 10	7 1 0	574 4 2
Kolaba ..	16 0 0	4 12 6	10,745 10 6	....	3,967 4 0	....	173 5 11	....	236 13 0
Total	1,637 11 2	1,406 11 10	1,05,734 18 5	2,777 8 6	30,162 10 11	19,262 14 7	2,363 10 3	1,249 2 10	3,477 3 4	
<i>Sind.</i>										
Karachi ..	296 0 0	26,644 11 1	53,901 2 11	4,108 2 8	35,466 0 7	5,424 12 4	2,456 11 7	2,430 5 11	8,381 2 10	
Hyderabad ..	654 8 2	1,508 12 1	28,446 1 8	348 13 5	6,679 10 8	7,468 3 9	2,066 8 3	1,534 1 10	183 8 8	
Shikarpur ..	744 4 0	4,293 11 6	47,264 6 1	4,489 2 4	43,120 1 11	5,465 11 3	2,170 10 6	....	13,407 13 10
Tbar and Parkar ..	....	1,563 4 0	3,137 14 1	....	225 9 7	....	340 12 7	....	91 8 8
Upper Sind Frontier	272 0 0	2,773 5 2	4,043 4 10	....	2,396 0 3	....	1,721 14 4	....	92 1 6
Total	1,876 7 2	36,773 11 10	1,26,792 18 7	5,941 2 5	1,37,006 13 0	16,318 11 4	13,664 9 2	4,014 7 9	22,246 2 1	
GRAND TOTAL	13,420 14 2	52,209 13 11	5,18,901 13 2	20,061 12 0	2,37,900 8 8	1,33,969 2 4	45,272 0 0	3,047 11 3	52,540 12 3	

(IV.)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—continued.

in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1888-89—concluded.

9 Contribution to local or provincial funds.	10 DEBT.						11 Miscellaneous.	12 Total Expenditure.	13 BALANCE AT CLOSE OF YEAR.		
	Loans, instalments paid during the year.	INTEREST.		Deposits (salaries, attached, contractors, &c.).	Advances (on account of departmental works, &c.).	Deposits.			Actual Municipal Balance.	Total.	
		On account of last year.	On account of current year.								
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1,054 0 0	98,500 0 0	....	13,212 8 0	10,060 6 6	9,324 2 5	10,775 0 10	6,22,618 4 3	2,12,429 10 11	24,140 15 6	2,36,570 9 11
358 0 9	....	....	....	365 2 3	164 1 4	2,530 15 9	90,913 8 7	407 0 3	11,273 3 4	11,680 3 7
180 0 0	....	....	....	11 15 8	....	797 13 8	21,900 10 4	....	2,177 9 5	2,177 9 5
....	13,800 0 0	1,154 10 9	450 0 8	9,418 1 6	....	2,010 4 9	1,03,371 13 5	2,907 9 11	11,382 5 5	8,474 11 6
2,325 2 0	10,056 10 11	....	3,503 7 5	84,051 1 4	607 12 3	1,573 0 1	3,23,382 4 9	16,148 11 6	1,20,712 8 4	1,38,860 14 10
....	5,900 0 0	....	212 8 0	3,185 3 8	4,800 6 10	3,073 6 11	1,35,218 3 8	4,018 11 3	10,152 12 6	14,171 7 9
4,518 2 9	1,26,856 10 11	1,154 10 9	17,378 8 1	66,680 14 10	15,096 6 10	21,865 10 0	13,02,404 13 0	2,32,096 8 0	1,70,839 1 0	4,11,935 9 0	
....	459 1 10	....	....	1,010 14 4	2,755 12 11	1,562 13 2	83,486 11 11	438 13 5	2,573 11 10	8,012 9 3
....	5,945 0 1	1,362 12 11	....	80 15 9	260 0 0	21,307 9 10	1,67,177 7 1	1,334 2 3	1,48,541 7 0	1,44,875 0 5
....	....	....	....	10 4 0	833 0 0	5,518 0 9	1,05,268 2 9	96,876 1 0	68,427 8 5	1,67,303 0 5
....	3,980 0 0	....	1,945 2 8	11,135 9 4	....	16,656 0 8	8,44,941 4 9	11,672 12 0	83,739 9 2	1,00,412 5 2
....	8,865 0 0	....	14,307 8 8	615 1 2	634 1 0	2,294 8 10	1,24,033 6 6	15,021 11 6	36,765 5 4	51,787 0 10
....	10,000 0 0	....	7,805 0 0	3,869 3 6	4,076 14 8	1,043 10 8	2,21,476 9 7	86,725 11 0	1,10,168 7 7	1,76,834 2 7
....	28,628 7 11	1,862 12 11	23,057 11 4	16,672 0 1	7,959 18 2	46,472 11 9	10,46,881 12 7	1,94,069 3 4	4,50,208 1 4	6,44,275 4 9	
....	....	....	....	2,925 4 0	119 8 0	3,551 4 10	82,610 0 0	1,653 0 0	30,179 11 7	81,832 11 7
....	2,387 6 8	....	1,009 9 9	268 9 11	1,449 7 0	3,433 9 1	1,40,618 1 10	37,038 8 1	49,596 6 2	85,654 14 3
....	380 12 6	....	....	....	....	581 3 2	42,738 9 1	12,393 0 0	16,725 4 4	28,178 4 4
150 0 0	....	....	....	74 10 6	630 10 9	619 0 4	58,023 16 3	51 8 0	31,304 9 5	31,266 1 5
....	2,200 0 0	....	4,767 6 1	....	....	937 7 10	50,308 8 2	38 6 10	15,791 3 6	16,929 10 4
....	1,000 0 0	85 0 0	497 8 0	144 0 0	830 0 10	3,655 9 6	47,884 12 10	830 13 8	16,321 11 10	16,662 9 6	
150 6 0	5,968 3 2	66 0 0	6,294 7 10	3,410 8 5	3,138 8 7	12,758 2 0	4,22,184 1 2	51,655 4 7	1,67,878 14 10	2,00,434 3 3	
....	19,004 10 0	....	22,825 0 0	9,365 1 0	....	8,615 10 11	5,63,218 1 2	6,698 9 8	1,17,953 3 2	1,27,648 12
1,200 0 0	16,241 12 4	....	....	601 7 4	205 11 10	6,462 2 1	1,64,486 3 6	2,217 5 6	45,415 9 8	47,632 8
....	....	....	....	9,987 0 1	727 0 0	1,381 6 1	2,99,688 1 9	7,200 1 3	2,11,358 1 7	2,18,649 2 10
....	....	....	....	....	....	78 2 9	9,361 7 7	....	10,421 10 8	10,421 10 8
....	....	....	....	....	75 0 0	15,623 12 3	47,205 7 1	....	2,216 13 9	2,216 13 9
1,200 0 0	35,246 6 4	....	22,825 0 6	19,993 8 5	1,007 11 10	32,131 2 1	10,89,399 6 1	19,204 0 5	3,87,348 15 10	4,06,563 0 3
5,608 2 9	1,96,899 12 4	2,508 7 8	20,456 11 8	1,06,762 15 9	27,202 9 5	1,12,737 10 7	38,60,370 0 10	4,96,925 0 4	11,75,238 1 0	16,72,213 1 4	

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL

(3).—Statement showing the Quantity or Value of the Principal Articles imported into, and taxed by, the several

1	2	3					4					
		GRAIN.					EUOAN.					
Name of Municipality.	Population by Census of 1881.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.
		Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s.
<i>Northern Division.</i>												
Ahmedabad	183,124	1,183,198 7 20	59,412 46 40	1,123,785 0 60	23,823 2 0	6 17 16	43,561 33 40	10 10 60	43,571 22 60	22,938 11 8	0 9 11	31,771 26
Kaira	62,997	196,124 0 0	4,112 16 0	192,011 24 0	3,974 8 7	8 10 6	29,800 11 28	5,311 6 0	24,489 5 28	5,539 2 8	0 17 59	5,329 3
Panch Mahals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Breach	58,205	824,760 38 11	36,414 0 0	788,346 38 11	9,952 12 6	13 20 75	23,573 18 33	1,033 0 0	21,540 18 33	7,038 9 1	0 14 66	8,294 29
Surat	134,543	736,346 0 0	92,561 20 0	643,784 20 0	14,741 8 5	5 30 73	48,417 22 9	6,062 2 70	36,756 29 10	30,125 0 4	0 19 74	33,588 17
Talasa	68,397	52,864 33 26	112 38 2	52,752 0 24	819 12 4	5 3 59	2,098 28 40	38 16 0	2,050 12 40	618 15 4	0 3 24	933 20
Total	507,358	2,993,393 33 57	192,613 35 42	2,800,779 38 15	53,312 12 10	6 29 64	142,465 3 68	14,002 35 58	128,462 8 9	72,910 7 1	0 11 21	63,987
<i>Central Division.</i>												
Ahmednagar	41,699	440,295 33 0	231 20 0	440,064 13 0	12,320 0 6	10 22 10	11,188 0 0	228 0 0	10,960 0 0	1,358 15 3	0 10 41	7,141 3
Khandesh	74,553	518,745 38 0	130,226 20 0	388,519 18 0	11,274 6 5	5 5 61	19,038 0 0	4,385 10 0	14,652 30 0	2,600 0 4	0 7 08	4,383 3
Nasik	49,621	262,217 2 0	2,854 0 0	259,363 2 0	9,808 4 0	5 9 6	9,181 16 0	1,215 30 0	7,965 36 0	2,051 0 0	0 6 29	4,701 9
Poona	128,607	1,255,681 18 47	137,152 0 0	1,118,529 18 47	48,046 10 2	9 2 89	39,931 20 11	9,295 0 0	30,636 20 11	6,301 5 3	0 9 54	10,335 39
Satara	100,014	385,516 36 0	150 0 0	385,366 36 0	15,524 7 7	3 36 0	4,393 30 0	.....	4,393 30 0	630 6 3	0 1 69	3,128 39
Solapur	86,349	997,197 18 0	.....	997,197 18 0	21,105 15 0	11 5 7	10,460 17 0	46 0 0	10,414 17 0	2,125 12 8	0 4 66	6,056 27
Total	473,824	3,857,054 18 47	270,614 0 0	3,586,440 18 47	1,17,977 12 6	7 19 52	94,143 3 11	16,179 30 0	78,963 13 11	15,067 1 4	0 0 49	40,721 17
<i>Southern Division.</i>												
Daggaum	61,513	405,398 0 0	17,298 0 0	388,095 0 0	12,344 1 0	6 12 27	100,927 0 0	66,337 0 0	124,540 0 0	4,518 5 6	2 0 78	1,241 0
Deirwar	102,326	602,747 0 0	175,585 0 0	427,162 0 0	11,023 4 2	4 20 52	64,997 0 0	11,940 0 0	57,051 0 0	2,690 9 11	0 14 52	6,396 0
Bijapur	33,848	639,722 0 0	84 0 0	639,638 0 0	18,787 1 1	15 19 72	9,264 0 0	.....	9,264 0 0	606 0 3	0 8 47	2,673 0
Kasara	39,757	260,716 0 0	16,401 0 0	244,314 0 0	6,485 0 10	0 5 13	14,237 0 0	301 0 0	13,936 0 0	1,173 1 11	0 14 8	863 0
Ratnagiri	28,460	129,606 0 0	43,009 0 0	86,597 0 0	1,028 6 3	3 0 59	10,650 0 0	8,278 0 0	11,371 0 0	770 10 7	0 15 78	6,106 0
Kolaba	46,656	272,613 0 0	708 0 0	271,907 0 0	3,400 3 9	5 32 9	7,320 0 0	108 0 0	6,912 0 0	628 5 7	0 5 74	2,891 0
Total	312,565	2,420,796 0 0	256,983 0 0	2,163,813 0 0	34,286 0 0	6 28 1	310,386 0 0	7,320 0 0	223,078 0 0	9,791 1 6	0 27 43	20,473 0
<i>Sind.</i>												
Karachi	106,560	2,242,630 24 56	1,622,229 24 33	620,401 0 23	49,442 14 11	5 32 69	837,546 18 14	373,516 25 45	14,030 27 49	4,051 6 6	0 5 21	22,441 2
Hyderabad	72,084	710,554 3 22	103,796 35 62	616,757 7 40	45,416 11 11	3 24 55	26,343 0 78	7,823 32 20	13,792 20 60	4,498 10 5	0 10 34	10,568 19
Shikarpur	111,331	1,204,592 32 20	452,200 28 40	752,392 3 60	42,086 10 9	0 30 73	120,356 24 60	52,089 16 80	68,267 8 80	25,033 5 10	0 24 61	57,293 39
Thar and Parkar	5,422	55,882 11 30	5,793 33 60	50,089 12 40	4,427 11 5	9 9 42	1,094 11 35	277 31 0	1,716 29 35	640 0 8	0 12 63	1,301 15
Upper Sind Frontier	11,846	476,517 13 20	206,402 26 0	270,114 27 20	16,836 5 6	22 32 7	4,840 19 65	51 16 20	4,788 3 35	2,397 9 6	0 16 15	3,189 16
Total	307,302	4,690,177 4 58	2,380,423 33 35	2,309,753 11 23	1,58,207 6 6	7 20 64	641,686 29 17	433,756 1 35	107,602 0 49	24,521 0 11	0 14 2	80,773 35
GRAND TOTAL	1,808,057	13,970,921 17	2,310,873 28 75	10,660,048 28 7	3,63,843 15 0	0 30 42	1,083,089 36 75	470,300 27 14	533,102 21 20	1,34,589 10 10	0 13 32	211,824 14

(IV.)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—continued

Municipalities in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, during the year 1888-89.

5				6				7				
Gross.				CLASS I.				CLASS II.				
Quantity or value on which returns were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which returns were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which returns were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.
Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
89 84 16	81,731 31 70	41,936 8 0	0 7 17	1,501,621 28 20 cocoanuts number 85,440.	62,020 0 35 cocoanuts number 1,260.	1,439,001 16 65 84,180. 320,976 11 6	1,11,072 4 7	7 34 26 cocoanuts number 10 5 38 63 cocoanuts number 8.	.....	.....	.....	.....
153 15 0	5,175 28 20	8,349 14 8	0 3 00	345,022 33 46 cocoanuts number 268,275.	15,346 22 40 cocoanuts number 36,750.	320,976 11 6 cocoanuts number 219,325.	10,307 8 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
84 6 27	3,200 16 06	14,317 1 0	0 5 63	1,080,097 30 30	46,089 5 27	984,008 25 3	42,797 13 2	16 35 16	.....	.....	.....	.....
280 32 50	23,243 17 45	40,975 2 0	0 7 53	1,065,508 2 24	90,512 15 54	905,980 26 50	104,834 7 11	7 7 15	3,43,020 0 0	.....	3,16,020 0 0	0 2,247 0 0
.....	998 20 10	875 7 11	0 1 40	198,818 9 77	102 7 2	188,651 2 75	5,350 11 5	3 1 13	.....	.....	.....	.....
517 7 12	99,849 34 57	1,10,454 2 10	0 0 22	4,071,058 23 37 cocoanuts number 343,715.	223,731 19 78 cocoanuts number 40,010.	3,857,327 2 39 cocoanuts number 303,705.	230,272 8 11	8 3 39	3,43,020 0 0	.....	3,43,020 0 0	0 2,247 0 0
77 0 0	7,064 38 0	919 11 3	0 6 62	531,724 24 0	3,989 20 0	627,735 4 0	13,908 5 0	12 26 22	.....	.....	.....	.....
311 10 0	3,277 15 0	642 13 3	0 1 00	743,235 30 0	164,577 10 0	588,658 20 0	25,692 2 6	7 35 60	27,129 0 0	.....	27,129 0 0	0 814 6 0
750 0 0	3,951 9 0	1,727 6 6	0 3 15	273,205 0 0	1,060 20 0	272,225 26 0	10,707 13 0	5 28 38	.....	.....	.....	.....
311 0 0	15,754 39 33	3,304 6 0	0 4 78	2,589,091 31 15	330,439 0 0	2,258,652 31 15	34,332 14 8	17 19 64	3,238 0 0	.....	3,238 8 0	0 98 2 3
.....	3,086 38 0	945 6 7	0 2 29	680,406 34 0	24 0 0	680,281 34 0	28,248 12 1	0 8 6	14,746 8 0	.....	14,746 8 0	0 602 12 0
34 20 0	5,022 7 0	2,315 9 0	0 2 26	1,154,126 24 0	10,342 10 0	1,143,784 14 0	33,631 1 5	13 9 72	2,08,223 6 0	.....	2,08,223 6 0	0 1,430 0 0
1,948 60	0 33,707 27 33	10,243 4 0	0 3 19	5,664,779 29 15	500,301 20 0	5,366,388 9 15	1,99,506 10 3	11 8 23	2,33,336 14 0	.....	2,33,336 14 0	0 2,045 5 0
87 0 0	1,152 9 0	72 11 0	0 0 69	703,011 0 0	119,421 0 0	673,590 0 0	21,157 15 0	10 37 73	74,250 0 0	.....	74,250 0 0	0 1,546 13 0
133 0 0	6,765 0 0	700 15 0	0 2 17	1,196,784 0 0	214,995 0 0	981,789 0 0	20,842 16 3	8 0 64	44,414 0 0	20,300	24,114 0 0	0 667 4 0
.....	2,073 0 0	426 3 2	0 2 22	756,205 0 0	84 0 0	786,221 0 0	23,091 13 0	17 27 18	5,376 0 0	.....	5,376 0 0	0 89 15 0
14 0 0	840 0 0	259 7 5	0 0 63	391,723 0 0	28,290 0 0	368,433 0 0	18,451 2 5	9 8 26	31,027 0 0	.....	31,027 0 0	0 491 13 0
3,538 0 0	2,613 0 0	100 1 11	0 3 63	822,320 0 0	90,084 0 0	732,236 0 0	10,664 14 9	25 29 11	.....	.....	.....	.....
11 0 0	2,629 0 0	446 1 3	0 2 24	450,977 0 0	7,673 0 0	443,304 0 0	9,987 8 8	9 20 5	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,855 0 0	18,634 0 0	1,750 4 0	0 2 4	4,441,620 0 0	460,547 0 0	3,981,073 0 0	90,196 5 1	12 12 54	1,53,007 0 0	30,300	1,34,767 0 0	0 2,786 14 9
1,374 30 10	21,066 6 63	24,449 8 0	0 7 78	3,113,712 12 42	2,112,056 20 30	909,756 26 12	1,03,501 13 8	9 15 20	10,162 0 0	.....	10,162 0 0	0 233 12 10
308 14 42	16,266 5 7	19,296 11 5	0 9 2	704,116 11 39	119,737 23 71	674,378 24 43	76,519 1 0	9 14 15	.....	.....	.....	.....
16,635 21 70	20,637 38 70	19,275 8 11	0 7 35	1,803,533 38 10	774,473 18 6	1,034,065 20 10	68,542 2 8	9 12 26	.....	.....	.....	.....
151 33 40	1,149 16 00	564 6 10	0 8 38	61,775 28 75	9,455 19 40	55,320 4 35	6,138 5 10	10 8 9	.....	.....	.....	.....
130 30 15	8,028 26 40	8,528 4 8	0 10 13	600,676 9 45	207,909 8 15	392,767 1 30	26,141 1 1	33 6 19	47,500 0 0	.....	47,500 0 0	0 369 8 0
18,606 21 17	62,167 14 2	67,114 2 10	0 8 8	6,877,919 15 51	3,221,581 20 76	3,156,237 34 55	3,10,837 7 10	10 11 18	57,662 0 0	.....	57,662 0 0	0 603 0 4
24,045 13 29	184,386 36 12	1,89,573 14 8	0 4 52	20,767,277 27 23 cocoanuts number 343,715.	4,496,251 20 74 cocoanuts number 40,010	16,361,026 6 29 cocoanuts number 303,705	8,39,813 0 1	10 7 38	8,09,635 14 0	20,300	7,89,335 1 4	0 8,482 4 7

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL

(3).—Statement showing the Quantity or Value of the Principal Articles imported into, and taxed by, the several

