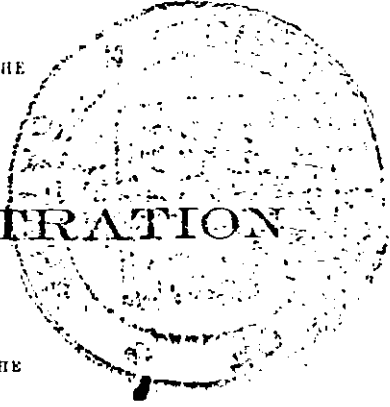


REPORT ✓

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE



BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Year 1879-80.

Bombay:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1380.

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PART I.

SUMMARY.

In the following pages is given a general view of the administration of the year. Detailed facts and figures will be found, respectively, in Parts II. and III.

Following the practice of previous years, allusion will also be made in this Part to matters of importance which have occurred since the close of the period to which the different departmental reports relate, or which fail to fall within their scope.

CHANGES IN THE GOVERNMENT.

The administration of this Presidency was conducted by His Excellency Sir Richard Temple, Bart., G.C.S.I. and C.I.E., up to the 13th March, and by His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir James Fergusson, Bart., K.C.M.G., from the 28th April, on which day he took his seat, to the close of the period under review. During the interim the office of Governor of Bombay and its Dependencies devolved upon the Honourable Lionel Robert Ashburner, C.S.I., the Senior Member of Council, whose place on the Executive Council was temporarily filled by the Honourable Charles Gurdon Kemball.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The year 1879-80 will be remembered as the first showing a decided return of prosperity after three years of scarcity and high prices. The previous year, although not uniformly bad, was marked by much suffering and distress. The rains, especially in Gujarát, were unusually

heavy, untimely and ill-distributed, and the crops were damaged by excessive moisture. The health of the population, also, weakened by long-continued privations and bad food, was unable to withstand the damp and cold, and the rate of mortality became exceedingly high. When the present year opened evidences of distress remained in various portions of the Presidency, especially in Káthiáwár and in the Southern Deccan Districts. In the former, relief works and poor-houses were kept open throughout the province, and a large number of the distressed population found employment on them and on the Káthiáwár State Railway earthworks. The numbers reached their maximum in July, when in all 18,000 were employed on the railway alone; afterwards they rapidly decreased, and by November the numbers on the railway were reduced to a minimum and relief works as such were closed. The season began favourably, the rainfall, if anything below average, was abundant and well distributed, and the outturn of crops in Káthiáwár, and generally throughout Gujarát, such, both in quantity and quality, as had not been known for years. Under this influence trade and prosperity rapidly revived, and when the year closed all evidence of distress had passed away and losses were being rapidly made good. In the Southern Deccan the distress was most acute in certain sub-divisions in the Poona, Sholápur, Sátára and Kaládgi Collectorates, and it was considered necessary to re-open some of the irrigation works which were commenced in 1876-77 as famine relief works. The maximum weekly average number of people employed was 27,967 for the week ending 26th July 1879. Thereafter the numbers gradually decreased; but, although the prospects of the season improved, the works could not with safety be closed till the end of March 1880. The distress in this portion of the Presidency did not so much arise from anything abnormal in the previous monsoon as from the extraordinary plague of rats which destroyed the bulk of the winter crops. The consequent dearth was intensified by the very late setting in of the mon-

soon and by the re-appearance of rats which destroyed all the first sowings as soon as they appeared above ground. The vigorous measures adopted by Government to destroy these vermin (to which detailed allusion will be made further on), assisted by natural causes, in the end prevailed; the outturn of crops, though not so remarkably good as in Gujardt, was up to average; prices everywhere fell very considerably; and, by the close of the year, the condition of the entire population had greatly improved. In the rest of the Presidency, excepting Sind, the harvest was an average one, health was fairly good, and the improvement which had set in in 1878-79 continued. The Province of Sind, owing to a less favourable season, did not make any improvement similar to that in the rest of the Presidency, and distress remained generally more or less acute. Crime in the Presidency proper remained stationary and in Sind considerably increased; but it must be remembered that the criminal returns recorded in this Report are for the calendar year 1879, and that the general improvement in prospects, which might fairly be expected to influence the amount of crime, only became marked towards the close of that year. The total number of cognizable cases reported was 63,261 against 60,517 in the previous year. The depredations of the gangs of dacoits, noticed very fully in last year's Report, ceased entirely early in January 1880, when the last gang was dispersed and the leaders captured. No attempt has since been made to revive them. A very satisfactory result of the favourable season is the increase in the number of schools and in the attendance at them. The falling off both in schools and attendance set in with the famine and was especially marked last year, the third of scarcity and high prices. This year not only has recovery set in, but the results have at once, and that nearly everywhere, risen to the maximum ever yet attained.

Although details do not come within the scope of this Report, it would be incomplete were allusion not made to the military operations in Afghanistan. The

Bombay Army has taken an important part in them ; the transport and supply arrangements for the Kandahar Field Force and garrison were entrusted entirely to this Government, and the construction of the Kandahar State Railway was placed under the direct superintendence of His Excellency the late Governor of Bombay up to the date of his resignation.

Another matter of general importance is the conclusion of a treaty of commerce and extradition, and for the establishment of a customs union with the Portuguese Dominions in India, which was ratified on the 6th August 1879, and came into force three months later. Besides articles regarding the harmonization of the respective systems of moneys, weights, and measures of British and Portuguese India and the extradition of alleged criminals, the treaty contains important provisions regarding the construction of a line of railway from the Portuguese port of Marmagao to the British town of New Hubli, and concerning a customs union and the manufacture and export, &c., of salt, spirits and opium.

The railway, the survey for which has already been undertaken under this treaty, is to be constructed by a Portuguese joint-stock company, armed with the necessary powers by the Portuguese Government ; and, as for a considerable portion of its length it will pass through British territory, it is provided that it shall enjoy the privileges and be subject to the liabilities of other guaranteed railways in British India.

Under the customs union all duties levied on the frontier lines of the two Governments are to be abolished, and the laws and regulations, relating to the levy of customs duties and the administration of the Customs Department, are to be assimilated throughout the dominions of both Governments. Export duties on articles grown, produced, or manufactured in Portuguese India may, nevertheless, be reduced or increased or abolished at the pleasure of the Portuguese Government, and so also may import duties on certain quantities

of articles required for *bonâ fide* consumption in Portuguese India. In the latter case, however, the usual duties are to be levied in the first instance, and at the end of the year the duty on any quantity for which exemption has been granted is to be handed over out of the common receipt to the Government of Portuguese India. The quantity will be fixed by a Mixed Commission; and it may be mentioned here that all other difficulties which arise are to be settled by a similar arrangement. The collections at all ports in both Dominions are to form a common receipt. At the close of each year, after deducting refunds only, the total common receipt is to be divided on the principle of securing to the Portuguese Government the whole of the duties collected at all ports on articles consumed in or produced in Portuguese India. The sum thus ascertained is to be augmented 75 per cent., and thus augmented is to constitute the share of the Portuguese Government.

. Regarding salt: the exclusive privilege of regulating or undertaking the manufacture and sale of salt in Portuguese India is granted to the Government of Bombay under certain specified conditions. The Government of Portuguese India undertake on their part to suppress such salt-works as, in the opinion of the British Government agents, are difficult to superintend or guard, or cannot be worked with profit, and to maintain the necessary preventive establishments. The Government of Bombay on their part agree under certain circumstances to compensate owners of salt-works, to deliver at cost price to the Government of Portuguese India the quantity of salt necessary for the use and consumption of the inhabitants of Portuguese India, and to provide a sufficient supply for the local markets, for manure, and for fish-curing under the same conditions as obtain in British territory.

Regarding spirits: the Portuguese Government have agreed to assimilate their excise system on spirituous liquors, including toddy whether in its fermented or unfermented state, to that sanctioned by law in the

Bombay Presidency, and to levy the same rates of duty as obtain in the neighbouring British districts.

Regarding opium : the Portuguese Government have undertaken to prohibit the exportation by sea or land of raw opium, and of any preparation or admixture of opium, and of any intoxicating drug made from the poppy on receipt of a request from the British Government. They have also agreed to prohibit the cultivation and manufacture of opium except on account of the Government of British India and under similar restrictions to those in force in the Bengal Presidency.

For these concessions regarding salt, spirits and opium the British Government have agreed to pay the Government of Portuguese India an annual money compensation of four lakhs.

Turning now to the internal administration of the Presidency, several important improvements arrest attention. In connection with the land: the necessary machinery for working the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, which is alluded to in detail further on, has been provided in the four districts to which the Act is extended. The interval since it came into operation has indeed been too brief to enable any definite judgment to be formed of its ultimate success, but, so far, none of the apprehended dangers have manifested themselves. The tentative settlements, introduced by the Collector of Ratnágiri into Khoti villages of that district, have proved so successful as to lead to the belief that the long standing difficulties with that class of landholder are finally settled, and Government have felt enabled to pass into law a measure legalizing these settlements and sanctioning their adoption wherever the tenure prevails. Progress also has been made in the settlement of private forest rights, at present one of the most pressing matters in connection with forest conservancy. Settlement Officers, usually the Assistant Collectors in charge of the respective sub-divisions, have been everywhere appointed, and the work has been taken up in earnest.

The inspection establishment appointed under the provisions of the Cotton Frauds Act has been abolished from the 1st May 1880, and the export duty of 2 annas per bale imposed to pay for it has been removed. Government were enabled to take these steps in consequence of there no longer appearing any prevalence of fraud and dishonesty in the trade, the desirability of relieving it of every burden not absolutely essential being evident.

Two important measures for improving the harbour of Bombay have been effected. The purchase of the private foreshore properties was virtually completed during the year under review. They have been vested in a new Port Trust, so constituted as to ensure the due consideration of the interests of all parties. The competition previously existent between the Port Trust and the various private companies was found to work detrimentally by dispersing trade, and it is now hoped that under management everywhere uniform it will fall into its natural channels. The Prince's Dock was opened on the 1st January 1880. The great influence of the important mukádam class, who land and ship goods by lighters, for a time checked its success; but the evident interest of both merchants and ships' captains in having their goods and cargo transferred at one operation from ship to land and in the saving of time effected, has prevailed, and since the year closed the Dock has been steadily and rapidly growing in popularity and promises complete success.

Trade has shown sure signs of revival. The entire value of imports at all ports in the Presidency, including Sind and Aden, were £41,009,888 against £33,991,689 last year, and the exports and re-exports amounted in the aggregate to £40,100,651 against £36,554,407. Nor has any case of failure among the larger commercial firms and mill-owners of Bombay, or elsewhere in the Presidency, occurred lately. The increase in customs' duties was checked by important alterations in the Tariff. The exemption of grey cotton piece-goods containing no yarn finer than 30's from duty was extended to dhoties and T cloths, the

import duty on iron was reduced, and the export duty on indigo and lac was abolished. Expenditure on public works was restricted in consequence of financial pressure resulting from the military operations in Afghanistan and from the low rate of exchange with London. No new works costing over £250 were undertaken except with special sanction, and expenditure was confined to what was necessary for the continuance of works which had already made considerable progress and to minor works and repairs. Besides a large number of useful works of the latter description being carried out, and large works both in the roads and buildings branch and in that for irrigation being maintained, four large bridges were completed on the Dhond and Manmád State Railway, and that line has been opened for traffic throughout the year, the Western Rajputána State Railway has been opened on the metre gauge as far as Pálanpur, and some extensions completed on the Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railway. In Káthiáwár the line from Bhávnagar to Wadhván has been partially completed since the close of the year, and 20 additional miles of rail have been opened for traffic on the 2' 6" gauge in the Baroda State.

Having thus briefly alluded to the general features of the year and to certain important details, attention will now be directed to the operations of the various departments in order.

POLITICAL.

The number of Native States under this administration is very considerable. They are grouped into 19 divisions and cover an area of 66,408 square miles, equal to about one-third of the whole area of the Presidency. In every respect they vary greatly one from another, in point of size, in point of advancement, in point of independence, and as regards the race of the ruling Chief. The largest State is that of Cutch with some 6,500 square miles of territory and a population of 487,305 souls, and from this they vary downwards to little more than a single village with the lands appertaining to it. In point of advance-

ment Kolhāpur and Bhāvnagar excel. The former has had the benefit of being directly under Government for 15 years; the latter has had the advantage of a joint administration during the minority of its Chief for 8 years, but has continued to hold its own since the Chief was invested with sole responsibility in 1878. In these States the administration will compare, in almost every detail, without discredit, with that in the nearest portions of British territory: surveys have been completed or are in progress, justice is administered without delay, attention is paid to useful public works, to forest conservancy, registration, municipal organization and medical relief, and education is advanced. From this stage of civilization there are Native States in every stage downwards to the Dāngs which are described as "practically unknown owing to the wild and unhealthy nature of the country" and whose inhabitants are "grossly ignorant and superstitious, and make little or no progress," or to the Khairpur State whose Chief rules on the old patriarchal system and is thought unlikely ever to organize any regular system in any branch of his Government. In point of independence, Government is always desirous of abstaining from more interference than is necessary. In many cases owing to the minority or imbecility of the Chief, and in one case owing to his persistent misbehaviour, Government have undertaken the entire and direct management, or appointed a British officer to form with the State Kārbbāri a joint administration; and in the case of Cutch Government has appointed a Council of Regency, the State being one of unusual importance. The number of States in this way under direct management has been unusually large of late years. In all other cases the Chiefs have more or less of independence, but invariably their administration and relationship with this Government are watched by Political officers who are either Agents, Superintendents, or Residents according to the degree of authority with which they are invested regarding interference in the internal affairs of their charges. These officers sometimes are appointed to single States, sometimes to groups of States. With

some Chiefs their relations are chiefly diplomatic and, except under special circumstances, no interference is exercised in the internal management of the State, with others a closer political supervision is exercised, and in the case of the rest the administration is virtually vested in the Political officer. As regards the race of the ruler the greatest variety exists: in Gujarát the Chiefs are generally Rajpúts or Muhammadans, but some are Kolis; in the Deccan they are either Bráhmans or Maráthás; in the Konkan some are Bhils and one is of an Abyssinian family; and in Sind the Chief of Khairpur is a Belochi. The majority of these States own their existence, in Gujarát, to conquest, and, in the Deccan, to rewards for service by the Peshwas.

Government have always made the education of minor Chiefs and of sons of ruling Chiefs a matter of especial attention and importance. With a view to providing a suitable education and general training the Ráj Kumar College was established at Rájkot some years ago. This College now affords accommodation for 50 pupils and their suites; it is under the management of a European gentleman of considerable experience in the matter of educating Native Chiefs; and not only is a liberal education provided, but special attention is also given to athletic and manly sports, including cavalry drill, cricket, gymnastics, and so on. The number of pupils generally vary between 30 and 40. A certain amount of restraint is placed upon them, and, indeed, has been increased during the year under review, but is cheerfully submitted to. A great point is gained by withdrawing the young Chief from the influence of his home surroundings and the effeminacy and narrow-mindedness almost inseparable from them, and another by associating him with his equals and thus exciting a friendly spirit of rivalry and competition. The age of 18 has been fixed as the earliest at which a student can be removed, and before taking over the reins of government he is encouraged to travel under suitable escort and is sometimes associated for a while with a European officer or with the State Kárbhári in the joint adminis-

tration of his *jágir*. In cases when a student has to be withdrawn at an earlier age a private tutor is appointed to superintend the completion of his education. The unavoidable expenses of this College place it out of the reach of all but the wealthiest nobility of the province, and it is therefore with much satisfaction that Government have learnt that the Chiefs of the Jhálávád division of Káthiáwár have subscribed £4220 for the erection of a *girásia* (a class of landed proprietors) school at Wadhván on somewhat similar lines. Hitherto the Rájkot College has been the sole institution of its kind, and has been resorted to by young Chiefs from all parts of the Presidency. Quite recently, however, arrangements have been made for the establishment at Kolhápúr of a Ráj Kumar College for the Deccan and Southern Marátha Country. Already the attendance includes 11 young Chiefs, and Government has sanctioned the transfer to it of the Nawab of Savanúr from the Rájkot College.

As regards political matters, the year has not been eventful. The Nawáb of Cambay died shortly after its close and has been succeeded by his eldest son. The Rája of Lúnáváda was placed in sole charge of the administration of his State in September last, and the young Chiefs of Sunth and Wadhván have been admitted to a share in the administration of their *jágirs*. On the other hand, the Chief of Sángli, by persistence in his obstructive policy, has compelled Government to exclude him for a while from all voice in the government of his estate; and the unfounded bias evinced by the members of the Council of Regency of Cutch against the Political Agent necessitated their replacement by fresh members. The Rája of Kolhápúr is still in a depressed state of health, but his condition has sensibly improved since he has been placed under the charge of a special medical officer at Poona. Visits were paid during the year by His Excellency the late Governor to Rájpipla, Kolhápúr, and Sávantvádi. The leading features in the administration of the year are noticed below in each State separately.

The season in Cutch was on the whole favourable.

Slight frost did some damage in parts, but the general out-turn of crops was abundant and prices fell. The health of the province also was good and no epidemic appeared. These favourable conditions prepared the way for a smooth year's work. Crime considerably decreased, and the bulk of the offences committed were assaults and petty thefts. A considerable area of land was newly brought under cultivation, and the State revenue exceeded the estimates by £24,364. Litigation, on the other hand, increased. It is also satisfactory to note that during the year 2 new dispensaries were opened, 11 new schools added to the previous 71, and that the number of scholars increased from 3,969 to 4,949. The advantages of registration have evidently begun to be appreciated. The administration was also otherwise characterized by progress and improvement. A system of cash assessments was sanctioned in three villages as an experiment with a view to its general introduction throughout the province. A large amount was spent on public works, especially on the construction and repair of wells, and great interest was evinced by the Council of Regency in the education of the children of the Járeja Bhayád. The relations between the Darbár and Bhayád have been good; and, though the dispute with the Morvi State remains apparently as far from settlement as ever, it is satisfactory to find that the State Kárbhári of Morvi visited Bhúj during the year and was introduced to His Highness the Ráo of Cutch, and that hopes are entertained that this visit may have the effect of putting the relations of the two States on a better footing. The revenue survey continued its operations throughout the year, and the topographical survey has been commenced. The personnel of the Council of Regency remain unchanged during the year. Towards its close, however, the Bhayád member died, and in the matter of the appointment, under the rules, of his successor, the remaining members of the Council evinced such animosity against the Resident as to leave no other course open to Government but to dispense with their services. The fresh

Diván has very recently been appointed and the Bhayád member nominated by the Agent has been accepted. On the selection of the mercantile member the Council will once more be complete.

In the States under this Political Superintendency general prosperity was only marred by the prevalence of malarious fever which caused large mortality. Prices fell and crime sensibly diminished; whilst litigation, as is usual with returning prosperity, increased. Education remains backward, but two additional schools have been opened during the year. The opening of the Western Rajputána State Railway between Ahmedabad and Pálanpur on the 15th November 1879 was the most important event of the year—an event of which the Diván showed his proper appreciation by promptly constructing a road from his capital to the railway station, where he also built a travellers' bungalow. It is always pleasing to notice evidences of loyalty on the part of Native Chiefs: on the occasion of the massacre of the British envoy and suite at Cabul, both the Diván of Pálanpur and the Nawáb of Rádhanpur sent expressions of their regret and evinced their sympathetic interest by contributing, the former 200 baggage camels and the latter 400 ponies, to assist Government in the renewed military operations which circumstances forced upon them.

In the Mahi Kántba Agency the year was marked by no event of especial importance. It has been characterized as one of essential prosperity to all classes. The survey in I'dar was found to be working unsatisfactorily and the department was consequently abolished. The work done will, however, serve as a basis for a settlement until such time as the finances of the State will admit of a survey being undertaken on correct principles. The importance of a regular police force is illustrated by the fact that, while in I'dar, where one exists, crime very considerably decreased, in the remaining States, where there is nothing to supplement the village police, it positively increased.

Pálanpur.

Mahi
Kántba.

The opening year found the Province of Káthiáwár Káthiáwár.

suffering severely from the effects of the previous bad seasons. Relief works and poor-houses were open in all parts, and the anxiety of Government was evidenced by their deputing a special officer to enquire into the general condition of the people. The rains, however, proved favourable, and the crops, both early and late, were excellent in quantity and quality; prices fell and all signs of scarcity and distress rapidly disappeared. The enlightenment and co-operation of the Chiefs, aided by this happy turn in the general condition of the population, enabled much progress to be made in the material improvement of the province. The most important work of the year was the construction of the State railway from Bhávnagar to Wadhván, with a branch from Timbi to Dhoráji, having a total length of 194 miles. On the 8th June 1880 the line was so far complete that a locomotive was able to run from Bhávnagar to Wadhván. The whole cost of the line is to be paid by the Bhávnagar and Gondal States. Next in importance, and perhaps chief as illustrating the co-operative spirit of the Chiefs, is the system of trunk roads, centering at Rájkot and radiating thence in all directions; the total length when completed will be 405 miles. This system owes its construction to the liberality of the Káthiáwár Chiefs, aided, indeed, by a Government contribution, who have subscribed to a General Fund, and have also constructed and maintained the portions of the roads falling within their own territories. In August 1879 a meeting of Kárbháris representing the principal States was held at Rájkot, when it was decided that an aggregate sum of £12,100 should be subscribed annually for ten years certain, to form a fund, to be administered by a committee of Kárbháris presided over by the Political Agent, for the purpose of meeting all demands for public improvements in the province carried on through the Agency. The liberality of the Thákor Sáheb of Bhávnagar is specially deserving of commendation. During the year he has paid for the construction of a handsome bridge on the high road from Rájkot over the Aji, and constructed a south wing to the Rájkumar College at which he was

formerly a pupil. The Rájasthánik Court, for the adjudication of disputes about girás estates and rights between the Chiefs and their girásias, has worked most satisfactorily. A beneficial result of its institution and the confidence felt in its impartiality is evidenced by the fact that the girásias have altogether given up the old custom of going into outlawry to compel attention to their claims. The educational system of the province is also co-operative, the Chiefs having placed their schools under the supervision of an Inspector belonging to the Government Educational Department. The number of schools has increased during the year from 546 to 682, and the efficiency of those of superior grades showed great improvement. The efficiency of the police is favourably reported on, and it is pleasing to find the heir-apparent of the Nawáb of Junágad so interested in the force of his State as to place himself at its head. Crime, however, and especially crime with violence, increased. One other very satisfactory point requires mention, and that is the settlement during the year of numerous disputes of long standing both between neighbouring States and between Chiefs and their kinsmen and subjects. Nor should this brief notice be closed without allusion to the helpful interest taken by the Chiefs in the military operations in Afghanistan manifested by their joint contribution of 1,000 baggage ponies for transport purposes. Since the close of the year the young Chief of Wadhván has been associated with the State Kárbhári in the administration of his estate. He has been educated at the Rájikumar College, and has recently been travelling. The powers of a second class State will continue to be exercised by the joint administration until the Thákor Sáheb attains his majority.

The Nawáb of Cambay died shortly after the close of the year and was succeeded by his eldest son. The administration, especially of justice, has of late years become sadly lax, and hopes are entertained that under the new ruler speedy reforms will be effected.

The season was as favourable as could be desired

Rewa
Kántha.

throughout this Agency, and, as result, the condition of the people improved and crime very considerably diminished. The year was marked by a visit from the late Governor of Bombay, who exchanged visits with the Rájá of Rájpipla. Since the close of the year the Rájá of Lúnávada has assumed full charge of his State. He has received his education at the Rájkumar College. The finances are sound, but a considerable debt remains to be liquidated.

Nárukot,
Surat Agency,
and the Dáng
States.

Nothing has occurred in the administration of the Nárukot, Surat Agency, and the Dáng States calling for any mention here.

Jawhár.

The Chief of Jawhár was induced, during the year, to hand over the management of his ábkári revenue to the British Government, in consideration of a fixed annual payment. The arrangement is to last five years, and it is believed not only that it will prove a safeguard against the serious injury which was being done to British ábkári by smuggling on the frontier and be of financial benefit to the Rájá, but that it will also result in a decrease of drunkenness and crime throughout the State.

Janjira.

The late Nawáb of Janjira died towards the close of the preceding year, and was succeeded on the 11th June by his only legitimate son. The latter is a minor and has been sent for instruction to the Rájkumar College, where he is well reported of. The opportunity of direct management has been taken to introduce some much-needed reforms into the State and to arrange the accounts. The future financial condition of the State is found to be very promising. The season was unfavourable, high prices were maintained, and crime, especially that of a serious kind, increased. Little was done during the year with respect to forests. Since the close, however, active measures have been taken for their demarcation, and one whole sub-division is now under strict conservation.

Sávantvádi.

The Sar-Desái of Sávantvádi was married to Tárábái, daughter of His Highness the late Mahárája Khanderáo Gáekwád of Baroda, on the 21st of last December, an

alliance considered the most brilliant made by the family since A.D. 1763. The young Chief has been educated, until recently, at the Ráj Kumar College; but delicate health necessitated his leaving it, and his education is now being superintended by a private tutor appointed by Government. The season was not a favourable one, and the yield of rice was below the average. Crime increased, but was not of a serious description. Survey and settlement operations are in progress, and, where rates have already been introduced, collections were effected without resort to any extreme measures. A conference was held at Goa regarding the ábkári system, when the Darbár agreed to adopt the same measures as have already been introduced into the neighbouring British districts. No additional net income is expected to be realized as the expenses will be greater. An arrangement has been also entered into with Government regarding the State salt-works. These are to be closed and the State will receive Rs. 5,500 annually as compensation for loss of revenue. During the year His Excellency the late Governor of Bombay paid a visit to Amboli, a hill sanitarium in the State,

The five States constituting the Sátára Feudatories suffered especially severely during the late years of scarcity and famine. The present season was on the whole a fair one, the kharif was middling and prices were kept down by the large yield of "rabi" in the Dhon valley. The recovery of the States was very apparent, though not rapid. All of the Chiefs are more or less in debt, and an important object is, by careful administration, to liquidate their liabilities. Considerable progress was made in this respect in the Jath State. In the Bhor State some important reforms have been carried out: the State forests have been demarcated and an experienced officer has been appointed for their conservation, survey operations have been pushed on, and a new jail built. There was generally a decrease in crime. Education was not neglected. New girls' schools were opened in Bhor and Aundh, and two new boys' schools in Phaltan. At Aundh a dispensary also was opened.

Sátára
Feudatories

Akalkot.

The Akalkot State also suffered severely during the recent unfavourable years. A large area of land has been thrown up in consequence, and loss of revenue has resulted. The present season was, however, fair, and the financial condition of the State has improved. Crime has very largely decreased. The great want is in means of inter-communication, the absence of which constitutes a serious hindrance to the prosperity of the State. As funds become available active measures will have to be taken to remedy this.

Kolhápúr.

Kolhápúr is interesting as a specimen of a well administered Native State complete in itself in every detail of modern civilized government. It has been under the direct management of Government since 1866, and is likely to continue so for some time longer owing to the state of health of its present Chief, still a minor. He has spent portions of the year at Mahábaleshvar and in the Nilghiris, and is now at Poona under medical care; but until very lately no improvement in his health had occurred. During the year His Excellency the late Governor visited Kolhápúr and remained a week, laying the foundation stone of a new palace to be built for the Rájá, distributing prizes at the High School, and visiting places of interest in the neighbourhood. The season was generally fair, and prices fell almost to their normal level before the famine. Crime generally decreased, but an unusual number of heinous offences against the person were committed. Survey operations are in progress, and forest demarcation has been completed in four sub-divisions, and is being pushed on in the remainder. A large sum was spent on public works, chiefly on communications. The question of a storage tank to supplement the supply of water to the town and a drainage scheme are under consideration. The municipality, too, has been active: new markets have been built, roads improved, latrines erected, and a system of deodorising and utilizing night-soil adopted; Three hospitals and a small lunatic asylum were maintained in the town, and have been well attended, and worked usefully. The State revenue shows a large

increase, and the credit balance at the end of the year was £295,319, of which £221,140 are invested in Government paper. Education has met with its share of attention. The Training School continued its useful career, and the Rájáram High School, which has received detailed notice elsewhere, passed 18 out of 24 candidates at the last Matriculation Examination. There are now three libraries in the town of Kolhápúr, the largest of which owns 2,211 volumes. It is interesting to learn that a European lady has been appointed to superintend the education of the young Ráni and her companions. Among the changes of the year one of great importance is the organization of a State Public Works Department under well-paid European officers. This resulted from the decision of Government to withdraw its own Department.