1	7	8					9				
		CLASS III.					CLASS IV.				
Name of Municipality.	Class II.—contd. Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross Imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net Imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross Imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net Imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.
<i>Northern Division.</i>											
Ahmedabad		41,825 9 30	494 26 0	41,330 29 30	3,525 15 3	0 10 6	9,01,031 13 4	1,131 8 9	1,00,050 9 7	4,300 8 4	1 1 6
Kaira		610,799 21 0	1,255 27 60	609,543 33 20	4,252 11 10	11 1 39	3,05,216 6 2	.....	8,05,216 6 5	3,097 4 8	5 8 5
Panch Mahals		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broach		425,953 10 40	4,481 0 0	421,472 10 40	4,109 10 9	7 9 15	2,44,294 3 4	55,189 5 2	1,80,104 14 2	2,782 14 0	8 8 11
Surat	3 3 4	683,107 0 0	.....	683,107 0 0	7,957 13 9	6 15 0	2,90,023 15 2	16,378 14 2	2,82,045 1 0	6,980 10 7	2 5 3
Thana		28,611 20 0	2,114 0 0	26,497 20 0	546 10 0	1 2 57	1,310 9 0	.....	1,310 9 0	630 8 2	1 5 0
Total	3 3 4	1,790,295 29 70	8,845 13 60	1,781,950 7 10	20,392 13 7	4 14 1	10,60,926 16 3	72,609 7 1	9,78,227 8 2	16,001 18 9	...
<i>Central Division.</i>											
Ahmednagar		109,827 17 0	76 0 0	109,751 17 0	2,598 2 9	2 25 22	65,145 0 0	210 0 0	64,035 0 0	1,418 8 6	1 8 10
Khandesh	0 5 9	177,096 20 0	3,959 0 0	173,137 20 0	3,927 10 0	2 12 72	6,30,772 2 0	8,305 0 0	5,22,467 2 0	5,989 8 0	7 0 1
Nasik		51,820 20 0	193 0 0	51,627 20 0	1,810 15 9	1 1 49	1,11,058 0 0	420 0 0	1,10,638 0 0	1,611 0 0	2 3 8
Poona	0 0 5	819,751 19 16	92,727 0 0	727,024 19 16	17,223 13 5	5 29 56	8,70,919 8 8	1,55,225 0 0	7,15,694 8 8	19,198 1 0	5 10 0
Satara	0 2 4	191,041 9 0	.....	191,041 9 0	3,634 9 6	1 36 32	60,401 10 0	.....	60,401 10 0	2,489 11 11	0 9 8
Solapur	2 6 7	226,791 27 0	141 0 0	226,650 27 0	2,383 7 1	2 20 51	1,98,017 4 9	20,920 0 0	2,77,937 4 0	4,610 5 5	3 3 4
Total	0 8 6	1,596,328 32 16	97,076 0 0	1,499,252 32 16	37,580 10 6	3 4 33	19,36,313 8 8	1,85,080 0 0	17,51,233 8 8	36,312 2 10	8 10 6
<i>Southern Division.</i>											
Belgaum	3 8 5	264,688 0 0	3,393 0 0	261,295 0 0	4,259 13 0	3 28 27	1,60,378 0 0	10,722 0 0	1,39,656 0 0	3,695 7 0	2 1 10
Dharwar	0 1 11	405,491 0 0	14,016 0 0	390,475 0 0	7,576 10 0	1 28 34	1,60,573 0 0	42,049 0 0	1,17,524 0 0	4,932 8 0	0 14 1
Bijapur	0 1 11	41,878 0 0	.....	41,878 0 0	1,379 3 9	0 37 51	49,963 0 0	50 0 0	49,913 0 0	1,337 11 2	1 1 11
Kanara	0 31 35	102,835 0 0	9,898 0 0	92,927 0 0	2,204 7 11	2 14 14	24,046 0 0	922 0 0	23,124 0 0	608 1 2	0 9 4
Ratnagiri		41,142 0 0	12,985 0 0	28,157 0 0	272 1 2	0 39 45	46,833 0 0	25,095 0 0	19,637 0 0	258 18 11	0 11 0
Ronara		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,931 0 0	528 0 0	18,403 0 0	331 5 8	0 6 2
Total	0 6 8	856,924 0 0	40,892 0 0	816,132 0 0	15,792 8 10	2 20 70	4,48,253 0 0	50,364 0 0	3,97,889 0 0	11,238 14 11	1 2 2
<i>Sind.</i>											
Karachi	0 1 6	778,732 21 43	142,650 27 51	636,081 23 72	22,506 6 3	5 38 60	6,42,481 14 8	1,60,692 5 10	4,81,789 8 10	12,316 6 9	4 8 1
Hyderabad		7,484 28 56	2,290 32 58	5,195 5 78	1,295 4 1	0 2 70	1,10,217 1 3	693 0 0	1,09,524 1 3	1,679 2 5	1 8 4
Shikarpur		301,722 39 60	34,388 19 20	267,334 20 40	7,623 10 6	2 16 16	4,53,967 8 2	98,554 0 0	3,55,413 8 2	3,964 11 7	3 3 10
Tar and Parkar		845 16 20	181 12 10	664 4 10	331 9 2	0 4 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upper Sind Frontier	4 0 2	54 20 65	.....	54 20 65	20 7 3	0 0 15	747 1 0	100 0 0	647 1 0	42 8 3	0 0 10
Total	0 8 1	1,088,840 7 4	179,520 11 60	909,319 35 25	31,777 5 3	2 28 31	12,07,413 9 1	2,55,209 5 10	9,52,204 2 3	18,002 8 0	8 1 6
GRAND TOTAL	0 7 10	5,321,488 20 10	325,833 25 39	4,995,654 34 51	105,543 1 2	3 4 32	46,42,907 1 0	5,63,152 12 11	40,40,754 4 1	89,245 7 6	2 8 4

(IV.)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—continued.

Municipalities in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, during the year 1888-89—continued.

10					11					12
CLASS V.					CLASS VI.					CLASS VII.
Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.
37,817 2 0	1,061 12 0	36,755 6 6	1,880 11 8	0 12 7	13,206 39 40	52 5 0	13,124 34 40	4,885 14 10	0 2 69	21,562 47 6 3
10,878 15 11	.....	10,878 15 11	299 2 0	1 9 2	3,243 21 40	608 0 0	2,675 21 40	429 4 10	0 2 41	2,85,638 1 0
29,421 0 0	931 0 0	28,490 0 0	433 15 8	...	18,007 36 27	803 0 0	16,144 36 27	1,178 12 3	0 10 31	5,12,206 8 0
4,551 5 0	140 5 0	4,411 0 0	110 4 10	0 7 6	3,287 39 69	1,819 4 60	6,468 25 9	1,852 2 0	0 3 11	0,66,504 9 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	22,693 5 32	16,097 5 11	6,566 0 21	1,243 10 2	0 3 67	41,126 10 9
91,668 7 5	2,135 1 0	89,535 6 5	2,724 1 9	0 12 2	93,409 22 48	19,429 14 71	43,980 7 57	9,539 12 1	0 3 67	39,02,623 3 11
36,305 0 0	750 0 0	34,555 0 0	735 8 6	0 13 3	5,532 0 0	68 0 0	5,464 0 0	391 5 6	0 5 19	3,09,160 0 0
3,47,755 3 5	57,106 8 0	2,90,688 10 5	5,096 2 0	3 14 4	4,083 13 0	116 10 0	3,967 8 0	519 4 0	0 2 10	8,14,447 0 0
42,884 3 0	.....	42,884 3 0	516 3 0	0 13 10	4,589 30 0	54 20 0	4,534 10 0	482 4 0	0 8 52	5,69,565 8 0
71,762 1 0	19,952 0 0	51,800 1 0	4,084 4 5	0 6 6	89,339 22 16	13,711 0 0	26,128 22 16	6,997 12 10	0 8 20	10,49,134 4 0
1,03,342 13 0	.....	1,03,342 13 0	1,527 1 5	1 0 7	5,259 23 0	.....	5,259 23 0	771 15 4	0 2 3	8,15,595 4 9
2,97,121 8 0	12,928 0 0	2,84,198 8 0	4,707 6 6	3 4 8	6,930 32 0	35 20 0	5,595 12 0	772 9 2	0 2 47	10,58,695 4 8
8,98,361 0 5	90,788 8 0	8,07,564 8 5	16,666 10 4	1 11 0	64,934 5 16	13,985 10 0	50,948 35 16	9,935 2 10	0 4 21	62,16,587 4 9
97,079 0 0	9,948 0 0	87,136 0 0	698 14 6	1 5 1	16,315 0 0	9,555 0 0	7,360 0 0	536 1 0	0 4 32	11,26,390 0 0
2,65,681 0 0	89,210 0 0	1,77,471 0 0	4,569 10 4	2 2 11	6,240 0 0	4,962 0 0	1,278 0 0	2,804 15 7	0 6 21	6,72,947 0 0
65,215 0 0	.....	65,215 0 0	825 1 7	1 7 5	4,283 0 0	.....	4,283 0 0	300 1 3	0 1 3	8,76,464 0 0
52,637 0 0	745 0 0	51,912 0 0	434 10 8	1 5 0	3,822 0 0	288 0 0	3,534 0 0	825 4 4	0 3 46	3,43,103 0
4,05,492 6 0	20,814 0 0	3,84,678 0 0	1,555 6 4	13 8 3	16,053 0 0	6,977 0 0	9,076 0 0	527 13 4	0 12 60	8,72,459 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	12,381 0 0	788 0 0	11,543 0 0	775 15 0	0 9 72	1,78,152 0 0
8,87,125 0 0	1,20,712 0 0	7,66,418 0 0	8,128 11 6	2 5 11	59,529 0 0	22,670 0 0	36,859 0 0	5,772 15 0	0 4 4	85,69,575 0 0
9,46,578 15 7	7,54,166 3 4	1,63,412 12 3	4,011 10 10	1 8 4	18,409 19 48	1,092 8 20	17,317 11 28	13,715 5 1	0 6 40	3,42,408 7 3
6,82,868 6 6	3,12,144 0 11	3,70,724 5 7	5,450 10 0	6 2 3	11,847 23 32	2,065 17 40	9,552 4 72	5,263 11 2	0 5 24	22,87,964 12 6
3,61,908 8 8	1,01,264 7 0	2,60,644 1 8	8,255 7 8	1 12 11	30,708 8 70	17,729 38 60	12,976 10 20	11,018 11 2	0 4 54	45,58,820 6 1
25,649 2 5	57,081 6 6	21,071 11 11	681 5 9	7 10 10	1,224 3 70	208 30 40	1,015 13 30	683 12 11	0 7 39	30,884 5 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	2,798 8 25	612 38 40	2,185 9 65	1,135 9 9	0 7 30	2,13,932 9 9
20,90,005 1 2	13,14,606 1 9	7,75,396 15 6	18,909 1 10	2 8 5	64,735 23 5	21,739 13 30	43,046 9 55	31,717 2 1	0 5 49	74,33,960 3 9
29,07,169 9 0	15,23,247 10 9	24,38,911 14 3	46,318 9 4	1 8 8	222,658 10 69	77,723 38 21	174,934 12 48	57,015 1 0	0 4 28	2,01,52,616 1 3

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (IV).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—concluded.

(3).—Statement showing the Quantity or Value of the Principal Articles imported into, and taxed by, the several Municipalities in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, during the year 1888-89—concluded.

1	12				13					14	
	CLASS VII.—continued.				CLASS VIII.					INCIDENCE OF TAXATION PER LB.	
Name of Municipality.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Class I.	Total.
	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.
<i>Northern Division.</i>											
Ahmedabad ...	2,94,663 10 3	16,02,178 12 0	20,324 12 0	30 2 8	2,00,667 2 3	535 12 0	2,00,281 0 3	2,623 13 1	1 1 0	0 0 8	0 1
Kaira ...	457 8 0	2,85,160 0 0	3,522 2 7	6 11 2	94,872 1 9	.....	94,872 1 0	1,344 14 7	2 3 8	0 4 0	0
Panch Mahals ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broach ...	115,403 0 0	4,90,743 8 0	4,967 7 5	10 9 9	3,50,017 0 4	1,798 0 0	3,54,819 0 4	5,375 14 1	0 1 5	0 11 9	1
Surat ...	1,56,066 0 0	8,10,483 9 9	12,157 9 6	7 9 11	2,13,144 11 6	356 0 0	2,12,788 11 6	3,191 12 2	1 14 5	0 12 0	1
Thana ...	.....	41,420 10 9	880 7 0	2 5 11	2,034 0 0	.....	2,034 0 0	46 1 7	0 4 9	0 1 10	0
Total ...	4,06,085 2 3	34,95,933 1 6	47,853 7 0	9 11 2	3,68,684 15 10	2,691 12 0	3,65,849 3 10	12,737 7 6	2 2 1	0 9 5	0 1
<i>Central Division.</i>											
Ahmednagar ...	125 0 0	3,00,035 0 0	1,381 6 9	7 6 6	76,707 0 0	271 0 0	76,526 0 0	955 9 3	1 13 4	0 7 3	0 1
Khatwasli ...	92,096 12 0	7,22,348 4 0	4,207 10 1	7 11 0	3,63,973 0 0	67,347 0 0	2,91,621 0 0	2,200 12 7	3 14 0	0 5 0	0
Nasik ...	30,154 0 0	5,89,351 8 0	2,276 7 8	10 13 10	57,021 0 0	.....	57,021 0 0	612 11 0	1 2 7	0 3 5	0
Poona ...	4,36,238 0 0	11,62,530 4 0	7,046 0 10	9 2 12	2,94,532 4 0	31,340 0 0	2,63,192 4 0	4,384 14 10	2 1 3	0 10 4	1
Satara ...	.....	8,15,595 4 9	7,182 15 4	8 2 6	1,12,366 9 2	210 0 0	1,12,156 9 2	1,391 0 4	1 1 1	0 4 0	0
Sholapur ...	14,537 0 0	10,44,106 4 0	14,489 5 1	12 1 6	4,11,351 0 0	5,000 0 0	4,05,445 0 0	2,626 6 4	4 11 1	0 6 3	0 1
Total ...	6,23,292 12 0	45,93,374 8 9	37,633 13 4	9 9 6	13,11,545 13 2	1,05,074 0 0	12,06,471 13 2	12,201 6 11	2 2 2	0 6 3	0 1
<i>Southern Division.</i>											
Belgaum ...	79,187 0 0	10,47,298 0 0	2,570 6 10	15 13 9	96,645 0 0	787 0 0	95,858 0 0	350 15 0	1 5 8	0 5 1	0
Dharwar ...	47,775 0 0	6,25,172 0 0	2,072 4 5	5 5 2	3,24,722 0 0	1,63,788 0 0	1,55,824 0 0	1,753 12 11	0 15 7	0 8 8	0
Bijapur ...	3,900 0 0	3,72,504 0 0	1,525 1 7	8 5 11	42,000 0 0	50 0 0	41,950 0 0	302 5 4	0 15 1	0 8 8	0 1
Kanara ...	62,904 0 0	2,30,160 0 0	2,162 15 10	7 1 0	63,570 0 0	7,245 0 0	56,325 0 0	1,039 0 10	1 15 5	0 5 5	0
Ratnagiri ...	5,12,563 0 0	3,59,591 0 0	948 12 10	12 10 1	1,48,273 0 0	60,333 0 0	87,940 0 0	729 4 9	3 1 1	0 5 11	0
Kolaba ...	2,567 0 0	1,75,535 0 0	1,183 14 10	3 12 3	29,665 0 0	.....	29,665 0 0	352 8 0	0 10 3	0 8 5	0
Total ...	7,00,291 0 0	28,80,234 0 0	11,067 7 4	8 13 7	7,27,030 0 0	2,37,778 0 0	4,89,252 0 0	4,578 7 7	1 8 2	0 4 11	0
<i>Sind.</i>											
Karachi ...	31,304 1 3	3,11,194 6 0	4,310 9 11	2 14 9	25,953 1 2	3,582 1 7	22,371 15 7	382 7 11	0 3 4	0 15 6	1
Hyderabad ...	2,54,078 4 0	18,82,886 8 5	24,010 6 10	26 1 11	3,01,268 11 11	15,960 15 9	2,55,902 12 2	4,154 12 2	3 15 0	1 1 0	1 1
Shikarpur ...	6,33,098 9 9	39,24,852 12 4	31,816 6 3	35 5 4	33,003 10 8	3,688 0 7	30,315 10 1	640 14 8	0 11 7	0 14 3	1
Thar and Parkar ...	5,320 12 0	76,078 8 0	1,125 15 11	13 13 6	6,013 3 10	933 11 6	5,074 3 4	55 2 5	1 0 0	1 2 1	1 1
Upper Sind Frontier ...	2,181 2 6	2,11,301 7 3	1,589 0 10	17 14 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 3 4	2
Total ...	10,28,250 14 0	64,03,709 10 9	6,205 7 9	20 13 10	4,17,423 11 7	23,147 18 5	3,94,290 14 2	5,263 5 0	1 4 7	1 0 2	1 1
GRAND TOTAL ...	29,27,439 12	31,73,55,299 5 0	1,90,162 3 6	10 12 16	33,24,599 9 7	3,68,691 9 5	29,55,907 15 2	34,800 11 0	1 13 5	0 7 9	0 11

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS. A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

(1).—Statement of Births registered in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1888.

Districts.	Population according to Census of 1881.	NUMBER OF BIRTHS REGISTERED.			RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Number of Males born to every 100 Females born.	Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Excess of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
<i>Western Registration District.</i>										
Khandesh	1,237,261	27,552	25,560	53,112	22.20	20.60	42.92	107.79	15.31	....
Nashik	781,206	17,661	16,021	33,682	22.61	21.28	43.89	106.27	11.75	....
Thana	867,367	12,597	12,058	24,655	15.73	14.93	30.66	106.30	....	1.11
City of Bombay	773,186	8,526	7,944	16,470	11.03	10.27	21.30	107.30	....	7.31
Kolaba	482,850	7,888	7,237	15,125	16.38	14.99	31.32	107.94	2.67	....
<i>Central Registration District.</i>										
Ahmednagar	751,228	19,144	18,174	37,318	25.43	24.13	49.61	105.63	16.71	....
Poona	900,621	18,743	17,359	36,102	20.81	19.31	40.12	107.82	19.17	....
Sholapur	582,187	14,082	13,248	27,330	24.19	22.74	46.92	106.30	17.92	....
Satara	1,062,350	24,888	23,828	48,716	23.43	22.52	45.95	104.61	17.63	....
Batnagiri	697,000	15,251	14,317	29,568	15.30	14.30	29.66	106.52	12.46	....
<i>Southern Registration District.</i>										
Belgaum	864,014	20,609	19,585	40,194	23.85	22.67	46.52	105.23	14.96	....
Dhulewar	682,907	23,476	22,238	45,714	26.59	25.19	51.77	105.57	16.80	....
Bijapur	638,408	16,239	15,882	32,121	25.43	24.88	50.31	102.25	23.07	....
Kanara	421,840	7,827	7,008	14,835	17.37	16.61	33.98	104.55	7.39	....
<i>Eastern Gujarat Registration District.</i>										
Surat	614,198	12,343	11,956	24,299	20.09	19.47	39.56	103.23	....	1.12
Broach	324,930	6,336	5,662	11,998	19.38	17.31	36.69	111.90	....	5.68
Kaira	804,800	14,777	13,066	27,843	18.39	16.10	34.52	113.61	0.12	....
Panch Mahals	259,470	4,846	4,348	9,194	18.96	17.62	36.58	111.45	12.45	....
Ahmedabad	856,324	16,262	14,821	31,083	18.99	17.30	36.29	109.72	....	3.92
<i>Sind Registration District.</i>										
Karachi	478,682	8,776	7,484	16,260	15.33	15.63	30.96	117.25	12.92	....
Hyderabad	554,624	11,718	8,800	20,518	15.53	11.74	27.27	122.26	10.58	....
Thar and Parkar	263,344	3,867	3,169	7,036	19.92	15.58	35.50	122.63	16.85	....
Shikarpur	562,396	15,547	12,644	28,191	18.23	14.82	33.05	122.96	16.69	....
Upper Sind Frontier	124,141	1,753	1,238	3,001	14.12	10.37	24.49	136.10	12.51	....
Total for 1888	16,454,414	330,316	304,377	634,693	20.07	18.50	38.57	108.52	16.13	....
Total for 1887	16,454,414	327,500	300,698	628,198	19.90	18.27	38.18	108.91	14.51	....

(2).—Statement of Deaths registered in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1888.

Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per Square Mile.	NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.			Number of Males died to every 100 Deaths of Females.	RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			MEAN RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Western Registration District.</i>												
Khandesh	2,944	121.42	18,097	16,058	34,155	112.70	25.61	26.55	27.61	32.90	30.25	31.98
Nashik	5,910	131.61	12,094	12,143	24,237	108.74	32.62	31.64	32.14	30.82	28.85	29.94
Thana	3,936	208.12	13,887	12,564	26,451	104.16	31.46	32.11	31.77	25.29	21.96	25.17
City of Bombay	22	25,145.27	11,814	10,294	22,108	114.65	25.42	23.41	24.61	22.98	32.31	26.77
Kolaba	1,611	260.61	7,164	6,667	13,831	107.45	29.35	27.93	28.65	21.48	19.97	20.73
<i>Central Registration District.</i>												
Ahmednagar	6,660	112.69	12,919	11,898	24,717	107.79	33.59	32.10	32.90	35.16	30.70	31.97
Poona	5,348	168.40	12,446	11,627	24,073	105.23	27.35	26.55	26.93	28.45	26.96	27.74
Sholapur	4,821	128.34	8,751	8,113	16,864	108.28	29.78	28.20	29.00	30.90	29.09	30.00
Satara	4,935	212.98	15,153	14,933	30,086	109.49	28.46	28.18	28.32	29.55	28.82	29.19
Batnagiri	3,922	231.22	8,795	8,440	17,235	102.18	18.41	16.11	17.29	17.59	14.43	15.99
<i>Southern Registration District.</i>												
Belgaum	4,057	185.93	13,827	13,699	27,524	100.92	31.82	31.89	31.96	29.67	27.83	29.25
Dhulewar	4,545	194.68	15,697	15,189	30,886	103.34	35.61	34.45	34.98	31.97	31.69	31.84
Bijapur	5,757	110.96	8,153	7,904	16,117	102.37	27.67	24.82	26.24	25.06	24.22	24.61
Kanara	3,911	107.25	5,888	5,331	11,219	110.45	36.40	28.81	28.59	28.52	28.73	28.42
<i>Eastern Gujarat Registration District.</i>												
Surat	1,602	369.55	12,515	12,170	24,685	100.36	40.90	40.46	40.68	29.89	28.43	29.16
Broach	1,413	236.00	7,238	6,537	13,775	111.11	43.23	41.26	42.27	33.77	31.51	32.67
Kaira	1,603	609.18	15,310	12,378	27,688	123.73	35.87	32.73	34.40	29.24	28.51	28.96
Panch Mahals	1,613	158.38	3,284	2,747	6,031	118.82	24.88	22.10	23.53	19.80	17.90	18.87
Ahmedabad	5,821	224.16	17,069	15,697	32,766	114.17	40.80	37.65	39.21	29.77	27.22	28.50
<i>Sind Registration District.</i>												
Karachi	14,115	38.91	5,029	4,970	10,000	115.41	21.16	22.92	21.95	18.69	19.84	19.27
Hyderabad	9,630	83.97	6,959	5,635	12,594	123.50	17.09	16.22	16.69	17.88	16.66	17.24
Thar and Parkar	12,729	15.98	2,011	1,598	3,609	125.84	17.87	17.57	17.75	16.81	16.87	16.88
Shikarpur	10,001	85.29	7,872	6,389	14,261	112.65	15.89	16.79	16.35	17.74	16.59	17.17
Upper Sind Frontier	2,180	58.95	893	680	1,573	118.82	11.72	12.59	11.98	13.07	12.81	12.94
Total for 1888	124,130	132.58	243,716	221,720	465,436	103.95	28.68	28.18	28.44	26.43	25.55	26.00
Total for 1887	124,130	132.58	238,353	216,903	455,256	103.89	28.65	27.26	27.67	26.10	24.14	25.14

N.B.—Those born dead are not included in this or any of the other statements.

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS—continued.

(3.)—Statement of Deaths registered from different Causes in the Districts and Towns of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1888.

1 Districts and Towns.	2 Population according to Census of 1881.	3 Cholera.	4 Small-pox.	5 Fever.	6 Bowel-complaints.	7 INJURIES.						8 All other Cause.	9 Total Deaths from all Causes.	10 RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.						
						Suicide.		Wounding or Accident.	Struck by falling objects.	Total.	Cholera.			Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	All other Causes.	For the year.	Mean of previous five years.
						Male.	Female.													
A.—DISTRICTS.																				
<i>Western Registration District.</i>																				
Khandesh	1,187,766	1,657	253	34,234	5,182	13	14	199	74	300	1,100	33,026	1.49	0.21	90.16	4.62	0.25	0.03	27.81	32.26
Nasik	782,071	1,389	458	15,846	2,791	7	4	241	47	194	2,455	24,368	1.91	0.68	21.85	3.81	0.26	3.08	31.93	39.48
Thana	780,001	4,501	346	15,841	1,316	15	23	224	199	374	2,170	25,033	3.85	0.43	20.34	1.72	0.48	3.29	31.69	23.32
Kolaba	459,269	1,912	115	7,992	1,648	8	7	116	52	178	1,831	13,226	4.16	0.26	17.59	3.69	0.30	3.01	43.80	20.71
<i>Central Registration District.</i>																				
Ahmednagar	704,040	1,865	212	16,819	2,567	0	6	63	15	90	2,997	22,442	1.94	0.30	22.44	5.36	0.18	4.25	32.42	31.92
Poona	753,245	1,382	313	14,451	1,345	7	9	177	49	239	2,569	29,199	1.83	0.12	19.78	1.79	0.21	3.14	36.67	27.67
Sholapur	489,561	672	62	9,048	888	6	3	74	12	99	1,360	13,284	1.27	0.13	20.22	1.81	0.21	8.00	17.83	25.49
Satara	1,010,869	1,147	18	21,299	1,177	22	28	168	61	279	3,824	26,624	1.13	0.01	21.91	2.09	0.28	3.96	28.98	29.26
Katnagari	975,627	195	182	6,917	1,689	9	4	113	59	162	5,173	16,618	0.29	0.19	9.14	2.08	0.17	5.39	17.03	15.76
<i>Southern Registration District.</i>																				
Belgaum	809,821	2,447	0	11,592	6,820	17	56	200	50	309	4,866	25,997	3.69	0.07	14.20	8.47	0.37	6.03	32.10	29.06
Dharwar	791,856	2,955	05	14,356	5,894	25	33	157	34	247	5,114	28,112	3.13	0.08	18.10	6.31	0.31	6.46	35.59	31.99
Bijapur	620,045	905	23	9,528	2,554	12	21	129	25	197	2,167	15,489	1.46	0.04	15.78	4.11	0.32	3.95	25.29	24.47
Basara	397,450	61	13	5,923	792	9	8	129	34	180	3,760	10,868	0.15	0.03	14.96	1.99	0.43	9.31	26.84	28.91
<i>Eastern Gujrat Registration District.</i>																				
Surat	491,125	3,843	40	13,598	2,211	11	14	121	34	180	1,863	24,933	7.82	0.08	27.69	4.50	0.37	2.17	42.63	29.35
Broach	273,170	1,499	0	9,219	263	3	5	62	39	102	829	11,917	5.59	0.02	13.12	9.95	0.33	2.98	42.83	32.63
Kaira	757,185	1,433	..	19,547	911	15	29	212	87	341	2,977	27,211	1.94	..	28.52	1.24	0.13	4.03	34.18	28.49
Panch Mahals	229,743	157	2	4,974	45	8	3	55	47	106	76	5,301	6.98	..	21.65	0.79	0.47	0.38	23.33	18.76
Ahmedabad	684,984	4,135	3	17,391	1,423	12	22	167	69	201	1,758	24,966	6.91	..	25.46	2.08	0.40	2.97	36.49	24.74
<i>Sind Registration District.</i>																				
Karachi	410,356	6.0	169	6,322	60	1	9	150	22	262	742	8,295	1.49	0.37	15.99	0.14	0.61	1.81	20.21	17.54
Hyderabad	709,329	4	122	10,882	54	15	1	162	156	344	226	11,354	0.01	0.17	14.11	0.03	0.13	6.32	15.88	16.61
Thar and Parkar	290,516	176	6	3,029	33	1	..	45	56	12	13	37	0.37	0.08	15.21	0.16	0.41	9.79	17.17	16.25
Sukkurpur	789,413	..	182	11,570	72	9	7	245	95	367	191	12,572	..	0.24	14.99	0.09	0.43	6.25	18.97	16.61
Upper Sind Frontier	112,829	..	36	1,115	4	1	..	23	10	34	23	1,412	..	0.2	9.85	0.04	0.39	0.50	10.74	12.11
Total of Districts for 1888	14,357,234	32,505	2,502	273,156	40,646	220	294	3,131	1,241	4,996	48,957	402,032	2.67	0.18	19.03	2.34	0.34	3.26	28.04	25.65
Total of Districts for 1887	14,337,234	28,607	3,432	280,657	38,966	212	283	3,017	1,210	4,727	45,129	376,164	1.64	0.24	19.37	2.66	0.33	3.10	27.63	32.28
B.—TOWNS.																				
<i>Khandesh District.</i>																				
Dhulia	18,449	*141	..	256	29	..	..	2	..	2	70	493	1.41	..	1.37	1.57	0.11	3.70	26.99	19.28
Nandurbar	6,841	11	..	149	65	..	..	1	..	2	23	248	1.91	..	2.76	2.21	0.29	3.36	36.25	39.55
Chopra	13,332	..	..	175	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	115	..	..	1.56	..	0.14	0.07	12.77	22.90
Nasrabad	10,243	..	..	199	..	..	..	2	..	..	4	263	..	..	19.42	..	0.20	0.39	20.01	21.80
<i>Nasik District.</i>																				
Nasik	24,101	176	23	376	76	..	..	2	..	2	196	597	1.30	0.07	15.99	3.17	0.08	8.13	33.48	39.63
Yavat	17,683	39	60	825	1.11	..	..	2	..	2	196	737	3.51	2.58	13.76	6.25	0.11	10.74	41.07	35.74
Devlali Cantonment	1,983	1	..	13	3	..	..	..	..	..	27	44	0.22	..	11.92	3.76	..	24.86	30.51	32.23
Balegaon do.	3,780	5	1	55	..	..	..	1	..	1	86	1.8	1.22	0.20	14.25	..	0.20	17.46	39.76	42.86
<i>Thana District.</i>																				
Thana	14,450	77	15	138	41	2	..	1	1	4	69	395	5.72	1.04	13.65	2.84	0.28	1.80	27.53	20.47
Kayan	12,910	113	8	56	18	..	..	..	..	1	1	21	8.75	6.02	4.30	1.51	0.08	1.86	16.65	19.21
<i>Kolaba District.</i>																				
Panvel	10,351	45	27	92	49	..	..	3	1	4	77	281	4.35	2.61	8.79	4.78	0.30	7.44	28.40	17.64
Ahbab	6,376	..	10	98	18	..	..	..	..	..	86	156	1.37	1.97	19.97	2.87	..	4.71	24.47	25.56
Mahad	6,644	..	18	75	27	..	..	2	2	4	81	155	2.65	11.62	3.67	..	1.50	22.75	21.02	
<i>Ahmednagar District.</i>																				
Ahmednagar	82,008	24	77	350	152	1	..	4	1	0	790	1,395	0.73	9.21	10.51	0.62	0.18	29.71	42.29	33.42
Sataramner	8,798	47	2	118	21	1	..	..	..	1	177	366	6.34	0.29	12.32	2.30	0.71	20.12	41.61	33.51
Ahmednagar Cantonment	4,589	..	7	59	8	..	..	..	..	..	25	90	1.62	12.66	1.73	..	5.45	21.57	19.96	
<i>Poona District.</i>																				
Poona City	69,929	297	171	1,255	158	4	2	39	1	37	1,117	3,655	2.98	1.72	12.99	1.59	0.37	11.21	30.47	28.94
Junbar	10,373	11	..	95	21	..	..	3	1	3	205	336	1.90	..	9.16	..	0.39	19.70	32.39	30.15
Poona Cantonment	23,042	11	22	467	53	1	2	4	2	6	212	724	6.44	0.88	19.25	1.32	0.26	9.68	28.91	27.08
Karkee do.	3,000	..	3	19	10	..	..	4	..	4	59	86	0.51	0.34	6.34	2.61	1.12	14.03	24.19	31.69
<i>Sholapur District.</i>																				
Sholapur	59,890	5	31	1,438	150	1	1	13	1	16	358	2,061	3.15	0.51	21.01	2.50	0.26	5.95	33.41	33.53
Husa	16,134	36	19	425	25	1	..	10	..	11	115	61	2.23	1.15	20.25	1.65	0.68	8.29	40.95	39.10
Pandharpur	16,810	193	..	337	112	1	3	1	..	4	58	704	11.41	..	19.93	6.62	0.24	3.43	41.63	53.66

*Represents the number four additional deaths from cholera took place during the year. These are not shown in the table as the information as regards sex, caste, age and deaths by months is not available.

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS—concluded.

(3).—Statement of Deaths registered from different Causes in the Districts and Towns of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1888—concluded.

1 Districts and Towns.	2 Population according to Census of 1881.	3 Cholera.	4 Small-pox.	5 Fever.	6 Bowel-complaints.	7 INJURIES.						8 All other causes.	9 Total Deaths from all Causes.	10 RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.																			
						Suicide.		Wounding or Acc-ident.	Snake-bite or kill-ed by wild beasts.	Total.	Cholera.			Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	All other Causes.	From all Causes.														
						Males.	Females.													For the year.	Mean of pre-vious five years.												
B.—TOWNS—continued.																																	
Satara District.																																	
Satara	20,028	13	3	856	157	3	3	4	..	10	297	855	0.46	0.10	12.23	5.41	0.34	10.23	28.76	26.65													
Karad	10,778	..	..	181	50	1	1	3	..	8	37	292	..	..	12.15	5.19	0.71	3.43	21.58	20.22									
Wai	11,876	14	5	186	39	1	..	3	..	4	78	327	1.20	0.43	16.93	3.34	0.84	6.76	28.00	28.92													
Ratnagiri District.																																	
Yenereola	8,947	..	..	42	9	1	..	1	..	3	171	218	..	..	4.60	0.22	0.34	19.11	24.50	28.14									
Ratnagiri	12,616	40	2	108	22	..	..	2	..	2	129	312	3.88	0.16	8.56	1.74	0.16	10.24	24.73	26.56											
Belgaum District																																	
Belgaum	23,115	67	..	327	139	2	..	3	1	6	159	608	2.69	..	14.15	6.01	0.26	6.88	30.19	24.39													
Gokak	10,807	21	..	162	113	..	..	1	1	2	50	348	2.94	..	15.72	10.96	0.19	4.83	33.76	31.14											
Athni	11,166	55	..	108	90	..	..	3	1	6	55	314	4.92	..	9.45	8.65	0.54	4.92	28.07	26.89											
Belgaum Cantonment	9,682	8	..	75	22	..	..	4	..	4	68	167	0.83	..	7.83	2.20	0.42	6.05	17.43	17.12											
Dhule District.																																	
Dhule	27,191	78	21	883	12	2	1	13	..	16	544	1,054	2.67	0.77	14.90	0.44	0.50	20.01	38.76	30.12													
Hulbi	30,077	112	..	493	172	2	1	11	..	14	364	1,135	3.95	..	13.44	4.69	0.38	9.92	31.49	26.97													
Gadag-Bettigiri	17,091	32	1	162	53	1	..	9	..	10	16	294	1.68	0.06	8.94	4.88	0.59	0.94	17.29	22.90													
Ranebennur	10,202	9	6	80	59	..	..	9	1	19	168	271	0.88	0.49	7.84	5.75	0.28	10.39	26.50	34.39											
Bijapur District.																																	
Bijapur	11,424	4	1	169	113	..	1	5	..	6	25	318	0.25	0.09	14.70	9.89	0.52	2.10	27.83	24.95													
Kaladgi	7,034	10	..	66	39	..	..	2	..	2	2	119	1.42	..	9.89	5.59	0.28	0.28	16.94	14.95											
Kanara District.																																	
Karwar	13,761	..	..	113	4	..	..	3	3	6	133	256	..	..	6.21	0.29	0.41	0.66	16.69	10.62							
Kunta	10,629	..	..	120	20	..	..	1	3	1	142	295	..	..	11.25	2.43	0.09	13.66	27.75	29.55							
Surat District.																																	
Surat	100,844	490	..	2,156	205	5	2	33	..	40	863	3,750	4.42	..	10.63	1.87	0.30	7.83	34.13	30.30													
Raisar	13,229	17	..	156	57	1	2	13	1	17	70	297	1.28	..	11.79	2.80	1.28	6.29	24.45	12.63													
Broach District.																																	
Broach	37,281	314	1	835	19	2	1	18	1	22	172	1,390	8.42	0.08	22.40	0.42	0.59	4.61	36.47	39.31													
Jambusar	11,479	65	..	139	30	..	..	6	1	7	301	546	5.92	..	12.11	2.61	0.60	26.22	47.47	41.64											
Katwa District.																																	
Katwa	12,040	99	..	266	13	..	1	3	..	4	112	494	7.83	..	21.64	1.63	0.82	8.96	30.08	31.60													
Madad	25,304	87	..	692	18	1	1	10	1	13	367	1,177	8.07	..	34.45	0.64	0.49	12.98	41.58	36.38													
Porwad	12,228	20	..	198	9	..	..	2	..	2	62	291	1.64	..	16.19	0.73	0.16	5.07	29.79	21.25											
Kapadvanj	14,442	11	..	447	6	..	1	6	1	7	39	510	0.76	..	30.95	0.42	0.48	2.70	35.93	35.75													
Panch Mahals District.																																	
Godhra	13,342	0	..	259	9	2	..	15	1	18	25	314	0.67	..	19.41	0.22	1.35	1.87	23.73	16.33													
Dodad	12,394	23	1	206	8	2	..	5	..	7	2	336	1.86	0.08	24.20	0.24	0.56	0.16	27.10	23.68													
Ahmedabad District.																																	
Ahmedabad	124,767	438	..	4,097	186	1	..	6	..	7	1,458	6,646	3.51	..	36.92	1.09	0.05	11.68	58.26	47.87													
Baghs	7,003	39	..	97	18	..	..	4	..	4	59	238	4.25	..	13.73	2.55	0.50	8.35	29.44	26.07											
Adaman	15,380	242	1	715	62	..	..	2	..	2	226	1,248	12.73	0.06	37.65	3.29	0.11	11.90	65.71	49.25											
Laloka	17,719	30	..	327	60	..	..	1	..	7	129	559	1.70	..	18.10	3.38	0.39	7.28	31.21	29.84											
Ahmedabad Cantonment	1,310	12	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	4.36	..	11.21	..	..	..	15.76	17.38			
Karachi District.																																	
Karachi	68,932	2	3	1,222	212	1	..	35	1	27	744	2,219	0.04	0.04	17.88	3.10	0.40	10.89	32.34	26.66													
Hyderabad District.																																	
Hyderabad	45,195	3	61	982	..	..	..	12	1	13	231	1,269	0.07	0.68	21.73	..	0.29	5.11	27.88	26.62										
Thar and Parkar District.																																	
Umarskot	5,828	..	2	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	165	..	0.71	30.96	..	..	6.30	37.13	26.17					
Shikarpur District.																																	
Shikarpur	42,496	..	7	651	4	..	1	4	1	6	42	710	..	0.17	15.32	0.09	0.14	0.99	16.71	18.78													
Sikhar	27,389	..	7	487	27	1	..	21	..	23	80	573	..	0.25	15.96	0.99	0.80	2.92	26.92	29.95													
Larkhana	13,188	..	5	227	1	..	..	6	1	6	49	293	..	0.53	17.97	0.89	0.45	3.72	23.60	26.98											
Upper Sind Frontier District.																																	
Jacobabad	11,332	..	..	900	17	..	..	1	..	1	58	276	..	..	17.62	1.50	0.03	5.10	24.31	21.41							
Total of Towns	2,105,604	2,991	1,055	37,293	4,816	93	66	627	89	235	21,027	66,067	1.30	0.50	14.40	2.29	0.39	11.41	31.35	29.44													
Total for 1888	16,454,414	36,496	3,617	304,449	46,402	315	260	8,768	1,300	6,781	73,284	4,68,089	2.22	0.22	18.50	2.76	0.35	4.39	28.44	26.99													
Total for 1887	16,454,414	26,711	3,753	308,722	42,684	304	365	8,618	1,248	5,568	63,883	4,55,361	1.56	0.23	18.71	2.59	0.34	4.19	27.67	25.43													

* N.B.—Districts A in this statement do not include the population or deaths of towns B. In all the other statements "Districts" include towns. The total population for the Presidency includes Europeans, Eurasians and Fighting men numbering 11,574.

C.—LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

(1).—Statement showing the Admissions, Discharges, &c., &c., of Lunatics in the Lunatic Asylums in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1888.

Asylums.	2			3			4			5			6												7			8			9			10			11															
	Remained on 1st January.			Admitted.			Re-admitted.			Total Population.			DISCHARGED.												Died.	Remaining on 31st December.			Daily Average Strength.	Daily Average Sick.	PERCENTAGE TO																					
													A.			B.			C.			D.				Daily average Strength.					Admissions.																					
										Cured.			Transferred to Friends.			Other-wise.			Total.			Cured.				Died.					Cured.			Died.																		
													Improved.			Not improved.																																				
			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		
Colaba	European	29	10	86	62	8	54	1	2	8	79	15	94	2	8	49	2	51	52	4	56	2	1	3	25	10	35	28.5	9.7	38.2	4.1	1.1	5.2	10.5	20.6	15.1	7.0	10.3	7.9	5.6	40.0	8.0	8.8	20.0	5.2			
Colaba	Native	205	40	245	78	18	91	16	2	18	294	60	354	34	6	40	15	4	19	13	1	14	02	11	73	43	5	48	189	44	233	193.3	40.8	234.1	16.1	2.8	19.7	17.0	14.7	17.1	22.2	12.8	20.0	38.2	30.0	36.7	48.3	26.0	44.0
Poona	Native	62	28	85	12	8	15	74	26	100	1	2	7	2	9	8	3	11	2	5	63	21	84	107	22.4	83.1	19.6	11.1	37.7	1.0	4.4	2.4	4.9	8.9	6.0	8.3	32.8	13.8	25.0	66.6	33.8	...			
Dhārwar		17	11	28	2	3	5	19	14	33	2	2	2	2	...	3	5	14	12	26	15.5	12.2	27.2	3.7	1.2	4.9	10.3	10.2	17.8	150.0	66.6	100.0						
Ahmedabad		93	18	111	13	8	18	109	21	130	4	10	2	10.2	12.9	6.0	10.9	9.1	10.5	167.0	4.9	3.5	8.1	4.4	...	8.7	9.9	18.4	11.2	25.0	...	21.1	56.2	100.0			
Hyderabad	121	14	135	31	4	35	152	18	170	10	9	8	12	19	3	...	24	18	...	18	120	138	118.0	10.0	128.0	8.4	1.0	10.0	8.4	...	7.4	11.1	...	9.7	32.2	...	28.5	41.8	...	37.1	
Ratnagiri	...	88	10	48	18	12	26	46	22	68	5	6	11	1	6	6	12	40	16	56	38.1	15.9	54.0	0.4	...	0.4	12.9	37.7	20.1	38.4	56.0	44.0			
Total for 1888	...	557	120	683	196	46	242	20	4	24	773	176	949	57	16	72	83	13	96	19	1	20	159	29	188	73	18	96	541	134	675	545.9	123.4	679.3	58.0	21.0	79.0	10.4	11.2	10.5	18.8	9.7	12.6	26.3	30.0	27.0	32.7	26.0	32.3
Total for 1887	...	552	119	671	196	27	223	18	2	20	768	148	916	61	6	67	82	4	86	16	3	19	168	18	176	45	9	54	557	126	683	546.4	122.8	679.2	54.3	19.7	74.0	11.0	4.9	9.9	8.1	7.3	7.9	23.6	20.7	27.7	27.1	31.0	28.3

(2).—Return of Criminal Lunatics in the Lunatic Asylums of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1888.