Six States are comprised in the group known as the Southern Marátha States, besides one subordinate State. The season was on the whole favourable, and the general outturn of crops good but unequally distributed. The States vary considerably both in point of advancement and of financial prosperity. Miraj (senior) seems to be the most advanced. The revenue survey is in force, the municipality active and well-organized, and due attention is paid to education. The two Kurundvád States, on the other hand, seem to be most backward. In them no survey operations have been begun, they are in debt and hence but little is spent on public works, there is no municipality, and education is reported very backward. The Rámdurg State is also in debt, but its liabilities were largely reduced during the year. Two only of these States are under the administration of their Chiefs, four are under direct management, and the seventh is under a joint administration. All of the minor Chiefs are under tuition. Both crime and litigation increased during the year. No event of special importance occurred.

Southern
Marátha
States.

The Sāngli State has been enabled by a favourable season and an abundant harvest to make considerable recovery from the distress of the previous year which was intensified by the ravages of the plague of rats. The

Sāngli.

important feature of the year, however, is the termination of the joint administration by the Chief and Assistant Political Agent, and the vesting of the sole administration in the latter officer. A brief *resumé* is necessary to show the necessity for this step. The joint administration originated in 1873, when an émeute occurred at Sāngli which had its origin in dissatisfaction with the Chief's rule, and which the Chief himself was unable to control. Government thereupon decided upon associating a British officer with him in the administration. This arrangement was to last for three years, and at the end of that time was to be reconsidered. The Chief, however, failed altogether in co-operating with the Political officer associated with him, and persistently absented himself; and consequently, in 1877, Government decided that it could not with any propriety restore the Chief to full power. The arrangement was extended for a further period, and the Chief was given to understand that in the event of his declining to take the advice offered, viz., to reside at Sāngli and cordially co-operate for the good of his State, he would be entirely deprived of all voice in the administration. Since then the Chief has continued to urge complaints against the State Kārbhāri, which Government had already considered and declared to require no further notice and to establish no ground for his removal from office, and indicated a determination to hold himself aloof from the arrangements made for the administration of his State. In January 1880 he forwarded a fresh memorial setting forth the old complaints, and couched generally in a tone open to objection; and in disposing of this an order for the sole administration of the State by the Political officer was passed. Since the close of the year Government, at the repeated request of the Chief, have allowed him to re-enter on his share of the administration on the understanding that if the arrangement should again be found to work detrimentally to the interests of the State, it must be put a stop to and can never be repeated.

The young Chief is under tuition at the Rájáním High School at Kolhápur, whither he has recently been transferred from the Ráj Kumar College at Rájkot under the sanction of Government.

No change has taken place in the Khairpur State, and it is not expected that His Highness Mir Ali Murad Khán will ever be induced to organize any regular system in any branch of his Government.

Khairpur.

Very little of importance occurred during the year in connection with the Settlement of Aden, treated in the political section of this review owing to the importance of its relations with Arab States on the mainland and with Socotra. These relations were satisfactorily maintained throughout the year and the conduct of the tribes generally was peaceable. Disputes did indeed arise, but resort was in no case had to arms. Interference became necessary between the Sultán of Láhej and the Subaihi. The former had recourse to high-handed proceedings and the latter retaliated by molesting Kafilas passing into Aden. It has been ascertained that considerable complications exist regarding land acquired by purchase by the Abdali Sultán from the Subaihi; and, as it is feared that this may lead to disturbances and to the constant closing of the roads, the matter is being fully discussed with a view to a satisfactory settlement. Dissensions also arose between the Abdali and Haushabi, owing to possession by the former of land in Zaida. In this matter the Amir of Zháli offered his good offices and arranged a truce. Government subsequently, on the occasion of his paying a visit to Aden, acknowledged this service by presenting him with a 12-pounder howitzer and ammunition. On the same occasion the Amir requested that the Aden troop might be sent to visit his district and aid him in settling it. This was considered a good opportunity for obtaining an extended map of that part of the neighbourhood, and Lieut.-Colonel Stevens, Commanding the Aden troop, proceeded also to Zháli, the Amir's capital, and obtained much valuable information. The opportunity afforded by a march through the Haushabi District

Aden.

was similarly utilised for making a more complete survey of the remoter portions of that territory.

As to the internal administration of the Settlement there is but little to record. Scarcity prevailed in Arabia and along the African litoral, and hence there was an influx of wild Somális, to whose presence is mainly attributed an increase in crime. The inland trade fell off slightly, but the sea-borne trade has improved. Small-pox was imported by a pilgrim-ship from Jeddah, and lingered for some time; otherwise, public health was generally good and no quarantine was necessary during the year. The reports on education are especially favourable, and a school for Somális established at Maala as a tentative measure has proved very successful.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

The close relationship between Government and the ráyat, resulting from the peculiarities of the system of land tenure obtaining in this Presidency, has, as was stated in last year's Report, induced this Government to provide remedial measures for the very general indebtedness of the ráyats in certain parts of the Deccan by means of legislative action. The classes of persons included among the debtors and creditors, the general and special causes of the indebtedness of the former and the extent of the application and chief provisions of the Act (entitled the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act) were then clearly and fully set forth. No greater detail will, therefore, be repeated here than seems necessary to make intelligible the account of the first few months' operation of the new law.

The Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act applies to four districts, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholápur and Sátára, covering 21,049 square miles and containing a population, according to the census of 1872, of 3,460,209 souls. To quote last year's Report: "The principal object of legislation has throughout been to reinstate the transactions between lender and borrower on an equitable basis. The aid of the State is withheld in the case of demands

manifestly unfair and extortionate, and is rendered more speedy and efficient in the recovery of all just dues. Credit is thus restricted, as far as possible, within the limits set by the prospects of a certain recovery of the value of the amount actually lent." The first remedial measure was then stated to have in view precaution against fraud in the original transaction. It provides Village Registrars, by whom every instrument, to which an agriculturist is a party, must be written, attested, and recorded, and who are under the supervision of the officers of the Registration Department. These officers have been appointed so recently that at present merely the fact can be recorded. The second measure provides for the appointment of Conciliators, before whom the creditor must bring his claim before he can commence litigation in the regular Courts. The work of the Conciliators is patent from their name. It was the wish of Government to arrange, if possible, for the division of each *táluka* into a number of village groups each with its set of Conciliators. The number of gentlemen fit and willing to serve in this capacity was, however, not sufficient to provide two or three for each group, and hence in three districts it became necessary to make the *táluka* the conciliation unit and to give Conciliators in each *táluka* concurrent jurisdiction throughout it. In the fourth district the number of Conciliators was comparatively large, and a nearer approach was feasible to the village group system. The total number of Conciliators appointed is 321. These virtually only began their work from the 1st June 1880, and hence again only the fact of provision of the necessary machinery can at present be named. The next measure is of a double nature with, however, the single object of rendering the Civil Courts more within reach of the poorer classes, less technical and less expensive. (1.) With this view the number of Subordinate Judges' Courts has been raised from 24 to 36, and certain places, other than head-quarter stations, have been fixed by Government where circuit Courts are to be held. The result is that only a few very exceptionally situated villages are at a greater

distance than 10 miles from the seat of a Civil Court. (2.) Village Munsifs have been appointed and invested with summary power extending to suits for recovery of amounts not exceeding £1. One hundred and forty-five such appointments have been made, and the individuals are pronounced fairly competent. The office is purely honorary. Many of the Village Munsifs have hitherto had no suits instituted in their Courts, but others seem to have had a fair share of work, and two in the Ahmednagar District have disposed of nearly 300 suits, chiefly, however, against indigent weavers, and thus having no particular connection with the main object of the Act. Fourthly, a special Judge, an Assistant Judge and a special Subordinate Judge have been appointed to inspect and revise the work of all the subordinate establishment in lieu of the ordinary right of appeal which has been withdrawn.

Besides the measures above detailed, other changes, with a view to the end already stated, have been introduced. Professional legal advisers have been excluded altogether from the Courts of the Conciliators and Village Munsifs, and also from the Courts of the Subordinate Judges when the subject-matter of the suit is of less than £10 value, unless for special reasons professional assistance seem to the Subordinate Judge to be necessary. This provision does not seem to have proved popular; in the absence of the Vakîl frequent personal attendance is required of the parties, and the waste of time and even money thereby involved is complained of as outweighing the burden of retention of counsel. A most important change is that which renders it obligatory on the Court to inquire into the history and merits of every claim brought before it with a view to testing its *bona fides*. This provision is naturally unpopular with the *sâokâr*, and is believed to have greatly influenced the number of suits instituted since the Act came into operation. Interest too, is not to be awarded to an amount exceeding that of the capital as ascertained on taking the account. The person of the agriculturist is exempted from arrest and imprison-

ment, nor can his land any longer be attached or sold unless it have been specifically mortgaged for the repayment of the debt in question ; but, if the Court so direct, it may be made over for a period to the management of the chief executive Revenue authority of the district with a view to the liquidation of the debt. This provision has not yet been made use of. Again, the limitation in respect of money suits has been extended, payment of amounts decreed may be ordered by instalments, and an agriculturist can now be declared insolvent and be discharged summarily when his debts do not exceed Rs. 50, and in other cases after procedure specified in the Act. These insolvency provisions have not as yet been largely availed of. The natives of the mofussil evince the strongest possible repugnance to being declared insolvent, and consider it would hopelessly damage their credit through all their future. Hitherto only ten applications have been made, and in eight other cases the Courts have directed insolvency proceedings to be had of their own motion. The payment of amounts decreed by instalments is likely to prove very popular ; in 397 suits, out of 1,879 decided, payment by instalments was ordered.

To turn now to the general effects of the Act, it is evidently too early yet to form any decided opinion either way. The only tangible result hitherto has been a large decrease in the number of suits instituted,—only 6,037 were filed between 1st November 1879 and 20th April 1880 against an average of 15,920 in the same interval of the previous four years. This is very likely no more than the natural result of the introduction of so many important changes in the law, and will pass away as confidence is re-established and uncertainties disappear. There can be no doubt that the provisions of the Act will have the immediate effect of diminishing the rāyat's credit, but this, too, may be only temporary. One great object gained is the decrease of *ex-parte* decisions effected by a provision of the Act rendering examination of the defendant obligatory. Out of the 1,879 suits heard, only 360 were so decided, giving

a percentage of less than 20 against the usual one of upwards of 90 in bond suits. The above percentage even will in future be smaller, as certain errors which have tended to swell it are eradicated. However, though at present no judgment can be formed as to whether the provisions of the Act will really be as beneficial as is hoped, it is none the less satisfactory to find that dangers which were apprehended have not arisen, that there has been no perceptible increase in sales of land outright, and that there has been no rush of cultivators anxious to declare themselves insolvent.

Rat Plague. This seems to be the best place to notice the rat plague, which at one time more or less seriously threatened the year's prosperity in eight collectorates, Násik, Poona, Sholápur, Ahmednagar, Sátára, Kaládgi, Dhárwár and Belgaum.

Rats first attracted notice in Sholápur in November 1878, then in Kaládgi, and then generally, and did considerable damage to the late crops. It was, however, in June and July 1879 that their numbers and devastations assumed the proportions of a plague. As soon as grain was sown it was scratched up and eaten, and the cultivating classes, depressed by the drought and scarcity of previous years, were driven to a state little short of desperation. Many fields were sown as many as three times, but always with the same result. The rats were also very destructive to the cotton plants.

Under these circumstances Government, in July 1879, adopted energetic measures for the destruction of these vermin. Rewards of Re. 1 for every 100 killed were offered, and the various district officers were urged to arouse all classes to a sense of their duty in assisting Government and in helping themselves. It was required that the rats killed should be produced at the Government treasuries, where the tails were cut off and the reward was paid; the bodies were then returned to the claimants who usually ate them. This system of rewards remained in force so long as local requirements seemed to render it desirable, the test being the numbers of rats weekly pro-

duced. In all over 16 million rats were killed in the eight districts already named, and by March 1880 they were reduced to their normal numbers. No altogether satisfactory explanation for the origin of the plague, which so suddenly assumed huge proportions, has been obtained. From the fact of its appearing only in the districts which suffered most from famine, it has been conjectured (1) that the large amount of land lying untilled in this and the previous season, owing to the death or absence of the occupants, served as favourable and unmolested breeding grounds for the vermin; (2) that, by the absence of heavy rain in the early part of this and of the previous season, multitudes escaped suffocation by the sudden swelling of the dry soil on the first soaking and the consequent closing of the deep cracks and fissures which give access to their burrows; and (3) that the exhaustion of the usual under-ground stores of grain, which no doubt ordinarily afford subsistence for much vermin, drove unusual numbers to the surface. It is possible that some or all of these circumstances, combined with the almost incredible fecundity of the rat species, afford a sufficient explanation.

The plague, however it arose, was fostered by the religious prejudices and apathy of the ráyats. The cultivators themselves, generally, did nothing; the Mahárs, Mángs, and other lower classes were found ignorant of the habits and of the means of discovering the vermin, but they, and Musalmáns also, did, in some parts, take to rat-catching; the Waddars held back for higher pay, and, many only took to the work when refused their ordinary employment of road-making. However, they proved excellent rat-catchers, and were the chief agents in the work of destruction. Various means were employed for destroying the rats: phosphorus paste balls proved useless, the Burmese rat-trap and fumigation also failed, asphyxiators and sulphur squibs were tried and succeeded in small areas; but digging up the burrows, though tedious, was found to be the most efficacious and remunerative remedy. A clumsy but characteristic attempt was

made in one collectorate to obtain rewards a second time for the same rats by fastening the amputated tails on with bábul thorns, and in the same district it was discovered that rats were being imported, at 12 annas the 100, from the Nizám's territory with the view to making 4 annas on every 100 by the transaction. In other parts no frauds were attempted. It must not be supposed that the cessation of the plague is attributed to the number actually killed under this system of rewards. Other causes supervened, and even had none been killed by artificial means it is thought possible that the final result would have been the same. The damage done meantime, however, would have been much greater, and the harvest to a certainty ruined. The natural causes, which are generally believed to have virtually exterminated the vermin, are (1) the heavy rain that fell later in the season, and (2) the frosts and cold which set in before the close of the year. In some districts the bodies of rats were found with red ticks attached to them, and, as this parasite will not attack dead animals, it is credited with having assisted in the work of extermination.

The rats which constituted this plague seem chiefly to have been the Indian Jerboa rat or *haran undir* (*Gerbillus indicus*), the Indian mole rat or *kok* (*Nesokia indica*), and the *Mettade* (*Golunda mettada*). The first-named is described as fawn-coloured above and white below, and, including the tail, is often 15 inches long. It burrows among the roots of bushes, or in the open ground, and forms long galleries with branches ending in chambers. It does not ordinarily hoard food. The female usually gives birth to a litter of from 8 and 12, and occasionally even numbering 16 to 20. The "*kok*" is a smaller rat, and is of the colour of the common brown rat. It is said to live alone and forms extensive burrows; in one known instance the space covered is stated to have measured nearly 15 yards in diameter. It stores large quantities of grain. The litter usually numbers 8 or 10. The "*Mettade*" is really a species of mouse, and attains a total length of 10 inches, including tail. It is

distinguished by its large ears. The female produces 6 or 8 young at a birth. It is said to live exclusively in cultivated fields, in pairs or in small societies of 5 or 6, and contents itself with the deep cracks and fissures found in the black soil during the hot months. This rat usually climbs the stalks of the crop and gnaws off the heads, attacking especially jowári and wheat crops a few days before they ripen. It is the opinion of many natives that great numbers of all the rats which inhabit the black soil are yearly killed by the first heavy rain of the monsoon. The black soil swells when the drenching rain falls on it; and the broad deep cracks, that are found in the hot season, closing the rats are caught in their holes and in the fissures where they are hiding, and are thus suffocated.

The original survey of the Presidency is complete everywhere, excepting in a small portion of the Panch Maháls and in Kánara. Revised surveys are in progress in Sind, Ahmednagar, Násik, Belgaum, Kaládgi, and Dhárwár. In the Ratnágiri Collectorate such lands as were formerly only roughly surveyed are being remeasured and reclassified.

Surveys.
A.—Measurement and Classification.

During the year five survey parties, comprising 37 establishments, were at work. The area surveyed was 1,825,578 acres and that classed 1,818,716 acres. The average cost per acre measured, classed and settled, amounted to Re. 0-4-9 or about 6d.

Revised rates were introduced into only one subdivision of the Hyderabad Collectorate in Sind comprising 110 villages. Their revenue has been thereby raised 32 per cent. The preliminary work was completed in a second subdivision, but not in time to admit of the rates being introduced this season. Settlement work throughout the Province was seriously hindered by sickness among the officers of the Department.

B.—Settlement.

In the Presidency proper survey rates were for the first time introduced into 128 villages in the Panch Maháls and into 127 villages of the Kánara District. Revised

rates were introduced into 178 villages of Ahmednagar, 20 of Násik, 110 of Dhárwár and 109 villages of Belgaum; also into 25 alienated villages and 59 villages in Native States. In the Panch Maháls the settlement has had the effect of slightly decreasing the land revenue in 76 Government villages. In 73 the decrease amounts to 5·4 per cent. on past collections, and in 3 to 3·6 per cent. In the 52 Tálukdári villages, on the contrary, the old assessments were very low and have been more than doubled. The whole increase will not, however, be enforced at once but gradually by increments extending over 20 years. In Kánara the effect of the settlement has been everywhere to increase the revenue. In 16 villages of one subdivision the increase amounts to 110 per cent., while in 23 villages of another subdivision the increase is so small as 24·8 per cent. All 127 villages have really been raised to the same level, and the great variation in point of increase arises solely from the inequalities of the former assessments—villages at a distance from headquarters having hitherto evaded their just obligations. The rates on garden-lands average Rs. 11 (equivalent at the present rate of exchange to about 18 shillings) per acre, on dry-crop lands Re. 0-5-3 and on rice-lands they vary from Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 2-9-10.

The revised rates have in every case raised the revenue. In the Deccan the increase averages 35 per cent. and in the Southern Marátha Country about 40 per cent. The Deccan villages all enjoy a rainfall average in amount and tolerably certain, and they are well situated for markets and communications. Population, dwellings, carts, ploughs and agricultural cattle show large increases since the original settlement was introduced, and the average prices of staple food-grains have nearly doubled. The new rates average Re. 0-11-5 (or about £0-1-2 at the present rate of exchange) in the Sangamner subdivision of Ahmednagar, Re. 0-13-11 in the Ráhuri subdivision of the same collectorate, and Re. 0-8-5 in the Dindori subdivision of the Násik Collectorate. The total increase of revenue is £7,115. The villages

in the Dhárwár and Belgaum Collectorates generally show similar signs of increased resources, only the population and, in parts, the number of cattle have decreased. Prices, after making every allowance for abnormal years, have doubled. The maximum dry-crop rates introduced vary from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 (from £0-1-8 to £0-3-4); and the incidence per acre averages a little over Re. 1 on dry-crop lands, and varies from Rs. 2-3-11 to Rs. 2-12-9 on rice-lands. The total increase of revenue is £12,924.

Two survey establishments worked for portions of the season in the Sávantvádi State, and one was employed for 5 months in the Bhor State. Survey operations were also in progress in Kolhápúr and in the Jágírs of Rámdurg and Miraj (junior branch). Settlements were introduced into 5 villages of Sávantvádi and into 54 of Kolhápúr. The effect will be scarcely perceptible. The previous assessments were found much higher than those prevalent in neighbouring British villages, and hence survey rates have been so adjusted as to equalize, so far as possible, former inequalities and yet yield the same revenue.

Survey
Operations
in Native
States.

The total expenditure of the Revenue Survey Department during the year was £75,486, out of which £8,073 was paid by Native States. The settlements introduced during the year have raised the Imperial revenue by £23,083. The whole increase, since the commencement of revision settlement operations, has been £138,368 per annum, or £732,511 in the aggregate, and the cost so far has been £187,314.

Financial
Results.

The city survey of Dhárwár has been completed, and that of Hubli has made progress. Enquiry work is being pushed on in Hubli and Ahmedabad, and will probably be completed in the latter city before the close of the calendar year. In Sind the issue of title deeds is all that remains to be done in the three towns surveyed. In four other towns in Gujarát the operations of all kinds had been previously completed. The City Survey Act has, in all, been made applicable to ten cities and towns in the Presidency.

City
Surveys.

Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.

A.—Topographical.

Five parties of the Great Trigonometrical Survey were at work during the year, respectively, in Khándesh, the Deccan, Gujarát, Káthiáwár and Cutch. The outturn of work aggregated 8,307 square miles of survey, 4,702 linear miles of traverse, and 11,210 square miles of preparatory triangulation. Detailed large scale maps of the city of Sholápur were also undertaken and partly executed.

B.—Tidal and Levelling.

Tidal observations were made at Bombay, Kárwár, Aden and Kurrachee, and the instruments were kept in good adjustment. The new instruments supplied to Aden have worked satisfactorily: those for Kurrachee have been forwarded to that port, but have not yet been erected. The Bombay tide tables for the current year have proved remarkably accurate for time and height. Arrangements have been made by which in future tide tables will be prepared for all four ports in London; all the necessary data for the year 1881 have already been forwarded. Levelling operations were continued on the G. I. P. Railway: the main line was extended 220 miles from Kem to Raichore and branch lines run, respectively, from Gulburga to Bedar and from Sholápur to Bijápur. Twenty-eight bench-marks were embedded, and a large number of irrigation bench-marks and railway heights tested and connected.

Alienations.

The only alienation settlement work in progress is in the Panch Maháls, where a special native officer has been appointed to revise former work, which had been found untrustworthy. Throughout the rest of the Presidency work is confined to issuing sanads and effecting summary settlements, and this is done by the Collectors.

Waste Lands.

Of the total area assessed as arable 5,232,093 acres, or 19 per cent. of the whole, are returned this year as unoccupied. The area thus lying waste is 1,028,591 acres greater than that shown in 1878-79. The increase, so far as the Presidency proper is concerned, is explained by the fact that much land, shown last year as occupied, has been found to stand in the name of ráyats who either died or absconded during the famine years. Such land

has now, after inquiry, been entered as waste, and the total unoccupied area accordingly is greater. As a matter of fact a considerable extent of new land has been brought under cultivation, and the increase of waste in the year under review is merely nominal. In Sind cultivation was restricted by limited inundation.

The number of estates administered during the minority of their owners by Collectors and by the special officer was 137, a decrease of 4. At the close of the year the balances to their credit aggregated £10,057 in cash, and £21,123 invested in Government paper. The majority of these estates are quite insignificant. The incomes aggregated only £33,130, giving an average of £242 per estate. Some progress was made in effecting settlements of the debts on encumbered estates both in Sind and in Gujarát. In the former province operations are still in their infancy, in the latter considerable sums have been re-paid both to private creditors and to Government. The amounts claimed are greatly reduced on enquiry, and appeals against the decisions are rare. Experience shows that creditors are usually ready to forego 25 per cent. of their admitted claims on obtaining ready money payment of the balance.

PROTECTION.

The legislative measure of most general interest which has become law since the date of last year's report is Act I. of 1880, entitled "An Act to amend the law relating to the settlement of villages held by Khots." It is quite impossible in the space available in a report of this description to set forth exhaustively the numerous complications in which the, no doubt, once simple Khoti tenure had become entangled, or the nature of the difficulties in the way of effecting a settlement which had hitherto proved insurmountable. For these details search must be made elsewhere; and yet it seems desirable in this record of the year's administration that some brief statement of the leading facts should find a place. The Khoti tenure, then, is confined to certain villages in

Legislation.

certain portions of the Ratnāgiri Collectorate. The Khots are of all castes, but chiefly Musalmāns, Maráthas, Parbhus and Bráhmans. Some possess, and others do not possess, sanads, or title deeds. The oldest grants date from the reign of Yusuf A'dil Shah (1489-1510) of Bijápur. In practice the British Government have never seen reason to make any distinction between those Khots who can and those who cannot produce documentary evidence of their title. The word "Khot" means farmer or renter, and thus the original simplicity of the tenure becomes evident. The Khots obtained grants from Government, or usurped the rights, of the farm of certain villages, paid a certain annual sum, and collected rents from the cultivating classes. But lapse of time destroyed the simplicity of this arrangement: Khots themselves acquired ownership of certain lands and assumed rights over others, and on the introduction of British rule in 1818 the precise position and rights of these farmers were by no means clearly defined. Moreover, both directly as village managers and also through their close connection with the hereditary officers, with whom they were universally found to be closely connected, the Khots were so completely masters of the village records that at first the British officers were baffled and baulked in every attempt to settle their relationship to Government and to the different classes of under-holders.

In two respects the Khoti system, as found in force at the beginning of British rule, was successful. Under it all the arable land of the district had been brought under tillage, and the Government revenue was realized with ease and without remissions. The under-holders, however, were reduced to, and held in, the lowest depth of poverty and dependence. No money passed among them. The Khot advanced grain for seed and food, and in return took the crops. A great number could not afford themselves the luxury of a full meal of any sort of grain even once a day, and supplemented their scanty diet with forest produce. On this account especially it became necessary for Government to interfere. A survey,

and the appointment of village accountants, to fix rights, and to abolish the various miscellaneous taxes, were remedies that easily suggested themselves, but which always failed in execution; and so, down to 1851, little or no progress was made, and whatever was attempted seemed only to strengthen the position of the Khot at the expense of his under-holders. In 1851 Captain Wingate, after inquiry, endeavoured to introduce an experimental survey. Before, however, proceeding to notice its principles and the reasons of its failure, it is necessary to allude briefly to the most important classes of under-holders and it will be best at once to anticipate and to define them, as Government has finally acknowledged their rights. They are: (1) The "Dhárékaris," who have the right to hold and transfer dhára lands, entered in their names, so long as they pay the Khot the survey assessment: indeed, they enjoy the same rights as survey occupants in ráyatwári villages, but under the Khot and not under Government, and their lands lapse to him. There has never been any special difficulty regarding this class. (2.) The "customary holders" of "Khot *nisbat* lands;" these are tenants of old standing, and have the right of holding their lands hereditarily so long as they pay the customary rent rates of the village, not exceeding half the gross produce of rice and one-third that for varkas lands, in kind, the crop being appraised by the Khot in the presence of the tenant. Their rights are usually not transferable without the consent of the Khot. (3.) The tenants-at-will, who hold from year to year on such terms as they can make with the Khot.

To return to Wingate's experimental survey of 1851: the principles he proposed to adopt were (1). to improve the position of the holders of rice and garden lands by making them occupants under a fixed tenure instead of being at any time liable to an enhanced demand; (2) to grant parts of the uplands, varkas, as private property; and (3) to define the under-holder's liabilities, appoint village accountants, and abolish labour and other cesses. He saw that, to some extent, this would lessen the Khot's

power and privileges ; but he thought their losses would be of rights of little value, and he proposed to compensate them for these by presenting them with 10 per cent. of the gross rental. The experiment failed at once : the Khots had always claimed proprietary rights, and although Government had never acknowledged these, and it was clear they had no good foundation, yet it was also clear that the claimants were entitled to great consideration, and that no settlement could succeed in which Government dealt directly with the sub-holders overlooking the agency of the Khots. The next effort was made in 1866 by Colonel Francis on different lines. The Khot was to get a lease of the village at survey rates for 30 years, and, in turn, was to give a thirty years' lease to all permanent tenants. The under-holder's right was to be hereditary and under certain restrictions transferable, and payments were to be made in cash. On these principles the survey of six subdivisions was made. The settlement was introduced and guaranteed in certain villages, while in others it was made merely experimental or sanctioned temporarily. The Khots everywhere objected, and threw every obstacle in their power in the way of the operations. In 1873, matters had come to such a pass that the Khots, objecting to have their demands on their tenants limited, and to let the tenants' names be entered in the records, refused to manage their villages and filed suits against the Collector and Survey Officers for loss caused by the survey. It would seem that, in reality, it was the method in which this settlement was carried out, rather than the principle, which in some respects injuriously affected the legitimate interests of the Khots. Government thereupon (1874) stayed further operations and appointed a Commission to ascertain, by actual experiment in the field, the mode of settlement most likely to meet the views of the different parties. As outcome of this action (1876) Government decided that the differences of opinion were irreconcilable, and that no settlement could be devised which could command the general assent of both parties, Khots and cultivators holding under them ;

and all attempts to arrive at a settlement by mutual consent were abandoned as impracticable. Government were, however, at last in possession of sufficient information on all points to enable them to lay down the principles which they have finally adopted—principles which, not being opposed to any existing law, Government were prepared to give better effect to by legislation. These principles are briefly as follows : “In a Khoti estate the only person who can be considered to have the right of occupancy is the Khot himself; all others can, at best, be but “occupancy tenants,” i.e., have the right of occupying their land under the Khot, so long as they pay a certain fixed or customary rent. The Khots, in consideration of their bearing the expenses and risk of managing their villages, are entitled to an abatement from the gross survey assessment. All but tenants-at-will must be entered in the village register of lands, with full particulars of the incidents of their tenure and of their rent, but not as “survey occupants” only as tenants holding on certain terms from the Khot. The Khot’s demand on all customary tenants is limited to half the produce in rice lands and one-third in varkas lands, to be paid and taken in kind. Lastly, the Khot must bind himself in legal form to the observation of “recorded rights.”

On these principles Government directed experimental settlements in non-guaranteed surveyed villages to be made, and postponed legislation until experience should have tested these tentative measures.

It may be pointed out here that the new settlement differed from that of 1866 mainly in the following points:—

(1) It only at best gave the sub-holders the position of tenants with heritable rights instead of the status of survey occupants with all the rights of such position as defined under the Survey Act I. of 1865, and (2) it allowed the tenants to pay in kind a certain portion of the crop, which the Khot had the right of appraising, instead of fixed cash payments.

The new settlement has now stood the experience of three seasons, and its success has been so signal that

Government have lately legalized what has thus far been done and prescribed similar procedure in future by passing the legislative measure under notice.

The settlement has been carried out in the following manner :—The Survey Officers first remeasured and reclassified the hill-lands, wherever in the previous survey this work had been roughly performed. The Assistant Collectors then assembled the Khots and villagers in each village. There, in the presence of all, the tenure of the village was inquired into ; if it proved to be Khoti, and the Khots had a title deed, a copy was recorded. A memorandum, declaring the customary rates of rent for each kind of crop, was next made out and signed by the Khots present and by the chief villagers. The village land register was then taken and each man was called up in succession before the assembled villagers, his holding read out to him, and his claim in respect of each piece of land recorded ; the Khot's reply was also recorded, evidence taken, and a decision, if possible, passed on the spot. Finally, every possible effort was made to reconcile Khots with tenants and tenants with each other, and Khots were urged to permit good tenants of long standing to be recorded as customary tenants.

The results up to date have been briefly as follows :—184 out of 186 guaranteed villages have petitioned for the new settlement, and it is not probable that the remaining two will hold out. No original Khoti suit remains on the file, and the special appeals, now that the Act has become law, can be taken up and compromised. Out of 744 villages originally surveyed, the review, alluded to above, has been completed in 506, and the re-survey remains to be effected in 290 villages only. The Khots appear to have been just and even lenient to their tenants in their crop appraisements. In only 197 out of 722 villages were there instances of tenants contesting the appraisement, and only in the same number did the Khots come to the Revenue authorities for assistance in recovering their dues.

It would seem now that it only remains for the local

officers steadily and watchfully to use the powers, for the first time given by law, to protect the rāyat from undue exactions by the Khots.

Act II. of 1880, to secure the payment to Government of certain sums of money by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, is of purely local interest.

The only other legislative measure which has become law during the period under review is Act III. of 1880. It provides for the amendment of the Act to provide for irrigation in the Bombay Presidency, passed in the previous year. The latter measure contained provisions for the levy of what is called a protective rate, in no case to exceed 8 annas per acre, on all cultivated land under command of a canal, which has not been irrigated, whenever the gross revenue for water supplied from that canal has not, during any year, amounted to 5 per cent. of the total capital expended on its construction. These provisions did not recommend themselves to the Secretary of State for India, and hence the Act under notice has been passed to repeal them.

POLICE.

The strength of the police force employed throughout the 23 districts of the Bombay Presidency, in the City of Bombay, and on the two lines of railway was 21,251 officers and men, and 33 Commissioners, Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents. The total cost amounted to £362,523, of which £304,454 were paid from Provincial revenues, and £58,069 were met from municipal and other grants. The ratio of police to area varies from 1 man to 3 square miles in the Northern Division to 1 to 11½ square miles in Sind, and averages 1 to 6·8 square miles. The proportion of police to population also varies considerably, from 1 to 536 persons in Sind to 1 to 1,233 in the Southern Division, and averages 1 to 852. On the whole, the strength of the force is a little below last year's. 37 per cent. were employed as guards, escorts, municipal, cantonment and

harbour police; the remaining 63 per cent. (13,384 men) were available for general police duties. Of the whole force, 8,834 were provided with fire-arms, 6,555 were armed with swords and 4,018 had truncheons only. 25 per cent. were able to read and write, and about 15 per cent. more were under instruction. The health of the police during the year under review improved. There were more admissions to hospital, but the rate of mortality was much lower. The number punished was somewhat larger, amounting to 17 per cent. Fewer men were dismissed, but more were punished judicially and departmentally.

**Punitive
Posts.**

The number of punitive posts maintained was nearly the same as last year. The majority of those imposed, in consequence of grain robberies from the G. I. P. Railway, on villages close to the line were removed at the close of the year; but many others were imposed on villages in the Poona District for giving shelter and food to dacoits.

Crime.

Crime increased during the year under review. The number of cognizable cases exceeded last year's by 2,744, or about 4 per cent. Non-cognizable cases, however, were fewer by 1,628, and hence the net increase of crime was 1,116 cases, or less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The increase may be said to have been exclusively confined to Sind where distress continued to be severe, and to Bombay City where it is attributed to the existence of a remnant of the destitute people who flocked to it during the famine. The fluctuations in the three Divisions of the Presidency were very insignificant. Serious crime, with the exception of dacoity, did not increase.

The number of dacoities, 161 as compared with 52 last year, is remarkable. 81 of these crimes were committed by one or other of four organized gangs of dacoits, and many of the remaining 80 were no doubt instigated by the existence of these gangs and facilitated by the state of demoralization into which the population of certain parts fell in consequence of their depredations. Detailed allusion was made to the depredations of the organized gangs in last year's Summary, and hence it

seems to be only necessary here to record, with results, their complete suppression and to state that no attempt has since been made to revive them.

The leader and the remnants of the last surviving gang were captured on the 10th January 1880 in the Sātara District. So far as can be ascertained, 671 persons are believed to have been concerned in the commission of these organized dacoities. Of these, 13 have been killed in conflict with the police, 537 have been arrested, and 121 remain at large. Of the 537 arrested, 454 were brought to trial and 83 are reported to be still under trial. Seven have been sentenced to death, 262 have been transported for life or for long or short terms, 69 have been sentenced to lighter punishments, and 116 have been acquitted. It is remarkable that the leaders and chief promoters have, without exception, been brought to justice. Of the three chief men of one gang one was shot, another was executed, and the third was transported. The leader of a second band was killed in action, and the Brāhman who accompanied and had organized the gang was sentenced and transported for life. The leaders, father and son, of a third gang have both been captured and brought to justice; and the leader of the fourth gang has been transported for life. While the gangs remained at large operations on a considerable scale were forced on Government. Military guards were placed on numerous treasuries in order to set the usual police guards at liberty. Four joint military and police field detachments were organized under European officers for the purpose of hunting down and capturing the gangs, and two trunk roads were patrolled by cavalry. The dacoits were much assisted by the wild nature of the country mostly frequented by them, and by the timidity of the village authorities and population generally. Government has felt compelled to impress a sense of duty on the former class by dismissing several from service and declaring their future ineligibility, and on the latter by establishing punitive posts in those villages where the timidity of the inhabitants was most culpable. The first dacoity was committed on the 11th

January 1879 under the leadership of Hari Makáji, and it was his brother Tátia who was captured on the 10th January 1880. The dacoities thus, from first to last, extended exactly over one year.

Coming now to the working of the police, the number of cognizable offences reported during the year was 63,261 and, in connection with these cases and others investigated by the Police, 88,742 persons were arrested. Besides these, 16,561 cases were struck off the registers by orders of a Magistrate as being false, and 8,276 persons concerned in them were discharged. The proportion of false cases thus struck off is still large, but is 20 per cent. less than it was last year, and the number of persons arrested in connection with such cases also shows a decrease.

The number of true cases, cognizable and uncognizable, investigated by the police is almost identical with that of the previous year, viz., 63,417. The percentage of convictions obtained (77) is identical. In all 88,742 persons were arrested in true cases, and of these 69,164 were brought to trial. The percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested was 57, and of persons convicted to persons brought to trial was 74. The value of property stolen was £153,563 in 30,471 cases; recovery was made in 73 per cent. of the cases and to 41 per cent. of the whole value. These results, throughout, are not quite so satisfactory as last year's. The comparative results are similar if regard is had only to what is classed as serious crime: in cases of murder the percentage of convictions was 47, in dacoities 36, in robberies 41, in thefts 63, and in receiving stolen property 71.

Bombay
City.

Crime again increased in the City of Bombay, the number of persons charged being 26 per cent. in excess of last year's. Convictions were obtained in 88 per cent. of the cases. The increase was most marked under the following heads: nuisances, disorderly behaviour in public streets, drunkenness and petty thefts, and is attributed partly to the existence of a remnant of the destitute people who came to Bombay from the districts during the

famine, and partly to increased strictness on the part of the police. It is satisfactory to notice a large decrease in the number of Europeans charged with drunkenness. The number of juveniles dealt with increased largely; 62 were sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory.

The number of persons arrested under the European Vagrancy Act decreased from 140 to 109, of these 93 were arrested in the City of Bombay. The whole number were sent to the Government Workhouse, where employment was found for many, 11 were deported, 9 were discharged to friends and 23 deserted; 4 were sent to the Lunatic Asylum. The expenditure incurred amounted to £1,015.

PRISONS.

The number of prisons maintained during the year under review was 105, or 19 less than last year. The decrease is owing to the closing of subordinate jails which were established temporarily during the famine years. The total number comprises 1 central jail, 23 district jails, 78 subordinate jails, and 3 extra-mural gangs. The number of admissions amounted to 33,284, including 3,172 females. Last year 34,860 were admitted, of whom 3,084 were females. The decrease is scarcely so large as might have been hoped for in a comparatively favourable year, but is diminished by increased admissions in the City of Bombay and in Sind where distress was severe. The number of persons confined during the year was 55,556; of whom 5,116 were under trial. The daily average jail population was 12,631, and at the close of the year 12,368 remained in confinement. The average still ranges about 3,000 higher than previous to 1877, the additional population being provided for in extra-mural gangs.

It is satisfactory to notice that the number of Europeans admitted to jail fell from 525 to 289. Last year the numbers were swollen by numerous convictions under the Merchant Shipping Acts. The number of Eurasians, Hindus, and Jains admitted also decreased, whereas

Muhammadans, Native Christians and others showed an increase. As regards sentences, 25,341 convicts were undergoing various terms of imprisonment with hard labour, 789 various terms of simple imprisonment, i.e. without labour, 312 were under sentence of transportation for terms, 171 of transportation for life, and 98 were under sentence of death. Over 10 per cent. of the entire number of convicts had been once or oftener in jail before.

The number of escapes was 56, but only in 4 cases was escape effected from within jail walls; 25 were recaptured. An émeute occurred at the Dhulia jail, where a large gang of transportation prisoners made an ineffectual attempt to break jail. Breaches of jail rules have been more numerous, or else discipline has been stricter. Punishment was inflicted in 4,306 instances. The punishments usually resorted to were solitary confinement combined with reduced diet, and flogging. It is remarkable to what an extent practice at different jails and under different superintendents varies. In the Yerrowda Jail the number of punishments for breach of jail rules bore to the average number of convicts the proportion of 128 to 100, whereas in 7 other prisons the proportion was less than 1 to 10.

It is only to be expected that very few convicts are found able to read and write. Instruction is obligatory only in the case of juvenile convicts; with adults it is voluntary. The numbers under instruction are small.

The average number of effective convicts was 10,842. Some of these were employed as warders and have worked well, others as servants, or on grinding corn and making cloth for jail use, or on petty repairs and improvements to the jails. Of the remainder 1,029 were set to unremunerative labour, such as shot-drill, &c.; 843 to gardening; 3,462 to manufactures; and 2,277 to labour on public works. The extra-mural gangs were employed on blasting and excavation work in connection with irrigation projects.

The health of the jail population showed some improvement, but the rate of mortality and the percentage of

admissions to hospital remained high owing to the impaired health of the majority of the convicts when admitted. More than half the deaths occurred among convicts undergoing the first six months of their term of punishment. In one or two instances slightly more liberal diet was allowed owing to local causes; otherwise, no alteration was made in what is usual. Of the 29,856 prisoners released during the year, 45 per cent. were found to have gained weight since admission, 14 had retained their weight, and 41 per cent. had lost weight.

The number of prisoners confined in civil jails was 2,832, showing a slight decrease since last year.

There were two reformatories for juvenile convicts, in connection with the jails at Poona and Shikárpur. The number of boys confined increased considerably. Their health and conduct has been satisfactory, and the amount of work done, chiefly smith's and weaving and carpentry, was good. It is satisfactory to find that Magistrates sending boys to these institutions now sentence them to longer terms, and thus give them the opportunity of deriving more solid advantage from the instruction provided. Hitherto it is believed very few boys have followed the trade taught them in prison.

The gross expenditure amounted to £89,702, equivalent to £7 per head per annum. The cost per head last year was £7-16-0. The decrease has mainly resulted from reductions of the police and military guards. Hitherto the jail establishments have been held responsible for prisoners by day only; this year they have been revised and made responsible both by day and night. It has been found possible to do this without incurring extra expenditure, and the arrangement has enabled large reductions to be made in the police and military guards whose sole duty now is to assist in case of an émeute. The earnings of convict labour amounted to £15,610, reducing the net cost per head per annum to £5-14-0.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

In the town and island of Bombay, in addition to the ordinary and special jurisdiction of the High Court, there are three Presidency Magistrates and a Small Cause Court consisting of four divisions. In the interior there are 24 District and Sessions Judges all of whom exercise both criminal and civil jurisdiction; 133 district and first-class magistrates most of whom exercise also revenue jurisdiction and some both revenue and civil, 492 subordinate magistrates of whom 6 have civil powers in addition to their ordinary revenue and criminal powers, and 20,261 village officers exercising petty magisterial powers. There are also 8 small cause courts and 102 subordinate judges' courts exercising civil jurisdiction only. The Sadar Court in Sind exercises the highest civil and criminal appellate jurisdiction in that province.

The cost of all these courts, including those in the Presidency town, amounted for the year under review to £407,366 or £17,555 more than last year. The receipts from stamps amounted to £223,269, or £3,291 more than last year. The deficit on the year's working was £184,097 or greater than the previous year's by £9,264.

Criminal Justice.

Considering first the working of the criminal courts, the total number of offences reported was 77,993, or slightly fewer than last year. Altogether 131,170 persons were dealt with, of these roughly speaking 53 per cent., as against 52 per cent. last year, were convicted. The number awaiting trial at the close of the year was 1,831 compared with 1,686 in 1878. The nature of the crime dealt with has been sufficiently noticed in reviewing the work of the police. The ratio of convictions was highest in cases of public nuisances (89 per cent.) and breaches of special laws (76), and lowest in cases of offences against the person (29) and malicious offences (28).

As regards punishments 83 persons were sentenced to death against 108 in 1878. The numbers transported for life and for a term were 155 and 333, respectively, against 100 and 94 in 1878. The marked increase

resulted from the numerous cases of dacoity already alluded to. Of the aggregate number of punishments 58 per cent. were fines, 40 per cent. imprisonments, and 5 per cent. whippings.

The aggregate number of appeals, revisions and referred cases was 5,959 against 5,425 last year. Roughly speaking in 18 per cent. the applications were rejected, in 47 per cent. the original sentence remained unaltered, in 11 per cent. it was modified, and in 18 per cent. it was reversed; the remaining 6 per cent. include remanets and cases in which either the proceedings were quashed or further enquiry was ordered.

Litigation increased very considerably during the year under review, a result no doubt attributable to the improved condition of the general population. The marked falling off, noticed last year, in the number of applications for the execution of decrees, to whatever cause it was attributable, has passed away, and the number filed this year shows a large increase. This is attributed in part to the improvement above alluded to, and in part to decree-holders in the Deccan being anxious to obtain satisfaction of their decrees before the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act came into operation. It may be here remarked that the statistics given on this subject are for the calendar year 1879, and therefore refer to a period before the Act alluded to came into force. Litigation

In the remarks that follow the Bombay Small Causes Court is omitted from consideration. It will be alluded to separately below. The total number of suits instituted was 161,673, or 141,088 more than in 1878. The proportion of suits instituted to population is about 1 to 96. The number of applications for the execution of decrees filed was 221,524, showing an increase of 14,821, though still less than in the year 1877 by 4,631. The number of suits disposed of was 169,660, or 22,479 more than last year. The aggregate value of the subject-matter of these suits was £1,476,650 against £1,468,749 in 1878, giving an average value of £8 14s. per suit. Suits for

money amounted to 90 per cent. of the whole number of suits disposed of by the Courts in the interior. Of these, again, 70 per cent. were brought on bonds. The number of suits connected with land form 6 per cent. of the whole number.

In the Small Causes Court in Bombay the number of suits instituted was 33,989, or 46 more than in 1879. There was a decrease in the number of suits for larger amounts and an increase in those for trifling sums over £1; for amounts smaller than £1 there was again a decrease. The aggregate value of the suits instituted was £229,182, or less than last year by £15,240. The receipts of the Court amounted to £20,541 as compared with £21,169 last year, and the expenditure was £15,861 against £15,960. Since the establishment of this Court in 1852 the net surplus has amounted to £114,633.

In reviewing the work of the different classes of Courts, it is advisable to consider that of the High Court and Bombay Small Cause Court separately from one another and from that of the Courts in the interior.

In the High Court there were 2,872 cases for disposal on the original side; of these 54 per cent. were finally disposed of. Of the cases disposed of 34 per cent. were decreed *ex parte*, 23 per cent. were dismissed *ex parte*, 21 per cent. were dismissed for default, and only 11 per cent. were contested. The number of regular suits was 742, and of these 15 per cent. were contested. The average duration of contested suits was 265 days and of uncontested suits 261 days. On the appellate side there were 773 cases for disposal, and of these 61 per cent. were disposed of. The average duration of each appeal was 2½ months. Several, both of the original suits and of the appeals, were heavily contested.

In the Court of Small Causes at Bombay the number of suits for disposal was 37,193; of these 90 per cent. were disposed of, leaving 3,594 remainets. In 66 per cent. of the cases disposed of judgment was given for the plaintiff. The number of suits for money lent and for wages

increased, and amounted to over 50 per cent. of the whole number of cases disposed of.

The number of cases for disposal in the Courts in the interior was 197,818, compared with 180,502 in 1878. Of these 85 per cent. were finally disposed of, and the number of remanets at the close of the year was reduced from 86,011 to 29,150. The number of *ex parte* decrees was still very great, though slightly less than in 1878; it amounted to over 50 per cent. Of the whole number of cases disposed of 60 per cent. were of value ranging between Rs. 50 and Rs. 500. The duration of suits varied considerably in the different classes of Courts. It was largest in those of the District Judges (367 days for each contested suit) and shortest in those of the Cantonment Magistrates exercising civil jurisdiction (13 days). The Subordinate Judges try the great mass of cases, and in their Courts the average duration of each contested suit was 240 days. The number of decrees wholly executed was 30,969, and of those partially executed it was 69,267. Decrees pending at the close of the year amounted to 62,401, a decrease of 8,817 as compared with those pending at the close of 1878.

The number of appeals for disposal was 6,568, and of these 3,209 were decided. 84 per cent. of the decided cases were contested, and in 66 per cent. of the contested cases the decision of the lower Court was upheld.

The number of suits instituted against Government during the year under review was 37 compared with 64 in 1878. Of these 18 were for money, 3 came under the rent laws, 9 regarded immoveable property, 6 were to establish personal rights, and the remaining 6 were miscellaneous. The largest number were instituted in the Ahmedabad and Dhárwár Courts. Information regarding the disposal of these suits is incomplete; but it would appear that in Ahmedabad 12 were decided in favour of Government, 4 were compromised and 6 were decided against Government, and in Thána of 5 contested suits Government won 4.

Government
Litigation.

REGISTRATION.

The number of registration transactions during the year fell short of that for 1878-79 by 1·8 per cent., but yet was larger than it has been in every other previous year. The falling off occurred in both classes of transactions, compulsory and optional, but was more marked in the former. Various causes are assigned to explain it; those most worthy of notice are (1) the operation of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act in four districts, and (2) the exemption from registration of certificates of sale under Act XII. of 1879. The decrease under notice occurred in 16 registration districts; in the other 9 increases occurred. The whole number of documents registered amounted to 95,723, and affected property of the aggregate declared value of £5,115,842, an increase of £545,616 since last year.

The number of deeds impounded by registering officers on the ground of the insufficiency of the stamps they bore, increased from 288 to 510; but this is attributable mainly to misconceptions on the part of the public regarding the new Stamp Act, and not to any increased desire to evade the payment of stamp duties. The number of Registry and Sub-Registry offices was, respectively, 25 and 225; all but 23 of these were inspected during the course of the year.

The receipts of the Department amounted to £28,455, or £631 less than last year. Expenditure came to £23,651, or £374 less. The net departmental surplus was thereby reduced to £4,804. Excepting three in Sind and two in the Presidency proper, every registration district is self-supporting.

MUNICIPAL.

There were no general elections this year in the Bombay Municipality: only individual changes occurred in the *personnel* of the Corporation; none occurred in that of the Town Council.

The receipts amounted to £334,117, of which 67 per cent. were derived from taxation proper, 8 from municipal property, 7 from miscellaneous sources, and 18 per

cent. were for services rendered. . The expenditure came to £311,112. The former were £19,932 in excess of the Budget estimates, and the latter was £20,267 less; and, hence, as the opening cash balance proved £9,970 above the estimate, the financial position of the Municipality at the close of the year was £50,169 better than was anticipated. No change was made during the year in any of the cesses or rates; but, owing to the enhanced value of the assessments on which they were levied, a larger revenue was derived. The wheel-tax also brought in a slightly increased revenue. Town duties, on the other hand, owing to slackness of trade, brought in a smaller income. A new duty was imposed on firewood, and that on metals was discontinued. The savings on expenditure were chiefly effected under the head "new works."

At the close of the year the assets of the Municipality, including the cash balance, were valued at £1,209,863; its liabilities amounted to £1,053,589. The loans have been raised to carry out drainage and water-supply schemes. The drainage works are being rapidly and satisfactorily carried out by contractors, and will probably be completed before June 1881. The water-works were completed during the year; but filtration beds and a reservoir on Malabár Hill remain to be executed.

The Health Department, after crediting it with earnings to the value of £31,154, cost the municipality £40,152 net. Garbage and night-soil were removed at the rate of 559 tons per diem. The health of the population was on the whole good. The birth and death rates calculated on the Census of 1872 were, respectively, 22·5 and 35 per mille per annum; the former is manifestly imperfect. There were 324 fatal cases of cholera and 479 of small-pox, but nothing amounting to an epidemic occurred.

Nothing especial has occurred during the year under review in connection with the numerous municipalities scattered over the Presidency. The usual amount of useful work in the shape of conservancy, road-making and improving water-supply has been performed. As

District
Municipa-
lities.

regards water-supply, extensive schemes are in progress or are under consideration in several towns, the funds being usually raised by loans, sanctioned by Government, on the security of the local revenues. Direct taxation is gradually being more generally introduced with a view to supplement or supersede income from town duties, but the latter continue to be the principal source of municipal revenue. The cost of collection necessarily forms a heavy charge upon the receipts, but with experience and with improving organization the results promise to become as productive as under the old farming system which was abolished under the orders of the Government of India. The whole number of municipalities is 160, an increase of three. Ten are city corporations with an income varying from £30,764 to £5,106, and the remaining 150 are town corporations. About two-thirds of the Commissioners are non-officials, and of the remaining one-third only 20 per cent. are *ex-officio*. The aggregate income of the whole number of municipalities from taxation amounted, for the year under review, to £211,788, an incidence of about 2 shillings per head of their population. If receipts for services rendered and loans be included, the income is raised to £273,888. The expenditure amounted in the aggregate to £229,464, and the closing balance was £161,706, a considerable increase on that with which the year opened. Some of the more important heads of expenditure, with the percentage of the whole devoted to them, are :—Conservancy 20 per cent., Roads 12, Water-supply 8, Establishment 7·5, Collection 7, Police and Lighting 5·5 each and Education 3·5 per cent.

MILITARY.

The strength of the army attached to this Presidency at the end of the official year was 37,430 men, of whom 11,703 were Europeans and 25,727 Natives. Exclusive of heavy ordnance mounted on defences, there were 25 batteries of artillery with 109 guns; the cavalry comprised 10 regiments, and the infantry 40 regiments. The total cost amounted to £3,164,570, more than last

year by £488,036. The Budget provision was exceeded by £507,809, solely owing to excess expenditure on account of the operations in Afghanistan.

The principal event of the year was the advance of the Bombay Contingent on Kandahar. In addition to the troops previously despatched 2 batteries of artillery, 2 regiments of Native cavalry, 2 regiments of European infantry, 5 regiments of Native infantry and 2 companies of sappers and miners were despatched across the frontier; and besides, 2 batteries of artillery, 3 regiments of Native cavalry, 2 regiments of European infantry and 4 regiments of Native infantry were detailed as a reserve and concentrated in Sind. Six Indian Government steamers and hired vessels were employed for the transport of troops and stores and Her Majesty's Indian troop-ships *Crocodile* and *Malabar* were made available for carrying some of the European troops.

Details of Native cavalry and infantry were temporarily placed at the disposal of the civil power to aid the police in their operations against the organized gangs of dacoits that for some time infested the Poona and Sátára Districts.

The Dhond and Manmád Railway was made available for the conveyance of Madras troops from the 1st November 1879, and rest-camps were established at each terminus.

In consequence of the restriction of expenditure on Public Works, the execution of several extensions and improvements to the accommodation for troops was deferred, and only necessary repairs and additions were completed. Attendance in the army schools and the annual musketry course were considerably interfered with by the movements of troops. The usual courses of instruction in gymnastics, garrison duties and army signalling were carried out.

MARINE.

The Dockyard is worked under the direct orders of the Government of India. The shipping office has marked

satisfactorily. Thirty-one distressed seamen were subsisted at the Sailor's Home.

Prince's
Dock.

The Prince's Dock, which was commenced in 1875, on a site facing the harbour and midway between the extremities of the eastern line of shore, was completed and opened on the 1st January 1880. It contains 30 acres of water space, over 8,000 yards of wharf walls 37 feet high, two entrances 66 feet and 55 feet wide, respectively, the sills being 14 feet and the floor of the Dock 17 feet under low water of extreme spring tides, $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres of strongly built sheds, wharfs, and all the necessary accessories of a dock, an hydraulic engine, 20 hydraulic cargo cranes, and one 100-ton crane. The channel of approach is 800 feet wide and nearly 3,000 feet long. The cost has amounted to about £760,000. During the first three months the success of the Dock was not very marked, only 18 steamers of 22,904 aggregate tonnage and 4 square-rigged sailing vessels of 5,194 aggregate tonnage discharging and loading in it. Since then it has worked itself steadily into favour and been well occupied : at one time during May 15 vessels having lain within it. The mukádam interest, intimately connected as it is with the mercantile houses of Bombay, commands the business of landing and shipping goods by lighters, and naturally used all its influence to keep vessels in the stream. For a time it succeeded in doing so, but in the end both merchants and captains of vessels recognized their advantage in having their goods and cargo speedily transferred at one operation from ship to shore and *vice versa*, and the success of the Dock has thus become assured. The average time occupied in discharging and loading, per 100 tons, would seem to be .76 days in the case of steamers and .86 days in the case of square-rigged sailing vessels against 1 day and 2.85 days, respectively, in the stream.