Asylums.	2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9					
	Remained on 1st January.			Admitted.			Re-admitted.			Total.			Discharged, Transferred, &c.			Died.			Remaining on 31st December.			Daily average Strength.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Colaba	46	4	50	12	...	12	...	...	...	58	4	62	5	1	6	10	...	10	43	3	46	42.3	3.0	45.3
Ratnagiri	10	2	12	1	2	3	...	...	...	11	4	15	1	...	1	...	...	...	10	4	14	9.8	3.7	13.5
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhārwar	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	4.0	1.0	5.0
Ahmedabad	14	2	16	2	...	2	16	2	18	2	...	2	14	2	16	13.3	2.0	15.3
Hyderabad	18	...	18	5	...	5	23	...	23	3	...	3	20	...	20	17.0	...	17.0
Total for 1888	82	9	101	20	2	22	...	...	...	112	11	123	6	1	7	15	...	15	91	10	101	86.4	9.7	96.1
Total for 1887	92	8	98	20	4	24	1	...	1	113	10	123	13	1	14	8	...	8	92	9	101	94.2	8.0	102.2			

APP. VI. C. (1) & (2). BOMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT. 1886-89.

D.—VACCINATION.

D.—VACCI

(1).—Statement showing the Particulars of Vaccination in the Bombay

Number.	Circles and Districts.	Population of Districts according to Census of 1881.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Average Number of Vaccinators employed throughout the Season.	Total Number of Persons vaccinated.			Average Number of Persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.	
					Males.	Females.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6			7	
THE WESTERN REGISTRATION DISTRICT.									
1	Khandesh...	1,237,231	124.43	26	{ P. 20,636 R. 147	20,420	41,056	1,587	
2	Násik ...	751,206	131.62	15	{ P. 11,853 R. 503	11,411	23,264	1,598	
3	Thána ...	807,367	205.12	14	{ P. 11,369 R. 371	10,952	22,311	1,631	
4	Kolába ...	482,830	267.76	13	{ P. 8,292 R. 1,223	7,792	16,084	1,423	
5	Native States... {	Dang Territory ...	60,270	15.70	1
6		Jawhár ...	48,556	90.93	1	{ P. 811 R. 1,228	774	1,585	1,585
7		Janjira ...	76,361	234.96	2	{ P. 1,228 R. 22	1,180	2,417	1,233
Totals by Establishments in Western Registration District.									
	Cantonment ...	2,969	...	1	{ P. 133 R. 7	119	252	264	
	Municipal ...	104,874	4,923.30	7	{ P. 2,007 R. 282	2,824	5,831	884	
	Local Fund ...	3,200,791	148.59	60	{ P. 49,000 R. 1,955	47,632	96,632	1,669	
	Native States ...	185,187	39.41	3	{ P. 2,039 R. 22	1,963	4,002	1,350	
	Total ...	3,493,821	132.74	71	{ P. 54,179 R. 2,266	52,526	106,717	1,558	
THE PRESIDENCY CIRCLE.									
8	Bombay City (Municipal) ...	773,196	35,145.27	8	{ P. 9,748 R. 2,102	9,296	19,044	2,716	
THE CENTRAL REGISTRATION DISTRICT.									
9	Ahmednagar ...	751,223	112.69	15	{ P. 15,924 R. 298	15,429	31,353	2,115	
10	Poona ...	900,621	168.41	17	{ P. 16,633 R. 2,927	15,474	32,107	2,099	
11	Sholápur ...	582,487	128.83	14	{ P. 14,038 R. 207	13,394	27,432	1,976	
12	Sátára ...	1,062,350	212.98	19	{ P. 21,516 R. 799	20,816	42,332	2,271	
13	Ratnágiri ...	997,090	254.22	16	{ P. 16,565 R. 361	15,807	32,372	2,050	
14	Native States ... {	Akalkot ...	58,040	116.54	1	{ P. 1,207 R. 5	1,076	2,283	2,293
15		Modnimb ...	13,773	154.75	...	{ P. 196 R. 5	188	384	369
16	Sátára Jágíra ... {	Pant Pratinidhi...	58,916	131.80	2	1,339	1,167	2,506	1,253
17		Pant Sachiv ...	145,876	97.84	3	{ P. 2,102 R. 3	2,040	4,142	1,382
18		Phaltan ...	58,402	147.11	1	{ P. 1,069 R. ...	1,007	2,076	2,077
	Total ...	263,194	112.72	6	{ P. 4,510 R. 3	4,214	8,724	1,247	
19	Sávantvádi ...	174,433	193.81	3	{ P. 2,771 R. 169	2,575	5,346	1,873	

NATION.

Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year 1888-89—continued.

PRIMARY VACCINATIONS.				RE-VACCINATIONS.		PERCENTAGE OF SUCCESSFUL CASES.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of Population.	Average Annual Number of Persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average Annual Number of Deaths from Small-pox during previous five years.	
Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		Nuber.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
	Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 6 years.	Total of all Ages.									
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
41,154	28,445	9,069	38,672	213	113	94.19	53.05	31.35	36,200	29.26	820	0.66
23,298	14,789	6,709	21,753	699	494	93.50	70.67	28.48	19,371	24.80	292	0.37
22,323	10,579	10,649	21,852	527	275	97.94	52.18	27.41	17,803	22.05	329	0.41
16,002	12,047	3,586	15,783	2,415	1,327	98.13	55.04	35.44	13,343	27.63	198	0.41
1,585	1,132	430	1,575	...	...	98.37	...	32.44	605	10.04	...	...
2,420	1,757	602	2,386	49	46	98.72	94.08	31.84	1,627	33.51	...	...
252	213	30	245	12	11	97.22	91.67	86.22	56	18.86	...	...
5,834	4,455	1,024	5,575	355	155	95.61	48.66	54.64	2,919	37.37	35	0.33
96,811	61,192	29,859	92,240	3,487	2,043	95.45	58.66	29.46	83,000	25.93	1,606	0.50
4,005	2,889	1,032	3,961	49	46	98.97	93.88	21.64	4,306	23.25	...	...
166,992	68,749	81,945	102,021	3,903	2,255	95.60	57.84	29.85	91,281	26.13	1,641	0.47
19,210	14,201	2,731	17,673	2,684	1,233	92.80	45.94	24.45	17,400	22.50	182	0.24
31,375	24,708	4,154	29,011	366	208	92.53	56.83	38.89	29,388	39.12	90	0.12
32,114	18,632	11,169	30,304	3,404	2,316	94.38	68.04	36.22	26,514	29.41	263	0.29
27,440	19,545	5,893	25,629	237	179	93.43	75.53	44.48	24,675	42.36	104	0.17
42,382	32,801	6,926	39,819	814	696	94.06	85.50	38.14	38,247	36.00	319	0.30
32,404	20,852	10,021	31,522	423	248	97.37	58.63	31.86	29,222	29.31	459	0.45
2,283	1,356	817	2,213	10	10	96.93	100.	98.30	1,968	33.91	...	...
364	265	60	325	5	2	89.29	40.00	23.74	501	36.38	...	...
2,506	1,054	1,156	2,219	...	...	88.55	...	37.66	1,162	19.72	...	...
4,142	2,104	1,935	4,106	3	3	99.13	100.	28.17	3,626	24.86	...	...
2,076	1,529	479	2,012	1	1	96.92	100.	34.47	1,638	28.05	...	...
8,724	4,657	3,570	8,337	4	4	95.26	100.	31.69	6,426	24.42	...	...
5,394	4,353	793	5,174	273	155	96.78	56.78	30.55	5,678	32.55	...	...

D.—VACCI

(1.)—Statement showing the Particulars of Vaccination in the Bombay

Number.	Circles and Districts.	Population of Districts according to Census of 1881.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Average Number of Vaccinators employed throughout the Season.	Total Number of Persons vaccinated.			Average Number of Persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.	
					Males.	Females.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6			7	
	Totals by Establishments in Central Registration District.								
	Cantonment	37,531	4,255.40	1	P. 1,145 R. 1,495	847 260	1,992 1,755	3,747	
	Municipal	268,015	31,318.17	8	P. 5,952 R. 2,093	5,462 251	11,414 2,344	1,720	
	Local Fund	3,988,380	156.85	72	P. 77,579 R. 1,004	74,611 141	152,190 1,145	2,130	
	Native States	509,440	133.39	10	P. 8,684 R. 182	8,033 110	16,717 292	1,701	
	Total	4,803,216	164.12	91	P. 93,360 R. 4,774	88,953 762	182,313 5,536	2,064	
	THE SOUTHERN REGISTRATION DISTRICT.								
20	Belgaum	864,014	186.54	17	P. 14,648 R. 1,374	14,283 462	28,931 1,836	1,810	
21	Dhárwár	882,907	194.70	20	P. 16,169 R. 1,359	15,629 147	31,798 1,506	1,605	
22	Bijápúr	638,493	110.90	13	P. 13,527 R. 2,016	13,176 598	26,703 2,644	2,257	
23	Kánara	421,840	107.67	14	P. 5,831 R. 811	5,375 400	11,206 1,211	867	
24	Southern Marátha Jágírs.	Sángrí	196,832	219.68	6	P. 2,979 R. 292	2,881 78	5,860 370	1,038
25		Jambhandi	83,917	170.56	2	P. 1,519 R. 33	1,846 8	3,665 41	1,853
26		Miraj (Senior)	55,959	222.94	2	P. 1,302 R. 68	1,205 20	2,507 88	1,297
27		Do. (Junior)	30,541	146.83	1	P. 408 R. 7	302 14	710 21	731
28		Kurundvád (Elder)	35,187	193.32	1	P. 695 R. 129	644 46	1,339 166	1,505
29		Do. (Younger)	25,811	226.41	1	P. 532 R. 85	491 5	1,023 40	1,063
30		Mudhol	52,163	144.10	1	P. 965 R. 226	908 67	1,873 293	2,166
31		Rámdurg	29,570	211.21	1	P. 617 R. 33	621 1	1,238 34	1,272
	Total	509,980	192.81	15	P. 9,317 R. 814	8,898 239	18,215 1,053	1,285	
32	{ Under the Dhárwár Agency ... } Savanúr State	14,763	219.90	1	P. 288 R. 53	273 1	561 54	615	
33	Kolhápúr States	800,189	284.16	13	P. 14,546 R. 1,824	13,996 416	28,542 2,240	2,368	
34	{ Under the Bijápúr Agency. } Jath	55,493	56.68	2	P. 1,263 R. 15	1,231 1	2,544 16	1,280	
	Totals by Establishments in Southern Registration District.								
	Municipal	151,363	9,432.55	8	P. 4,345 R. 561	4,168 100	8,513 661	1,147	
	Local Fund	2,655,891	140.95	56	P. 45,812 R. 5,025	44,275 1,507	90,087 6,532	1,725	
	Native States	1,380,425	209.19	31	P. 25,432 R. 2,710	24,468 657	49,900 3,367	1,718	
	Total	4,187,679	164.49	95	P. 75,589 R. 8,296	72,911 2,264	148,500 10,560	1,674	

NATION—continued.

Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year 1888-89—continued.

Total.	PRIMARY VACCINATIONS.			RE-VACCINATIONS.		PERCENTAGE OF SUCCESSFUL CASES.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of Population.	Average Annual Number of Persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average Annual Number of Deaths from Small-pox during previous five years.	
	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
	Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 6 years.	Total of all Ages.									
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,992	1,010	843	1,914	1,765	1,164	96.08	66.32	82.34	1,638	43.82	2	0.05
11,417	6,698	3,577	10,577	2,344	1,502	92.67	76.88	46.19	11,402	42.54	131	0.49
152,297	108,880	33,743	143,794	1,145	681	94.48	59.48	36.22	135,006	33.85	1,101	0.28
16,765	10,661	5,240	16,049	292	171	96.00	58.58	31.84	14,573	28.61	...	...
182,471	127,249	43,403	172,334	5,536	3,818	94.53	68.97	36.67	162,619	33.86	1,234	0.25
28,944	15,752	11,915	27,838	1,836	1,173	96.22	63.89	33.58	26,507	30.68	608	0.70
31,851	19,106	10,266	29,678	1,506	678	93.33	46.02	34.36	29,327	33.22	711	0.81
26,720	14,193	10,374	24,861	2,644	1,676	93.10	63.39	41.57	22,135	34.67	503	0.79
11,239	3,287	5,566	10,164	1,211	842	90.70	69.53	26.09	10,691	25.34	358	0.65
5,860	3,082	2,106	5,241	370	342	89.44	92.43	28.36	4,382	22.26	...	...
3,666	2,381	1,217	3,620	41	33	93.77	80.49	43.53	3,546	42.26	...	...
2,512	1,565	831	2,407	88	82	96.01	93.18	44.48	2,017	36.04	...	...
717	329	343	672	21	17	94.65	80.95	22.56	564	18.47	...	...
1,344	537	703	1,240	166	131	92.61	78.92	38.96	1,008	28.64	...	...
1,023	384	494	878	40	19	85.83	47.50	34.75	812	31.46	...	...
1,873	1,263	604	1,868	293	197	99.73	67.24	39.59	1,949	37.36	...	...
1,238	738	461	1,206	34	19	97.41	55.88	41.43	1,057	35.75	...	...
18,233	10,379	6,759	17,132	1,053	840	94.05	79.77	35.24	15,335	30.07	...	...
567	369	166	535	54	49	95.37	90.74	39.56	1,012	68.55	...	...
28,686	18,905	8,378	27,482	2,240	1,679	96.29	74.95	36.44	25,304	31.62	...	...
2,551	943	1,319	2,278	16	12	89.54	75.00	41.27	1,820	32.80	...	...
8,522	4,738	2,801	7,720	661	386	90.68	58.40	53.55	7,175	47.40	102	0.67
90,194	47,575	35,307	84,788	6,532	3,983	94.11	60.98	33.42	81,292	30.61	2,079	0.78
60,025	30,521	16,625	47,465	3,367	2,560	95.12	76.63	36.26	43,655	31.65	...	...
148,741	82,834	54,743	139,968	10,560	6,949	94.25	65.80	35.08	132,162	31.56	2,181	0.53

D.—VACCI

(1).—Statement showing the Particulars of Vaccination in the Bombay

Number.	Circles and Districts.	Population of Districts according to Census of 1881.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Average Number of Vaccinators employed throughout the Season.	Total Number of Persons vaccinated.			Average Number of Persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.	
					Males.	Females.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6			7	
THE EASTERN GUJARAT REGISTRATION DISTRICT.									
35	Surat	614,198	369.44	11	P. 10,409 R. 386	10,159 141	20,568 497	1,915	
36	Broach	326,930	224.99	6	P. 5,289 R. 918	5,048 46	10,337 864	1,783	
37	Kaira	804,800	500.31	11	P. 13,543 R. 139	11,430 10	24,973 140	2,283	
38	Panch Mahals	255,479	168.35	6	P. 5,245 R. 94	4,999 14	10,244 108	1,725	
39	Ahmedabad	856,324	224.10	15	P. 15,663 R. 489	14,534 135	30,187 624	2,054	
40	Rewa Kántha States	543,452	112.41	19	P. 10,196 R. 211	9,559 87	19,755 298	1,543	
41	Mahi Kántha States	517,485	46.84	8	P. 8,212 R. 51	7,630 33	15,872 84	1,994	
42	Cambay	86,074	245.93	1	P. 1,140 R. 2	967 1	2,107 3	2,110	
43	Surat Agency ... {	Dharampor	101,280	127.57	2	P. 3,153 R. 2	3,041 1	6,194 3	3,098
44		Bánsda	34,122	88.86	1	P. 518 R. 6	502 5	1,020 11	1,031
45		Sachin Local Fund	15,721	374.31	...	P. 337 R. 6	335 3	672 9	681
46	Jambughoda Local Fund	6,440	45.03	...	P. 6 R. 12	3 11	9 23	23	
Totals by Establishments in Eastern Gujarát Registration District.		Municipal	317,912	40,205.69	7	P. 5,717 R. 311	5,372 57	11,089 368	1,637
		Local Fund	2,559,126	247.60	42	P. 44,751 R. 1,112	41,126 262	85,877 1,374	2,077
		Native State	1,282,422	73.84	25	P. 23,249 R. 273	21,699 127	44,948 399	1,814
		Cantonment	2,854	P. 20 R. 20	18 18	38 38	38
Total		4,162,314	150.20	74	P. 73,787 R. 1,695	68,215 446	141,992 2,141	1,917	
THE WESTERN GUJARAT CIRCLE—KA'THIA'WAR STATES.									
47	Jhálávád Prant... {	Limbdi	43,063	153.80	1	P. 1,292 R. 122	1,268 40	2,560 162	2,722
48		Dhrángadhra	99,686	87.29	1	P. 1,241 R. 7	1,261 4	2,502 11	2,513
49		In four other States	296,680	103.44	4	P. 5,147 R. 323	5,019 253	10,166 576	2,685
Total		439,629	102.43	6	P. 7,680 R. 452	7,548 297	15,228 749	2,663	
50	Hálár Prant ... {	Rájkot	61,809	229.77	1	P. 1,061 R. 73	953 11	2,014 84	2,253
51		Do. Cantonment	6,013	2,690.41		P. 73 R. 2	79 1	152 3	
52		Gondal	135,604	197.41	2	P. 2,651 R. 292	2,552 97	5,203 359	2,796
53		Morvi	89,964	121.57	1	P. 1,290 R. 74	1,301 70	2,591 144	2,735
54		Navánagar	316,147	93.16	3	P. 3,935 R. 162	3,774 91	7,709 253	2,654
55	In three other States	74,790	207.13	3	P. 3,834 R. 50	3,740 11	7,574 61	2,545	
Total		684,327	116.93	10	P. 12,844 R. 653	12,399 281	25,243 934	2,617	

NATION—continued.

Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year 1888-89—continued.

Total.	PRIMARY VACCINATIONS.			RE-VACCINATIONS.		PERCENTAGE OF SUCCESSFUL CASES.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Average Annual Number of Persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average Annual Number of Deaths from Small-pox during previous five years.	
	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
	Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 5 years.	Total of all Ages.									
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
20,586	15,063	4,644	19,999	197	255	97.23	51.31	32.98	18,378	20.92	140	0.23
10,355	8,169	1,866	10,100	265	227	97.71	62.36	31.59	10,724	32.80	28	0.09
25,006	19,028	5,304	24,403	141	105	97.72	75.00	30.45	24,421	30.34	67	0.07
10,260	7,169	2,682	9,957	108	82	97.20	75.93	39.29	9,313	36.45	32	0.13
30,279	25,210	4,396	20,686	638	410	98.34	65.71	35.15	28,595	33.39	65	0.08
19,809	8,183	9,538	19,205	299	227	97.22	76.17	35.76	18,087	33.28	...	...
15,901	12,044	3,572	15,708	84	77	98.97	91.67	30.50	12,788	24.71	...	...
2,118	1,355	693	2,053	3	2	97.44	66.67	23.87	1,740	20.22	...	...
6,196	2,005	3,317	6,012	3	3	97.06	100.	59.38	3,362	33.20	...	...
1,020	521	455	1,013	11	5	99.31	45.45	29.83	1,363	39.94	...	...
673	377	268	650	9	5	96.73	55.56	41.67	393	25.00	...	...
24	10	9	19	...	...	82.61	...	2.95	209	32.45	...	...
11,105	9,159	1,718	10,897	368	166	98.27	45.11	34.80	10,173	31.09	37	0.12
86,039	65,835	17,425	83,879	1,390	918	97.67	66.81	33.14	81,852	31.98	285	0.11
45,044	24,108	17,871	43,991	400	314	97.87	78.70	34.55	37,340	29.12	...	...
38	32	6	38	...	...	100.	...	13.31	7	2.45	...	...
142,226	99,134	37,023	138,805	2,158	1,398	97.78	65.30	33.68	129,511	31.08	322	...
2,567	2,143	368	2,521	162	115	98.48	70.99	61.21	2,516	58.43	...	0.03
2,502	1,749	695	2,456	11	4	98.16	36.36	24.68	2,433	24.41	...	...
10,219	6,376	3,026	9,432	576	372	92.78	64.58	33.02	10,566	35.59	...	...
15,288	10,268	4,089	14,409	749	491	94.62	65.55	33.89	15,515	35.29	...	...
2,026	1,180	806	2,006	84	75	99.60	89.29	33.67	2,568	41.55	...	...
155	79	71	152	3	3	100.	100.	25.78	149	24.78	...	...
6,211	3,379	1,246	4,654	389	175	89.45	44.99	35.61	4,762	35.04	...	...
2,591	1,895	464	2,378	144	113	91.78	78.47	27.69	2,845	31.62	...	...
7,709	4,301	2,679	7,016	253	205	91.01	81.03	22.84	7,632	24.15	...	...
7,574	5,444	1,764	7,215	61	47	95.25	77.05	97.10	7,644	102.21	...	...
25,266	18,278	7,030	23,421	934	618	92.78	66.17	35.13	25,590	37.39	...	...