Foreshore.

The administration of the Harbour has been further improved by the purchase during the course of the year of nearly all the private foreshore properties at a cost of

£712,273. They comprise the Sassoon Dock, the Colába Company's Bándars, the Jamsetji Bandar, and the Mázgaon and Frere Land Companies' properties, besides various minor properties at Siwri. Several plots at Siwri, however, have still to be bought. Payment has been made, with one or two trifling exceptions, in Port Trust bonds bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum.

These properties have been made over to the Port Trust, whose constitution has been altered to suit its new responsibilities. Instead of all the Trustees being appointed by Government as was the case hitherto, under the new Act No. VI. of 1879, five out of a total of 13 are elected by the Chamber of Commerce, and three of the remainder nominated by Government must be natives of India. Some of the restrictions, also, contained in the old Act, with regard to the financial arrangements of the Trust, have been withdrawn, but, on the other hand, the liability of the Trustees to raise revenue enough to meet all demands for interest on capital has been more strictly defined.

The purchase of the foreshore and its amalgamation under the new Port Trust are especially important as putting an end to the competition between the Port Trust and the proprietors of private bandars which has hitherto deranged and dispersed the traffic. It is now beginning to fall into its natural channels. One result is that much of the traffic liable to duty has been directed to the Town Custom House and to the new Prince's Dock. The properties have, however, still so recently been taken over (October 1879 to March 1880), that the effect of the new arrangement is only just beginning to make itself felt, and it will be some time even yet before the channel into which the various descriptions of traffic will eventually fall can be determined.

THE SEASON AND CULTIVATION.

Systematic meteorological observations are taken at Season.

Government and at 20 small observatories, scattered over the Presidency and provided with good verified instruments, by trained observers checked by a system of periodical inspection. A new observatory was established at Zanzibar during the course of the year. The general and abnormal characteristics of the season from a meteorological point of view have been described by Mr. Chambers, the Meteorological Reporter, in a *resumé* furnished by him for this Report and printed at page 201 of Part II., and at page 191 also will be found a sketch of the meteorology of the Presidency, of considerable interest and value, from the same pen. From a general point of view reference has already been made to the season at sufficient length in the opening paragraphs of this Part, and, beyond drawing attention to the severity of the storm which visited the coast at the end of May 1879 and caused considerable damage to property, to shipping, and to the manufactory of salt, no further allusion seems necessary. At Bombay the storm referred to blew with great violence from 9 P.M. on the 23rd May to 4 A.M. on the 26th, the anemometer having registered 2,009 miles during that interval of 55 hours. The middle of the storm was from noon on the 24th to 10 A.M. on the 25th, during which 22 hours 973 miles were registered. The greatest movement of wind in one hour was 56 miles between 5 and 6 P.M. on the 24th of May.

Cultivation. Proceeding, then, from the season to cultivation, the whole area of arable land in the 15 districts which have been completely surveyed is 23,349,430 acres, and of this 20,661,659 acres were in occupation during the year leaving 2,687,771 acres, or roughly about $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole, still unoccupied. The unoccupied area has increased by 546,738 acres, or about 1.7 per cent., since last year owing to the addition to it of holdings the occupants of which proved on enquiry to have died or absconded during the famine. Some portion of this unoccupied land, especially in Khándesh and in the Panch Maháls, is of superior quality, but for the most part it is poor soil only productive after a fallow. In the Panch

Maháls and Ratnágiri, in which districts the survey is yet incomplete, the area still available for cultivation is returned at 235,207 acres in the surveyed portion, a rather larger area than last year. No returns are available for Kánara. In the 5 districts of Sind the cultivated area decreased from 2,579,501 acres last year to 1,857,543 during the year under review, chiefly owing to the limited extent of the inundation of the river Indus.

The area under crops, so far as returns are available, was about 84 per cent. of the occupied area, the remaining 16 per cent. being reserved for grazing or fallows. The ratio of dry-crop land, excluding rice-lands, to the total was 87 per cent. Cereals were grown on about 77 per cent. of the area cropped, jowári and bájri, the great and the spiked millet, occupying as usual by far the largest areas. The next to them were paddy and rice and wheat. The area under every kind of cereal, as compared with last year, decreased, excepting rice and paddy, rági and kodra, which increased very slightly. The area under pulses increased from 1,480,796 to 1,571,602 acres, constituting nearly 8 per cent. of the whole area cropped. There was also an increased area under garden produce, spices and condiments, sugarcane and cotton; but a smaller area under tobacco, oil-seeds and dyes. The largest areas under wheat were in Shikárpur, Násik, Ahmedabad, Khándesh and Ahmednagar. Rice was mostly cultivated in Thána, Shikárpur, Ratnágiri, Kurrachee and Kolába; the millets throughout the Central Division and Kaládgi; pulses in Násik, Khándesh and Ahmednagar; oil-seeds in the same three districts and in Poona; and sugarcane in Sátára, Násik, Poona and Surat.

Crops

The area under cotton, including Sind and Native States, was 3,758,195 acres, showing an increase of 777,323 or 21 per cent. on the area of last year, though still considerably smaller than the average area under cultivation prior to the famine of 1876-77. The entire area is still only one-fourth of that capable of producing cotton. The increase occurred in all Divisions excepting Sind.

Cotton.

Exotic varieties were cultivated chiefly in Khándesh and Dhárwár, and the increase in area in those two districts and in Násik lay in that under exotic cotton, the indigenous varieties having been cultivated on a diminished area. The season was everywhere an unusually favourable one for the production of cotton, and as result the outturn was much heavier than last year. The entire yield has been valued at 5 millions sterling, and was 107 per cent. greater than the entire outturn of the previous season. The yield per acre was better throughout to an average extent of 81 per cent., varying from 155 per cent. in the Northern Division to less than 20 per cent. in the Southern Division where some damage was caused by blight. Exports increased from 668,528 bales last year to 894,832 in the year under review, and the percentage of imports of Indian cotton on the total imports of the United Kingdom improved from 12 to 15.

Experiments with the view to improving the staple have been continued and seem to prove that reliance must mainly be placed on deeper cultivation and on careful selection of the best bolls for seed cotton.

There were 42 prosecutions under the Cotton Frauds Act as compared with 62 last year. The majority were instituted in Khándesh.

Cotton
Frauds
Depart-
ment.

The special establishment entertained under the Bombay Cotton Frauds Act VII. of 1878, and the fee on exports of cotton levied to pay for it, have been abolished since the 31st May 1880 under orders from the Secretary of State, moved by Government and by various mercantile bodies in England and India. It has all along been admitted that a more effectual remedy than special legislation for the frauds at one time injuring the trade would be a change in the nature of the trade itself, making honest dealing more advantageous than fraud. This change, it is universally affirmed by those interested, has now actually occurred. Hence, and considering the desirability of relieving the cotton trade of Bombay from any burden not absolutely necessary, the abolition has been sanctioned. The special penal provisions against

fraud and adulteration have, however, been retained to provide against any misapprehension arising from the entire abandonment of all special legislation.

The two experimental farms at Saláru in Hyderabad and at Bhadgaon in Khándesh were maintained. The former is, however, now to be removed to a site close to the town of Hyderabad. Both farms are self-supporting. The most interesting experiments undertaken at the former were those with the view to ascertaining whether crops of *san*, *Panicum frumentacinus*, and *nágli*, *Eleusine coracana*, can be grown sufficiently luxuriantly on salt lands to enable more valuable crops to be reared afterwards, and those connected with deep ploughing. The latter seemed to prove that both *jowári* (great millet) and cotton yield nearly 50 per cent. more on land deeply ploughed than on similar land tilled with the ordinary native instrument. The experiments at the Khándesh farm, besides those in connection with the improvement of the cotton staple already alluded to, were directed to testing the utility of "Rán Bhendi" as a fibre crop and of *Teosinté*, *Reana luxurians*, as forage. The former plant proved useless, the latter yields satisfactory results. *Divi-divi* pods sent to London by this farm realized 20 per cent. higher prices than those ruling for the American article.

Experi-
mental
Farms.

Experiments in rearing the *Tasar* silk-worm were continued at Poona. The worm seems to be found almost everywhere throughout the Presidency, and information is being gained regarding the means by which its silk may be made available free from the harshness and discolouration which have hitherto been its principal drawbacks.

The usual horse-shows were held at Máheji in Khándesh, Sirúr in Poona, at Poona itself, at Rájkot in Káthiáwár, and at Mhasvad in Sátára. The last-named, having again proved a failure, is to be discontinued for the future. The remaining four were successful, especially that held at Poona at which the foals and fillies by

Horse-
breeding
and Stock.

Government stallions were pronounced to be of great merit. The marked improvement thus evinced, steadily progressive as it has been from year to year, is satisfactory evidence of the good which is being effected to horse-breeding in the Deccan. The number of Government stallions scattered over the Presidency is 81, 28 having been added to the stud during the year. 1,881 mares, against 1,825 last year, were covered. The greatest use of the Government stallions seems to be made in Ahmedabad, Sirúr, Káthiáwár, Khándesh, Poona and Ahmednagar.

**Agricultural
Stock.**

The season in the Presidency proper was not unfavourable to cattle. There was an abundance of forage and no epidemic of any special prevalence or virulence occurred. In Sind forage was scarce. The returns, in the absolute accuracy of which, however, confidence must not be placed, show generally an increase of agricultural stock. There is a small decrease in the number of horses, to be accounted for by the numbers bought up for transport purposes beyond the Frontier, and carts also have slightly decreased. The increase in the number of bullocks is especially satisfactory—for three years in succession serious losses have been recorded and at last the change has set in. The increase is, however, still only a net increase, decreases being returned throughout the Northern Division and in some portions of the rest of the Presidency.

**Advances
to Cultiva-
tors.**

The sums advanced to agriculturists were again smaller this year and amounted only to £7,341 against £8,103 last year for purchase of seed and cattle, and to £559 against £840 for permanent improvement of the land.

Prices.

Prices of all kinds of cereals, and especially of the staples, jowári and bájri, fell considerably but by no means equally everywhere. Cotton maintained its price and even commanded a better rate in Broach and Dhárwár.

Wages.

The wages of skilled labour, if anything, showed a tendency to rise. The wages of unskilled labour rose generally; only in three districts, the Panch Maháls,

Khándesh and Upper Sind Frontier, was there any decline. The returns, however, are far from reliable. Wages are usually paid either wholly or at least mostly in kind, and hence the rate of wages depends more on supply and demand than on the prices of food, at the time current.

FORESTS.

In the Presidency proper approximately 14,424 square miles, equivalent to nearly 20 per cent. of the whole area, are under forest conservancy. During the year 638 square miles were added to the previous "reserved" area in the Northern Division making the total 7,904, and 81 square miles were added to the "protected" area making the total 1,896 square miles. In the Southern Division the only addition was one of 4,237 acres, but considerable alterations resulted from reclassification, and the whole area under conservation is now 1,062 square miles "reserved" and 3,562 "protected" forest. The Sind forests are liable to erosion and accretion by the action of the river Indus. During the year under review no less than 8,480 acres of valuable forest were washed away and 11,115 acres of bare land thrown up on forest frontages. Great efforts are made to clear portions of the banks in danger of erosion, both in order to save the timber and to prevent the course of the river being blocked by trees which have been carried away.

The work of enquiring into private rights has been taken up in earnest and is making progress. In three districts special Forest Settlement Officers have been appointed for the purpose; in the remainder the Assistant Collectors have been gazetted to do the work, each in his own charge. In the Southern Division arrangements are well advanced for supplying firewood to the larger towns and for providing grazing grounds for cattle. Small grants of timber were made gratis, to the usual extent, to the poorest classes, but Government have reserved all such grants in future for their special sanction. Forest offences have been a little more frequent than last year. The increase is most noticeable in the

Southern Division, and is probably rightly attributed to greater vigilance on the part of the subordinate establishment resulting from new rules under which a moiety of all fines are distributed in rewards. Forest fires have been less frequent in the Southern Division; but they continue very prevalent in the Northern, where more than half the area in 11 districts, out of 15, was burnt during the year under review.

Energetic efforts were made throughout the Northern Division to effect the reboisement of forest lands. Four systems prevail:—(1) Rearing seedlings and then planting them out; (2) ploughing and sowing in lines; (3) sowing in pits; and (4) broadcasting. Some success has attended each system. Experiments were made with a variety of foreign trees; the only marked success seems to attend the cashewnut in Ratnágiri and the casuarina in coast districts.

Financially, the department has improved to a remarkable extent. The receipts exceeded last year's by £34,313, expenditure increased only by £5,715, and the excess of the former over the latter has thus improved from £18,241 last year to £46,839 this. The entire revenue from forests amounted to £152,471, and would have been yet greater but for the unfavourable condition of the markets for timber and other forest produce in the Northern Division and for the scantiness of the yield of gallnuts (myrabolams) and for the poor prices they fetched in the Southern Division. The Kánara Saw Mills were worked at a loss during the year under review.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The total expenditure on public works, including establishment, was £677,207 in the roads and buildings branch, and £290,699 in the Irrigation Department, or £967,906 in all.

Roads and
Buildings
Branch.

Of the total, £677,207, in the roads and buildings branch, £634,193 were spent in India and £43,014 in England. The former amount was derived as follows:—£143,291 from Imperial funds, £258,435 from Provincial,

£33,051 from contributions, £191,162 from local sources and £8,268 from local loans.

The expenditure was distributed over four chief heads :—(1) Military and Naval, (2) Civil Buildings, (3) Miscellaneous Public Improvements, and (4) Communications. The expenditure under the first head amounted to £93,555, of which 80 per cent. was laid out on works and 20 per cent. was paid away to establishments. No work of any special interest was undertaken : a portion of Manora Point, at the entrance of Kurrachee Harbour, and the new battery on it were protected from encroachment by the sea, and the artillery barracks at Ahmedabad were completed.

Under the second head £143,677 were expended, of which sum 21 per cent. went to defray the cost of establishments. A large number of useful works were completed, or carried on, which it is impossible to detail here. Among the more interesting may be mentioned the University Library and Clock Tower, the Frere-Fletcher School, the Elphinstone High School, and the New High Court completed, and the John Cannon and Cathedral High Schools under progress in Bombay.

A sum of £105,680 was expended under the third head, 85 per cent. on works and 15 per cent. on establishment. A Dioptric mirror was fixed in the Manora light-house at Kurrachee and the breakwater was strengthened. At Aden a portion of the foreshore was reclaimed. Considerable works were in progress at Surat to protect the town from encroachment by the river Tápti ; and, generally, a large number of village tanks and wells were constructed, improved or repaired.

Under the fourth head £326,028 were spent, of which 26 per cent. went to pay establishments. A large number of roads, bridges, culverts and rest-houses were completed, or repaired, or were under construction, distributed throughout all the districts. It is impossible, among the roads, to select one for mention rather than another. Of the bridges, that over the Krishna at Oodgaon in the Belgaum Collectorate is the most im-

portant. It has been completed at a cost of £44,678. Bridges over the Várna and over the Tárli are under construction in the Sátára Collectorate.

Irrigation
Department

The total expenditure in the Irrigation branch, as was stated above, amounted to £290,699. Of this £242,499 were from Imperial and Provincial funds, £5,450 from contributions, and the remainder was paid by other departments for work done for them. The cost of establishments amounted to 23·5 per cent. on the whole outlay. The direct revenue from irrigation works realized during the year was £27,938.

In Gujarát and the Deccan 24 important works are open for irrigation commanding, in the aggregate, 232,850 acres of irrigable land. The area actually irrigated amounted to 22,412 acres only, equivalent to 9·62 per cent. of what is available. This area is 25 per cent. greater than that irrigated last year, but less than the area under irrigation in 1877-78, when deficient rain drove many cultivators to have recourse to irrigating their monsoon crops. The assessments have, nevertheless, increased by 46 per cent. since then, proving that the area under the better classes of crops is steadily increasing. During last year 45 per cent. of the whole irrigated area was under cereals, 27 per cent. under pulses and groundnuts, 12 under sugarcane, 17 under vegetables, and 2 per cent. under other crops. Among the projects in progress the following may be mentioned as being of chief importance and interest. The area under command of the Pálkher Canal in the Násik District has been increased from 6,510 to 13,140 acres by progress made in the construction of distributaries; similar progress was made with the extension of the Ojhár Canal in Ahmednagar, where the area ultimately commanded will amount to 16,728 acres. To ensure a sufficient supply of water to this canal and to the Láksh Canal in the same district, a storage reservoir on the Pravara River is proposed. Complete plans and estimates have been prepared. The reservoir will hold 5,140 million cubic feet of water, and will cost £92,435. In Poona

the waste-weir of Lake Fife has been raised to its full height, and the area under irrigation from it increased nearly 50 per cent.; during the cold season water was passed down for irrigation to a distance of $64\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the head. The minimum level the water reached during the year was 9·8 feet above the sill of the canal sluices. The earthworks of the Níra Canal were carried on as a relief work and nearly completed to the 96th mile. In Sholápur progress was made with the Ashti Tank, and the dam measuring 12,700 feet in length has been nearly completed. In the case of the Ekruk Tank, it was found necessary to lower the crest of the waste-weir and to further increase its discharging capacity by cutting a notch in the centre of the channel. Considerable progress was made with the earthwork of the tank at Mhaswad. In the Belgaum Collectorate the work of greatest importance is the Gokák Canal. His Excellency the late Governor visited the locality during the course of the year and proposed certain additions. Meantime the first section of the scheme is in progress, including a weir and headworks on the Ghataprabha River with $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of main canal and 11 miles of branch canal. This section will command a tract of country measuring 25,000 acres of good culturable land. In connection with it a site has been selected in the Nandi valley for a storage tank, with a capacity of 768 million cubic feet, and a catchment basin of 155 square miles.

Besides the works above mentioned a large number of others were maintained, improved or repaired, and numerous minor works were undertaken. The following projects remain in abeyance :—The Tápti Canal in Surat, the Chankápur and Wághád tanks and the Yeola water-supply scheme in Násik.

As regards water-supply schemes, that for supplying the town of Sholápur has been commenced, and much progress has been made with that to supply the Government salt-works at Kharághoda with drinking water. The dam and waste-weir have been completed and the cisterns and distribution works have been taken in hand.

In Sind no new projects have been undertaken. Expenditure was incurred chiefly on strengthening, raising and repairing the numerous bunds which had been badly breached in the previous year, and on silt clearances.

TELEGRAPH AND POST OFFICE.

The number of miles of telegraph open is 1,829 in the Presidency proper and 1,583 in Sind. The only important addition during the year is one of 262 miles on account of the Kandahar State Railway. The results of the year, both as regards traffic and working, are particularly favourable in the case of the Indo-European telegraph. The mean rate per message between the United Kingdom and Kurrachee was 39 minutes only *vid* Teheran and 2 hours and 44 minutes *vid* Turkey. Accuracy of transmission improved from 99·52 to 99·64 per cent.

With respect to the post office the most interesting points to notice are the institution of a system of post-cards and the transfer to it from the Treasury of the money order business. The post-cards are priced $\frac{1}{2}$ anna for inland use and $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas for overland use, and have already proved very popular. The money order business has been extended and promises to work successfully, relieved of disadvantages it was liable to while under the Treasury. The overland parcel post and the system of insuring registered articles and parcels have increased in popularity to a remarkable extent; the value-payable parcel scheme also is developing. The number of post offices was the same as last year, but the length of postal lines has slightly decreased.

RAILWAYS.

The length of line open at the close of the year was 2,179 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; 271 $\frac{1}{2}$ addition miles were under construction and 103 miles were under survey. These figures do not include the Kandahar State Railway and the proposed line from Marmagao to Hubli under survey under the provisions of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty. The former is under the direct charge of the Government of India.

The chief additions during the year have been as follows :—The Dhond and Manmád State Railway has been completed, excepting stations and fencing, for traffic throughout the year by the construction of four important bridges at a cost of £132,200. The line was worked at a slight loss during the official year. The Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railway has been extended to Jowra, and two further extensions have been completed since the year closed. The percentage of profits to capital cost on open line was 1.46. The Western Rajputána line was opened during the course of the year to Pálanpur, 80 miles. The local traffic is already exceeding expectations. Two extensions of the Gáikwád's State lines have been opened, and a third is nearly ready. And, finally, in Káthiáwár 105½ miles of line from Bhávnagar to the Bombay Baroda and Central India terminus at Wadhván have been so far constructed as to allow a train to pass over it, and 88½ additional miles of a branch line are in progress. The total length of State lines open is 470 miles; the remaining 2,139¾ lines are guaranteed, 1,709¾ are Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and 430 Bombay Baroda and Central India.

The net earnings of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway have decreased by £317,126, chiefly owing to the carriage of smaller quantities of cotton and food-grains. The number of passengers increased slightly and aggregated 4,497,553. The average distance travelled by each passenger (133½ miles) also increased. Capital expenditure amounted to £228,337 and was chiefly invested in the new terminal works at Bori Bandar, Bombay, the laying of an 8th sleeper to every 24-foot rail, and the construction of wagons and goods engines. The amount made good by Government on the year's working of the line was £263,010, not allowing for £78,100 saved to Government in special rates for conveyance of troops and stores, and for service rendered to the Post Office.

On the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway earnings increased by £24,711, exclusively due to im-

proved goods traffic. Coaching traffic showed a loss though a larger number of passengers were carried; the average distance travelled by each was shorter, and reductions had been made in fares. The total number of passengers carried was 5,365,884, and the average distance travelled by each was 52·6 miles. The Bombay local and suburban coaching traffic is steadily developing: 3,134,366 passengers of this class were carried as compared with 2,816,327 last year. As regards goods traffic there was a large decrease in grain and cotton and a still larger increase in salt and State railway stores. The capital expenditure amounted to £83,045, or, including £57,947 on account of surplus profits contributed by revenue in reduction of the cost of the new Narbada bridge, to £140,992. The expenditure on the bridge alone for the year was £84,161. The net loss to the State on the year's working was £105,951.

The accidents during the year on both State and guaranteed lines were few and unimportant. The total of those classed serious was 315; only two lives were lost, the sufferer in each case being an employee of the Company.

MANUFACTURES.

The year was one of revival with the manufacturing industries of this Presidency. When it opened seven, out of the 32 mills at the Presidency, had ceased working. Of these six re-commenced operations during the course of the year and only one remained in liquidation. The number of mills working up-country remained 10, as in the previous two years. The number of spindles and looms were, respectively, 1,151,220 and 12,212 against 1,147,310 and 12,311 last year. The amount of cotton consumed, however, increased largely, by 329,743 cwts. in all; the consumption by Bombay mills increased from 1,283,543 cwts. to 1,571,814 cwts. and by up-country mills from 228,914 cwts. to 270,386 cwts. The number of cotton gins worked by steam power decreased slightly, Ahmedabad and Surat showing an increase and Broach,

Dhárwár and Khándesh decreases. The number of licensed presses increased by 1, those worked by steam diminished by 9, while those worked manually increased by 11. Of the former 12 old ones were closed and 3 new ones were opened.

The outturn of cotton manufactured goods from the local mills is not ascertained by Government, but the general results of the year's transactions in this description of merchandise can be judged by the movements by sea and land of twist and piece-goods from Bombay. The returns published by the Millowners' Association in Bombay for the calendar year 1879 show the following results:—21,664 tons of foreign piece-goods, 8,650 tons of country piece-goods, 4,476 tons of foreign twist, and 2,516 tons of country twist were exported from Bombay by land as compared with 18,125 tons, 7,669 tons, 4,274 tons, and 3,276 tons, respectively, in 1878. Whereas by sea the exports of foreign piece-goods amounted to 164,163,294 yds. against 129,588,350 yds. in 1878, of country piece-goods to 63,847,087 yds. against 46,146,469, of foreign twist to 1,462 tons, against 1,120 tons, and of country twist to 20,163 tons against 14,784 tons.

The number of boilers and engines inspected by the Government inspector this year was less than it was last year. None were condemned, though in some instances repairs were insisted on and in others pressure was reduced by order. The legislation that was under contemplation last year has been deferred.

TRADE.

The value of the entire trade of the Port of Bombay during the year under review was £64,301,780, showing an increase of about $7\frac{9}{10}$ millions sterling as compared with that of 1878-79.

Port of
Bombay
Entire
Trade.

Of this total £57,027,403 is the value of the foreign trade, under which term is included not only trade with foreign external ports, but also trade with foreign Indian ports and that with British ports in other Presi-

dencies, and £6,374,372 is that of the interportal trade, *i.e.* the trade with British ports within the Presidency.

Foreign
Trade.

The foreign trade alone has improved by nearly $7\frac{7}{10}$ millions sterling since last year, but is less than that of 1877-78 by nearly 3 millions.

Private
Foreign
Trade.
General.

The value of private foreign trade was £46,417,613, exceeding last year's considerably and that of the year before slightly. If private treasure be included, the value aggregates £56,117,809, and is constituted as follows:—£45,989,239 trade with foreign external ports, £8,220,059 trade with British ports in other Presidencies, and £1,908,511 trade with Foreign Indian ports. Trade with foreign external ports has improved both as regards merchandise and treasure, that with British ports in other Presidencies has improved in merchandise but fallen off in treasure, and that with foreign Indian ports has improved only slightly in merchandise and fallen off considerably in treasure. The general results are an increase over last year by $4\frac{9}{10}$ millions sterling in imports and by $3\frac{1}{10}$ millions in exports, and a decline of about 1 million in re-exports. The net increase is about $7\frac{1}{10}$ millions.

Imports.

Excluding treasure imports from foreign trade have increased by $1\frac{9}{10}$ millions sterling. The increase has been chiefly under the following heads:—Arms and ammunition, engineering materials, coals, cotton twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods, dyes, gums and resins, ivory and ivory-ware, jewellery, leather, liquors, railway plant and rolling stock, raw silk, spices, tea and woollen piece-goods. The increase under coals amounts to £114,737, of which £60,000 worth have come from Australia. This is the first year that there has been any considerable importation of coal from that continent. The increase under cotton twist and yarn amounts to £132,934 and is attributable to larger demand from the manufacturing districts resulting from a favourable season. The increase under piece-goods is £788,596, and is mainly owing to the demand for grey goods increasing with returning prosperity. The increase under liquors, chiefly in brandy

and whisky, is £16,391; under railway plant, &c., it is £99,243; and under raw silk, especially Cochin China and yellow Shanghai, £96,910. Spices increased to the extent of £32,303; tea, mostly re-exported to Afghanistan, to the extent of £77,002; and woollen goods, also chiefly for Afghanistan, to £32,085.

On the other hand, there was a very large decrease of £173,457 under the heading Machinery and Millwork, owing no doubt to the temporary closing of several mills; and a still larger one of £203,814 under metals attributable to the high prices ruling in the home market. Sugar also fell off by £435,284 in consequence both of a larger crop in India and of a short one in the Mauritius.

Imports from British ports within the Presidency increased by about £495,000, principally owing to extensive transactions in raw cotton.

Exports from foreign trade, excluding treasure, have increased, roughly speaking, by £3,634,000. The chief increases have occurred under the heads coffee, raw cotton, cotton twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods, dyes, grain and pulse, opium and raw wool. The increases under raw cotton and opium, £1,872,684 and £1,196,198, respectively, are almost exclusively due to the good outturn of the season's crops. Exports of cotton twist have improved by £206,485, attributable to a growing demand in China and Japan; and those of cotton piece-goods by £31,616, the goods going principally to Aden, Mozambique, Zanzibar and some Arabian States. The exports of wheat to the United Kingdom have doubled since last year, and those of indigo have increased nearly sevenfold. Raw wool has improved by £108,862 owing to favourable prices and a demand in America. *Exports.*

The decreases in exports are insignificant, and, beyond mention that they have occurred in hides, oil-seeds and shawls, call for no remark.

Exports from British ports within the Presidency have fallen off by about £347,500, the decrease being principally in grain and ghee.

Re-Exports. Still, excluding treasure, re-exports to foreign external ports have declined slightly, but in the coasting trade there has been a considerable increase, amounting to more than £832,500. The items in which the chief fluctuations have occurred are cotton piece-goods and sugar decreased, and raw silk, tea, apparel and woollen piece-goods increased.

*Private
Treasure.*

The total value of the transactions in private treasure was £10,253,520, roughly speaking $1\frac{1}{2}$ million sterling greater than last year and $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions less than the year before. Of the whole amount £8,336,857 were imported and £1,916,664 re-exported. As compared with last year, imports increased by £2,914,977 and re-exports fell off by £1,728,999. The transactions in gold decreased considerably, while those in silver increased by about 3 millions sterling. The great falling off in gold was in re-exports; imports of gold actually increased, though but slightly. In silver both imports and re-exports increased. Confining attention to transactions with foreign external ports, imports of gold and silver have increased by £261,290 and £2,907,095, respectively. Re-exports of gold show a decrease of £1,984,418, but re-exports of silver an increase of £203,552.

*Countries
Trading.*

Seventy per cent. of the merchandise imported from foreign external ports came from the United Kingdom, 9 per cent. from China, and 6 per cent. from the Mauritius. Of exports to foreign external ports the United Kingdom took 25 per cent., China 46 per cent., France 10, Italy $7\frac{1}{2}$ and other European countries $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Re-exports find their way chiefly to Persia (34 per cent.), the United Kingdom (15 per cent.), and the Straits Settlement (9 per cent). Taking imports, exports and re-exports together, trade with the United Kingdom, amounting to £15,292,431, is the most important to India, then follow China £9,960,388 and France about £3,000,000. The trade with the United Kingdom has improved by over a million since last year, pretty equally in imports and exports. That with China has improved by about $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions, chiefly in exports.

The whole trade in private merchandise with foreign external ports amounts to 36½ millions sterling, an increase of 41½ millions over last year; that with British ports in other Presidencies amounts to 8¼ millions, an increase of 1½ millions; that with British ports within the Presidency to 5½ millions, an increase of ¾ of a million, and that with foreign Indian ports to 1½ millions, a slight increase of some 40 thousand.

Foreign
Trade in
Private
Merchan-
dise only.

Returns have been kept of the whole trade in private merchandise with foreign ports, excluding re-exports, since 1849-50. The total for the year under review amounts to 41½ millions sterling, and this is greater than the average for any quinquennial period, excepting 1864-65 to 1868-69.

In private merchandise and Government stores there was an excess of exports and re-exports over imports of 7¼ millions sterling; but in treasure the imports have exceeded the exports and re-exports by 5½ millions, thus bringing the net excess of value of exports over imports down to 2½ millions sterling. The net excess last year was 4½ millions.

Balance of
Trade.

The total number of vessels, sailing and steam, laden as well as in ballast, that have visited the Port of Bombay during the year under review were as follows:—arrivals 43,513 and departures 36,156, as compared with 50,143 and 38,761 last year. From foreign external ports 933 arrived having an aggregate tonnage of 722,632, and 714 departed with an aggregate tonnage of 534,336, a net increase of 11 arriving and a net decrease of 55 departing. A larger number of laden steamers entered from foreign external ports, from British ports in other Presidencies, and from foreign Indian ports. Steamers in ballast entering from Foreign ports and from British ports in other Presidencies show a very slight increase, but from both other classes of ports a very considerable decrease. Laden sailing ships entering from British ports in other Presidencies show a small increase, but from all other ports considerable decreases. Sailing ships in ballast entering from British

Shipping.

ports within the Presidency only show an increase. As regards vessels clearing: laden steamers show an increase to foreign ports and to foreign Indian ports, steamers in ballast to British ports in other Presidencies. Laden sailing ships clearing to foreign external ports and to British ports in other Presidencies increased in number, and of sailing ships in ballast those only increased which cleared to British ports in other Presidencies.

Trade of
whole
Presidency.

Hitherto we have considered only the trade of the Port of Bombay; if all other ports be included, excepting only Sind ports which will be separately considered, the total value of the trade of the year amounts to £71,703,396 as against £63,672,970 last year, and £75,942,328 in 1877-78.

Sind.

The total value of the trade of the Province of Sind for the year under review was £8,951,659 against £5,764,784 in the previous year. Government transactions amounted to £3,400,307 against £2,019,297, and private transactions to £5,551,352 against £3,745,437, an increase of 48 per cent. Confining attention to private trade, £2,234,653 of the aggregate value are the share of foreign trade and £3,316,699 that of the coasting trade; the former has increased by nearly 50 per cent. and the latter by 33 per cent.

Of the foreign trade £843,761 are imports and £1,390,892 exports. Imports have increased by £306,057, the chief items being derived from coal, liquors and railway plant. The exports have increased by £388,074, the chief items being rape-seed and wheat.

Of the coasting trade £2,178,685 are imports and £1,053,884 are exports. The increase in imports is £769,523 and occurred chiefly in cotton twist and yarn, piece-goods, metals and sugar. The increase in exports was £299,370, chiefly in raw cotton, indigo, hides, raw wool and seeds.

The number of vessels that entered and cleared during the year was 4,252 against 3,612 last year with cargoes, and 1,108 against 893 last year in ballast.

The trade at the port of Aden consists chiefly of merchandise passing to and from other countries, the Settlement itself producing and consuming little.

Aden.

The total value of the sea import trade during the year was £1,886,499, an increase of about £214,952. This is exclusive of Government transactions. The principal increase was with the East Coast of Africa, Bombay, and the United Kingdom, and came under the heads of coal, hardware, shipping materials, coffee, hides, rice and grain. The import trade from the ports of Berbera and Zaila increased.

The total value of sea exports was £1,518,522, an increase of £259,456. The articles under which the principal increases occurred were coffee, grain, hides, gums and spices. There was a remarkable falling off in ivory. The countries to which exports increased most noticeably were Zanzibar, the United States of America, and the East Coast of Africa.

The value of the inland import trade aggregated £253,458, a decline of £13,787. The inland export trade amounted to £113,703, showing a decrease of £1,747.

The entire trade was thus worth £3,772,183, exceeding the average for the previous five years by about £300,000.

Altogether during the year 2,117 steamers, sailing ships and country craft entered and 2,086 cleared, showing a total increase of 426 vessels. Of the steamers 75 per cent. were British; 83 per cent. passed through the Suez Canal.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

No change of importance has been made during the period under review in the financial system in force in this Presidency.

The total revenue during the year amounted to

£12,248,714 under the different heads shown in			the margin; municipal receipts, being administered by local authorities, are shown separately below. Omitting them from consideration the general results show a net increase of £1,102,896 over the total revenue for the previous year. Expenditure under the same heads during this period amounted to £9,179,996, more than in 1878-79 by £648,958. The surplus left was £3,068,718, exceeding that of the previous year by £453,938. This result is chiefly due to the better state of the country consequent on a good season, large receipts of seignorage of silver coinage, enhancement of the pass duty on opium and unusually large exportation of the drug. These favouring influences counterbalanced the heavy losses by exchange on Council bills and large military outlay which swelled the expenditure.
	£		
Civil Imperial...	9,440,162		
" Provincial ...	1,917,729		
" Local Funds ...	322,492		
Imperial Postal Department ...	188,770		
Military ...	200,747		
Public Works...	14,405		
Irrigation ...	27,938		
Telegraph ...	136,771		
Total ...	12,248,714		
Add—Municipal ...	273,888		
Grand Total ...	£12,522,602		

The Civil Imperial revenue shows a net increase of £1,026,540 over the actuals of the preceding year, and of £845,362 over the estimates for the year under review. The actual expenditure increased by £128,641 and was greater than the Budget estimate by £350,099. The results therefore were on the whole better than those of the previous year by £897,899, and better by £495,263 than was anticipated when the Budget estimates for the year were framed. The improvement in revenue was most marked in the case of land revenue, opium, the mint, forests and assessed taxes. Decreases occurred in the case of receipts in aid of superannuation &c. allowances, marine and customs. These variations will be noticed further on under their respective headings. The expenditure increased considerably under the heads of famine relief and loss by exchange and to some degree also

Civil
Imperial
Transactions.

under forests and salt; but decreased under political agencies and marine. The transactions under debt and remittance heads consisted of £43,861,284 in receipts as compared with £46,290,736 last year, the expenditure was £49,975,830 as compared with £52,295,528. No new loans were sanctioned during the year; but payments on account of loans previously sanctioned were made to the extent of £122,045, and recoveries were made amounting to £67,852. The total gross payments on account of the drawings of the Secretary of State amounted to £3,785,312 against £3,468,100 last year. Deducting the loss by exchange the net amount charged to account current, London, was £3,134,642, in addition to a remittance in gold to the value of £360,272. Last year the net amount was £2,850,220, the loss by exchange having been £617,880 against £650,670 during the year under review. The opening balance at the beginning of the financial year was £2,053,336, and when the accounts were closed it had risen to £2,326,223.

The average value of the notes in circulation again increased during the year under review both in Bombay and in the sub-circles of Akola, Nágpur and Kurrachee, and especially in the last-named. The number of notes issued to the public was 1,579,800 of an aggregate value of £18,375,895; the number received was 1,390,366 aggregating £18,039,326; and the cancellations were 851,371 amounting to £9,070,317 in value, and varying in number from 87 per cent. in Nágpur to 56·8 in Bombay. Coin transactions increased in every circle excepting Kurrachee as regards issues, and decreased in every circle excepting Kurrachee as regards receipts. The issues amounted in the aggregate to £5,105,035 and the receipts to £1,913,964. The notes outstanding at the close of the year numbered 791,181, or rather less than 8 per cent. of the entire issues since operations were commenced.

Paper
Currency.

The operations at the Mint increased from £4,886,360 last year to £8,121,676 during the year under review. The number of tenders decreased, but the amount of

Mint.

bullion tendered increased. Out of about 6½ millions received 55 per cent. was imported from Europe, 25 from Hongkong, 14 was in the shape of local silver ornaments, and 6 per cent. in native coins. The decrease in the amount of local silver ornaments from 23 to 14 per cent. is noticeable. The receipts during the year amounted to £178,018 against £118,975 in 1878-79; the improvement is owing to the greater quantity of bullion tendered for coinage. There was a saving of £2,561 in expenditure.

**Land
Revenue.**

The amount brought to account under this head in the Imperial books was £3,244,022, or more than last year by £206,178. The revenue assigned to the control of the Provincial Government was £672,847, exceeding last year's receipts by £946. The expenditure under this head on Provincial account was £651,651, showing a decrease of £9,161. The above sums, however, are those for the financial year, whilst the detailed accounts of the land revenue are kept, under the system in force in this Presidency, for the year ending 31st July instead of 31st March, and it is to the revenue accounts to which reference will now be made.

The gross land revenue amounted to £3,766,092, or less than that of the previous year by £91,944; the decrease was general except in the Southern Division, but the bulk occurred in Sind where limited inundations restricted cultivation. Remissions were small and call for no special remark. The entire amount of land revenue alienated is £672,789: of this 6 per cent. has been alienated on political grounds and 30 per cent. for service. The alienations amount to a percentage of 18 on the gross land revenue. The net revenue remaining to Government, exclusive of the amount credited to Public Works revenue for irrigation, is £2,655,863, or, including quit-rent on alienated land and miscellaneous items, to £3,081,954. The sum settled for collection was £3,044,970, and arrears for collection were £314,964, total £3,359,933. Of this sum £3,093,231 were realized prior to the close of the year, on 31st July 1880, and £124,024 of arrears were written off as irrecoverable.

The amount similarly written off last year was £17,016. The outstandings when the year closed were £65,102 on account of current year's collections and £77,576 on account of former year's, total £142,678, or less than last year by £172,395. Distraint was had resort to in only 7,077 cases, as compared with 10,613 cases in 1878-79. The most numerous instances occurred in Ahmednagar and Sholapur. The revenue collected by compulsory means amounted to £6,303.

The revenue from irrigational works in operation in this Presidency was £27,938, an increase of £5,335 over last year's. The expenditure amounted to £242,500 against £237,697 in the previous year. The actual area under irrigation is greater than it was last year but less than in the previous one; but owing to larger cultivation of superior classes of crops the assessments have increased steadily.

Canal
Revenue.

The total amount realized from customs duties was £606,822, or less than last year by £16,915. The decrease is mainly owing to the withdrawal of duties on certain classes of cotton piece-goods and on iron, and to the abolition of the export duty on lac and indigo. The realizations on account of customs at the Port of Bombay amounted to £561,362, a decrease of £37,183. Receipts under the heads of other cotton piece-goods and spirits increased largely, but for the reasons above given receipts from grey piece-goods and iron decreased by over £50,000. Sugar also showed a large decrease. Export duties again this year showed an increase owing to the large outturn of the rice crops. The percentage of duty on the aggregate value of private trade in merchandise was 2·16 in the case of imports, and 0·77 in the case of exports. The amount of drawback paid was less than the average of the 5 years ending 1878-79 by £3,585; it was claimed principally on English cotton twist, piece-goods, and metal, and on China and Mauritius sugar re-exported to ports on the Arabian and Persian Gulfs. The receipts at Kurrachee and the minor Sind ports amounted to £46,593, or more than last year's by £16,241. The increase is

Customs.

mainly due to the operations in Afghanistan. Land customs yielded £4,050, or less than last year by £1,101 owing to the remission of import duty on goods from Portuguese India consequent on the conclusion of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty.

Opium.

The measures to reform the administration of the opium revenue initiated last year but matured and perfected during the year under review are described in detail in Part II. of this Report. They aim chiefly at minimizing smuggling across the borders of the Presidency and at controlling the manufacture of the drug and its movements within the borders. The effect on the revenue has been most striking. The number of chests of Málwa and Gujarát opium imported into Bombay was 42,230 against 34,927 in 1878-79, and the realizations from pass fees amounted to £2,916,269 against £2,261,414. The realizations were larger than for any previous year excepting 1876-77, which was abnormal. The increase of revenue derived from the retail trade is, however, still more striking,—£48,830 against £34,957 in 1878-79 and £27,498 in 1877-78. The total net Imperial Revenue amounted to £2,875,114 against £2,237,842 last year; the charges came to the small sum of £1,814. The Provincial Revenue, which comprises the amount of pass fee on opium consumed within the Presidency and receipts from the retail traders amounted to £65,506; the charges came to £1,259.

Salt.

In addition to the salt revenue, the customs receipts at frontier stations and continental Indian ports in this Presidency, as well as the country-spirit distilleries in the neighbourhood of Bombay, are under the supervision of the officers of the Salt Department. The gross collections on account of salt alone amounted to £1,453,602, or an increase of £11,968 over those of last year. The increase is entirely due to larger exports to Málwa, the North-Western and Central Provinces, Rajputána and the Nizám's Territory. Exports to other ports and imports both by land and by sea decreased considerably. The quantity of salt manufactured during the year was

unusually small, chiefly owing to a cyclone which occurred during the height of the manufacturing season and caused very serious damage. The quantity delivered was only slightly less than in the previous year. The stock in hand has therefore been seriously reduced; and it is fortunate that the current season has been a favourable one for the manufacture of salt. The Khárághoda works in Ahmedabad have sent out a largely increased quantity of Barágara or large-crystalled salt; the sales have tripled since 1871-72. The most important increase is to Central India and to Rajputána. The number of cases of smuggling again increased, chiefly on the Káthiáwár frontier in the early part of the year (before its close measures had been adopted successfully to check it) and on the Goa and Sávantvádi frontiers. Besides the cyclone already noticed, the chief events of the year were the abolition of a further portion of the preventive line on the northern frontier and the conclusion of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty, to both of which points detailed allusion has been made elsewhere.

The balance credited to Provincial Services at the beginning of the year was £121,249; the receipts during the year amounted to £1,917,729, to which must be added a contribution from Imperial Revenues to the amount of £1,456,063. The expenditure, including the contribution to Local Funds, was £3,379,880, and the closing balance £115,162. As compared with the transactions of the previous year, the receipts show an increase of £17,954; the Imperial allotment was £72,519 less, and the expenditure increased by £12,771. The opening balance was, however, better by £61,249 and hence the closing balance was reduced by £6,087 only. As compared with the Budget estimates the results showed a net deficit of £63,379. The increase in actual receipts as compared with last year is most noticeable in "Excise Revenue;" "Assessed Taxes," "Stamps," and "Public Works" show large decreases. Expenditure increased largely under the heads "Refunds and Drawbacks," "Excise," and "Miscellaneous"—the heavy item under

Provincial
Services.

the last head being for destruction of rats. A large saving was effected under "Law and Justice" and "Public Works."

Excise.

The receipts brought to account as excise amounted to £501,558 as against £419,736 last year; but of the increase £41,173 are due to pass duty on excise opium being credited under this head for the first time during the year under review, and only the remaining £40,649 is due to increase on last year's items. Import duties on spirits decreased from £105,427 to £93,921. Last year excise revenue showed an increase; a further increase has occurred during the year under review, and the sales of the excise farms for 1880-81 recently held indicate a continued improvement, owing no doubt both to the improved condition of the people and to stricter administration.

Stamps.

The introduction of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act into four collectorates has had the effect of diminishing the revenue from stamps considerably. The decrease in those four collectorates varied from 22·8 per cent. in Sholápur to 1·7 in Sátára for non-judicial stamps, and from 26·7 per cent. in Sholápur to 4·1 per cent. in Ahmednagar for judicial stamps. A decrease also occurred in some other collectorates, notably in Dhárwár and Kaládgi, and is probably attributable to continued depression and loss of credit. The net decrease in revenue from stamps was £13,524, or 3·2 per cent. The net revenue was £403,976. Gross receipts from non-judicial stamps amounted to £190,554, or 3·5 per cent. more than in 1878-79; gross receipts from judicial stamps amounted to £235,982, or 8·4 per cent. less than in 1878-79. The charges, including refunds, amounted to £22,560, an increase of 2·5 per cent. on the amount of the previous year. The increase in realizations from sale of non-judicial stamps results from the revised scale of stamp duty introduced with the Indian Stamp Act of 1879, and from general improvement of trade. The value of stamps returned as spoiled or useless rose 121·3 per cent. under the new Act, from £1,191 to £2,637.

The license fees levied under Act III. of 1878 from persons engaged in any trade, dealing or industry produced a revenue of £242,981 as compared with £240,426 last year. Of this sum £199,007 were credited to Imperial Revenue and £52,974 to Provincial Services. The cost of collection amounted to £4,069. The total number of persons assessed was 402,199, and the incidence per head thus came to about 12 shillings. The revenue for the current year will show a considerable decrease on that at present under review, as the minimum income liable to the tax has been raised from £10 to £50 per annum in order to exempt the very large number of persons paying the lower rates of license fees on small incomes.

Licenses
Tax.

Receipts from Local Funds, incorporated with Provincial Services, amounted to £362,857 as compared with £350,407 last year. Expenditure came to £349,081 against £343,402. The income from excluded funds aggregated £63,117, of which £57,466 were disbursed. They are 11 in number and are regulated by special laws and limited to certain localities or to special objects.

Local
Funds.

Sufficient allusion has been made to the subject of municipal revenue in a previous section.

Municipal
Revenue.

VITAL STATISTICS AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

The vital statistics are compiled by the village officers under the supervision of the Sanitary Department which is also the Vaccination Department. The district revenue officers, too, check and test the returns kept. The registration of deaths is now kept fairly accurately; that of births is still very incomplete owing to the difficulty of ascertaining the events.

The number of births registered during the calendar year 1879 was 287,870; the mean number for the 5 previous years was 314,807. The birth-rate per mille per annum was 17.74. The highest birth-rate register-

ed was 27·9 in the Násik Collectorate, and the lowest was 5 in Shikárpur. The number of deaths registered was 387,542, giving a death-rate of 23·9 per mille per annum. The highest death-rate was 38·73 for the Broach District and the lowest was 9·61 for Upper Sind Frontier. The death-rate for Bombay City was 34·6. The general rate seems to be highest in the months of October and November and lowest during the hot weather months. Of the total number of deaths 11·45 per cent. occurred among children, under the age of 1 year old and 15·53 per cent. among those over 1 year and under 6. The fewest number of deaths occur in the next two periods, from 6 to 12 and from 12 to 20, the percentages being 6·36 and 5·74, respectively. The number of deaths from cholera decreased to 6,937, or 39,806 less than last year. The attacks numbered 11,521. The deaths were distributed over 18 out of a total of 23 districts. Small-pox carried off fewer lives than during any one of the last 14 years; 1,156 was the actual number of deaths. Nearly two-thirds of these deaths occurred among children under 12 years of age. 286,526 deaths are attributed to fever against 357,376 in 1878 and a mean of 263,589 for 5 previous years. The greatest mortality occurred in the Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach Collectorates. By far the greatest number of deaths occurred during the cold and rainy seasons, the fewest were in the hot and dry months. The deaths from bowel-complaints decreased from 41,165 to 26,849 and were below the average for the last quinquennium. 7,107 persons died from injuries; of these 3,739 were caused by drowning and 1,044 by snake-bite. Deaths from snake-bite were most numerous in Ratnágiri, Thána and Hyderabad. The total exceeds that of last year but is 85 below the mean for 5 years.

Medical
Institutions

The number of medical institutions comprises 42 civil hospitals and 140 dispensaries. Five new dispensaries were opened during the year. The former chiefly relieve in-patients, the latter out-patients. The total number of in-patients treated during the year 1879 was

40,187 against 41,825 in 1878, and that of out-patients was 1,154,890 against 1,067,873. The ratio of deaths to admissions in the case of in-door patients was 9·9 against 11·5 last year. The number of beds available was 2,896. The greatest number of patients were treated for fever, then skin-diseases and ulcers. The number of persons submitting themselves to minor surgical operations is yearly increasing; last year the increase was 8,804, and this year shows a further increase of 3,789. The total cost of the medical institutions was £97,035, a slight increase since last year; of this sum £17,905 was contributed from Local and Municipal Funds, £1,154 was derived from vested capital, and £825 from private subscriptions. The rest was allotted by Government.

There were five lunatic asylums. The number of patients confined was 841; of these 105 were criminals. Of cases in which the cause of lunacy is known 45 per cent. arose from the abuse of intoxicating liquors and drugs. The cost of maintaining these establishments was £8,636, or £15 per patient.

Lunatic
Asylums.

The total number of persons protected during the year by vaccination was 649,623, an increase of 2·9 per cent. on last year. Of the total operations 586,501 were primary and 63,122 re-vaccinations. In the former class 95 per cent. were successful against 94·5 in 1878; in the latter class success declined slightly, from 72·03 per cent. to 71·98. Taking both classes of cases together 92·87 per cent. succeeded.

Vaccina-
tion.

The increase in number of operations was distributed over all the circles excepting Gujarát, where the decrease is attributed to a check in the population and to the prevalence of fever. On the whole 22·26 persons of all ages per mille were successfully vaccinated primarily. Animal vaccination was only carried on in Bombay, Poona and Kurrachee. The expenditure amounted to £24,263, an increase of £893 on last year's, and equivalent to a rate of 5 annas 5 pies (about 7*d.*) on each successful operation.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The number of educational institutions of all grades and classes in this Presidency (excluding unregistered indigenous schools), was 4,875 with 275,133 pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1880. The average daily attendance throughout the year was 190,508. There was thus a school to every $56\frac{1}{2}$ square miles of territory, and the pupils form a percentage of 1·22 on the whole population. Of the total number of institutions 4,004 are Government, 229 are aided, and 620 are private but inspected; there are also 22 police and jail schools. Or, if the total number of institutions be divided according to grades and classes, the distribution is as follows:—16 colleges and special schools, 48 high schools, 181 Anglo-Vernacular or middle class schools, 4,155 primary schools for boys, 284 girls' schools, 80 night schools, 84 indigenous schools, 22 jail and police schools, 7 training colleges (5 for men and 2 for women) and 2 normal schools.

Finance.

The total cost of these institutions amounted to £313,825, of which sum £241,317 were administered by Government and the remainder is not under Government control. The assignment from Provincial Funds amounted to £110,263, Native States contributed £18,761, the local cess produced £69,014, endowments brought in an income of £4,913, and the remaining £38,866 were derived from fees, subscriptions, municipal grants and miscellaneous sources.

The funds administered by Government were in excess of last year's by £14,611. The increase in expenditure occurred mainly under the head of instruction. Direction and inspection charges were but little heavier than last year. The distribution of expenditure was as follows:—Direction 1·6 per cent, inspection 8·4, buildings 8·6, University 1·3, colleges 9·9, normal schools 2·0, technical schools 1·3, high schools 11·6, middle class schools 7·1, boys' primary schools 39·6, girls' and mixed schools 3·2, scholarships 3·1 and miscellaneous 2·5 per cent.

Variations.

There was an increase during the year under review of 270 institutions and of 32,282 pupils. This increase

has been general, extending over all parts of the Presidency and to every class of institution, and is mainly attributable to the general improvement in the condition of all classes, resulting from a favourable season. The number of institutions and the total attendance are now larger than they have ever been before: not only has the falling off in attendance during the years of scarcity been made good, but an advance of 24,421 has been made.

Of the total of 275,133 pupils attending the various institutions during the year, 23·6 per cent. were Bráhmans, 59·9 per cent. were other Hindus, 10·7 Musalmáns, 2·9 Pársis, 2·1 Christians, and the small remainder were of other nationalities. If figures for the present year be compared with those for 1867-68, it will be found that in the last 12 years the number of Bráhman pupils have not quite doubled, other Hindus have rather more than doubled, and the number of Musalmán pupils have nearly trebled. The proportion of Bráhmans and of Pársis to the whole number is largest in the higher grade schools and lowest in the primary schools; in the case of all other classes the reverse is noticeable. There are, no doubt, two main causes explanatory of this: (1) that many Bráhmans and Pársis are privately educated up to a certain standard, and (2) that the other classes comparatively rarely go in for higher education. The extent to which Pársis resort to private institutions is also noticeable from the fact that only 55 per cent. of the total number of Pársis under education attend Government institutions, while the percentages of all other classes vary from 83 to 88 per cent. Very complete statistics of the social position of the parents of pupils are not kept. At the higher grade institutions nearly one-quarter of the total number of pupils are sons of Government officials, another one-eighth are sons of private clerks, and only about 4 per cent. are sons of cultivators. In the so-called cess schools, which are supported from local resources, the sons of agriculturists form a percentage of 32 in primary and of 16 in Anglo-Vernacular schools, non-agriculturists form percentages of 43 and

Pupils.

59 respectively, and the remaining 24 per cent. in each case is constituted by sons of persons who supplement agriculture with some other calling.

English
and
Voluntary
Languages.

The total number of pupils learning English was 19,930, an increase of 12 per cent. on last year's numbers. Altogether 5,172 were learning the so-called voluntary languages, chiefly Sanskrit (3,018), Persian (1,167) and Latin (904).

Primary
Schools.

The number of primary schools, including night schools, registered indigenous, police and jail schools was 4,341 with an attendance of 227,107 scholars. The increase since last year amounts to 194 schools and 23,269 boys. It was greatest in the Southern Division of the Presidency but was distributed over all Divisions. The efficiency of this class of institution, as tested by the results of the annual examinations, was not quite up to the mark of last year; 46.5 per cent. of those examined passed under all heads against 48 per cent. in 1878-79. Besides the increase, the noticeable features in the year's administration are: (1) the establishment everywhere of school committees with the object of influencing parents to have their children educated and of encouraging and assisting the masters, and (2) the establishment in some localities of special schools for low-caste Hindus. Sufficient time has yet scarcely elapsed to prove the success of the former step; the latter seems to be completely successful. The number of night schools and their attendance have nearly doubled. It is especially satisfactory to be able thence to infer that a desire for education is springing up among the working classes who mostly frequent these schools. In addition to the 80 schools of this class with their attendance of 2,178, there were also in the Southern Division 263 night classes in connection with the ordinary village schools, having an attendance of 3,739 pupils.