D.—VACCI

(1).—Statement showing the Particulars of Vaccination in the Bombay

Number.	Circles and Districts.	Population of Districts according to Census of 1901.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Average Number of Vaccinators employed throughout the Season.	Total Number of Persons vaccinated.			Average Number of Persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.	
1	2	3	4	5	6			7	
THE WESTERN GUJARAT CIRCLE—KATHIAWAR STATES—continued.					Males.	Females.	Total.		
56	Sorath Prant	Junagad	387,499	101.97	4	P. 4,219 R. 292	4,089 256	8,308 528	2,209
57		Jetpur	92,553	165.27	1	P. 1,075 R. 62	1,168 39	2,246 101		2,347
58		Porbandar	71,072	125.42	1	P. 1,150 R. 255	1,177 193	2,336 448	2,784
59		Bantva	38,517	189.46	1	P. 1,234 R. 84	1,137 51	2,371 135		2,506
60		In four other States ...	50,139	196.74	4	P. 3,580 R. 235	3,680 179	7,260 415	1,994
		Total ...	639,780	118.61	11	P. 11,570 R. 929	11,251 698	22,821 1,627		2,223
61	Gohelwad Prant	Bhavnagar	420,708	147.10	6	P. 7,018 R. 222	6,705 152	13,723 374	2,349
62		Palitana	62,122	203.65	1	P. 943 R. 184	963 139	1,911 323		2,234
63		Vala	68,206	151.10	1	P. 845 R. 38	734 63	1,582 101	1,683
64		Jasdan	29,037	263.97	1	P. 1,229 R. 83	1,120 51	2,349 134		2,483
		Total ...	580,163	155.66	9	P. 10,035 R. 527	9,527 405	19,565 932	2,277
		Kathiawar States Total ...	2,343,809	147.69	36	P. 42,132 R. 2,561	40,725 1,681	82,857 4,242	2,419
65	Palanpur	576,478	72.06	9	P. 11,334 R. 826	10,728 681	22,062 1,507	2,619	
	Total by Establishments in Western Gujarat Circle.	Government	126,019	110.98	2	P. 2,458 R. 203	2,230 99	4,768 302	2,535
		Native States	2,794,358	106.98	43	P. 60,978 R. 3,184	49,173 2,263	100,151 5,447		2,456
		Total ...	2,920,377	107.14	45	P. 53,466 R. 3,387	51,453 2,362	104,919 5,749	2,459
THE SIND REGISTRATION DISTRICT.									
66	Karachi	478,688	33.91	13	P. 7,936 R. 1,797	7,072 1,432	15,008 3,229	1,403	
67	Hyderabad	754,624	83.57	14	P. 12,670 R. 1,616	10,897 728	23,477 2,344		1,844
68	Thar and Parkar	203,344	16.97	7	P. 5,717 R. 946	4,920 1,530	10,707 2,475	1,883	
69	Shikarpur	832,986	84.92	21	P. 16,520 R. 2,710	14,720 3,785	31,240 6,495		1,797
70	Upper Sind Frontier	144,181	61.86	4	P. 2,976 R. 660	2,607 838	5,583 1,498	1,770	
71	Khairpur State	129,153	21.14	3	P. 1,817 R. 7	1,500 1	3,317 8		1,108
	Totals by Establishments in Sind Registration District.	Municipal	206,824	5,347.74	9	P. 5,848 R. 2,451	4,797 648	10,145 3,099		1,472
		Local Fund	2,206,999	46.00	50	P. 40,471 R. 5,277	35,399 7,665	75,870 12,942	1,776
		Native States	129,153	21.14	3	P. 1,817 R. 7	1,500 1	3,317 8	
		Total ...	2,542,976	46.99	62	P. 47,636 R. 7,735	41,696 8,314	89,332 16,049	1,700

NATION—continued.

Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year 1888-89—continued.

PRIMARY VACCINATIONS.				RE-VACCINATIONS.		PERCENTAGE OF SUCCESSFUL CASES.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,00 of Population.	Average Annual Number of Persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average Annual Number of Deaths from Small-pox during previous five years.	
Total.	Successful.		Total of all Ages.	Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
8	Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 6 years.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
8,315	3,562	3,650	7,322	528	259	88.13	49.05	19.56	7,794	20.13	...	...
2,250	1,161	734	1,905	101	50	84.82	49.50	21.12	2,062	22.27	...	...
2,337	1,351	734	2,113	448	195	90.45	43.53	32.47	1,977	27.22	...	...
2,371	1,019	1,235	2,293	135	65	96.71	62.96	61.74	3,008	78.09	...	...
7,577	4,293	2,718	7,044	415	282	93.17	67.95	146.11	9,538	190.23	...	...
22,850	11,386	9,071	20,677	1,627	871	90.60	53.53	33.68	24,379	38.11	...	..
13,747	7,584	4,777	12,492	374	237	91.03	63.37	30.26	13,192	31.12	...	...
1,911	1,205	583	1,796	323	172	93.98	59.25	31.68	1,753	28.05	...	...
1,582	912	517	1,431	101	64	90.46	63.37	21.89	1,572	23.02	...	...
2,352	941	1,193	2,167	134	72	92.25	53.73	77.11	1,940	66.81	...	...
10,592	10,642	7,070	17,886	932	545	91.42	58.46	31.77	18,457	31.81	...	...
82,996	48,574	27,260	76,393	4,242	2,525	92.20	59.53	33.67	83,941	35.81	...	...
22,085	12,026	8,338	20,629	1,507	1,160	93.50	76.97	37.60	19,834	34.41	...	...
4,785	2,544	1,976	4,543	302	231	95.28	76.49	37.88	4,916	39.01	...	...
100,296	58,056	33,623	92,479	5,447	3,454	92.34	63.41	84.35	98,859	35.38	...	...
105,681	60,600	35,593	97,023	5,749	3,685	92.47	64.10	34.48	103,775	35.54	...	...
15,089	10,082	3,751	14,208	3,231	1,955	94.67	60.55	33.77	17,726	37.03	126	0.26
23,511	16,279	5,946	22,400	2,344	1,428	95.41	60.92	31.58	22,861	30.29	269	0.35
10,711	5,633	4,546	10,419	2,477	1,787	97.31	72.20	60.03	11,469	56.40	15	0.07
81,343	25,069	3,410	29,551	6,495	3,648	94.59	56.17	39.86	31,788	38.16	94	0.11
5,620	3,835	1,165	5,061	1,498	881	90.65	58.61	41.21	6,626	45.95	11	0.08
6,317	2,481	739	3,260	8	2	98.28	25.00	25.26	3,585	27.71	...	...
10,204	8,109	1,289	9,693	3,101	2,126	95.54	68.60	57.15	10,376	50.17	35	0.17
76,070	53,639	17,329	71,946	12,944	7,573	94.83	58.51	36.03	80,094	36.29	480	0.22
3,317	2,481	739	3,260	8	2	98.28	25.00	25.26	3,585	27.76	...	...
69,591	64,229	10,557	84,899	16,053	9,701	95.04	60.45	37.20	94,055	36.99	615	0.20

D.—VACCI

(1.)—Statement showing the Particulars of Vaccination in the Bombay

Number.	Circles and Districts.	Population of Districts according to Census of 1881.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Average Number of Vaccinators employed throughout the Season.	Total Number of Persons vaccinated.			Average Number of Persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6			7
THE BARODA CIRCLE.								
72	Baroda States	2,185,005	254.96	31	{ P. 36,834 R. 1,167	33,893 173	70,777 1,340	2,326
THE CATCH CIRCLE.								
73	Catch States	512,084	78.78	17	{ P. 10,862 R. 275	10,203 29	21,125 304	1,261
ADEN.								
74	Aden Municipality	34,860	3,005.17	2	{ P. 586 R. 2	396 ...	983 2	492
75	Khelat ... ..	...	...	...	{ P. 37 R. 5	20 2	57 7	64
76	Quetta ... ..	...	...	...	{ ... ...	... ...	... ...	...
BY ESTABLISHMENTS.								
Total of the Bombay Presidency.	Government	126,019	110.98	2	{ P. 2,483 R. 203	2,280 99	4,768 302	2,335
	Municipal	1,859,898	14,743.27	40	{ P. 34,705 R. 7,802	32,814 1,711	67,019 9,513	1,562
	Jantonment	40,350	4,593.38	2	{ P. 1,298 R. 1,502	984 265	2,282 1,767	2,024
	Local Fund	14,611,187	117.64	280	{ P. 257,613 R. 14,373	243,043 11,103	500,656 25,476	1,879
	Native State	8,978,074	112.64	163	{ P. 159,982 R. 7,824	151,012 3,369	310,994 11,213	1,977
77	In British Territory	16,503,663	132.95	332	{ P. 293,489 R. 23,690	276,217 13,066	569,706 36,776	1,827
78	In Native State Territory	9,111,865	112.46	164	{ P. 162,597 R. 8,014	153,416 3,481	316,013 11,495	1,997
	Total for 1888	25,615,528	124.86	496	{ P. 456,086 R. 31,704	429,633 16,567	885,719 48,271	1,883
	Total for 1887	25,615,528	124.86	494	{ P. 445,760 R. 293,888	421,976 17,817	867,736 47,205	1,852

NATION—concluded.

Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year 1888-89—concluded.

Total.	PRIMARY VACCINATIONS.			RE-VACCINATIONS.		PERCENTAGE OF SUCCESSFUL CASES.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of Population.	Average Annual Number of Persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average Annual Number of Deaths from Small-pox during previous five years.	
	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
	Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 5 years.	Total of all Ages.									
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
70,913	59,106	8,672	68,156	1,340	977	96.30	72.91	31.64	65,724	30.08	...	...
21,203	14,569	5,873	20,799	304	163	98.46	53.62	40.93	20,793	40.60	...	...
983	98	325	828	2	2	84.23	100	23.81	606	17.38	...	...
57	24	27	53	7	7	92.98	100	...	204	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	172	...	...	...
4,785	2,544	1,976	4,543	302	231	95.28	76.49	37.88	4,916	39.01	...	...
57,275	47,458	13,465	62,963	9,515	5,870	93.95	61.71	87.01	61,051	32.82	521	0.28
2,282	1,255	879	2,197	1,767	1,175	96.28	60.84	83.57	17,01	42.15	2	0.05
501,411	337,121	133,863	476,642	25,498	15,198	95.20	59.66	33.66	461,416	31.58	5,552	0.38
311,025	202,415	89,714	296,213	11,214	7,714	95.25	68.80	33.85	289,079	32.20	...	...
570,718	385,655	148,126	541,539	36,800	22,251	95.06	60.50	34.16	523,655	31.73	6,075	0.37
316,666	205,138	91,771	301,019	11,496	7,937	95.26	69.05	33.91	294,508	32.32	...	...
887,378	590,793	230,897	842,558	48,296	30,188	95.13	62.54	34.07	818,163	31.94	6,075	0.24
869,187	579,117	238,208	828,343	47,231	30,912	95.47	65.48	33.54	800,951	31.27	6,861	0.27

CHAPTER VII. A.— EDUCATION.

(1).—Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Bombay Presidency at the end of the official year 1888-89.

(For details see Statement No. III.)

AREA AND POPULATION.				PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.							PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.		Grand Total.	Percentage of	Remarks
Total area in square miles.	Number of Towns* and Villages.	Population.		University Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.		Total of Public Institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.			
				Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
189,333 ...	Towns ... 267	Males ... 12,058,142	Institutions.	For Males...	10	4	356	7,573	7	87	8,037	64	2,967	11,068	Institutions to number of towns and villages. } 31.13
	Villages ... 37,421	Females ... 11,314,550		For Females...	...	...	57	540	8	...	605	...	59	664	
	Total ... 37,688	Total ... 23,372,692	Total ...		10	4	413	8,113	15	87	8,642	64	3,026	11,732	
				Scholars.	Males ...	1,179	503	37,647	411,387	639	1,697	453,072	845	68,132	522,049	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.* } 28.86
				Females ...	...	15	3,300	51,154	169	12	54,890	6	6,118	60,804	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.† } 3.53
			Total ...		1,179	518	40,047	462,571	828	1,709	507,752	851	74,250	582,853	16.38

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants. A municipality, whatever its population, should be entered as a town.
 † The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

A.—EDUCATION—continued.

(2).—Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency for the official year 1888-89.

(For details see Statement No. IV.)

1	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.†							TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.†								17	18		
	University Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.			Total.	University	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special Grants for Furniture and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.			Total.	Total Expenditure on Public Instruction.
	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	9													10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
I. Institutions	2,80,983	1,00,980	11,60,222	21,38,092	86,276	2,52,252	40,19,894	1,06,374	43,508	2,53,581	77,750	3,96,340	79,082	20,814	9,77,409	49,90,803			
{ For Males ...	2,80,983	1,00,980	11,60,222	21,38,092	86,276	2,52,252	40,19,894	1,06,374	43,508	2,53,581	77,750	3,96,340	79,082	20,814	9,77,409	49,90,803			
{ For Females ...	.....	.....	1,79,998	2,40,301	87,128	.....	4,56,525	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,56,525
Total ...	2,80,983	1,00,980	13,39,320	23,78,393	1,23,402	2,52,252	44,76,419	1,06,374	43,508	2,53,581	77,750	3,96,340	79,082	20,814	9,77,409	54,47,328			
2. (a) Percentage of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2-17 to Total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction	7.8	3.5	13.6	31.8	3.9	9.2	74.3	9	2.6	12.1	1.6	7.1	3	1.2	25.7	100			
(b) Percentages of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2-17 to Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction	3	.....	6	30.6	3.3	1.3	86.1	.....	.....	.....	3	13.5	.....	1	13.9	100
(c) Percentages of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2-17 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction	3.9	.....	16.1	72.3	1	2.1	94.5	.....	.....	1	5	4.0	9	.....	5.5	100
(d) Percentages of Total Expenditure in columns 2-17 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	5.2	1.9	24.0	43.6	2.3	4.6	82.2	1.9	3	4.6	1.4	7.3	1.4	4	17.8	100			
3. AVERAGE ANNUAL COST* OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Government Institutions	211 9 2	113 14 9	14 15 4	2 0 7	114 6 4	166 12 1	35 1 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	.....	.....	1 11 8	0 11 11	50 15 9	9 7 0	4 0 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Cost ...	850 4 11	197 15 8	40 14 2	8 5 0	165 7 0	212 0 11	64 9 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Local Fund Schools	.....	.....	1 1 5	1 10 6	.....	34 2 4	1 10 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 8 10	.....	2 15 7	.....	.....	
{ Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	.....	.....	.....	2 15 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Cost to Local Funds ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Cost ...	.....	.....	10 4 7	5 3 5	.....	118 7 9	5 5 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Municipal Schools	.....	.....	2 0 2	1 12 6	18 4 3	21 8 7	1 12 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	.....	.....	8 13 10	3 7 4	18 15 2	108 3 7	3 11 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Cost to Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Cost ...	.....	.....	18 7 8	6 6 4	37 3 4	154 1 3	6 14 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Institutions in Native States	345 12 2	.....	22 10 10	4 3 11	145 9 1	82 10 7	5 11 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	.....	.....	0 7 10	0 2 1	.....	.....	0 2 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Cost ...	402 9 8	.....	30 11 0	5 3 2	147 11 3	83 15 2	5 15 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aided Institutions	82 9 9	.....	10 1 3	0 13 11	27 12 5	59 4 5	4 8 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	32 4 1	.....	0 11 11	0 9 2	.....	13 0 10	0 15 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Cost ...	239 7 10	.....	38 13 0	5 4 1	172 9 1	125 3 2	17 3 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unaided Institutions	22 12 6	.....	17 4 2	8 8 10	18 0 0	1 6 11	14 3 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Cost ...	113 3 6	113 14 9	7 11 9	1 3 1	34 13 11	85 3 6	2 8 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All Institutions	13 12 5	.....	1 5 8	2 0 11	86 14 11	9 3 5	2 1 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Cost ...	250 1 4	197 15 8	33 10 11	5 6 5	160 7 6	140 12 3	9 3 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* The annual cost is calculated on the direct expenditure only.
 † Fractions of a rupee are omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[APP. VII. A. (2)]

1888-89.]

A.—EDUCATION—

(3).—Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.																				
UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.																				
Class of Institutions.	Managed by Government.				Managed by District Local Boards.				Managed by Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.				Aided by the Department or by Local or Municipal Boards or by Native States.			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.																				
<i>Arts Colleges.</i>																				
English	2	402	380	364	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	122	92	83	6	505	451	414
<i>Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.</i>																				
Law	2	259	236	192	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	1	192	178	170	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	1	84	97	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	6	920	891	821	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	122	92	83	6	505	451	414
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.																				
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>																				
For Boys—English ..	37	7,922	7,944	6,958	25	485	530	440	75	2,586	2,978	2,365	68	6,596	5,810	4,782	104	15,074	16,048	13,927
For Girls—English ..	2	78	79	63	..	..	..	..	1	24	27	18	..	..	..	..	64	3,062	2,965	2,403
Total	39	8,000	8,023	7,021	25	485	530	440	76	2,610	2,940	2,383	68	6,596	5,810	4,782	168	18,136	19,013	16,330
<i>Primary Schools.</i>																				
For Boys	20	1,910	2,911	1,815	4,179	220,273	203,314	151,076	802	62,687	61,212	46,126	1,710	99,410	95,128	71,591	1,005	42,177,30,886	32,192	
For Girls	8	265	254	190	127	6,053	6,658	3,539	137	9,637	9,890	5,842	107	9,592	8,949	6,525	107	7,904	7,478	5,305
Total	28	2,175	2,965	1,905	4,306	226,326	210,972	154,615	839	72,324	71,102	51,968	1,817	109,002	104,077	78,116	1,112	50,081	47,364	37,437
<i>Schools for Special Instruction.</i>																				
Training Schools for Masters ..	4	540	462	410	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	97	86	65	1	62	60	50
Training Schools for Mistresses ..	2	88	80	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools of Art	1	265	250	261	..	..	..	..	2	18	10	15	2	86	32	27	1	16	12	12
Medical Schools	3	133	132	123	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Surveying Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial Schools	1	93	91	78	2	205	182	167	6	..	..	..	2	119	88	74	1	12	12	11
Other Schools	32	144	137	109	4	24	23	21	1	13	13	10	5	..	..	..	11	..	..	..
Total	48	1,223	1,180	1,005	6	229	205	178	9	31	32	25	11	231	216	160	29	791	723	654
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction ..	120	12,327	12,377	10,390	4,337	227,040	214,713	155,233	744	76,105	73,810	54,176	1,052	115,271	100,905	82,147	1,364	70,133	66,658	53,956

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

1. ADVANCED TEACHING—
 - (a) Arabic or Persian
 - (b) Sanskrit
 - (c) Any other Oriental Classic
2. ELEMENTARY TEACHING—
 - (a) A Vernacular only or mainly
 - (b) The Korān only
3. OTHER SCHOOLS not conforming to Departmental Standards

Total ..
GRAND TOTAL ..

continued.

Bombay Presidency for the official year 1888-89.

MANAGEMENT.				Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH LEARNING		CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.														Remarks.	
Unaided.						English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Portuguese and Native Christians.	Jews.	Parsees.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.							Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.		Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.											All Hindus who are not Brahmins or of the 'low castes.'	Low castes, viz. Mahars, Mangs, Chhatis, Dheds, Maccha, Bhambis, &c.	Aborig and Hill Tribes	Others.	32	33				
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31a	31b	31c	31d	31e	31f	31g	31A	31i	31j	32	33	34		
1	180	124	101	10	1,170	1,170	1,170	..	10	43	5	288	34	541	278	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	262	252	..	..	..	8	3	60	4	117	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	182	182	..	..	26	23	1	74	5	30	24	..	..	..	..	..	16	..
..	..	..	..	1	84	84	..	..	2	3	8	16	..	40	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	150	124	101	14	1,697	1,697	1,179	..	37	77	12	418	43	728	862	..	..	..	..	15	..	..
47	4,000	4,641	3,799	858	37,708	37,708	11,188	20,716	1,776	3,220	247	4,615	1,980	13,768	12,134	57	7	1	512	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	57	3,184	3,184	247	669	1,588	1,018	69	204	6	27	80	2	..	..	..	..	396	..
47	4,000	4,041	3,799	413	40,047	40,047	11,480	21,885	3,368	4,238	316	5,009	1,945	13,795	12,214	59	7	1	512	396	..	..
68	2,562	2,406	1,968	7,678	428,628	..	63	1,043	428,256	9	3,298	440	5,023	63,627	73,645	266,864	10,045	5,058	24	17,750	..	..
5	192	160	112	340	83,648	..	56	38,648	2	531	376	2,331	3,311	6,975	19,280	487	24	6	..	218	..	..
73	2,754	2,572	2,075	8,113	462,671	..	65	1,099	461,890	11	4,149	816	7,354	66,989	80,620	286,144	10,191	5,977	30	17,750	218	..	
..	..	..	..	7	656	22	400	659	..	83	..	..	61	345	191	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	12	10	0	8	180	16	10	140	14	28	1	1	3	54	68	..	..	..	..	..	12	..
..	..	..	..	1	265	265	..	..	22	31	6	24	5	75	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	132	23	..	..	1	10	1	5	8	48	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	12	12	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	20	1,118	323	38	524	29	81	5	164	118	168	495	28	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	56	181	76	..	64	6	9	2	37	19	56	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	12	10	9	102	2,537	742	514	1,388	72	213	15	232	214	776	976	39	..	..	..	12	..	..
125	7,810	7,347	5,984	8,642	507,752	43,451	14,222	484,072	3,463	8,077	1,150	13,018	99,140	95,919	209,710	10,630	5,984	31	18,298	614	..	..
..	..	..	..	13	168	..	163	..	..	..	..	..	163	..	408	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	34	538	..	586	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	17	163	..	152	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1,707	40,612	803	2,474	48,335	..	240	57	545	7,850	4,857	32,396	520	69	40	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	1,128	..	1,103	25	..	4	16	908	149	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	901	16,142	..	3,549	12,593	..	283	..	..	15,788	..	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	49	624	..	150	776	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	269	9,256	401	531	8,905	..	41	18	593	1,822	852	5,747	123	7	53	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	7	186	60	6	130	..	14	1	..	12	3	128	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3,090	75,101	1,254	5,004	65,224	..	290	405	2,121	30,710	6,242	38,466	653	76	129	5,880	5	..	..
..	..	..	..	11,732	582,853	44,705	22,866	549,390	3,483	8,970	1,504	15,134	155,650	102,161	338,182	11,253	6,060	100	22,167	610	..	..