Middle
Class
Schools.

The number and attendance of middle class schools have also increased largely,—41 schools and 35 per cent. in attendance. This increase was general, but was

especially marked in the Southern Division, where the number of pupils has more than doubled. In point of efficiency there appears to have been a decline. Certainly, much larger numbers came up for examination; but in the 1st grade schools only 42 per cent. of those, as against 49 per cent. last year, passed under all heads, and in the 2nd grade schools only 45 per cent. compared with 48. The usual number of candidates presented themselves for certificates qualifying for entry into the public service, but only 30 per cent., as against an average for the previous 6 years of 32, passed the tests.

The number of high schools increased by one only, but the attendance rose from 7,993 to 8,486. The receipts from fees amounted to 16.6 per cent. of the total cost. Some of these institutions are for Europeans and Eurasians only, others are for all classes. In the former the efficiency, as tested by the examinations, improved; in the latter it declined, only 30 per cent. as against 38 per cent. of the examinees passing under all heads.

High
Schools.

The ultimate test, however, of the working of the high schools is the entry examination to the University, and, according to this test, their general efficiency would appear to have improved greatly. Two hundred and sixty-eight candidates from Government institutions, as compared with 139 in 1879, passed the Matriculation Examination. The proportion of those presenting themselves for examination who passed was 56 per cent. Candidates were sent up by 54 institutions, and altogether 436 were successful. Of these 317 were Hindus, 96 Pársis, 1 Musalmán, 11 Native Christians and 11 Europeans. The only important alteration made during the year in the Matriculation Examination is that candidates were allowed option between translation and paraphrasing in the English paper. The total number that have passed the Matriculation Examination since the University first opened is 4,001. Of these 70 per cent. are Hindus, 21 Pársis, and only 1 per cent. Mahomedans. At the higher examinations, from the first, 1,824 candidates have passed. Of these 69 per cent. have been Hindus, 26 Pársis, and 2 per cent. Mahomedans.

University.

Colleges.

Government maintained three Arts Colleges and aided two others. During the latter portion of the year the attendance at the Elphinstone College improved. That at the Deccan College increased considerably. The Gujarát College has only entered upon its second year, but it is satisfactory to find the number of undergraduates has increased from 7 to 39. At the aided colleges also the attendance increased. The amount of success at the University examinations was as favourable as usual; that of the aided St. Xavier's College was most marked, 17 out of 21 candidates for the F.A. and B.A. Examinations passing. The Law School showed a larger attendance and passed 20 out of the unprecedentedly large number of 34 candidates for the LL.B. Examination. The strength of the classes at the Grant Medical College also slightly increased. The University class is the largest ever reported. Six students received certificates with a view to prosecuting their studies in England. In the Midwife class 5 Maráthi and 3 Gujaráti women were found qualified as passed midwives. The medical schools recently founded at Poona and Ahmedabad have thus far worked well. The attendance at the Poona Civil Engineering College, now called the College of Science, has been checked by the reductions effected in the Public Works Department; otherwise, the usual amount of success was obtained at the University examinations. The attendance in the special Forest Class improved from 10 to 13. The pupils were sent for two months into the districts under the Government Forest Officers for practical instruction. The Agricultural Class was not so well attended. The services, however, of an agricultural instructor have now been obtained, and the only remaining want is a farm of some extent for practical instruction. The novelty having worn off, the agricultural classes established in connection with some of the high schools are no longer so well attended as when they were first instituted. The School of Art was maintained in its usual condition of efficiency. Government have during the year sanctioned a scheme drawn up by the Superintendent.

for art instruction in high and middle class schools. The usual expedition to the Ajanta caves was undertaken.

The number of training colleges and normal schools remains nine. Of these 7 are maintained by Government, and 2 are private. Of those maintained by Government five are for men and two for women. The number of stipendiary pupils has slightly increased. The usual amount of useful work was done. The proportion of trained masters is everywhere increasing. The trained mistresses turned out by the Ahmedabad school are especially well spoken of; during the year under review three passed out with credit, and two others were only kept back on account of their youth.

Training
Colleges
and Normal
Schools.

The small number of Mahomedans under instruction in the various institutions must have already attracted notice. It is satisfactory to find that the entire number has increased since the previous year by 20 per cent. The Director of Public Instruction has recently submitted proposals to Government for the encouragement of education among Mahomedans and for facilitating their access to the higher grades of institutions.

Education
of Maho-
medans.

Female education continues to make favourable progress. The number of girls' schools has increased from 249 to 284, and the attendance from 13,695 to 16,577. The previous standard of efficiency was fully maintained. Trained mistresses are proving increasingly useful, and it is believed that the award of scholarships influences parents to leave their girls at school for a longer time than would otherwise be the case. It is worthy of mention that the Gujaráti girls' school at Kurrachee is looked after by a committee composed exclusively of native ladies.

Female
Education.

Education meets with a very fair share of attention in most Native States. The returns submitted are not very complete, but suffice to show that there has been a very general increase both in the number of schools and in attendance during the year under review. Efficiency is for the most part favourably reported on. In the Province of Káthiáwár the number of primary schools has increased from 473 to 508 and the aggregate

Education
in Native
States.

attendance by 4,979. The same province has also 47 girls' schools with 1,595 pupils. The total expenditure on schools under inspection in Native States was £49,380, as compared with £49,556 in 1878-79. Of the whole the sum of £18,761 is administered by the Educational Department; the remainder is not under Government control.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

The number of books, pamphlets, and miscellaneous publications registered during the year under review in the catalogue of the Reporter on the Native Press was 1,097, or 189 more than last year. Of these 103 works were published in English, 990 in Oriental languages, and 2 each in Latin and Portuguese. Of the Oriental publications 300 are classed as original, 52 as translations and 638 as republications. The number of biglott publications, as was remarked last year, was very large, 419 in all. This is owing, it would seem, to a desire to place before the Maráthi-reading public old Puráns in Sanskrit with their translations into Maráthi. Of the remaining 571 works no less than 413 were published either in Maráthi or Gujaráti, and 84 in Sanskrit. Among the more interesting Oriental publications may be mentioned a life of Bájiráo, the 2nd Peshwa, in Maráthi, and a biglott work entitled "Kaumudi Mahotsah, Shashta Khandah," or the great moonlight festival. The number of periodicals published is 12; several of these contain at times very interesting and readable matter. Six hundred and six publications are printed and 491 are lithographed. Three new libraries were registered during the year, bringing the total up to 87.

Native
Press.

The number of newspapers, under exclusively native management, was 83. Of these 2 are published entirely in English, 44 are Maráthi but in ten of these English articles appear, 34 are Gujaráti and in three of these also English articles appear; the remaining three are one Kánarese, one Urdu and one Persian. Fifty-eight of these papers are printed and 25 are lithographed. The majority

appear weekly ; but there are five Gujaráti dailies, and one or two papers appear either bi-weekly or tri-weekly. The circulation of all is very limited, averaging less than 500 copies each. The largest circulation of any one paper is 1,650. The greatest number are published in Bombay, Poona and Surat, but every district in the Presidency proper, excepting Kánara, publishes one or more. Newspapers are only published in two Native States, Kolhápúr and Mudhol. The annual subscriptions vary from £0-0-6 for a Maráthi fortnightly to £2-2-0 for a Gujaráti daily. The majority have been in existence for less than 10 years; the oldest, a Gujaráti paper, was published for the first time 61 years ago. Seventy-five treat on general subjects, four profess to be comic, three are sectarian and one is commercial:

Very considerable interest was evinced in the military operations in Affghanistan ; and, naturally enough, the decision of the late Ministry to make India bear the whole cost of the war was received unfavourably. The Deccan dacoities, reduction of public expenditure, the abolition of the cotton duties, and the proposed legislation in connection with factories were amongst the most frequent subjects. The tone of the press generally is complaining rather than disloyal, but there is a lack of useful, thoughtful suggestion, which, so long as it lasts, must prevent the native press from either carrying weight or proving of assistance to Government.

NOTE.—Throughout this Summary, except where especially stated to the contrary, £1 has been taken, in accordance with the usual practice, to be equivalent to 10 rupees.

PART II

CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

Tributary States.

A LIST of the Native States under the political supervision and control of the Bombay Government is given below with statistics of area, population, and revenue. It is usual to group them according to their geographical position, and in the following section their administration will be reviewed in the same order. The North Gujarát States are by far the most important and contain about two-thirds of the total area under Native rule. The large State of Baroda would naturally also fall within this group, but being still under the supervision of the Government of India it has, according to the practice of the last few years, been omitted. The South Gujarát States are contained within or adjoin the Surat Collectorate and lie south of the river Tapti. They are of no great significance. The Marátha States are divided into four groups. Those contained in group A. are below the Gháts and lie adjoining the Khándosh, Násik, and Tháua Collectorates; those in group B. lie on or close to the coast adjoining the Kolába and southern portion of the Ratnágiri Collectorates respectively. Group C. are more inland and above the Gháts; they lie south and east of the Sholápur and Sátára Collectorates. Group D. are also above the Gháts but further to the south; they are contained within or lie to the north of the Dhárwar and Bolgaum Collectorates. The remaining Native State is that of Khamrupur and is situated in the Province of Sind. As to the Settlement of Adon, it is included in this chapter and treated as a politically administered State, inasmuch as it has relations of considerable importance with tribes in Yemen and on the African littoral as far south as Socotra.

DISTRICT.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Revenue in Rupees.
I.—GUJARAT—			
A.—North:			
Cutch	6,800	487,795	17,01,770
Palanpur	8,000	702,546	12,22,231
Mahl Kántha	4,000	447,056	11,37,541
Ráthiáwar	20,314	2,312,622	1,14,01,702
Cambar	560	63,404	3,90,000
Rewa Kántha	4,792	605,702	18,18,109
Narmáda	143	4,837	7,457
B.—South:			
Dharampur	794	74,800	2,10,000
Binada	212	32,154	1,67,408
Sachin	45	18,154	1,60,507
Total	46,204	4,470,447	1,61,94,791

DISTRICT.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Revenue in Rupees.
II.—MARATHA STATES—			
A.—North:			
The Dangs	3,446	89,111	69,610
Jawhar	634	37,408	90,696
B.—East:			
Janjira	325	71,806	3,28,786
Savanvadi	900	190,814	3,26,347
C.—Deccan:			
Sitara Feudatories	3,010	336,327	13,34,803
Akalkot	488	51,668	2,32,832
Kolhapur	3,184	802,091	16,44,080
D.—Western Konkan:			
Southern Maratha Feudatories	1,828	389,705	12,01,378
Pangli	594	223,000	7,04,106
Savandr	70	17,498	68,397
Total	15,005	2,137,035	61,95,437
III.—SIND—			
Kharajpur	6,109	127,006	4,34,878
IV.—ADEN	21	19,289	3,634
GRAND TOTAL	66,429	6,803,171	1,18,70,490

GUJARAT STATES.**CUTCH.**

Area, 6,500 square miles; Population, 4,87,305 (1872);
Revenue, Rs. 17,62,779 (1879-80).

CUTCH.

The Chief of this State being still a minor, the administration continues to be carried on, as has been the case since 1876, by a Council of Regency composed of the Agent, Diván, one of the principal feudatories, and a leading merchant. No change has occurred in the personnel of this Council during the year.

The relations of the Cutch State with its neighbours, excepting Morvi, have remained satisfactory. The grievances, however, between it and the latter seem to be as far from settlement as ever, and for this the obstructive and unduly litigious nature of the procedure followed by Morvi is mainly responsible. The disputes, as was stated last year, arise entirely from the fact of there being land in Cutch belonging to Morvi, whilst the former State also has possessions within the territory of its Káthiáwár rival. The remedy suggested by Cutch and approved by Government, is an interchange of territory; but the Morvi administration do not show any disposition to co-operate in bringing this about. It is, however, satisfactory to learn that the Káthiári of Morvi paid a visit during the year to Bhuj and was introduced to His Highness the Ráo of Cutch, and that it is hoped this visit may have the effect of putting the relations of the two States on a better footing.

The Special Commission appointed by Government to investigate the chief boundary questions at issue has concluded its labours, and the result is under report to Government for orders.

The relations of the State with the Bhayád, or feudatories of the Chief, have been most satisfactory throughout the year. Special attention continues to be devoted by the Council of Regency to

the education of the sons of the Jarejas. The young Rána of Gedi has been kept at Bhúj with this object at the expense of the State, and in all 79 kuvars, as contrasted with 59 last year, are attending various village schools. It is in contemplation to offer special prizes to the sons of Jarejas passing the best examinations, attending regularly, and excelling in gymnastics.

There were six estates under attachment or supervision during the year under review, viz. Vinjan, Lakádia, Roha, Kanthkot, Lakhánia, and Gedi. States under Attachment.

The revenue of Vinjan was Rs. 6,647 as against Rs. 5,661 last year, and expenditure Rs. 6,132 as against Rs. 6,408. The management has been made over to the sole charge of Jareja Sáhebji under restrictions rendered necessary by the heavy indebtedness of the estate. Vinjan.

The revenue of Lakádia has improved from Rs. 32,043 to Rs. 33,392; the expenses have been Rs. 25,361. A sum of Rs. 11,643 has been paid in liquidation of the State debts which now amount to Rs. 23,670 only. There are, however, also some old claims outstanding, the settlement of which has been entrusted by the Council of Regency to the Assistant Political Agent. The Political Agent visited Lakádia during the course of the year. It is satisfactory to find that the Principal of the Ráj Kumar College reports favourably of the heir of this estate who has been under tuition there since last year. Lakádia.

The young Chief of Roha has recently been placed in sole charge of his estate under restrictions similar to those adopted in Vinjan. His disputes with the family of the late Chief have been amicably settled. The revenue for the year is Rs. 24,180 and the expenses have been Rs. 13,462. Rs. 10,734 have been paid towards the liquidation of the State debts which now amount to Rs. 49,389 only. Roha.

The liabilities against Kanthkot still remain heavy. The young Chief is being educated at a school recently established at Ramvao, a village subordinate to Kanthkot. The boundary dispute with Morvi has been settled in favour of this State. Kanthkot.

The income and expenditure of Lakhánia are returned at Rs. 5,855 and Rs. 3,604 respectively. The estate is free from debt. Lakhánia.

The Gedi estate is very small. The young Zamindár, a promising boy of 12 years of age, is being educated at Bhúj and receives an allowance of Rs. 120 per annum from the Government of His Highness the Ráo of Cutch. The debt against the estate is not large; the income is estimated at Rs. 2,800. Gedi.

Fifty-nine thousand six hundred and one acres have been measured during the year at a cost of Rs. 7,476. In all 131 maps have been prepared, or are under course of preparation. The total area hitherto surveyed is 394,539 acres. Cash settlements were introduced into three villages on the coast; the result has yet to be seen. The topographical survey of Cutch has been commenced during the year, with the assent of the Council of Regency, by a party of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India. Surveya.

OUTGO.
Waste Lands.

One hundred and sixteen thousand and twenty-eight acres of waste land have been brought under cultivation during the year and two new villages established in the Lakhpat Taluka. The hope of the river Indus water again flowing to Lakhpat and fertilizing a portion of the Runn near there, mentioned last year, does not seem likely to be realized.

Protection.
(1) Legislation.

The only legislative measure carried out by the Council during the year relates to the subject of the manufacture, sale, and exportation of salt.

(2) Police.

The strength of the police has remained exactly as was reported last year, i.e. 201 mounted men and 401 foot. The cost was Rs. 91,741. The revival of the "Horse fund" is said to be working well, and affords relief to the mounted portion of the police. The subject of providing thánas is engaging attention. The water and preventive police have worked well.

The number of offences reported has fallen from 1,704 last year to 1,548, a favourable circumstance attributed to the prevalence of comparatively low prices. However, a larger number of persons, 2,512 as against 2,135, were arrested, and of these 2,488 were sent for trial. The recorded value of property stolen was Rs. 38,228 as compared with Rs. 39,358 last year, whilst the percentage of recoveries was 62.2 instead of 52.6. Nine persons were reported to have died by violence. One dacoity occurred. Robberies fell from 10 to 7, and in 4 of these cases the offenders were arrested and dealt with according to law. There were 65 cases of accidental death and 35 of suicide. Twelve fires occurred causing damage to the extent of Rs. 6,805.

(3) Criminal Justice.

The administration of justice has been on the whole satisfactory. Two thousand eight hundred and twenty-six offences were reported to the various Courts and 5,468 persons dealt with: of these 2,368, or 43 per cent., were convicted. Only 9 cases remained over for trial at the close of the year. The bulk of the offences committed had reference to assaults and petty thefts. Only 61 persons, as compared with 84 last year, were sentenced to over 6 months' imprisonment. One man was sentenced to the extreme penalty of the law. Fines were recovered to the amount of Rs. 17,844, being Rs. 5,944 in excess of the previous year's. There were 328 appellants in all: of these 47 had their appeals summarily rejected, and in the cases of the 281 remaining 159 sentences were confirmed, 66 modified, and 33 reversed: whilst in 20 cases further enquiry was ordered and 3 cases remained pending at the close of the year.

(4) Prisons.

There are in all 11 prisons. The number of admissions during the year was 2,240, and 266 prisoners remained over from last year,—total 2,506. This is 23 less than in the previous year. The daily average was 222 as against 226 in 1878-79. Two hundred and twenty-three persons remained in jail at the close of the year. The total cost amounted to Rs. 19,033. Only 5 deaths occurred among the convicts during the year. The manufactory in Bhuj Jail has worked satisfactorily, but Chinese prisoners are wanted to train the others in cane-work, and these the Council of Regency have applied to Government for the loan of. A conspiracy

to break through the jail on the part of some of the long-term prisoners was fortunately discovered in time, and the ringleaders were exemplarily dealt with.

There are 16 State Courts, 5 Courts of Small Causes, and one Jaroja Court. The work in all excepting the last named has largely increased during the year, 6,026 suits having come up for disposal as compared with 4,479 in the previous year. The only explanation given for this is that increased facilities have been afforded for the speedy disposal of small causes and for the prompt execution of decrees. Five thousand eight hundred and eighteen suits were actually disposed of and only 208 remained over at the close of the year. The total value of the suits for the year was Rs. 5,58,761, and the proportion of suits to the population is as 1 to 84. The total number of applications for execution of decrees was 1,376. One hundred and sixteen remained unexecuted at the end of the year. The appellate work has not increased much. The number of appeals filed was 870 as against 813, and 177 remained over in arrears. (5) *Litigation.*

Seven hundred and fourteen documents of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,97,430 were registered during the year. The fees amounted to Rs. 3,822. Thus it would appear that the advantages of registration have begun to be appreciated by the public. The figures for the previous year were 46 documents of an aggregate value of Rs. 18,746. (6) *Registration.*

There are six municipalities in Catch. The revenue and expenditure of each is given below :— (7) *Municipalities.*

NAME.	Municipal Population.	Income.	Expenditure.	Percentage of Taxation per head.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Bhāj	23,818	10,802	11,630	0 3 2
Māndvi	36,988	7,962	8,229	0 3 6
Muodra	7,952	1,919	1,804	0 3 10
Anjār	12,944	3,230	2,632	0 3 10
Naliya	5,238	730	549	0 2 1
Jakhan	5,146	717	488	0 2 1

Those of Naliya and Jakhan are of recent institution. Anjār has nearly doubled its income since the preceding year, and has provided a system of public latrines for women. The public improvements executed do not call for any special remark.

The fall of rain varied from 13.55 inches to 6.50 and averaged 9.85. In Abdassa, Kamthi, and Anjār the fall was scanty. There were several slight frosts which damaged the wheat crops at Anjār, but are said to have benefited the cotton. Fever prevailed in Wagud for a few months after the close of the monsoon, but there was no epidemic. A flight of locusts passed over the districts of Bhachāu and Māndvi without causing any appreciable damage.

Season.

COTCH.

Manufactures.

The plant and materials necessary for the erection of an alum manufactory have arrived from Bombay and been stored at Mándvi. The main obstacle to success seems to lie in the difficulty of procuring potash at a sufficiently cheap rate. Silk and cotton industries continue to decline in consequence of foreign competition. The partial remission, however, of duty on dyed goods exported from Mándvi to Zanzibar and Arabia has tended to give a little impetus to this industry.

Trade.

The income from sea customs has again declined. At Mándvi the income was Rs. 1,71,503 as compared with Rs. 1,94,298 last year, and at other ports Rs. 1,58,311 as against Rs. 1,85,000. At Mándvi 21 new vessels, aggregating 2,262 candies, were built during the year. The shipping arrivals numbered 1,712 and departures 1,750, as against 1,624 and 1,406 in the previous year. The quantity of ivory imported at Mándvi dwindled down to 48½ candies for the twelve months. This is accounted for by the opening of the Rajputána Railway connecting Ajmir and Páli with Bombay.

Public Works.

The estimated expenditure on public works is stated to have been as follows :—

	Rs.
The Ráo's new palace	5,675
The construction and repair of roads, buildings, &c. ...	1,42,122
Water and irrigation works	55,491
Harbour works	1,48,867
Establishment	22,415
Total, 1879-80...	8,75,570
Total, 1878-79...	8,11,690

The expenditure on the new palace was mainly incurred in putting up the clock which has four dials and four chiming bells ; a fifth bell, weighing one ton, for striking the hours was also put up. A handsome book-case has been added to the library. The breakwater has been continued to a length of 900 feet, and will be completed next season. It has already improved the harbour. The improvement of the Bhúj and Mándvi Road has been continued during the year, and the Anjár and Juna road, as well as the Bhúj-Madhapur and the Bhujia circuit roads are in progress. A good school-house is under construction at Bhúj. Considerable activity has been shown in constructing wells.

Revenue.

The State receipts for the year under review were Rs. 17,62,779 and the expenditure was Rs. 14,79,078, leaving a surplus of Rs. 2,83,701. The figures for last year were respectively Rs. 15,23,602, Rs. 13,87,485, and Rs. 1,36,117. Thus the financial position of the State has greatly improved. The actuals have proved better than the estimates by nearly 2½ lakhs, and this is attributable to the good and seasonable fall of rain and the high price of cereals. The estimated income and expenditure for next year are respectively Rs. 15,55,145 and Rs. 15,14,843.

Public Health.

There were 5,384 births and 4,834 deaths during the year. A single case of infanticide was reported, and the offender was

punished. There are now five dispensaries in the province: that at Rahpur in the Wagud District having been opened on the 10th January 1880. The work done by each is shown in the table below :—

DISPENSARIES.	Number of Patients.		Average Daily Attendance.		Cost.	
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Bhúj	23,839	11,531	365.92	224.71	13,341	11,001
Mandvi	19,469	18,850	318.60	319.60	6,091	6,408
Anjár	9,795	10,052	233.36	204.50	3,804	2,941
Nahiya	...	4,678	...	88.00	...	1,643
Rahpur	...	1,341	...	70.50	...	634
Total	53,123	46,452	918.38	907.91	23,310	23,487

Of the total number of 46,452 persons, 509 were treated as in-patients; in all, 39,896 are returned as having been cured. The health of the province was generally good. The number of patients at the lunatic ward at Bhúj at the beginning of the year was 4. There were 4 new admissions during the year, and 2 persons were discharged cured: thus the number left on the 31st March was 6. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 488.

The number of persons vaccinated during the year rose from 11,763 last year to 16,781. Of these 8,908 were males and 7,823 females. In 14,194 cases the operation was successful. The number of cases of re-vaccination was 1,257. It has been decided by the Council of Regency to entertain 2 special vaccinators to work among the lowest class of people so as to prevent their being deprived of the full benefit of protection.

Vaccination.

The number of schools has increased from 71 to 82, and the pupils are now 4,949 as against 3,969 last year. The average monthly attendance was 4,482, being 90 per cent. of the number on the rolls. The percentage of scholars to the population is 1.05. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 41,796, an increase of Rs. 13,100 over that of the previous year. The amount of fees levied was Rs. 2,874, or Rs. 448 in excess of those for the preceding twelve months. The working of the Alfred High School has been more satisfactory, and 2 boys from it succeeded in passing the matriculation examination of the Bombay University. The number of girls under education has increased from 300 to 452, but efficiency is at present faulty. Night schools are reported to be more popular, and grown-up persons avail themselves of their benefit. The Administration has continued to show commendable interest in encouraging all branches of education. There are now libraries at 5 towns and reading-rooms at 2. The number of members is small. The School of Art at Bhúj has worked well. It is stated to be in contemplation to hold an Industrial Exhibition on a small scale at Bhúj during next cold season.

Education.

PA LANPUR.

Area, 8,000 square miles; Population, 502,586;
Revenue, Rs. 12,22,231.

PÁLANPUR.

This charge contains ten executive sub-divisions under the supervision of a Political Superintendent. No change has taken place in the executive administration during the year under review. Pálanpur and Radhanpur, under a Diván and a Nawáb, respectively, are the largest sub-divisions and are first-class States with whom the relations of the Superintendent are diplomatic only. Tharád and Váv are the next important and are respectively under a Thákor and a Rána. The remaining six sub-divisions are made up of the numerous petty States and are each placed immediately under a subordinate Political officer styled a Thándár.

Season.

The year has been one of general prosperity. A plentiful rainfall was followed by an abundant harvest, and the prices of the necessaries of life have fallen in proportion; but a bad type of malarious fever prevailed, of which it is calculated about 9,900 persons died. The rainfall varied from 45·43 inches at Pálanpur to 13·42 at Tharád, and averaged 24·31 for the whole district as compared with 28·53 for the previous year.

States under
Management.

There were 38 estates under direct management at the commencement of the year. Four more were added during its course and *per contra* 13 were handed over; thus, at the close, 24 only remained under attachment. Direct management is imposed in this way usually in the interests of the parties concerned or for the satisfaction of decrees of the Civil Courts.

Protection.

(1) Police.

The duties of Police are performed by a body of His Highness the Gáekwád's contingent numbering 786 sabres. They are reported to have worked satisfactorily. The number of offences reported to them was 1,606, or 565 less than last year, and 1,869 persons were arrested. All of these are stated to have been sent for trial, and 1,071 were convicted. The amount of property stolen amounted to Rs. 65,919-1-6, and of this only Rs. 8,770-1-3 was recovered. This poor result answers to a percentage of 13, and is 8 per cent. better than that for the previous year.

(2) Criminal
Justice.

The total number of trials held during the year was 822. The number of persons tried was 1,901, and of these 1,112 were convicted. The Superintendent and his Assistants disposed of 188 cases, the remaining 634 falling to the shares of the 6 Thándárs. There was a decrease generally in the graver crimes, the chief ones being 2 cases of culpable homicide, 7 of grievous hurt, and 4 of dacoity. The number of sessions cases was 4. The Superintendent disposed of 18 appeals, in 5 of which he confirmed the sentences of the lower Court, and in 13 he reversed them.

(3) Prisons.

The persons convicted by the Courts of the Superintendency have continued to be confined in the jail of the Diván of Pálanpur pending the completion of the new Superintendency Jail. The total so confined was 554, including 121 remaining over on the 1st April from last year. Four hundred and forty-nine were released during the year, and hence 105 remained in jail on the

31st March last. The daily average of prisoners was 137, as compared with 144 last year. The cost of maintenance, including clothing charges, was Rs. 6,450-10-3. The number of other prisoners in the Pálanpur and Rádhanpur jails was 1,551, including 352 remaining over from the preceding year; 1,388 were released, 6 died in jail, and 1 escaped; thus on the 31st March, 356 remained in custody.

Eight hundred and forty-seven suits were filed during the year under review, making, with 551 in arrears, a total of 1,398 for disposal. Of these 854 were disposed of, aggregating a value of Rs. 65,314-4-9, and 13 others having been transferred, there remained at the end of the year 531 suits for settlement. These figures are nearly 50 per cent. in excess of those for the previous year. Forty-one appeals were heard of the value of Rs. 10,899-2-6. Only 4 remained on the files at the close of the year. Original political cases numbered in all 2,009, including 1,174 remaining over from the previous year. Of these 1,266 were disposed of and 743 are in arrear. Sixteen political appeals were also disposed of. (4) *Litigation.*

In all, 93 boundary disputes still remain over for settlement. The number of fresh disputes filed during the twelve months was 52, and 78 cases seem to have been disposed of.

The criminal and civil returns of the States, the rulers of which exercise jurisdictionary powers, show that 4,499 persons were tried, and that of these 2,310 were convicted and 2,189 acquitted or discharged. In all 1,361 civil suits were disposed of, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,02,414-5-1, 53 appeals of the value of Rs. 9,827-6-10, and 753 political cases of the value of Rs. 31,549-2-8. (5) *Chief's Courts.*

The sum of Rs. 4,474-2-7 has been spent during the year on the Superintendent Jail at Pálanpur and this work is now well near completed. The portion of the Western Rajputána State Railway between Ahmedabad and Pálanpur was opened on the 15th November 1879, and a road has been constructed by the Diván of Pálanpur from his capital to the railway station, where a travellers' bungalow also has been erected and a telegraph office opened. Public Works.

There are dispensaries at Pálanpur and Rádhanpur. The number of patients treated during the year at these was 19,695, over 5,000 in excess of the figures for the previous year, and 8,000 in excess of those for the year before that. No explanation is rendered to account for this increase beyond mention of the prevalence of a bad type of fever. Efforts are being made to improve the sanitary condition of the town of Pálanpur. The number of persons vaccinated was 13,841, a decrease of 1,309 from the previous year. Public Health

The number of pupils at the twenty-one schools was 1,813, as against 1,153 previously. The average daily attendance was 880, or 67 per cent. of the number on the rolls. Rs. 565-2-6 were collected in fees, and the total expenditure for the year was Rs. 6,686-9-4. There is no printing press. Public Instruction.

Miscellaneous

Both the Diván of Pálanpur and the Nawáb of Rádhanpur sent expressions of regret and sympathy to the British Government on occasion of the massacre of the British envoy and suite at Kabul, and tendered aid in camels and baggage ponies, which was cordially accepted.

Survey.

The revenue survey of Pálanpur State has been carried on. The measurement of seven villages has been completed, and that of three more is in progress. The total outturn of work is 13,156 acres, and the cost has been Rs. 2,076-7-1.

Rádhanpur.

The extent of land under cotton this year was nearly double what it was in 1877-78, being estimated at 10,991 acres as against 5,781.

Tharád.

A new school-house has been completed, and a library and reading-room opened at Tharád. The heir of this State continues his education at the Ráj Kumar College at Rájkot.

There seems to be nothing calling for remark in connection with the other minor States.

MAHI KÁNTHA.

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

Revenue, Rs. 11,37,541.

MAHI
KÁNTHA.

This charge takes its name from the river Mahi which skirts it on the south and east, and comprises, large and small, 58 Native States. It is bounded on the north by the Ahmedabad Collectorate and Rájputána, and by Central India on the east, while westwards it extends to the Pálanpur territory. The whole is under the supervision of a Political Agent and his Assistants, and 16 estates, either owing to the minority of the Chief or some dispute or indebtedness, are under the direct management of Government. Amongst these latter is included Idar, the most important of all. The revenue of these sixteen estates during 1878-79 aggregated Rs. 4,30,207-13-10, and the expenditure was Rs. 4,21,681-13-1. The figures for the previous year were respectively Rs. 4,18,674 and Rs. 4,16,077. The number of estates then under management was the same as for the year under review, but one, the Dhundasan estate, has been released from attachment, the dispute regarding it having been settled by the Political Agent, and its place has been taken by the Málpur Táluka on account of the indebtedness of its Chief. There are four other estates also under the closer supervision of the Political Agent owing to the minority of the Chiefs, but these are directly managed by their respective guardians, and reference to the Agent is only made in case of any extraordinary expenditure.

No event of any great importance has marked the year. It has been one of essential prosperity to all classes, and the revenues of the Chiefs in most instances show an increase. The peace of the frontier has not been disturbed. Forty-nine cases of boundary disputes were disposed of by the Border Court, held in January 1880 for the settlement of claims between the Mahi Kántha and Dungarpur and the southern districts of Meywár; but the other Border Court for settlement of disputes between the

Mahi Kántha and Sirohi and the more northern districts of Moywár did not sit on account of the inability of the Rajputána Political officers to attend.

The annual tribute due to His Highness the Gáekwád is Rs. 1,29,483, to which Rs. 18,452 arrears have to be added. Of the total of Rs. 1,47,935, Rs. 1,24,076 have been collected and remitted, and Rs. 23,859 remain for adjustment hereafter.

The annual inspection of His Highness the Gáekwád's contingent was held. Nine hundred and eighty-seven horses were passed and 13 cast. At the close of the year, 100 sabres were sent to relieve Her Majesty's 3rd Light Cavalry, ordered on active service, at Deesa. On the whole, the conduct of the men has been satisfactory.

On examination by the Survey Settlement Commissioner, the work of the Idar State survey was found to be unsatisfactory, and hence the establishment has been abolished under orders from Government. It is hoped, however, that the work done may form a basis for a new settlement, and this the Survey Settlement Commissioner has been requested by Government to carry out.

Survey.

The police force consists of 30 mounted men and 418 foot men, and the cost is Rs. 26,609, a saving of Rs. 1,787 on last year's cost effected by reductions of pay, the force remaining at its former strength. This regular force is supported by a system of village police made up of 31 Inspectors, 1,682 Patels, and 3,415 Chowkiats. The number of cases reported to the police have been 2,838 as against 3,066. One thousand two hundred and sixty-three accused were arrested, and of these 1,259 were sent for trial and 1,085 convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 69,706 as against Rs. 1,02,643 in the previous year, and the percentage of recovery was 21 as against 16. There was a slight increase in cases of crime with violence, and it is noticeable that while in Idar State, where there is a regular police force, crime considerably decreased, in the remaining States there was a small increase.

Protection.
(1) Police.

There was no case either of báharwatia or sati during the year under report, nor was any case of infanticide reported. The population, to whom the special provisions for prevention of infanticide have been applied by Government, number 2,079. Thirty-one boys and 29 girls were born during the year, and 8 boys and 6 girls died. The receipts of the fund were Rs. 2,727-4-0.

Besides the Courts of the Sessions Judge and District Magistrate presided over by the Political Agent, there are three first-class Magistrates, three of the second class, and twenty-seven of the third class. There are also 23 Chiefs exercising criminal jurisdiction according to their respective classes. The number of offences reported to them was 3,562, against 3,886 in the previous year. Two hundred and thirty-four persons also stood over for trial from 1878-79; in all 3,457 persons were dealt with, and 287 were awaiting trial when the year closed. The returns disclose a diminution of crime but a slight increase of arrears. The number of prisoners sentenced to more than six months' imprisonment was 104, and 4 convicts were sentenced to death, of whom 3 actually suffered. The number of cases tried by the Sessions Court was 20, against 23 the

(2) Criminal
Justice.

MAHJ
KANTHA.

previous year. These included 4 of murder, 2 of murder in dacoity, 7 of dacoity, and 2 of culpable homicide. Three Courts have appellate powers. Fifty-six applications were disposed of, the sentences in 37 cases were confirmed, in 3 modified, and in 8 reversed, 1 application was summarily rejected, the proceedings in 3 instances were quashed, and in 4 they were returned for further enquiry.

(3) Prisons.

Eight hundred and fifty-seven prisoners were confined as against 1,233 in the previous year. The daily average in jail was 174. The cost of maintenance was Rs. 18,708-4-4, or Rs. 2,217 less than in 1878-79. There are 26 prisons.

(4) Litigation.

Five hundred and fourteen suits were left over for settlement at the close of last year, and 1,520 new suits were filed, making a total of 2,034 for disposal. Of these, 1,507 were disposed of, and a balance of 527 remained in arrear. The number of suits disposed of is 152 in excess of last year's. The value of the new suits filed aggregated Rs. 1,00,298-15-8. Two Courts hear appeals. There were 58 cases on the files for hearing. Of these half only were disposed of. The number of political cases settled was 676, but the balance of arrears remains heavy. Thirty-four boundary cases were settled and 44 remain unsettled.

(5) Registration.

The number of deeds registered in the Idar State was 31, against 17 in the previous year. The amount of fees realized was Rs. 690-14-3.

Season.

The average rainfall gauged was 30.27 inches, as against 49.91 in 1878-79. It was abundant, but stopped rather early. The monsoon crops were good, and the rabi harvest throughout the province was unusually fine, but in some parts it was damaged by frost. The area under cotton cultivation was considerably in excess of what is usual, and the outturn moderately good.

Trade and
Manufactures,
&c.

The income derived from the Ahmednagar quarries was Rs. 3,837; almost identical with last year's receipts. At Pethapur, 162,860 women's sállás were made and exported to Siam. This is barely one-third of the exports of the previous year. There are two important fairs held annually in the district. The marginal table shows the

District.	Year.	Goods brought for sale.	Goods sold.
		Rs.	Rs.
Samláji	1876 ..	12,13,247	9,06,933
	1877 ..	7,59,394	2,89,752
	1878 ...	3,51,751	2,30,532
	1879 ...	3,62,422	2,06,912
Bramha Khair.	1876 ...	1,11,029	79,240
	1877 ...	1,18,140	65,335
	1878 ...	1,38,593	86,621
	1879 ...	1,90,017	47,867

amount of goods exposed for sale and actually purchased during the last four years at each. The Samláji fair was unusually well attended and, it is said, cloths from Páli in Márwár were brought for sale for the first time. The attendance at the Bramha Khair fair was

Public Works

smaller than usual, owing to the prevalence of fever at the time. Rs. 14,055 were expended on public works completed during the year, and Rs. 13,215 is the estimated cost of works in progress. None seem to be of any special interest or importance.

The gross revenue and expenditure of the Mahi Kántha States is returned at Rs. 11,37,541 and Rs. 12,28,705, respectively. The revenue has thus increased by Rs. 1,18,830 since last year and the expenditure by Rs. 39,525. No explanation is given regarding the deficit, which seems to be annual, or as to how it is met.

The number of births and deaths registered were 10,335 and 9,362, as against 9,578 and 14,146 in 1878-79. The decrease in the latter results from the almost total absence of cholera. Five thousand four hundred and forty-two against 5,393 patients were treated at the Sádra dispensary, and at the Idar dispensary 1,111 against 1,520. There was a great deal of fever prevalent during the cold weather. The number of persons vaccinated was 8,817, as compared with 9,948. There seems to have been a gradual decrease in the number of operations for the last two years.

Public Health

At the close of the year there were 55 schools open. The number of scholars on the rolls was 2,792, against 2,666 the previous year, showing an increase of 126; but the average attendance was less, being 1,894 against 1,999. The cost of education, after deducting the fee levied from the pupils, has been Rs. 14,829. Seventeen boys, minor Chiefs and sons of Chiefs have attended the Sádra Tálukdári School during the year under review. Two young Chiefs, of Idar and of Ilol, are being educated at the Rájikumar College. The former is reported to have improved generally and to be more manly. A tour is recommended for him prior to his being allowed to take up the reins of government of his State.

Public Instruction.

KATHIAWAR.

Area, 20,338 square miles; Population (1872), 2,312,029;

Revenue about Rs. 1,12,61,702

This important charge comprises, with the exception of a small portion, the whole peninsula of Gujardt and consists of no less than 186 different States, varying in size from 3,800 square miles down to little more than a single village with the lands appertaining to it. These States are grouped, with regard to their jurisdictional privileges, into seven classes, and again the Chiefs of 18 of these States are divided into 3 classes with reference to their position as regards the Paramount Power, with Chiefs of the first class the relations of the Agent are chiefly diplomatic, and, except under special circumstances, no interference is exercised by him in the internal management of their States. Chiefs of the second class are subject to more close political supervision, whilst in the case of the last class the administration of the States is virtually vested in the Political officers. These smaller States have been grouped into administrative subdivisions under officials directly subordinate to the Agency. Of these "Thána Circles," as they are termed, there are now 16, with an aggregate of 528 villages. The tendency of these smaller estates is to increase, in consequence of their gradual disintegration by inheritance and partition. The Political Agent, besides a Judicial Assistant, has four Assistants each in charge of a Division of the peninsula, four deputy Assistants

KATHIAWAR.

KATHAWAR. similarly distributed, and a station officer with judicial powers, in Rájkot, the head-quarters of the Agency. The "Pránts" or Divisions contain respectively the following number of States classified according to jurisdiction:—

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

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

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

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

The States under management of their Chiefs occupy an area of about 18,400 square miles, with a population of some 2,056,820 souls. Those administered by Government comprise an area of about 1,900 square miles, and a population of 268,809 souls.

General.

No event of marked importance occurred during the year under review. When the year opened the Province was still suffering from the effects of the previous bad seasons. Relief works and poor-houses had been opened by all the larger darbárs and in many of the thána circles. The former, aided by the roads and other works under the supervision of the Agency Engineer, gave ample employment to all in search of it, while the poor-houses gave food and shelter to the infirm and incapable. In April 1879 Government deputed a special officer to enquire into the condition of the people. He found the condition of the Province generally satisfactory both as regards means of relief afforded and the stock of grain in reserve. In May the Railway earth-works were commenced and afforded additional employment throughout the monsoon. The rains opened favourably everywhere, and though they were lighter than the average, they fell seasonably. Both the autumn and cold weather crops were excellent in quality and quantity. Since November grain has been cheaper than it has been for years, and all signs of pinching and distress quickly disappeared under the better aspect of affairs. The public health has been generally good and no epidemic has occurred.

Political.

The course of events, under the influence of returning prosperity, has run very smoothly. The event of greatest importance has been the commencement of the system of railways. By the end of the year 186½ miles of formation had been completed and on the 8th June a train entered Wadhván from Bhávnagar, a distance of 105½ miles. The expenses so far are shared by Bhávnagar and Gondal. Extensive works are being carried on at the former place towards the improvement of the port. A boat-basin has been built, by which the process of loading and unloading is much facilitated, and as the line has been brought alongside it, the

railway material is loaded up and carried away with despatch. The Chiefs through whose territory the railway line passes, gave up with praiseworthy liberality all the land required for railway purposes free of cost, and have resigned their criminal jurisdiction over the land so ceded to the British Government. This jurisdiction is now exercised by a Railway Magistrate on behalf of Government.

The Chiefs of Káthiáwár have manifested great interest and sympathy with Government in the operations in Affghánistán. Their offer of 1000 ponies for transport purposes as a joint contribution, during the year under review, was accepted by Government, and the ponies were shipped from Bhávnagar, Verával; and Saláya to Kurrachee. The amicable settlement of numerous disputes of long standing is one of the most satisfactory points of the year's work. Among others may be mentioned that between the Nawáb of Junágad and the Shekh of Mángrol; also a quarrel regarding girás between the Ráj Sáheb of Dhrángadra and his kinsman Jálamsingji, one of the members of the Cutch Regency; and another among the Jetpur shareholders regarding the boundaries of their respective shares in a number of villages—these were induced to take villages in severalty in exchange. Another dispute was settled which had existed for some years between the representatives of the Swami Naráyen temple of Godhada and the Tálukdárs of Kariána; and a fifth between the Thákor Sáheb of Pálitána and the Shráwak community regarding their respective rights on the Shetrunja Hill. Last year Government proposed that the Káthiáwár Chiefs should hand over their salt-works to the British Government. The Chiefs, however, who possess a seaboard, declined to entertain this proposal, but subsequently passed agreements binding themselves to limit the production and distribution of the commodity, to prevent its exportation by sea, and to sell it at a price which should render smuggling unremunerative. These arrangements have not been formally ratified, and meanwhile the States which do not produce salt have protested against the measure as being hurtful to their respective interests. The question has become further involved by the Gaikwád Government having commenced the importation of salt in large quantities at Kodinár on the south coast. It would appear to be the wish of that administration to isolate its Káthiáwár possessions from the rest of the Province, and to take no part in questions affecting the interest of the Province as a whole. The Míanas of Mália at one time threatened to give trouble. The daring mail robbery of the 1st May 1879, in which some of them were concerned, and the subsequent finding of the stolen property near Mália first drew attention to the state of affairs there. In February last, after a dispute regarding some grass, a sentry of the 3rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry was shot on his beat at night during a halt at Mália, and the utmost endeavours failed to discover the perpetrators of the outrage. As result the Chief, with the sanction of Government, has been deprived of his authority over the unruly tribe; a thána has been established at Mália, and the Míanas have been deprived of their arms and forced to destroy the wándhs or huts in which they scatter

POLITICAL.

KÁTHIÁWÁR. themselves over the district in order to carry on their depredations with greater security, and to reside in the town of Málía where they all have houses.

Jhaláwád Pránt.
Dhrángadra. The Chief of Dhrángadra had the misfortune to lose his son and heir-apparent in December last: the latter's eldest son is now about 8 years old. Great attention has of late been paid in this State to public works. A handsome hospital and a commodious Anglo-vernacular school have, amongst other works, been opened during the year.

Limbdi. The young Chief of Limbdi, who was only installed in February 1879, has conducted the duties of his position with remarkable care and interest. He is ably seconded by his Kárbhári.

Wadhwa. The young Thákur of Wadhwa left the Rájikumar College last September and has since been travelling in Upper India and in the Madras Presidency. He has lately returned and has now been associated with the Kárbhári in the management of the State. He is reported to have good abilities and cultivated tastes.

Hálár Pránt.
Navánagar. There has been a want of cordiality between the Jám of Navánagar and his Diván, which has resulted in the resignation of the latter. This crisis has thrown the entire administration out of gear. The State debts have increased, the pay of establishment is in arrears, and the treasury empty. There is a deal of profusion and extravagance, and a great want of method observable. A considerable sum has been expended during the year on public works, chiefly on communications, but to develop the State properly a much larger amount should be spent annually, and it is mortifying to see the public money wasted on the construction of temples and mosques by the ladies of the zenána. The valuable marble mines are not worked, the monopoly of pearl fisheries is given to a palace slave, and all the resources of this fine State lie dormant, and an enlightened minister is allowed neither time nor opportunity to develop them. It is feared that if the present system continues much longer Navánagar will lose its position as a first class State.

Morvi. The young Thákur of Morvi is reported to take a great interest in public works and forest plantations, and manages his State generally in a fairly satisfactory way.

Gondal. This State is managed during the minority of its Thákur by joint administrators. The young Chief is doing very well at the Rájikumar College. He is now in his 15th year and has been promoted to the 1st class. A considerable sum has been spent on public works, besides over 8 lakhs on the railway terminating at Dhoráji, being a branch of the Bhávnagar and Wadhwa line.

Sorath Pránt.
Junágad. The State of Junágad suffered severely from abnormally high prices of grain, the effects of the malarious fever which had followed the excessive rainfall of 1878, and the visitation of swarms of locusts. A plentiful harvest has, however, done much to restore former prosperity. The Administration, too, have acted wisely in not pressing for repayment of advances made. The

KÁTHIÁWÁR.

government is carried on by a Diván assisted by a Council. It is pleasing to note that the heir-apparent of His Highness the Nawáb takes great interest in the police force of which he is the head. The Gir forest is a refuge for all the discontented spirits in the north and south of Káthiáwár, and on two occasions bands of dacoits have been followed up successfully. A considerable sum has been spent on communications; and, besides, a relation of the Nawáb has built a large dharmshála outside the gates of Junágad at his own expense, and a member of the Council has restored a fine masonry tank near the town, which is supplied by a spring.

The administration of this important State continues bad. *Porbandar.* There are loud complaints of crushing export and import duties, of the inefficiency of the administration of justice, and of the tyrannical behaviour of the minor officials. The only satisfactory feature of the year is reported to be the energetic prosecution of the 22 miles of road, within the Rána's territory, that connects Porbandar with the system of trunk roads in the Province, and the completion of a bridge of 20 spans of 30 feet over the tidal creek near the town itself. The Rána continues to resist every appeal to send his grandson and heir-apparent to the Ráj Kumár College: as a result the boy is shy and awkward, and has no taste for out-door sports.

This estate is divided into three shares, and one-half of it has been placed under the charge of a Government Agent in consequence of the advanced age and imbecility of the Chief. The results of the year's management have been most satisfactory. The revenue has been improved by some 50 per cent., the debt of the estate reduced by 1½ lakhs, and arrears of civil and criminal work disposed of. *Bántva.*

The settlement of the boundary disputes between the 18 shareholders of the Jetpur estate has already been alluded to. Two of the shareholders are minors and their estates are under the management of the Agency: one of these was largely indebted when taken under control in 1875. It is satisfactory to learn that there is every chance of the debt being finally paid off this year. *Jetpur.*

This State has maintained the high reputation it has borne for some years past amongst the States of Káthiáwár. The harvest of 1878-79 was much below the average, but ample work was provided for all who would come to it. The last season has been very propitious. The State has secured a full harvest, and the export of cotton, which fell off so much in the two preceding seasons, was very active up to the close of the year. *Gohelvát Prant. Bhadrnagar.*

Many important public works have been carried out by this State and will be noticed further on. Exertions in tree planting have been continued: there are now 8 plantations with an aggregate of nearly 700,000 trees, mostly cocoanut and casuarina.

The Thákor Sáheb of Pálitána is exceedingly fond of horse-breeding and is more successful in his method than any other Chief in Káthiáwár. His son and heir seems to have inherited the taste. The settlement of the disputes with the Shráwak *Pálitána.*

POLITICAL.

KATHIAWAR.

community have already been alluded to. Public works are carried out with a great want of energy and much improvement is reported necessary.

Other States.

None of the numerous remaining States present any features calling for special notice.

Rajasthanik
Court.

This Court was established to hear all disputes regarding rights claimed by the landlords against their Chiefs, and is constituted by a president assisted by assessors delegated by the principal States. Another of its chief duties is to define and map out the landed estate of the Girássiá. During the year 1,274 disputes have been disposed of, of which 584, or nearly 46 per cent., have been decided in favour of the Darbárs, and 690, or nearly 54 per cent., in favour of the Girássiás. There have been no appeals whatever during the year, though the percentage in favour of the Darbárs is greater than last year. The reason of this is that the Darbárs, being better served, have not made any outrageous claims. The survey operations were confined to 51 villages aggregating 143,704 acres; the work was tested in each village and found satisfactory. The outturn is below the usual average owing to the absence of the Superintendent on special work with the Political Agent. Considerable attention was given to the demarcation of Girássiás lands by pillars, and a special officer has been appointed to examine whether the boundary stones have been placed in proper positions and, if not, to cause them to be properly erected. The Court is reported to have a good influence in the way of repressing outlawry, and the offence of "báharvatá" on account of "girás" disputes is now practically unknown. So great is the confidence shown in the Court that even during the last two years of scarcity no Girássiá went into outlawry for girás claims, even though in some cases their estates were attached on divers pretexts by different Chiefs. The Girássiás having been greatly impoverished great efforts have been made to bring the Court to their doors, and the president travelled 592 miles during the season to secure this end. By this means many claims were urged which otherwise would probably, owing to poverty and ignorance, have not been brought forward.

Protection.

(1) Police.

The total strength of the stipendiary police is 6,172, of whom 1,005 are mounted and 5,172 are foot: the cost is Rs. 7,96,702-13-0. The strength last year was 42 men more and the cost Rs. 47,830 less. The increase is chiefly in the Sorath Pránt and is not explained. The force does not seem to be very evenly distributed, and is reported deficient in detective ability: on the whole, however, it has worked satisfactorily. The number of cases reported to the police has fallen from 17,274 to 16,642. Twenty-two thousand seven hundred and fourteen persons were arrested, of whom 21,988 were sent for trial and 15,087 convicted. The percentage of convictions on arrests was 66·4 as compared with 63·1 last year. The amount of property stolen this year was valued at Rs. 4,04,485, of which 85 per cent. was recovered, against Rs. 3,98,335 stolen and 28 per cent. recovered last year. There has been a marked increase of serious crime—92 dacoities and 205 robberies against 74 dacoities and 152 robberies

reported last year. The scarcity has had much to do with this increase in crimes of violence. There were two cases of mail robberies; but in May 1879 the insurance system was abolished, and since then the mails have enjoyed perfect immunity. In the dacoities and robberies altogether 1,006 persons were returned as concerned. Of these 416 only were arrested and 232 convicted; the rest are still at large. On the list of báharvatiás 11 names only remain against 21 last year. A single one only of all these does any mischief, and a reward has been offered for his apprehension.

The criminal cases disposed of by the Political Agent and his Assistants and Deputies, the Thánádárs, the Rájkot Station Magistrate, and the Railway Magistrates were 1,733 as compared with 1,830 last year, and the appeals disposed of numbered 49 as against 45. The Tálukdárs in all tried 15,771 cases and convicted 19,932 persons. The number of offences committed within their jurisdiction was 18,483, an excess of 2,371 over last year's figures. The number of sessions cases tried was 64, or two less than last year. The number of cases received this year by the Agency in the exercise of its residuary jurisdiction over States with limited powers, was original 87 and appeals 7 as compared with original 78 and appeals 15 in 1878-79. Thus taking all classes of cases together it will be found in the aggregate that 20,517 offences were reported as against 21,935 last year and 35,664 persons were dealt with compared with 34,053. Of these 35,664 persons, 2,401 remained over for trial from the previous year, 22,257 were convicted, and 1,523 were still untried at the close of the year under review. As to appellate work there were in all 1,261 appellants: in 2 cases the application was rejected, in 575 the sentences were confirmed, in 336 modified, and in 309 reversed. The proceedings were quashed in 16 cases and in 9 further enquiry was ordered. Twenty-seven cases are still pending; only 8 appeals were made to the Agent's Court. (2) Criminal Justice.

There are altogether 149 places of confinement in the Province. The number of persons remaining in the Agency Jail from the previous year was 118 and 339 were admitted,—total 457. Of these 113 prisoners remained at the end of the year. The daily average was 112 as compared with 95 during 1878-79, and the cost was Rs. 8,461-15-10 as against Rs. 8,674-3-9. (3) Prisons.

The total number of prisoners in confinement throughout the Province was 23,115, of whom 2,601 remained from the past year and 20,514 were freshly admitted. This figure is 1,901 higher than for 1878-79. Two thousand two hundred and forty-three persons remained in custody when the year closed. The aggregate cost of all the jails was Rs. 2,10,271-0-10.

For the previous two years there had been a falling off in the amount of civil work owing to the scarcity that prevailed. This year civil work considerably increased. The total number of cases, original and appeal, disposed of by the Agency Courts was 2,674 against 1,549 last year. The Tálukdárs decided 17,408 cases of an aggregate value of Rs. 28,40,063, against 11,780 cases last (4) Litigation.

KÁRHLÍWÁR. year aggregating Rs. 23,74,338 value. Of the 2,674 cases disposed of by the Agency Courts, 2,384 were original civil and 123 original political, 109 civil appeals and 58 political appeals: whilst 21 original civil, 52 original political, 26 appeal civil and 52 appeal political cases were received in the exercise of the Agency's residuary jurisdiction over States with limited powers. Taking the whole civil work of the Province as an aggregate the results show (1) original: 5,272 cases on the file at the end of the previous year, 18,522 filed during the year, total 23,794, as against 17,639 in 1878-79: of these 18,811 cases were disposed of and the arrears remaining were 4,983; (2) appeals: 433 cases on the file at the close of 1878-79, 776 filed, total 1,214, as against 1,136 in the previous year: 698 cases were disposed of leaving 386 still in arrears.

Season. The season has been already dwelt upon. It only remains to state that the rainfall averaged about 16 inches throughout the Province as compared with 61 inches last year. The fall was scanty but fell favourably. Prices of grain fell from, jowári 19 lbs. per rupee and bájri 16 lbs. per rupee in July 1879 to jowári 30 lbs. and bájri 27 lbs. per rupee in March 1880. The condition of the people at the close of the year left nothing to be desired. There was no epidemic disease; food was cheap, and labour abundant.