A.—EDUCATION—

(1).—Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the

PUBLIC																			
UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.																			
Objects of Expenditure.	Managed by Government.						Managed by District Local Boards.						Managed by Municipal Boards.						
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments and all other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments and all other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments and all other sources.	Total.	
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.																			
Arts Colleges.																			
English	82,302			37,637	16,346	1,36,285													
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.																			
Law	840			9,775	2,023	12,638													
Medicine				20,162	1,867	22,029													
Engineering	67,260			9,034		66,294													
Total	1,40,402			76,601	20,235	2,37,238													
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.																			
Secondary Schools.																			
For Boys—English	1,10,142		13,132	1,84,519	7,803	3,15,456		584		3,042	909	3,515	5,910	1,334	24,367	21,409	938	58,973	
.. Girls—English	9,872		750	142	1,619	12,383									369			293	
Total	1,20,014		13,882	1,84,661	9,422	3,27,839		584		3,042	909	3,515	5,910	1,334	24,727	21,409	938	59,266	
Primary Schools.																			
For Boys	2,715		1,693	1,194		5,602	3,45,768	0,12,558		1,23,542	1,678	10,01,544	90,549	35,079	1,00,028	75,724	2,220	3,81,302	
.. Girls	1,903					1,903	5,723	23,523			50	23,831	26,926	4,423	30,064	1,278	1,304	68,614	
Total	4,618		1,693	1,194		7,505	3,54,526	0,36,081		1,23,542	1,728	11,15,375	1,25,572	37,404	3,06,187	77,014	4,251	4,50,426	
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.																			
Schools for Special Instruction.																			
Training Schools for Masters	42,544	24,074	295	6		66,921													
Training Schools for Mistresses																			
Schools of Art	20,375	3,595	79		20	24,069							347	347	13			707	
Medical Schools	26,227			3,870	5,568	35,573													
Engineering and Surveying Schools	29,150	3,800		1,138	968	34,554													
Industrial Schools	928			67		945													
Other Schools	1,181				3,044	4,225	6,500		128			15,653					812	1,743	
Total	1,00,643	29,969	3,114	12,447	10,538	2,93,706	7,000	1,754		19	15,493	31,290	627	627	1,214		312	2,710	
Buildings	8,501				240	8,741	8,725	91,912				2,196	1,02,333	2,644	2,000	12,303		2	16,814
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only)	1,265					1,265											116		116
Total	9,766				240	10,006	8,725	91,912				2,196	1,02,333	2,644	2,000	12,303	116	2	16,930
University																			
Inspection																			
Scholarships																			
Arts Colleges																			
Professional Colleges																			
Secondary Schools																			
Primary Schools																			
Special Schools other than Training Schools																			
Miscellaneous																			
Total																			
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	4,44,441	30,960	18,680	2,74,903	40,400	8,09,492	3,70,251	7,30,931		1,27,547	20,384	12,48,513	1,31,613	41,295	2,44,426	98,537	5,518	5,24,429	

continued.

Bombay Presidency for the official year 1888-89.

INSTITUTIONS.																				Grand Total.	
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.															TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM						
Maintained by Native States.					Aided by the Department, or by Local or Municipal Boards or by Native States.								Unaided.								
Native State Revenues.	Local Cess levied in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Endowments and all other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments and all other sources.	Native State Revenues &c.	Total.	Fees.	Endowments and all other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	
5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5	6a	6b	6c	6d	6e	6f	7	7a	7b	7	8a	8b	8c	8d	8e	8
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
81,810	4,257	870	87,087	37,256	2,700	11,848	28,750	24,298	..	1,04,852	2,755	70	2,825	1,19,558	2,700	11,848	73,389	73,498	2,50,158
..	840	..	..	9,775	2,028	12,641
..	57,260	..	..	20,103	1,867	22,032
..	8,084	..	6,294
31,810	4,257	870	37,087	37,256	2,700	11,848	28,750	24,298	..	1,04,852	2,755	70	2,825	1,77,658	2,700	11,848	1,12,363	77,883	3,01,552
1,37,284	2,561	180	89,574	2,516	1,72,165	1,37,807	2,000	9,787	2,30,840	1,42,230	218	5,32,816	58,383	21,709	80,097	2,58,569	4,818	47,286	5,47,701	3,06,554	11,90,222
..	48,742	..	720	55,601	66,292	..	1,66,856	..	..	..	58,614	..	1,846	55,743	67,911	1,59,928
1,37,284	2,561	180	89,574	2,516	1,72,165	1,31,540	2,900	10,507	2,95,450	2,08,552	218	6,90,171	58,383	21,709	80,097	3,07,473	4,818	49,116	6,08,444	3,71,469	13,39,332
3,04,141	12,223	180	57,074	15,514	4,30,032	25,578	12,517	12,086	51,893	58,680	3,955	1,63,887	10,038	10,787	20,826	4,76,605	6,50,054	1,83,352	3,20,175	4,80,416	21,58,692
57,098	1,221	..	..	5,048	54,262	15,519	1,684	849	3,761	69,146	..	85,009	..	1,172	20,227	49,260	28,942	37,403	5,030	1,10,984	2,49,301
1,42,124	13,444	180	57,974	20,562	5,34,284	41,155	14,201	12,905	55,454	1,21,828	3,955	2,48,896	10,038	11,959	21,997	5,45,871	6,87,680	2,20,756	3,25,214	6,10,437	23,78,932
11,102	8	..	11,110	2,000	..	..	..	6,245	..	8,245	..	..	..	44,544	24,074	285	16	17,347	56,276
6,075	245	6,320	..	..	..	1,197	2,083	..	4,180	..	1,850	1,850	29,722	3,942	92	1,797	11,172	37,172
..	20,227	..	..	3,816	5,388	8,204
..	29,150	3,300	..	1,106	968	30,118
..	888	..	..	57	..	941
6,657	40	36	5,789	37,598	5,500	2,989	1,524	31,881	..	78,872	..	..	..	45,154	5,882	3,310	1,504	58,974	1,12,546
2,444	2,444	608	..	..	866	908	..	2,282	241	21	262	50,286	1,626	2,000	3,786	4,731	54,829
25,973	45	331	25,657	40,706	5,509	2,360	2,587	42,017	..	94,179	241	1,871	2,112	3,17,076	38,790	6,697	16,380	95,835	3,75,653
89,833	80,833	97,075	22,000	..	1,823	65,536	..	1,88,434	..	664	664	1,16,235	1,15,912	12,308	1,825	1,40,471	3,96,319
509	509	3,211	..	2,655	..	70,679	..	76,545	10	682	542	4,474	..	2,655	126	71,777	79,682
81,399	81,399	1,00,296	22,000	2,655	7,823	1,56,216	..	2,62,979	10	1,196	1,206	1,21,306	1,16,912	14,963	1,949	2,21,248	4,75,551
..	15,069	..	..	78,558	19,816	1,00,274
..	3,503	..	..	..	14,503	18,503
..	1,30,414	..	215	14,458	30,494	2,29,581
..	5,827	..	..	1,090	10,967	17,896
..	8,550	..	..	..	4,822	13,372
..	7,406	292	..	48	16,312	24,090
..	153	760	..	7,025	7,399
..	7,912	13,225
..	19,844	600	..	..	570	20,414
..	3,02,629	3,157	1,382	94,047	90,614	6,02,122
7,07,826	16,065	360	1,01,853	24,479	8,60,562	4,00,952	47,304	40,284	3,85,064	5,32,908	3,863	14,10,077	71,432	36,305	1,09,237	16,52,916	8,53,453	3,05,291	11,54,353	14,87,585	24,62,548

A.—EDUCATION—continued.

(5).—Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in the Bombay Presidency at the end of the official year 1888-89.

Class of Schools.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE.			MIDDLE STAGE.			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.						Total.			
			Comprising all Pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Comprising all Pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.			Comprising all Pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			Comprising all Pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.									
			1			2			3			4			5						
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
SECONDARY SCHOOLS—																					
For Boys	Government ... English	37	7,922	4,773	...	4,773	3,087	...	3,087	12	...	12	50	...	50	...	...	7,922	...	7,922
	Local Fund ... English	26	485	...	...	485	...	485	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	...	485	...	485
	Municipal ... English	75	2,526	423	...	423	2,143	...	2,143	4	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	2,526	...	2,526
	Native State ... English	48	8,806	2,124	...	2,124	3,772	...	3,772	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,806	...	8,806
	Aided ... English	104	15,074	4,948	41	4,948	0,506	107	0,613	1,477	114	1,592	2,778	...	303	...	63	37	100	15,172	502	15,674
Unaided ... English	47	4,900	2,112	...	2,112	2,782	6	2,788	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,900	...	4,900
Total	356	37,763	14,530	41	14,421	10,975	115	10,100	1,493	110	1,080	2,340	203	2,443	63	37	100	37,251	512	37,763	
For Girls	Government ... English	2	73	...	10	10	...	68	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	...	73
	Municipal ... English	1	24	...	...	24	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	24
	Aided ... English	54	3,983	8	104	197	22	766	778	63	668	721	224	818	1,082	84	240	324	3,983	3,082	
Total	57	3,189	8	204	207	22	849	870	63	668	721	224	838	1,082	84	240	324	3,000	2,786	3,184	
Total, Secondary Schools	413	40,947	14,533	245	14,628	10,997	963	20,000	1,556	774	2,300	2,364	1,941	3,505	147	277	421	37,947	3,300	40,917	
PRIMARY SCHOOLS—																					
For Boys	Government ...	20	1,019	...	...	...	...	...	570	...	570	697	...	697	...	652	...	1,019	...	1,019
	Local Fund ...	4,179	2,20,273	...	...	...	...	...	65,511	...	65,511	70,722	...	70,722	...	75,431	...	2,20,273	...	2,20,273
	Municipal ...	622	62,532	...	...	...	...	...	20,000	...	20,000	20,000	...	20,000	...	20,000	...	62,532	...	62,532
	Native State ...	1,710	99,410	...	...	...	...	...	31,000	...	31,000	30,000	...	30,000	...	30,000	...	99,410	...	99,410
	Aided ...	1,035	42,577	...	...	...	...	...	7,800	...	7,800	14,500	...	14,500	...	14,500	...	42,577	...	42,577
Unaided ...	68	2,562	...	...	...	...	...	994	...	994	1,100	...	1,100	...	1,100	...	2,562	...	2,562	
Total	7,573	424,923	...	...	...	...	...	...	128,282	674	128,970	157,450	3,378	168,804	127,311	13,703	141,004	411,160	17,750	428,923
For Girls	Government ...	3	265	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	265	...	265
	Local Fund ...	127	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	...	6,000
	Municipal ...	137	9,667	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,667	...	9,667
	Native State ...	101	6,492	...	...	...	...	...	1,337	...	1,337	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,492	...	6,492
	Aided ...	107	7,904	...	...	...	...	...	2,308	...	2,308	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,904	...	7,904
Unaided ...	6	192	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	...	192	
Total	540	23,643	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	5,601	6,680	70	11,342	11,821	110	16,222	16,332	218	33,425	33,643
Total, Primary Schools	8,113	462,571	...	...	...	...	...	...	128,321	6,339	134,660	157,665	14,920	170,486	127,501	29,925	157,426	411,387	61,184	462,571
GRAND TOTAL	8,626	503,518	14,533	245	14,628	10,997	963	20,000	128,377	7,118	136,970	157,929	15,861	173,900	127,648	30,202	157,850	440,634	64,184	503,518	

A.—EDUCATION—continued.

(6).—Return showing the results of prescribed Examinations in the Bombay Presidency during the official year 1888-89.

Nature of Examination.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS BRANDING EXAMINERS.				NUMBER OF EXAMINERS.					NUMBER PASSED.					RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.						
	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Portuguese and Native Christians.	Jews.	Parsis.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16a	16b	16c	16d	16e	16f	
Arts Colleges.																					
1. Master of Arts	2	1		3	11	1			12	4	1			5						2	
2. Bachelor of Arts	3	4		7	94	47			141	52	26			78						56	
3. B.Sc.	2			2	8				10	2				12							
4. First B.A.	4	4		8	168	106			274	102	69			171	2					196	
5. First B.Sc.	3	1		4	8			1	10	6			1	16						6	
(Previous Examination)	5	6		11	266	235			541	97	116			213	1					161	
Colleges for Professional Training.																					
Law—																					
1. Doctor of Law				1					81	17				17						13	
2. Bachelor of Law	1			1	81				81	17				17						13	
Medicine—																					
1. M.D.	1			1	1				1												
2. M.B.																					
3. L.M.S.	1			1	73				73	39				30	1		5	2	12	17	
4. First M.B.	1			1	66				66	9				9						5	
Second L.M. & S.	1			1	55				55	21				21	2					8	
First L.M. & S.	1			1	55				55	21				21	2					8	
Engineering—																					
1. M.C.E.																					
2. B.C.E.																					
3. L.C.E.	1			1	27				27	23				23						21	
4. Second L.C.E.																					
5. First L.C.E. (Old)	1			1	80				80	66				66	1		2		11	40	
6. First L.C.E. (New)	1			1	8			1	9	7			1	8					3	5	
Schools of General Education.																					
Matriculation	Boys	33	31	17	81	867	496	205	1,777	3,445	423	223	113	134	898	15	22	6	128	14	713
	Girls		6		8		22		11	38		14		2	16	11	2		2		1
Middle School Examination.	Boys													1,363							
	Girls													74							
Upper Primary Examination.	Boys													13,307							
	Girls													510							
Lower Primary Examination.	Boys													20,879							
	Girls													1,629							
University School Final Examination.	Boys																				
	Girls																				
Public Service Certificate Examination.	1st Grade													294							
	2nd Grade	34	19	24	77	335	123	111	344	913	167	48	33	46	1,227	1				283	
	3rd Grade	607	69	85	814	2,675	373	436	1,663	5,147	791	90	90	256	1,227				39	1,188	
Schools of Special Instruction.																					
1. Training School Examination for Masters.	Upper	4		2	0	187		13	2	163	116		11	127						7	129
	Lower	4		2	6	262		65	27	354	213		58	273						16	259
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses.	Upper	2		1	3	86		1		87	28		1	24						7	
	Lower	1		1	2	39		18		54	30		10	46						1	40
	3rd Grade Drawing	1			1	41				41	15			15							15
3. School of Art Examination.	2nd Grade Drawing	23	4	1	23	186	19	8		208	54	4		58	2					43	
	1st Grade Drawing	40	19	15	74	1,013	276	129	7	1,425	280	46	24	300	10					17	215
4. Vernacular Medical Examination				3	70				70	55				55						44	
5. Examination in Engineering				1	8				8	7				7						5	
6. Examination in Surveying																					
7. Examination in Agriculture.	College Class	1			1	9			9	9				9						5	
	High School Classes.																				
	2nd year.	5			5	16			16	9				9						9	
1st year.	9			9	96				96	90				96						66	

A.—EDUCATION—continued.

(7).—Return showing the Distribution of Local and Municipal Boards Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency for the official year 1888-89.

Objects of Expenditure.	EXPENDITURE OF DISTRICT LOCAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.											EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.																																	
	IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY DISTRICT LOCAL BOARDS.										Total Local Board Expenditure on Public Instruction.	IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.										Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total Expenditure of Local and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.																						
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on the 31st of March.	Average Number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Local Cess.	Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Endowments and all other Sources.	Total.		Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private Persons or Associations.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on the 31st of March.	Average Number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Municipal Rates.	Local Boards Grants.			Fees.	Endowments and all other Sources.	Total.	Government.	Local Boards.	Private Persons or Associations.																
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30																
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	Arts College.																																												
	English																																												
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.	Secondary Schools.																																												
	For Boys (English)																																												
	For Girls (do.)																																												
	Total																																												
	Primary Schools.																																												
	For Boys																																												
	For Girls																																												
	Total																																												
	Schools for Special Instruction.																																												
	SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.	Training Schools for Masters																																											
Training Schools for Mistresses																																													
Medical Schools																																													
Industrial Schools																																													
Other Schools																																													
Total																																													
Buildings																																													
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only)																																													
Total																																													
Inspection																																													
Scholarships held in	Secondary Schools																																												
	Primary Schools																																												
	Special Schools other than Training Schools																																												
Miscellaneous																																													
Total																																													
GRAND TOTAL																																													

A.—EDUCATION—concluded.

(8).—Distribution of the Schools in the several Districts under the Government of Bombay and the States subject to administrative supervision.

Districts and Native States.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and inhabited Villages.	Estimate of Population.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1883.	INCREASE AND DECREASE OF THE YEAR.				Number of Schools not yet recognized by the Department shown in Columns 12 and 13 of General Table I.	Number of Pupils to such Schools.	Percentage of total Pupils in columns 6 and 12 to Population.	Number of Villages with Schools.	Average number of Pupils to each village with a school.
						SCHOOLS.		PUPILS.						
						Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Central Division.														
Bombay...	22	1	773,196	231	29,063	...	2	1,058	...	170	11,146	5.2	1	22
Poona District	5,248	1,185	960,021	458	25,806	...	11	485	...	72	1,027	3.0	278	19
Satara do.	4,988	1,213	1,082,350	310	19,072	...	3	100	...	142	2,405	2.0	327	15
Kholapur do.	4,531	713	583,411	270	12,265	8	...	101	...	64	1,027	2.4	219	20
Ahmednagar do.	6,060	1,334	751,228	451	17,290	25	...	526	...	82	1,532	2.5	264	25
Nasik do.	5,040	1,033	781,296	325	16,075	6	...	400	...	39	1,145	2.2	217	25
Khandesh do.	9,944	2,683	1,237,231	462	25,369	1	...	2,021	...	160	1,904	2.2	464	21
Total	37,417	8,591	6,316,047	2,270	115,916	30	13	3,643	...	470	10,900	2.8	1,734	21
Akalkot State	498	105	58,040	31	1,689	4	...	291	...	2	18	3.2	25	20
Satara Agency	344	143	117,318	52	1,714	4	...	61	...	7	183	1.6	40	17
Bhor State	1,491	477	145,872	31	1,939	3	...	34	...	...	...	...	23	52
Khandesh Agency	800	...	26,374	3	62	3	...	62	...	...	...	...	3	267
Total	3,633	725	347,608	117	4,324	14	...	441	...	9	201	1.8	105	95
Total, Central Division	41,072	9,317	6,436,851	2,387	140,240	53	16	5,141	...	664	22,246	2.6	1,839	22
Northern Division.														
Surat District	1,662	782	814,193	360	23,947	4	...	997	...	106	3,693	4.5	283	6
Broach do.	1,453	405	826,800	297	16,632	...	2	...	18	12	467	5.2	219	6
Kaira do.	1,609	561	894,808	236	20,491	22	...	4,090	...	82	3,081	3.6	243	6
Ahmedabad do.	3,321	862	856,324	278	21,092	5	...	41	...	107	4,763	3.0	214	14
Panch Mahals	1,013	675	255,470	105	5,330	...	9	66	...	19	851	2.4	80	20
Camp Baroda	1	1	4,034	4	184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Camp Deesa	6	1	4,640	2	115	...	...	6	...	2	177	6.4	1	5
Tiana District	4,243	2,101	963,648	266	16,976	6	...	866	...	144	2,143	1.9	252	17
Total	14,407	6,408	3,775,440	1,593	100,137	37	11	5,796	16	472	15,167	3.8	1,293	11
Kathiawar Agency	20,559	4,108	2,343,800	259	52,504	5	...	2,075	...	95	5,316	2.4	637	31
Rowa Kantha do.	4,325	1,156	549,302	107	7,271	6	...	685	...	16	489	1.4	39	40
Quitoh State	6,500	897	512,084	123	7,161	...	...	...	26	104	4,000	2.1	135	43
Surat Agency	1,230	370	141,132	33	1,925	...	...	81	...	5	71	1.3	23	43
Combyn do.	350	85	56,074	0	1,214	...	1	121	...	10	684	2.2	5	70
Mahi Kantha do.	11,040	1,816	817,185	98	6,267	...	1	107	...	25	601	1.3	112	93
Talpur do.	8,000	1,108	676,478	43	2,911	3	...	414	...	47	1,166	7.7	69	110
Baroda State	...	...	...	5	471	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	3	...
Jawhar do.	534	116	48,556	11	219	1	...	...	11	...	10	...	10	53
Ahmedabad Agency	...	...	...	2	44	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	2	...
Total	53,147	9,725	4,735,609	1,290	80,107	15	12	4,092	60	308	12,351	1.9	1,126	47
Total, Northern Division	67,564	15,133	8,661,049	3,688	100,244	68	13	9,387	78	780	27,518	2.6	2,413	27
Southern Division.														
Belgaum District	4,657	1,077	864,014	332	19,760	6	...	84	...	56	960	2.4	326	14
Dharwar do.	4,325	1,285	882,907	324	29,050	11	...	383	...	165	1,838	3.3	513	8
Bijapur do.	5,757	1,141	6,84,493	299	13,703	14	...	642	...	119	1,870	2.4	386	15
Kanara do.	3,911	1,100	421,840	210	13,146	2	...	1,031	...	20	524	3.9	229	17
Kalnagiri do.	8,222	1,297	997,000	246	16,951	12	...	448	...	263	4,413	2.1	359	10
Kolaba do.	1,804	1,351	482,730	175	9,250	9	...	184	...	55	917	2.1	171	10
Total	24,646	7,260	4,287,174	1,786	101,573	54	...	8,970	...	627	10,561	2.6	1,969	12
Kolhapur State	2,316	1,061	800,189	230	13,860	4	...	414	...	114	2,078	1.9	237	11
Southern Maratha States	2,734	652	623,703	243	13,444	14	...	940	...	63	1,600	2.8	293	13
Savannur State	70	24	14,793	6	303	...	...	30	...	8	143	3.6	11	6
Jath and Daphulpur States	884	180	49,486	20	135	7	...	135	...	2	22	1.9	22	40
Savantvadi State	900	226	174,433	39	4,100	6	...	304	...	31	470	2.6	82	10
Janjira State	325	226	70,361	42	2,073	3	...	114	...	15	244	3.04	32	10
Total	7,729	2,369	1,638,385	639	34,313	34	...	1,987	...	293	4,647	2.4	587	18
Total, Southern Division	82,375	9,629	5,928,109	2,425	136,383	88	...	5,007	...	865	15,208	2.5	2,500	12
Sind.														
Karachi District	14,120	746	473,088	139	7,003	31	...	880	...	216	2,647	2.2	243	59
Hyderabad do.	9,630	1,137	754,624	219	9,435	51	...	705	...	134	1,755	1.4	200	35
Taur and Parkar	12,729	73	203,344	34	1,708	11	...	255	...	34	333	1.0	61	208
Shikarpur District	9,629	1,147	852,956	263	10,656	163	...	1,814	...	305	3,594	1.6	462	20
Upper Sind Frontier	2,759	201	124,161	51	1,472	7	...	52	...	57	559	1.6	95	25
Total, Sind	48,267	3,304	2,413,823	706	31,264	203	...	3,706	...	746	8,993	1.7	1,141	42
Aden	66	5	31,860	4	353	...	...	30	...	35	1,221	4.5	...	...
Total, British Districts	124,824	24,869	16,600,549	6,596	388,308	333	20	17,301	18	2,355	67,302	2.7	3,188	20
Total, Native States	64,500	12,810	6,772,118	2,046	119,444	63	2	8,470	60	555	17,409	2.0	1,812	26
GRAND TOTAL	189,323	37,679	23,372,667	8,642	507,752	396	22	25,771	78	3,000	84,711	2.5	4,999	46

B. LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

(1).—Abstract showing the Total Number of Books registered in the Bombay Presidency in different Languages.

Description of Books.	BOOKS PUBLISHED IN ENGLISH AND OTHER EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.	BOOKS PUBLISHED IN THE VERNACULAR LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE PRESIDENCY.										BOOKS PUBLISHED IN INDIAN CLASSICAL LANGUAGES.					Books published in more than one Language.	Total.
	English.	Marathi.	Gujarati.	Kanarese.	Hind.	Sinh.	Marwadi.	Kashmiri.	Tydu.	Hindu-Sindhi.	Arabic-Sindhi.	Sanskrit.	Apadli.	Hebrew.	Persian.	Arabic.		
Original Works	167	343	577	9	27	...	3	1	22	...	10	40	...	1	2	8	75	1,279
Translations	9	35	85	1	10	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	2	127	277
Republications	29	65	31	3	25	4	14	...	9	...	3	131	1	1	4	8	37	368
Total	205	443	693	18	62	4	17	1	33	2	17	174	1	2	6	12	239	1,924
Total	205	1,285										195					239	1,924

(2).—Analysis of Publications registered in the Bombay Presidency under Act XXV of 1867, during the year 1888.

No.	Subject.	Books published in English and other European Languages.	Books published in the Vernacular Languages spoken in the Presidency.	Books published in Indian classical Languages.	Books published in more than one Language.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Arts	5	48	.....	2	
2	Biography	5	11	.....	.....
3	Drama ... ..	.....	89	6	1	
4	Fiction	2	128	6	2	
5	History	5	32	.....	8	
6	Language	21	54	15	58	
7	Law	10	24	3	5	
8	Medicine	1	23	2	39	
9	Miscellaneous	131	514	24	26	
10	Poetry	5	219	69	39	
11	Politics ... ..	.....	9	.....	.....
12	Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	6	52	11	32	
13	Religion	5	34	58	27	
14	Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	4	20	.....	.....
15	Science (Natural and other)	5	26	1	.....
16	Voyages and Travels ... ..	.....	2	.....	.....
	Total	205	1,285	195	239	1,924
1	Original Works	167	992	45	75	
2	Translations	9	139	2	127	
3	Republications	29	154	148	37	
	Total	205	1,285	195	239	1,924
1	Educational Works	31	134	10	44	
2	Non-educational Works	174	1,151	185	195	
	Total	205	1,285	195	239	1,924

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

(2).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1889.

Name of Street or Road.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		REMARKS.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
<i>Bombay City.</i>					
Frere Road...	The A'pyakbtār Press ...	Barjorji Nowroji ...	The Yezdān Parast, Pārsi Panch.	Pickings from the Pārsi Panch.	
Take House Lane...	The A. P. Cortez and Company's Litho Press.	A. P. Cortez ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Apollo Street ...	The Duke of Connaught Printing Press.	The Duke of Connaught Printing Press Company, Limited.	The Satya Mitra ...	Nil.	
Military Square ...	The Albert Printing Works.	J. G. DeSouza ...	Nil.	Nil.	
No. 21, Hornby Road.	The Voice of India Printing Press.	Behrānji M. Malabāri ...	The Indian Spectator ...	The Voice of India.	
No. 5, Hornby Row.	The Akhbār-i-Sowdāgar, Samāchar Darpan, and Bombay Chabuk Press	Kāwasji Dādābhoy ...	The Akhbār-i-Sowdāgar, Samāchar Darpan and Bombay Chabuk.	Akhbār-i-Sowdāgar's Gujarāti Calendar.	
Hunoom Street ...	The Commercial Reporter's Press.	G. Naserwānji Reporter.	Nil.	Nil.	
Frere Road ...	The Bombay Samāchār Press.	Mānekji Barjorji ...	The Bombay Samāchār... The Loke Mitra.	The Vidyāmitra.	
Apollo Street ...	The Bombay Printing Works.	S. K. Khanbāta and Co.	Nil.	Madhur Vāchan, Exchange Advertiser.	
Custom House Road	The Bombay East Indian Printing Press.	Shareholders ...	The Indian Patriot ...	Nil.	
Dalal Street ...	The Eagle Printing Press.	Dadābhoy Bomanji ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Borāh Bāzār Street.	The Bombay Merchant's Press.	Barjorji Hornmasji ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Pārsi Bāzār Street.	The Eastern Printing Press.	Mahomed Gulām Hussein	Nil.	Nil.	
Esplanade ...	The Salvation Army Press.	F. DeLatour Booth Tucker.	The Indian War Cry ...	Nil.	
No. 29, Forbes Street	The Oriental Printing Press.	Khalfānbhāi Damani ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Bāzār Gate Street...	The Commercial Press ...	Dossābhoy Edulji ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Pārsi Bāzār Street...	The National Printing Press.	Alibhoy Gulām Hussein.	Nil.	Nil.	
Ditto ...	The Reporter's Press* ...	Merwānji Nowroji ...	Nil.	Nil.	*Sold on the 3rd June 1889 to Jamsetji Naserwānji Pārsi Orphanage Charity Fund.
No. 6, Tamarind Lane.	The Fort Mercantile Press.	Mānekji Hosangji and Son.	Nil.	Nil.	
No. 163, Bāzār Gate Street.	The Satyavakta Printing Press.	Keshowlāl Harivithal ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Pilot Road, Colaba.	2nd Gloster Regimental Press.	The Officer Commanding 2nd Gloster Regiment.	Nil.	Nil.	
Apollo Street ...	The Caxton Printing Works.	G. Claridge ...	The English Mail, The Indian Standard, Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Advocate.	Indian Trader, Cook's Oriental Travellers' Gazette, Palm Leaf, G. I. P. Railway Guide Book.	
Bāzār Gate Street	The Gujarāti Printing Press.	Itchārām Suryarām Desāi.	The Gujarāti ...	Nil.	
Tamarind Lane ...	The Apollo Printing Works.	A. C. D'Souza ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Bāzār Gate Street ...	The English and Gujarāti Job Printing Press.	Jiwanji Frānji ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Pārsi Bāzār Street...	The Fort Printing Press.	Tehmurās Dinshāwji Anklesaria.	Nil.	Fursud or the Leisure Hour.	
Hornby Road ...	The Kaiser-i-Hind Steam Press.	Frānji G. Mehta ...	The Kaiser-i-Hind ...	Strimitra or the Lady's Companion.	
No. 87, Cāwasji Patel Street.	The Daftar Ashkōra Press.	Byrānji Fardunji and Co.	The Rāst Gofār and Satya Prakash.	The Nur-e-Elum, The Striboth.	
Elphinstone Circle	The Times of India Steam Press.	Executors of the late Major-General W. Nassan Lees.	The Times of India (Daily Edition). Do. do. Bi-Weekly Edition. Do. do. Overland Summary. Do. do. Weekly Edition. Bombay Exchange Price Current.	The Times of India Calendar and Directory. Large and small Editions, Indian A.B. C. Railway Guide.	

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—continued.

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1889—continued.

Name of Street or Road.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		REMARKS.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Bombay City</i> —continued.					
Bank Street ...	The Advocate of India Steam Press.	Jehangir and Shroff ...	The Advocate of India ...	Nil.	
Ditto ...	The Jam-e-Jamshed Steam Press.	Ditto ...	The Jam-e-Jamshed ...	Gapsap.	
Hummum Street ...	The Industrial Press ...	Burjorji Cursetji...	Nil.	Nil.	
Custom House Road.	The Government Central Press.	The Government of Bombay.	Nil.	Bombay Government Gazette, Bombay Quarterly Civil List, Annual History of Services of Gazetted Officers serving in the Bombay Presidency, Indian Law Reports, Bombay Series, Classified List and Distribution Return of the Public Works Department Establishment.	
No. 39, Meadow Street.	The Examiner Press ...	The R. C. Archbishop of Bombay.	The Bombay Catholic Examiner.	The Pastoral Gazette, The Indian Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	
Esplanade Road ...	The Bombay Gazette Press.	Grattan Geary ...	Daily Bombay Gazette Weekly, ditto, Ditto Overland Summary, Ditto Bombay Price Current.	Monthly Indian Travellers Guide, Yearly Maclean's Guide to Bombay, Yearly Bombay Directory.	
Nashimpada ...	The Gulam Hussein Press.	Aladin Gulam Hussein...	Nil.	Fuzayla Moortzavi ...	
Bhendy Bazar ...	The Mahomed Press ...	Syed Mahomed Ibrahim.	Nil.	Nil.	
Dougri Street ...	The Thakursey Govindji Press.	Thakursey Govindji ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Bhendy Bazar ...	The Arbi Nakhbut-ul-Akbar Press.	Syed Mahomed Rasid ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Umarchadi Pach.	The Raghunath Krishnaji Printing Press.	Raghunath Krishnaji ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Bhaji Palla Street ...	The Royal Printing Press	Isaif Ali Abdul Tyeb ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Tandel Street ...	The Datta Prasad Press	Ranjji Mahada and Ganpat Umaji.	Nil.	Rasalorchustaj, Resala, Mujahid, Shahaed Akbar, Mekaasatt, Mursoca, Mujmos-mursia Mashavi, Diwan Officer, Dasatire Asmaneur Mursica Resala Zintool, Salgra-uce, Goodhastanaj, Guldasta Vasile, Najat, Guldasta Mansur, Shafsoh, Guldasta Burke, Siraji Khilwar, Nashatuna Nisa, Jakhira, Keira Khoda Dosta, Alia Tupseer, Akhbar Oodapunj, Rooglaloot, Resala Kautool, Unvarul.	
Abdul Rahman Street.	The Rising Star Printing Press.	Mahomed Ali Dawud Khan.	Nil.	Nil.	
Nos. 48 & 49, Bhendy Bazar.	The Rajabhakta Printing Press.	Kalidias Sankalchand ...	Rajbhakta and Swadhuromista.	Nil.	
Parel Road...	The Kussid ...	G. Hussein Miya ...	The Kasid-e-Mumbai ...	Nil.	
Old Jambli Street...	The Ganpat Krishnaji Press.	Atmaram Kanoba ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Old Nagpada ...	The Joint Stock Printing Press.	Balkrishna Narayan ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Surat Street, Port Trust.	The Anglo-Jewish and Vernacular Press.	Haskiel Babaji ...	Yudha Dhwanj ...	The Students' Friend.	
2nd Don Tad Street.	Fateh-ul-Karim's Press.	Kazi Abdul Karim and Rahimtulla.	Nil.	Konzod Dahaye, Arbi Bontan Mohasha Tullifa Murgod Kurdu 15 Satri Thick, Do. do. Thin, Do. do. Henai, Kurdu 2 Paishi Thick, Do. do. Thin, Do. do. Henai, Kurdu 17 Satri.	

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—continued.

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1889—continued.

Name of Street or Road.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		REMARKS.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3			5
<i>Bombay City</i> —continued.					
Cavel Agiary Street.	The Nichol's Press	Nicholas D' Almeida	Nil.	Nil.	
Nizam Street	Moortajar Mugdooni Press.	Shaik Dawud bin Shaik Mahomed.	Nil.	Nil.	
Market Road	The Grantha Prakash Press.	Ganpat Sakharam	Nil.	Nil.	
New Hanuman Lane.	Narayan Bhiksett Khatu's Press.	Narayan Bhiksett	Nil.	Nil.	
Ditto.	Bapu Hursett Deolekar Press.	Jankibai, widow of the late Raghunath Bapuji Deolekar.	Nil.	Nil.	
Khara Koova Shaik Memon Street.	The Dnyan Darpan Press.	Mahadeo Gopal Shastri	Nil.	Nil.	
Dhobi Talav Gurgaon Road.	The Union Press	Nanabhai Rustomji Ramina.	Nil.	Nil.	
Mumbadevi Road...	The Shri Venkateshwar Press.	Gangavishnu Shrikrishnadas.	Nil.	Nil.	
Kalbadevi Road	The Imperial Press	Nowroji Framji	Nil.	Nil.	
Cawasji Patel Tank Road	The Goverdhan Moodralaya Press.	Gulabdas Karsandas	Nil.	Nil.	
New Hanuman Lane Gurgaon Road	Bapu Sadashiv's Press	Moreswar Bapuji Muncherji Hosangji Jangose.	Nil.	Nil.	
Kalbadevi Road	The Bombay Vartaman Press.	Muncherji Hosangji Jangose.	Daily Commercial Sales Report.	Shri Valmiki Ramayan, Zoroastrian Calendar, Anand Sagar.	
Kalbadevi Road	The Hindustan Printing Press.	Moreswar Hurrishandra Joshi.	Nil.	Nil.	
Cawasji Patel Tank Road.	The Indu Prakash Press.	Sakharam Parshram Pandit.	The Indu Prakash	Nil.	
Kalbadevi Road	The Aryan Tract and Book Depot's Printing Press.	Babaji Ganpat Pinglay	Vyaprottejak	Nil.	
Cavel Street	The Portuguese Printing Press.	E. de Souza	Nil.	Nil.	
Chimna Butcher Street.	The Matbhai Alvi Press	Talchhai Shamsudin Najin.	Nil.	Nil.	
Lohar Chawl Street.	Gopal Narayan and Co.'s Press.	Vinayak Narayan	Nil.	Grantha Ratnamala.	
No. 114, Cavel Street.	The Anglo-Lusitano Press.	L. Mascarenhas	Anglo-Lusitano	Nil.	
Shaik Memon Street.	The Parsi Printing Press.	Dhanbai Pallonji	Nil.	Vijya Vadhya.	
Kalbadevi Road	The Nirnaya Sagar Press.	Javaji Dadaji	Nil.	Balbodha, Balsubodha, Bhavaprakash Bhashantar, Yogavashista Ramayan, Bhashantar, Kavya Mala, Rasas Vaidya Vidnyana, Vedanta Vinoda, Vividh Dnyan Vistar, Bhagvat Gita Bhashantar, Arya Samudaya.	
Fataswadi	The Family Printing Press.	Balaji K. Raghunathji	Wartalar	Nil.	
Cawasji Patel Tank Road.	The Bhanu Prakash Press.	Sambhu Vithal	Nil.	Nil.	
Kolbhatwadi	The Ripon Printing Press.	Bomanji Jamsetji Mistril and Ardesir Framji Solon.	Nil.	Gul Afshan.	
Thakurdwar Road.	The Bharatec Press	K. V. Shastri Soori	Hayak Soobodha	Hitopadesh.	
Cawasji Patel Tank Road.	The Advertiser Press	Framji Cawasji Gotla	Nil.	Nil.	
1st Bhoivada Street.	The Shri Narayan Press.	Narayan Kanji	Nil.	Nil.	
Kika Street	The Swadesh Prakash Press.	Ganpat Laxuman	Nil.	Nil.	
Kalbadevi Road	The Dnyan Sagar Press.	Shridhar Shewlal	Nil.	Marwadi Chandu Panchang.	
Ghogari Mohalla.	The Hasnee Press	Mahomed Siddik Monvi	Nil.	Nil.	
Khetwadi 5th Lane.	Minerva Printing Press	Shamrao Ranchhod Raoji	The Prabhakar	Nil.	

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—continued.

(...)—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1889—continued.

Name of Street or Road.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS PUBLISHED.		REMARKS.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
<i>Bombay City</i> --concluded.					
Kandewadi Lane ..	The Chitra Priya Prakash Press.	Dhondiba Ramji...	Nil.	Nil.	
Girgaon Road ...	The Shri Krishna Bhushan Press.	Sambhu Vithoba ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Grant Road ...	The Chitra Prabha Press	Narayan Ramji ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Kandewadi ...	The Devare Printing Press.	Balkrishna Keroba Devare.	Nil.	The Teacher.	
Girgaon Back Road.	The Native Opinion Press.	Hari Mahadeo Paranjpe.	The Native Opinion ...	Nil.	
Portuguese Church Lane, Girgaon.	The Karnatak Press ...	Mangesh Santapa Nalkarui.	The Karnata Suvarte ...	Nil.	
Girgaon Road ...	The Subodh Prakash Press.	Moro Vithal Valvekar ...	The Subodh Patrika ...	Grihini, Arya Samudaya, Arya Dharma Prakash, Arya Prakash, Shriwa Puran, Prityamvada, Kavya Itanavali, Balsubodh.	
Mughat Lane ...	The Swadesh Mitra Press.	Narayan Laxumon ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Thakurdwar Road.	The Arya Sevak Press ...	Ganesh Mahadeo Janorker.	Nil.	The Bhagvat Gita Tarshana.	
Breach Candy Road.	The Bombay City Press.	Krishnaji Bhikaji and Lakshman Ananta.	Nil.	Nil.	
Kandewadi Lane ...	The Indian Printing Press.	Sadanand Balkrishna ...	The Paudit Gorakshak ...	Vividh Dnyan Vistar, Sarvajank Balantra.	
Kamatipura 5th Lane.	The Sufdar Press ...	Shuk Nurudin Jeewakhan.	Nil.	Nil.	
Haines Road ...	The Din Bandhu Press .	Narayan Meghaji Lokhande.	The Din Bandhu ...	Nil.	
2nd Carpenter Street, Mazgaon.	The Mazgaon Printing Press.	Ganputrao Babulji Timlay.	Nil.	Nil.	
Grant Road Two Tanks.	The Mahomedi Press ...	Alibhooy Sharafali ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Kamatipura 13th Lane.	The Chakravartini Printing Press.	Lakshman Patnji Khopker.	The Telagu Punch ...	Nil.*	*Suspended since July last.
New Feras Road ...	The Telagu Mitra Press.	Balaram Narsappa Pokal.	The Telagu Mitra ...	Nil.	
Pyeulla Parel Road.	The Ashkenazee Press ...	Shalom Hat Benjamin ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Gulter Street ...	Esperance and Co.'s Steam Lithographic Press.	Jhangir Nowroji ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Pyeulla ...	The Bombay Education Society's Press.	The Bombay Education Society.	Nil.	Bombay Educational Record, Asiatic Society's Journal, Bombay Monthly Army List, Army General Orders, Bilboda Mewa, Indian Antiquary, Medical and Physical Society's Transaction, Bombay Diocesan Record, Orientalist, Tabprobation, Family Magazine, Anthropological Journal, Bombay Natural History Society's Journal, The Spy of the Day.	
Grant Road ...	The Persevering Printing Press.	James Powar and Ibrahim Dadu Munshi.	Nil.		
<i>Northern Division.</i>					
Ahmedabad ...	Ahmedabad Times Press.	Kalidas Sankalchand ...	Nil.	Nyay Darpan.	
	United Printing and General Agency Company, Limited.	Ranchhodlal Gangaram...	Nil.	Gujarat Shalapatrak, Budhi Prakash, Andich Hitechhu, Kavya Prakash.	
	Hitechhu ..	Jeysing Mulji ...	Hitechhu...	Wadhwan Darbari, Nagarudaya and Tolak Subhechak.	
	Victoria Press ...	Nathu Lahu ...	Nil.	Jain Divakar.	

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—continued.

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1889—continued.

District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		REMARKS.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
<i>Northern Division—continued.</i>					
<i>Ahmedabad—continued.</i>					
	Samserbhádúr ...	Saváibhái Raíchand ...	Samserbhádúr ...	.....	Job-work.
	Satya Prakásh ...	Bulákhi Nárandás ...	Nil.	.....	Do.
	Union Press ...	Gheláibhái Nársidás ...	Nil.	.....	Do.
	Bájbhái Amichand ...	Bájbhái Amichand ...	Nil.	.....	Do.
	Chhaganlál Maganlál ...	Chhaganlál Maganlál ...	Nil.	.....	Do.
	Hargovan Harjivan ...	Hargovan Harjivan ...	Nil.	.....	Do.
	Ahmedabad Jagdishwar ...	Dáyibhái Narotam ...	Nil.	.....	Do.
	Nyáy Darshak ...	Chhaganlál Umed ...	Nyáy Darshak ...	.....	Do.
	Prajámat Press ...	Chunital Harivalav ...	Prajámat ...	.....	Do.
	Gujarát Gazette Press ...	Pandya Chhaganlál Gir- dherlál.	Gujarát Gazette ..	.....	Do. and Waghbhat Var- dak granth Mhásbantar and Mahakal (monthly). Job-work.
	Jangi Pokár Patra ...	Chhaganlál Bapubhái ...	Jangi Pokár Patra ...	.....	Job-work.
	Aryodaya Press ...	Ranchhodlál Khushál ...	Dnyán Shudha ...	Manavdharma Subodh- prakásh, Dnyán Sá- gar Práchin Kavya and Bhámáni Bhu- shan.	Do.
	Hindustán ...	Vanmáli Latha Modi ...	Hindustán ...	.....	Job-work.
	Anglo-Vernacular Print- ing Press.	Natlubhái Ratanchand...	Nil.	.....	Do.
<i>Kaira.</i>					
	Satya Ságar Press ...	Ranchhodlál Khusháldás.	.....	Kheda Khetiwadi Patra.	Do.
	Gujarát Printing Press...	Chaturbhái Shankarbhá.	.....	.....	Publishes mi- cellaneous books, notices, &c.
	Swadesh Bandhu ...	Desái Maneklál Khushál- dás.	Khambhát Gazette and Swadesh Bandhu.	.....	Do.
	Vidiotek Press...	Desái Manilál Bháulál ...	.....	Vishnav Patrika ...	Do.
	Borsad Samáchar Press...	Joshi Dáda Bechar ...	.....	.....	Do.
	Chandra Prakásh ...	Mansukh Lalu ...	.....	.....	Ceased publica- tion.
	Vidya Ságar Press ...	Harjivan Purshotam ...	.....	.....	Printing mis- cellaneous work.
	Khedá Vartmán ...	Kálándás Fulchand ...	Kaira Vartmán ...	.....	Do.
	Khambhát Samáchar ...	Manishankar Krishná- shankar.	Khambhát Samáchar ...	.....	Do.
	Rájárám Press ...	Manilál Rájárám ...	Umreth Samáchar ...	.....	Ceased publica- tion.
<i>Panch Maháls</i>					
	Rewa Kántha, Samáchar Press at Godhra.	Mathur Dwarkandás ...	.....	.....	Do.
	Dohad Shila Press ...	Shivlál Kalidás ...	Chakra-vák ...	.....	Do.
	Satyodaya Press...	Gopaldás Bhagvándás ...	Satyodaya ...	.....	Do.
<i>Broach</i>					
	Prince of Wales Press ...	Ardesar Dinsháwji Gandhi	Broach Samáchar ...	.....	Do.
	Dnyanodaya Printing Press.	Ichhálál Anuratlál ...	Anonymous Samáchar ...	.....	Do.
	Narbada Printing Press ...	Rangildás Gopaldás Surti	Dinwani ...	.....	Do.
	Victoria Printing Press...	Bhomanji Dinsháwji Kelá- válá.	Broach Mitra ...	.....	Do.
<i>Surat</i>					
	Mission Press ...	Rev. Mr. W. Beatty ...	.....	Satyodaya ...	Do. & miscella- neous work.
	Prabhákar Press...	Dalpatráam Gopaldás ...	.....	.....	Do.
	Victoria Press ...	Manchhárám Gheláibhái.	Gujarát Mitra and Deshi Mitra.	Nítánand ...	Do.
	Khodábakhsh Press ...	Muncherji Jamsedji ...	.....	Chának...	Do.
	Akhbar Press ...	Narotandás Govindrám for Barjorji Asparmarji.	Surat Akhbár ...	.....	Do.
	Niti Darpan Press ...	Bhagvándás Lalubhái ...	.....	.....	Do.
	Surat City-Central Press.	Kesarji Raghunáthji ...	Chandra Prakásh ...	.....	The newspaper is not published now.

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—continued.

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1889—continued.

District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		REMARKS.	
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.		
	1	2	4		5	
<i>Northern Division—concluded.</i>						
Surat—continued	Sodágar Press ...	Nagindás Dáyábhái ...	Surya Prakásh ...	.....	Does miscellane-ous work.
	Police Line Press ...	Government ..	.....	.....	Does Govern-ment miscella-neous work.
	Ambika Press ...	Bhavánishankar Ravi-shankar.	Praja Mitra ...	.....	The newspaper is not publish-ed now. Does miscellane-ous work.
	Survey Press ...	Government ...	.....	.....	Does not now exist. Closed.
	Meh-ile Islám ...	Abdulkádir Lukmánji ...	.....	.....	.....
	New Sodágar Press ...	Dulabhrám Manchhárám.	.....	.....	Does miscellane-ous work.
Thana	Gujarát Standard Press...	Mulshankar Jeshankar...	Gujarát Darpan	Manranjan	Do.	
	Arunodaya ...	Káshinath Vishnu Phad-ké.	Arunodaya ...	.....	556 copies pub-lished every Sunday.
	Suryodaya ...	Gopál Govind Dávak ...	Suryodaya ...	.....	300 copies pub-lished every Monday.
<i>Central Division.</i>			Hindu Punch	.....	600 copies pub-lished every Thursday.
	Nasik	Gangálahari ...	Vishnu Janárdhan Tha- kar.	Gangálahari	
		Násik Vritta ...	Hari Trimbak Kále ...	Násik Vritta	
	Khándesh	Raghav Bhushan ...	Gulab Bhagirath Káw-shalya.	Raghav Bhushan	
		Khándesh Vaibhav ...	Bhau Ganesh Bhatálkar...	Khándesh Vaibhav	These are mere-ly local pa-pers with a poor circula-tion and exer-cising little or no influ-ence.
		Áryávarta ...	Vithal Laxman Upasni.	Áryávarta	
Ahmednagar	Shrimat Jagatguru ...	Gopál Annáji ...	Prabodh Chandrika	.....	
	Chitragupta ...	Balvant Rájvi Sindikar...	Chitragupta ...	.....	
	Nyáya Sindhu ...	Dáji Chimnáji Kubade	Nyáya Sindhu ...	.....	175 copies pub-lished every Monday morn-ing.
	Nagar Samáchar...	Abána Lingu ...	Nagar Samáchar...	.....	150 copies pub-lished every Saturday even-ing.
	Jagadadarsha ...	Káshinath Bahiráo Lima-ye.	Jagadadarsha ...	.....	317 copies pub-lished every Sunday morn-ing.
Poona	Balaji ...	Lakhmichand Jaya-chand.	.....	.....
	Poona Observer ...	Rustomji Dádábhái ...	Poona Observer ...	.....	
	Deccan Herald ...	Soráoji Jeháugúji ...	Deccan Herald ...	.....	
	Dnyán Prakásh ...	Shridhar Vishnu Ránade.	Dnyán Prakásh ...	.....	Books, alma-nacs are also printed. Do.
	Dnyán Chakshu ...	Bháu Govind Sopkar ...	Dnyán Chakshu ...	.....	Do.
	Shri Shiváji ...	Krishnáji Bapuji Munde.	Shri Shiváji ...	.....	Do.
	Poona Vaibhav ...	Shankar Vishvanáth Kelkar.	Poona Vaibhav ...	.....	Do.
	Árya Bhushan Press	Hari Náráyan Gokhle ...	Maráthá and Kesari	.....	Monthly Maga-zines and print-ing of all sorts.

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—continued.

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1888—continued.

District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		REMARKS.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3			5
Central Division— continued.					
Poona—continued	Photozincographic Press	Government	.....	.....	Photozincographic work, maps, plans and drawings for Government.
	Municipal Press	Poona City Municipality.	.....	.....	Office work, forms, &c.
	Chitra Shala Press	Laxuman Krishna Chiplunkar.	.....	.....	Pictures, Marathi books, &c.
	Datta Prasarak Press	Vinayak Vithal	.....	.....	Books, almanacs.
	Vritta Prakash	Naro Appaji Godbole	.....	.....	Do.
	Budhi do.	Paudurang Vithal Rande.	.....	.....	Do.
	Jagathitechhu Press	Ravji Shridhar Gondhalkar.	Jagathitechhu	.....	Do.
	Law Printing Press	Ganpatrao Hari Khandekar.	.....	.....	Law books only.
	Vividh Chitrakala Press.	Ganu bin Vithoo Gaikwad.	.....	.....	Pictures only.
	Orphanage Press	Reverend J. Small	.....	.....	Printing books and job-work.
	Yerrowda Central Jail	Government	.....	.....	Forms, circulars, &c., for departmental use.
	Police Press	Do.	.....	.....	Forms, circulars &c., in connection with Police work.
	Vandant Prakash Press	Kashinath Mahadeo Thate.	.....	.....	Books, almanacs, &c.
	Sappers and Miners' Press.	Government	.....	.....	Maps, plans, &c.
	Small Arms Ammunition Factory Press at Kirkee	Do.	.....	.....	Cartridge labels, pay tickets, &c.
	Quarter-Master General's Press.	Do.	.....	.....	Maps, plans, &c.
	Granth Vardhak Press	Rango Ramchandra Sallankar.	Nair Ajam Poona.	.....	Marathi books, almanacs and religious Pothies (books).
	Sowjanya Mitra Press	Damodhar Vinayak Athawle.	Gadari	.....	Marathi books and Pothies (books).
	Cantonment Printing Press	Cantonment Committee.	.....	.....	Forms, notices, &c., relating to the Cantonment Committee.
	Nutan Chitrodaya Press.	Sadoba Limbaji	.....	.....	Pictures only.
	Satya Mitra Press	Hiraji Dhanuji	.....	.....	All kinds of printing work.
	Arya Prakash Press	Ramji Sadoba and Balaji Sadoba.	.....	.....	Do.
	Shila Press	Balvantrao Yeshvantrao Pawar.	.....	.....	Books, &c.
	Amba Prasad Press	Narayan Ambaji	.....	.....	Books and "Dinmitra."
	Raja Hauns Press	Prabhakar Balvant	Dnyanark	.....	Books, &c.
	Shri Shetkari Press	Ganesh Narayan Ghotawde.	.....	.....	Agricultural books, &c.
	Anandashram Press	Mahadev Chinnaji Apte.	.....	.....	Books, &c.
	Suvidya Prakash Press	Eknath Mahadev Bhule Rao.	.....	.....	Do.
	Arya Vijaya Press	Damodhar Laxuman Divakar.	Sudharak	.....	Job-work.
	Novelty Press	Krishnaji Vasudeo Khare.	.....	.....	Books, &c.
	Nyayashrya Press	Triambakrao Narayan Rajmaclikar.	.....	.....	Do.
	Dhanwantri Press	Chinto Gopal Patwardhan.	.....	.....	Do.
	Ezekiel Press	Abraham David Ezekiel.	.....	.....	Job-work.
	Chitrakala Press	Ganesh Moreswar Sinarkar.	.....	.....	Pictures only.

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—continued.

(c).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1889— continued.

District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		REMARKS.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
<i>Central Division—concluded.</i>					
Poona—continued...	1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers.	The 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers Regiment.	.....	.....	Regimental Forms, &c.
	2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry.	2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry.	.....	.....	Do.
	Messrs. Haunah and Co.	Messrs. Haunah and Co.	.....	.....	For visiting and fancy cards.
Sholapur ...	Kalpataru and Anand-vrat	Balvontro Narayan Kakole.	Kalpataru and Anand-vrat.	.....
	Sholapur Samachar	Narsajwa Abana ...	Sholapur Samachar	.....
	Prabodha Ratna...	Parlung Parbhaya Jan-gam.	Prabodha Ratna	.....
	Pandhari Waibhav	Vishvanath Narayan Kamble.	Pandhari Vaibhav	.....
	Pandhari Samachar and Vrat.	Govind Sekharam Bidker.	Pandhari Samachar and Vrat.	.....
	Shotki Sudharna...	Prabhakar Balkrishna Limave.	.....	Shotki Sudharna.	
Satara ...	Balamrit ...	Pandurang Babaji Bhonsle.	Maharashtra Vrat	.....
	Maharashtra Mitra	Ganesh Narayan Kolstkar.	Maharashtra Mitra	.....
	Shubha Suchak	Ramchandra A paji Chitale.	Shubha Suchak	.....
	Sadanand	Tukarao Laxman Bhonsle.	Vratamala	.....
	Dnyanmandir	Ramchandra Antaji Bendre.	.....	.....	Has not yet commenced publishing papers.
	Ramdás	Pandurang Sakharan Kashikar.	.....	.....	Do.
	Vrata Sudha	Ramchandra Waman Khataekar.	Vrata Sudha	.....
	Bodha Sudhakar.	Waman Balkrishna Dixit.	Bodha Sudhakar...	.....	Publishes a monthly magazine at the 5th of each month.
	A'rya Mochi	Shripat Ganesh Joshi	Vidushak	.....
	A'rya Raur	Jagannath Balaji Supre	Chitra Gupta	.....
	Pratod	Krishnaji Dhondeo	Pratod	.....
	Vinay Waibhav	Datto Ramchandra Parit.	Vritasar	.....
	Wang Mandir	Ananta Narayan	Chandanshu	.....
<i>Southern Division.</i>					
Belgaum ...	Belgaum Samachar	Hari Bhikaji Samant	Belgaum Samachar	.....
	Ranjitva Prakash	A baji Ramchandra Sawant.	Chikitsak	.....
	Swadesh Bandhu Handa	Hanmant Konber Padnis.	Swadesh Bandhu Vanprya	.....
	Vidya Sugar	Vithal Appaji Mandurkar.	Vidya Sugar	.....
Dharwar ...	Dharwar Vritta...	Antaji Ramchandra Joglekar.	Dharwar Vritta	.....	Forms, &c., Marathi.
	Dnyan Wardhak	Raghavendra Sbrinivas Tanapi.	.....	Kanarese Shalapatrika.	Kanarese.
	Widyaranya	Gopal Pandurang Patkar, deceased, minor son Vinayak Gopal.	Karnatak Patra	.....	Do.
	Chandrodaya	Huchaya bin Sangaya	Chandrodaya	.....	Do.
	Karnatak Book Depot Press.	Chanvir Fakirapa	.....	.....	Job-work, Kanarese, Marathi and English.
	Vir Raghava Press	Gururao Raghavendra Manolapur.	.....	.....	Marathi and Kanarese.
	Dnyan Chandrodaya Gadag.	Gowrishankar Ramprasad.	Rasik Ranjini	.....	Kanarese.
	Satya Vritta, Gadag	Shrinivas Raghavendra Umachgi.	Satya Vritta	.....	Do.
	Bilasarawatti, Hombel, Taluka Gadag.	Nageshhat bin Narsimhohat.	Vaidikdarpan	.....	Do.
	Wairwaibhava bhavi, Taluka Kad.	Timaji Venkaji Kalkarni.	.....	.....	Do. Job-work.

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—continued.

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1889—continued.

District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		REMARKS.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
<i>Southern Division—concluded.</i>					
Bijapur	Hitechhu	Páláji R. Vengurlekar ...	Hitechhu ... ..	.....
	Shri Rámás	Sitárán Hanmant	Shri Rámás ... ..	.....
Kánara	Satya Sudha, Lithographic Press at Kárwár.	Krishnáji Rágnáth	Satya Sudha	None.	
	Kárwár Samáchar, Lithographic Press at Kárwár.	Laxuman Báburdo	Kárwár Samáchar	Do.	
	Dnyán Chandrodaya at Sirsi.	Báprasád bin Shivdayál Mitra.	None	Do.	
Ratnágiri	Jaganmitra	Janárdhan Hari Athalyé.	On every Monday ... ..	.....
	Satyashodhak	Hari Náráyan Limayé ...	On every Sunday ... ..	.....
	Bakul	Shankar Sadáshiv Lanjekar.	Do. ... ..	.....
	Mahomedi	Shaik Mahomed yalad Abdul Káder.	.....	.....
	Málvan Samáchar (Vengurla Vritta).	Vithal Govind Banavalakar.	On every Thursday ... ..	.....
	Vicharshil	Ganesh Vishrán Pátkar.	.....	.....
	Not named	Govind Vishnu Phadke...	.....	.....
Kolába	Satya Sadan	Rávji Hari Athavle	Satya Sadan	Nil.	
	Sudhakar	Náráyan Ganesh Mandlik	Sudhakar	Natya Kathámala.	
<i>Sind.</i>					
Karácól	The Sind Gazette and Commercial Press Company.	(Col. A. Cory N. N. Pucháji Dorábjí Náabhái)	Sind Gazette Sind Times Sind Advertiser and Sind Sudhar.	..... ..... .....
	Ikkil Press	Mirza Mahomed Sádik Madressch Board * ...	Ikkil and Muin-ul-Islám Muawin ... ..	..... .....
	Muarni Maginzi Mahamadi Press.	Messrs. N. Gupta and Hashim Fadu.	Phoenix ... ..	.....
	Phoenix Press ... ..	.....	.....	.....
	Mercantile Press... ..	.....	.....	.....
	Zoroastrian Press ... ..	.....	.....	.....
	Sind Printing Press ... ..	.....	.....	.....
	Náráyan Dharamsey's Press.	.....	.....	.....
	Sudhakar Prakash Press.	.....	.....	.....
	Commissioner in Sind's Press.	.....	.....	.....
Shikárpur	Wales Press	Abdul Jahar valad Fateh Mahamad.	Indus Valley Advertiser.	None.	
	Victoria Press	A. B. Mancherji & Co. ...	Commercial Gazette ...	Do.	
<i>Native States.</i>					
<i>(i) Káthiáwár.</i>					
Rájkot Civil Station	Káthiáwár Political Agency Press.	Káthiáwár Local Funds ...	.....	Káthiáwár Political Agency Gazette.	
	Swadesh Báudhav Press.	Thakar Dámodar Govardhandás.	.....	None.	
	Káthiáwár General Press.	Kásidás Brijbhukhandás.	.....	Vidnyán Vilás.	
	Káthiáwár Jubilee Printing Press.	Tahalrán Nenumal Vaziráni.	Káthiáwár Times	None.	
	Rising Star Printing Press.	Kálidás Pitámbar Vyás ...	.....	Do.	
Junágad	Sauráshtra Niti Prakash Press.	His Highness the Nawáb of Junágad.	.....	Dasturá Amal.	
	Sauráshtra Saddharma Suryodya Press.	Bhánu Shankar Ránchhodji.	.....	Sauráshtra Darpan.	
	Arya Saddharma Surya Prakash Press.	Gorábhái Rámji ... ..	.....	None.	
Navánagar... ..	Navánagar Gazette Press.	His Highness the Jám of Navánagar.	.....	Navánagar Darbári Gazette.	
Bhávnagar... ..	Darbári Press	His Highness the Thákor Síhob of Bhávnagar.	.....	Bhávnagar Darbári Gazette.	
Porbandar	Porbandar Darbári Press.	Porbandar State... ..	.....	Porbandar State Gazette.	

No newspapers are printed at present.

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—concluded.

(5).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1889—concluded.

District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THROUGHOUT.		REMARKS.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
<i>Native States—continued.</i>					
<i>(i) Kathiawar—continued.</i>					
Dhrangadhra ...	Dhrangadhra Printing Press.	His Highness the Ráj Sáheb of Dhrangadhra.	None.	Dhrangadhra Ráj Gazette.	
Morvi ...	Morvi Darbári Press ...	His Highness the Thákór Sáheb of Morvi.	Do.	Morvi Darbári Gazette.	
Vankáner ...	Kirti Ságar Press ...	Sheth Kirchand Manji of Vankáner.	Do.	Vankáner Ráj do.	
Gondal ...	Gondal Darbári Press ...	His Highness the Thákór Sáheb of Gondal.	Do.	Gondal Darbári do.	
Pálitána ...	Darbári Press ...	The Thákór Sáheb of Pálitána.	Do.	None.	
Wadhwán ...	Bálsingji Ságar Press ...	Sha Chhaganlal Bhulabhai.	Do.	Wadhwán Darbári Gazette.	
Wadhwán Civil Station.	Arya Vidya Prakash Printing Press.	Bhawánishankar Narairam.	Kathiawadi ...	None.	
<i>(ii) Other States.</i>					
Cutch ...	Bhuj Darbári Press ...	The Cutch Darbár ...	.....	Cutch Rajpatra, or the Darbári Gazette issued every fortnight on the 2nd Sud and 2nd Vad of each native month.	
Kolhapur ...	Dnyána Ságar (Lithographic). Arya Prabodha do. Mission Press (Typographic). Vidya Vilás (Lithographic and Typographic). State Press (Lithographic and Typographic).	Vishnu Vithal Mantri ... Sadashiv Vithal Parasnvis. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Shankar Ragnath Gokhale. Kolhapur State ...	Dnyán Ságar ... Dakshina Vritta ... None ... Vidya Vilás ... None ...	None. Do. Do. Do. Kolhapur State Gazette.	Official Orders, Forms, &c., and all other State work, English and Maráthi.
<i>Aden.</i>					
Aden.	Jail ...	Government ...	.....	.....
	No name ...	Messrs. Káwasji Dinsha and Brothers.	.....	.....
	No name ...	M. Howard & Co. ...	.....	.....

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS. A.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in the Bombay Presidency for 1888-89.

1. Denomination.		2. NUMBER OF PERSONS.		3. Number of Ministers or Priests.	4. Number of Churches or Buildings designed, &c.	5. Total annual Income from Government.	6. REMARKS.
		(a) Natives.	(b) Others.				
1	Church of England ...	4,000	13,427	66	53	...	
2	Do. Scotland ...	...	2,120	8	23	...	
3	Roman Catholics* ...	13,334	2,945	171	38	...	*The information is only for the Archdiocese of Bombay.
4	Free Church of Scotland..	497	300	10	5	...	
5	Methodist Episcopal Church ...	126	491	...	...	...
6	Baptist Church ...	5	29	...	...	...
7	Protestant Dissenters ...	1,043					
8	Greek Church ...	21					
9	Armenian ...	35					
10	Syrian ...	4					
11	Jew ...	7,952					
12	Parsi ...	73,973					
13	Hindu ...	17,834,985					
14	Mahomedan ...	3,774,360					
15	Buddhist ...	498,766					
16	Jain ...						
17	Sikh ...	127,100					
18	Other sects (not included in the above) ...	938,267					