Trade. The amount of grain imported by railway in 1879 was 19,372 tons, an excess of more than 1,000 tons over the quantity imported in 1878. The exports of cotton rose from 3,972 to 5,520 tons, a quantity still very far short of that exported in 1876, viz., 13,550 tons. The total value of exports by sea was Rs. 1,07,92,461, an increase of 24 lakhs on the figures for 1878, and of imports by sea Rs. 1,77,75,708, a slight decrease of some 20 thousand. The excess value of imports was Rs. 69,83,247: the previous year it was Rs. 94,36,955. The excess value of imports by rail was 23,917 tons of an estimated value of Rs. 46,31,994, an increase of about 10 per cent. over the figures for 1878. The principal articles of export are cotton Rs. 51,75,705 value, grain Rs. 4,41,307, wool Rs. 5,06,683, and bullion Rs. 49,31,625; and the principal articles of import are rice Rs. 20,77,232, grain Rs. 90,75,643, cloth Rs. 11,58,603, metals Rs. 3,63,869, timber Rs. 3,29,951, sugar and molasses Rs. 39,25,461, and bullion Rs. 10,70,972. These returns show an improvement on those for last year, but the full results of the export of cotton and food grains in consequence of the propitious season will not be apparent till next year. Large quantities of the late cotton crops were being forwarded to Bombay up to the very close of the season. It will also be observed that large quantities of bullion are now returning to the Province in order to pay for the season's cotton. In the three previous seasons the country was drained of the precious metals in order to purchase the large stores of food required to keep the population alive.

Public Works.

The public works are of two divisions: (1) those undertaken by the Agency Engineer and (2) those constructed by the various States of the province at their own expense. The Agency Engineer is entrusted with the construction and maintenance of

the trunk roads of Káthiáwár. The system centres at Rújkot and thence roads radiate to Wadhván on the north-east 66 miles, completed with exception of a bridge; to Jodiya on the north-west 44 miles, half completed; to Bhávnagar 50 miles, on the south-east, half completed; and to Verával, south-west, and Porbandar, west, bifurcating at Jetpur 42 miles, and completed so far.

The branch from Jetpur to Verával, 72 miles, is very backward: that from Jetpur to Porbandar, 71 miles, is well advanced towards completion. The portion in Gondal territory, including a fine bridge over the Bhádar at Supedi, constructed by the State at a cost of Rs. 2,34,491 and opened last June, is completed, and that part only is behindhand which is in Junágad territory. These roads, when completed, will have a total length of 405 miles, and will owe their construction, with the exception of a contribution from Government of 1 per cent. of the tribute, entirely to the liberality of the Chiefs of the Province. Bhávnagar, Navánagar, Junágad, Porbandar and Gondal have not only subscribed handsomely every year to the general fund, but have also constructed and maintained portions of those lines within their respective territories.

The future maintenance of the roads and other works of utility constructed by the Agency Engineer was discussed at the Kárbháris' meeting last August, and was met in a very liberal spirit. It was agreed to subscribe a sum of Rs. 1,21,000 annually, for ten years certain, to meet all demands for public improvements carried on through the Agency. The fund is to be administered by a Committee of Kárbháris presided over by the Political Agent.

In connection with the subject of new roads the question of providing shelter for travellers at convenient stages has not been forgotten. The total cost of works undertaken by the Agency Engineer for the year has been Rs. 2,58,238-1-11, and the list includes Rs. 21,733 for completion of the Aji Bridge constructed at a total cost of Rs. 1,19,330 from funds provided by His Highness the Thákór Sáheb of Bhávnagar and Rs. 54,060 for completion of the south wing of the Rújkunár College provided by the same liberal hand. The wing was opened in August last and affords accommodation for 20 boys. The railway works have already been alluded to and further details will be found in a subsequent chapter (Railways). Besides the preceding the several States have executed many important works at their own expense.

Bhávnagar has spent 3 lakhs on the construction of four important works: (1) the Káthiáwár Bandar pier and a road from it to the village "Dungar," (2) a boat basin at Bhávnagar Bandar, (3) a chain steam-ferry, and (4) the Takhatsingji Hospital. The Navánagar State has spent Rs. 1,41,950 principally on roads and communications. Junágad has spent Rs. 1,50,440, but is deficient in organization.

Dhrángadra has spent Rs. 1,71,800 including Rs. 78,000 on improvements and additions to the Ráj Sáheb's palace. The works include a hospital and bridge, a new Court-house, several school-houses, a travellers' bungalow, &c. &c.

POLITICAL.

KÁTHIÁWÁR.

In Morvi Rs. 1,36,800 have been spent, and the foundations of a bridge over the Machhi river have been got in. This bridge, when completed, will be the largest in the Province. Gondal spent nearly 2 lakhs, the principal items being Rs. 1,07,878 on roads and bridges, Rs. 29,775 on a new palace, Rs. 34,307 on school-houses and other State buildings, and in addition Rs. 8,29,413 towards the construction of the Gondal branch of the Káthiáwár State Railway.

Other States have spent the following sums:—Pálitána Rs. 28,036, Porbandar Rs. 65,119, Bántva Rs. 27,878, Limbdi Rs. 20,711, the Jetpur State Rs. 18,932, Jasdan Rs. 7,225, and Chuda Rs. 8,500.

All the States have also kept up relief works as long as they were considered necessary.

Forests.

The chief forests are the Gir in Junágad and the Barda hills in Navánagar and Porbandar. These tracts have been hitherto shamefully neglected. They are the resort of herds of cattle and of charcoal burners who are allowed unrestrained liberty. The Junágad State has recently employed a European officer to examine and report on the Gir Forest, but it is feared that vested interests are too strong to allow of the State acting on the valuable suggestions thus obtained. The Jám of Navánagar has organized a small forest department and is making efforts to retrieve former errors. Bhávnagar has made vigorous efforts at tree-planting and now possesses 8 plantations aggregating nearly 700,000 trees. In the Sorath District also the subject of tree-planting has received much attention, and the administration of Gondal and the Thákór Sáheb of Morvi take great personal interest in this important subject.

Post Offices.

The number of post offices has increased to 93 this year, and there are 176 letter-boxes. The total mileage of the several lines is 1,443. Two mail robberies occurred during the year. Owing to these and the disturbed condition of the country the insured parcel system was put a stop to. The money order system has been recently introduced, but seems to be made an improper use of for securing a profit in exchange. The subject is under consideration.

Public Health.

The dispensaries and hospitals supported by the Chiefs of the Province now number 65, besides the Civil Hospital at Rájkot maintained by Government. Four new ones have been opened during the year. Arrangements have also been made for the supply of medical aid and medicines on the State Railways under the supervision of a European officer. The season has been an exceptionally healthy one. There has been no epidemic disease since the fever last year abated, and the run upon the dispensaries, which was so marked last year, has ceased.

Vaccination.

There has been a falling off again this year in the number of primary vaccinations: the total is 52,256 as against 59,468 last year. Of these 47,470 proved successful, a percentage of 91.87. The number of re-vaccinations was 3,472, and of these 2,130 only, or about 58 per cent., proved successful. The number of vaccina-

tors was 36. The Superintendent attributes the falling off to the great scarcity of infants owing to the sickness, disease, and want of the previous years.

There are now 582 schools with 29,315 scholars, an increase of 86 and 5,065 respectively on last year's results. Thus one school is provided for every 3,973 persons of the total population, and the scholars form a percentage of 1.3. There are 4 high schools with an average attendance of 244 pupils. Twenty-four matriculated this year. There are also 4 first grade, and 9 second grade Anglo-vernacular schools, 44 female schools, and 1 training college; the remainder are primary schools. The efficiency of the lower class schools has been well reported on. Twenty-nine new school-buildings have been erected during the year.

Education.

The Rájkumár College has kept up its reputation. Eight pupils have left and six fresh ones have joined. All the Marátha Sardárs have gone and the only representatives of the districts to the south of Bombay are the Nawábs of Savanúr and Janjira. The conduct of the students is favourably reported on by the Principal, and they are all said to appear content with the necessary restrictions of college life.

It is proposed to institute a Girásia school in imitation, to some extent, of the Rájkumár College. The want of a suitable school for the sons of these landowners has long been felt. Their fathers cannot afford to send them to the college, and are restrained by feelings of pride from sending them to the ordinary village schools. Rs. 42,200 have already been subscribed in Jhaláwád Pránt for the erection of a school at Wadhwan, and it is under consideration to collect a certain number of boys and to keep them in residences there under the supervision of the Assistant Political Agent.

The elementary drawing class established last year at Rájkot does not attract many students. Attendance is regarded as a means of introduction to employment, and no one enters with a view to studying art as a profession.

CAMBAY.

Area, 350 square miles; Population, 83,494;

Revenue (1879-80), Rs. 3,90,000.

The administration of this small Muhammadan State is under the general supervision of the Collector of Kaira as Political Agent.

CAMBAY.

No event of any importance marked the year, but since its close the Nawáb has died. His health had been failing for some years. He is succeeded by his eldest son, and it is hoped that under its new ruler the administration of the State, which has been lax, especially in the judicial department, of late years, will steadily improve.

The important measures to protect the Imperial salt and opium revenue, alluded to last year, have worked satisfactorily. No attempt has ever been made to re-open any of the salt works,

POLITICAL.

CAMBAY.

and poppy cultivation has been entirely discontinued. Nor are offences of illicit manufacture of salt or of opium smuggling more numerous than in the neighbouring parts of the Kaira Collectorate. The newly appointed Diván failed to effect much for the State owing to his old age and want of energy and the absence of the full confidence of the Nawáb. An officer from a British Civil Court acted for some time as chief judicial officer in charge of the Adálat, but had to resign as he received no support from the Diván.

The trade of Cambay languished. This is in some measure the result of the little confidence placed by the trading classes in the Courts of justice ; and it is hoped that with a more vigorous administration it may somewhat revive. The harbour, however, is silting up, and now only small vessels can enter at the highest tides.

The value of exports have decreased from Rs. 6,47,476 to Rs. 6,06,891, and imports from Rs. 6,13,924 to Rs. 8,75,395. The very great decrease in the latter is attributed to the fact of a very good season having checked the imports of grain which had been unusually large during the previous bad seasons.

The "Rahdári" collections have again fallen off from Rs. 8,315-0-11 to Rs. 8,038-6-4. Vaccination is becoming more popular; 2,093 children were vaccinated during the year.

There are 259 boys under instruction in the Agency schools, and besides there are 26 private schools affording instruction to 758.

REWA KÁNTHA.

Area, 4,792 square miles ; Population (1872), 505,732 ;

Revenue, Rs. 18,18,100 (about).

REWA
KÁNTHA.

This charge lies inland between the Mahí and Tápti rivers on the Central India Frontier, and is named after the Narbada river (also called the Rewa) which flows from east to west through it. It consists of 61 States. Of these one is of the first class, five are of the second class, and the remaining 55 are small and are divided into three groups, called Mehvás. The whole is under the supervision of the Political Agent and Collector of the Panch Maháls.

Up to the 19th January 1880 the Agency and Collectorship were distinct appointments. They were finally amalgamated on the date named. The year under review was further marked by a visit from His Excellency the Governor of Bombay who exchanged visits with the Rája of Rájpipla and to whom several minor Chiefs were introduced. The conclusion put to the careers of two outlaws by name Bhuderio and Jitio is a further matter of interest. Bhuderio had been an outlaw since 1867 and rewards aggregating Rs. 700 had been offered for his capture. In February last his brother Jitio was captured, but he was rescued at night from the Gáekwádi thána in which he was confined by his brother—two men being killed in the affray. On this being reported energetic action was taken in concert with

the Gáekwád's Government, and on the 10th March Jitio was re-arrested while Bhuderio was killed in resisting his arrest some days later. The two sons of the latter were also captured. Further measures have recently been taken to prevent the smuggling of opium by a regular system of patrols on the frontier of Chota Udepur, Lúnáváda and Sunth States.

The annual amount of tribute due to the Gáekwád's Government by the States under this Agency is Rs. 1,70,041, and there were arrears to the amount of Rs. 2,15,279. Of the total Rs. 2,48,782 have been recovered and remitted during the year under review. Arrears of former years still remain to the extent of Rs. 61,733, but of this Rs. 47,913 are withheld pending the settlement of tora girás haks due by the Gáekwád to certain tributaries and of the question of remission of tribute applied for on account of the bad seasons of 1877 and 1878.

A detachment of the Gáekwád's contingent, consisting of 314 savárs, is posted in this Agency. Most of these are employed on postal and police duty in the three Mohwásis, and the rest remain under the immediate orders of the Political Agent.

No Border Pancháyat Court was held during the year in consequence of other calls on the attention of the Political Agent. There were 61 cases on the file.

The number of estates under attachment was the same as last year. That of Mándva, which had been under attachment for debts since 1867, was handed over to the Rána on the 12th November 1879 with a balance of Rs. 22,157 in the Treasury; and that of Wohra has been attached since August owing to the death of the Tálukdár and the minority of his heir.

The only estates under direct management calling for any remark were Lúnáváda, Sunth and Wajiria.

Lúnáváda will be handed over to its chief in August 1880; he has been taking part in its administration since the 1st May 1879. The receipts during the year have been Rs. 1,48,956-2-8 and disbursements Rs. 1,40,289-14-0, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 8,006. Moreover, Rs. 19,833-13-0 have been paid in liquidation of the State debts during the year, leaving Rs. 1,01,459-9-0 to be made good in future years.

States under
direct man-
agement.

Lúnáváda.

The Sunth State had to incur heavy expenditure on account of the marriage of the young Rája. The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,31,487 and expenditure to Rs. 1,32,171, in the former is included a loan of Rs. 18,995 raised to meet the marriage expenses. The cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 2,477 only. The young Chief left the Rájikumar College on the 1st April, and has since the 1st May been admitted to a share in the administration of his State.

Sunth.

Wajiria continues under management owing to the inability of its Chief. The finances are good and there is a large cash balance invested in Government securities.

Wajiria.

The State of Rájpipra is the largest under this Agency. The administration has been satisfactory. Rs. 7,000 were expended on works of public utility and Rs. 13,000 on the palace and a temple.

States not
under
management.

POLITICAL.

REWA
KANTHA.

Chota Udepur.

Bariya.

Bálasinor.

Mewál and
other States.
Protection.

(1) Police.

(2) Criminal
Justice.

(3) Prisons.

(4) Litigation.

Season.

Public Health.

The finances of Chota Udepur are in an embarrassed condition and are occupying the Agent's attention. The Natives have been quiet during the year and the police arrangements are reported better. A jail building is in course of construction.

The receipts of the Bariya State have been Rs. 1,82,408 and the expenses slightly heavier. The previous bad seasons have slightly told on the former, while the latter are swollen by one or two items of special expenditure.

In Bálasinor, which is reported to be well administered, a dispensary building, a bridge, and a dharmshala have been completed during the year.

The Mewási and other States call for no remark.

All the States excepting the Mewási and Wári have police forces. Their work during the year has been on the whole good. There was a considerable decrease in crime attributable to the good harvests of 1879. The total number of offences reported was 1,307 against 2,761 in the previous year. 2,086 persons were arrested and the percentage of convictions on persons brought to trial was 72. The value of property stolen was Rs. 44,753. The percentage recovered was 38 as against 26 last year.

The only change in the administration of criminal justice since last year has been the addition of a 3rd Class Magistrate in the person of the Chief of Mándva on taking charge of his estate. In all 8,015 persons were brought to trial, of whom 1,958, or nearly 65 per cent., were convicted. Of these 1 was sentenced to death, 3 to transportation for life, and 839 to various terms of imprisonment. Two offenders were banished.

The number of jails was 25, one in excess of last year's figure. All but five of them are mere lock-ups. The jail building at Chota Udepur is progressing satisfactorily. One thousand nine hundred and sixteen persons were admitted during the year and 485 remained in jail from the previous year, making a total of 2,401. The daily average was 883 as against 544 in 1878-79. Three hundred and fifty-nine persons remained in jail at the close of the year. The total cost was Rs. 25,513.

The information under this head relates only to the Court of the Political Agent and those subordinate to it. The Native States furnish no returns on the subject. Six hundred and thirty-five fresh suits were filed, making, with arrears, 742 for disposal. In all 555 were decided and 187 remained over at the close of the year. Sixteen appeals were disposed of by the Agent and 8 by his Assistant: the number that remained unadjudicated, on the file of the Agent's Court, was 7.

The season was as favourable as could be desired. The fall of rain registered was 45.58 inches, which is eight above the average; but the fall was so opportune and well distributed that it proved beneficial to all crops. The excellent kharif harvest greatly ameliorated the condition of the people and prices rapidly fell.

There were six dispensaries at work, against five in the previous year. The additional one has been opened at Bálasinor.

Details regarding attendance are not available for all. At Lānāyōda and Smith the daily average was 78 and 43, and the cost respectively was Rs. 1,937-0-8 and Rs. 1,720-12-0. No epidemic occurred anywhere during the year.

The number of vaccinations was 10,525; 97·34 per cent. of these were successful. Last year the number was 2,814 higher. The decrease is probably attributable to the effect of the distress and scarcity prevailing in 1877-78. The cost of the establishment amounted to Rs. 2,690-3-0.

Public
Instruction.

In addition to the 64 boys' and 3 girls' schools, 2 classes for girls were opened in the schools at Udeper and Bhilodia. The average attendance was 3,156 as against 3,395 last year.

NA RUKOT STATE.

Area, 143 square miles; Population, 6,837;
Revenue (1879-80), Rs. 7,457-4-5.

NA RUKOT.

This small State continues to be administered by the Political Agent, Panch Mahāls, on behalf of the British Government. The population chiefly consists of Kolis and Nāikras, and their system of cultivation is of the most primitive description, the plough being rarely used. Nothing of any importance occurred during the year. The season was a most favourable one, and the population quiet and orderly. The rainfall amounting to 49·19 inches was above average and seasonable, and the yield of crops generally a maximum.

The survey has been indefinitely postponed owing to want of funds to execute it thoroughly. A great deal of land remains waste with little immediate prospect of being reclaimed.

The 12 additional policemen retained last year owing to the increase of crime, have been reduced, and the force now numbers 40, of whom 8 are mounted, as heretofore.

Crime has decreased to its normal level: 78 cases were reported during the year as compared with 142 in the previous year, and the amount of property stolen fell from Rs. 1,236-7-8 to Rs. 877-6-6's worth. Of this Rs. 311's worth was recovered. The number of persons tried was 114, and of these 110 were convicted. There were no appeals at all.

The only prison is a mere lock-up, situated at the principal town Jāmbughoda, where prisoners are confined for periods not exceeding 15 days; longer term prisoners are sent to the Panch Mahāls. The number of prisoners confined at Jāmbughoda was 19 and the cost was Rs. 119.

Forest receipts fell from Rs. 371-2-9 to Rs. 310. All other items of revenue increased. The gross revenue amounted to Rs. 7,457-4-5, Rs. 716-4-1 more than in the previous year.

The expenditure on public works amounted to Rs. 400 on roads and Rs. 380 on account of water supply.

Births numbered 79 more and deaths 389 less than in the previous year. Five hundred and ninety-six patients were treated at

NARUKOT.

the dispensary, being 2 less than last year. One hundred and thirty as against 161 children were vaccinated.

There is but a single school in the State; it has 52 boys on the register. The daily attendance was 35·7; a slight improvement.

SOUTHERN GUJARAT.

SURAT AGENCY.

Area, 1,081 square miles; Population, 124,808 (1872);
Revenue (1879-80), about Rs. 5,86,081.

SURAT
AGENCY.

The Agency comprises three small States, which are under the supervision of the Collector of Surat.

Dharampor.

The largest of them is Dharampor, situated between the south-eastern part of the Surat Collectorate and the forest country at the foot of the Western Gháts. It covers an area of nearly 800 square miles and has a population of 74,592 souls. The revenue is estimated at Rs. 2½ lakhs. The boundary dispute with Surgina remains unsettled. Arrangements have been made to settle it next year. The system of purchasing opium from the Government depôts has been introduced, the concession of 20 per cent. discount having been allowed as in other Native States. The number of schools has remained stationary, and the vaccination and other returns seem to call for no special notice. Official correspondence with the State has always run smoothly.

Bánáda and
Sachin.

The two remaining States are for the present under the direct management of Government on account of the minority of their Chiefs. The Nawab of Sachin and his brother have continued to attend the Ráj-kumar College, and their general conduct is well reported of. There is no matter of special interest to record. The receipts and disbursements have been respectively Rs. 1,83,507 and Rs. 1,47,592. The total amount invested in Government paper is Rs. 1,52,400. Rs. 21,470 were spent on public works. Five schools were maintained, and the attendance at the dispensary increased from 1,778 to 2,699. The receipts and disbursements of the Bánáda State have been Rs. 1,57,408 and Rs. 1,49,658, respectively. Rs. 3,29,300 have been invested in Government paper, of which Rs. 35,000 was added this year. The amount spent on public works was Rs. 15,872. There are 7 boys' schools and one girls' school with an aggregate attendance of 319: of these two were freshly opened during the year under report. The dispensary continued to work well and 4,586 persons were relieved at it during the year.

STATE.	Area in square miles.	Population.
Sachin ...	45	18,154
Bánáda ...	242	32,151

MARATHA STATES.**THE KHANDÊSH DÂNGS.**

Area, 3,840 square miles; Population, 38,111;

Revenue (1879-80), Rs. 69,610 (about).

The Dângs lie below the Ghâts to the west of the Khândesh and Nâsik Collectorates, and are supervised by the Collector of Khândesh as Political Agent. They consist chiefly of valuable forest. The internal resources are practically unknown owing to the wild and unhealthy nature of the country. The inhabitants are grossly ignorant and superstitious, and make little or no progress. The Topographical Survey has been at work in the Dângs during the past two seasons.

THE
KHANDÊSH
DÂNGS.

There is little worth remark. The Chikli Mewâs State has been under attachment since 1877 owing to the misconduct of its Chief. The revenue is increasing and the cash balance is invested in Government paper. The State of Singpur is also under direct management owing to the minority of its Chief, who is being educated at a Government school. The conduct of the Chiefs generally has been good, and the usual annual darbârs have been held and attended by them. A single case of murder occurred during the year; the prisoner was transported for life. The only other case was one of criminal breach of trust. The chief sources of revenue are, besides the land, Abkâri, grazing fees, rosha oil, catechu bhatties, &c.

JAWHAR.

Area, 534 square miles; Population, 37,406;

Revenue (1879-80), Rs. 90,098.

This small State is situated below the Ghâts in the north of the Thâna Collectorate and is supervised by the Collector of Thâna as Political Agent, the Râja having full charge.

JAWHAR.

The only events of importance are (1) the birth of a son and heir to the Chief on the 19th November 1879, and (2) the new Abkâri arrangements. The Râja had given a contract of his Abkâri revenue for 5 years from 1878-79 at an annual sum of Rs. 21,000, but at the request of the British Government, after the expiry of the first year of this term, he cancelled the contract and handed it over to Government for Rs. 32,000 per annum from April 1880 to April 1885. The sum awarded is, no doubt, a generous one, but the injury to our Abkâri caused by smuggling on the border was very serious.

The police force consists of 21 men, an increase of 3 over last year's figures. The number of offences during the year were 118. Of these the only serious ones were 21 robberies and one highway robbery. Two hundred and forty-two persons were arrested and 133 convicted. Not a single person was sentenced to more than 6 months' imprisonment. Property was stolen to the value of Rs. 337-10-9 only, and of this Rs. 325-6-9, or 96 per cent., was recovered.

Protection.

POLITICAL

JAWHAR.

Civil Justice.

Seventy-two civil suits were disposed of during the year and 43 remained in arrears at its close. Hitherto there has been a Court in each of the three sub-divisions of the State presided over by the chief Revenue officer. These have now been replaced by an itinerant Nyáyádhish.

Forests.

The forest revenue has risen from Rs. 18,377-8-4 to Rs. 27,837. The wisdom of the Rájá's management of this valuable source of revenue seems doubtful.

Public Works.

A few small sums have been spent on constructing two new wells and repairing some old ones, and also on constructing a tank near Jawhár. Two new school-houses have been completed. The total outlay has been Rs. 7,625.

Revenue.

The gross revenue has been Rs. 90,008 as against Rs. 76,336 last year. The chief items of increase are Abkári and forests. The expenditure has been Rs. 65,193, or Rs. 18,817 more than last year. The increase is mainly due to expenses in connection with the birth of the son and heir alluded to. Rs. 1,777 was spent on vaccination and medical charges, and Rs. 1,261 on education.

Public Health.

There were 225 births and 175 deaths recorded during the year. Fourteen hundred and eight children were vaccinated.

Education.

Four schools are now open and are attended by 282 pupils.

Miscellaneous

The Rájá continues to persist in taxing his own exports and levying dues on all British property passing through any portion of his State. This objectionable conduct has prevented Government from constructing a metalled road from Dáhnú to his capital as was proposed. No survey has yet been commenced.

JANJIRA.

Area, 325 square miles; Population, 71,996;

Revenue, Rs. 3,23,790.

JANJIRA.

This State lies to the south of the Alibág and to the north of the Ratnágiri Collectorate and is enclosed between them and the sea. Its Chief is a descendant of the Habshi family, who are Abyssinians, and during the Musalman rule held the office of admirals. The late Nawáb died towards the close of the previous year and on the 11th June 1879 his only legitimate son Nawáb Sidi Ahmad Khán was installed. He, however, is a minor and has been sent to complete his education at the Rájkumár College, where he is favourably reported of. Until he can be invested with full powers, Government have directed that the administration be carried on by the Kárbhári under the orders of the Assistant Political Agent, who lives at Janjira, and under the supervision of the Agent and Collector of Kolába.

During the year under report the Kárbhári has had to be removed on a charge of corrupt practice.

The only other event of any importance was a riot which took place in July. Fifteen out of 20 accused were convicted and sentenced to terms varying from 9 to 3 months' imprisonment. In some instances these sentences were reduced as an "act of clemency" by Government.

No survey has yet been undertaken. It is said to be under consideration, and that it will be commenced as soon as possible after the rains. There is much waste land, and it is hoped that on the introduction of the survey tenure, such of this as is not fit to be included in forest reserves will be taken up for cultivation.

There are, all told, 93 policemen entertained at a cost of Rs. 8,160-8-10. This is only a nominal increase on the 60 shown last year, which did not include jail guards.

One hundred and six cases were reported to the police involving the arrest of 261 persons. Of these 84 were sent for trial and 63 were convicted.

The value of property stolen was Rs. 2,574-6-1 as compared with Rs. 1,002-13-0 the previous year. Recoveries amounted to 50 per cent. against 64-7. This falling off is attributed to constant changes in the appointment of State Faujdār.

The Criminal Courts had to deal with 565 cases, being an increase of 38 on last year's returns. In all 1,244 persons were dealt with, of whom 117 remained over from the previous year: 1,119 persons were disposed of, and 48 cases remained in arrears at the end of the year involving 134 persons. In all 200 persons were convicted. There were four appeals: in two cases the sentences were reversed, in one it was modified, and in the fourth case the application was rejected.

There is only one prison. Thirty-two prisoners remained over from last year, 57 were admitted during the year, making a total of 89 as compared with 67 during the previous year. Twenty-nine remained in jail at the close of the year. The total cost was Rs. 1,541-7-2.

The number of suits instituted during the year was 347, and 124 remained over from the previous year, making 471 for disposal as compared with 472 in 1878-79. Four hundred and thirty cases were actually disposed of and hence arrears at the close of the year were reduced to 41. Only 21 appeals were filed, but 164 appeals were already in arrears. Of these 185 cases, 94 were disposed of and arrears still remain to the extent of 91.

Registration extends only to documents relating to immovable property. In all 129 documents were registered: last year the number was only 45.

The season was on the whole an unfavourable one, the rainfall being untimely. The monsoon crops were much below average.

The District Forest Officer, Kolāba, has during the year completed the demarcation of the Murūd Mahāl. A proper system of management and conservancy still remains to be organized.

The imports and exports for the year are estimated at Rs. 1,13,788 and Rs. 66,024 respectively. The figures for the year 1878-79 were much larger, viz., Rs. 1,56,100 imports and Rs. 1,62,935 exports. No explanation is tendered to account for the falling off.

Police.

(2) Criminal
Justice.

(3) Prisons.

(4) Litigation.

(5) Registration.

Season.

Forests.

Trade.

JANJIRA. No public works have been undertaken, and the State finances are not in a position to permit of any being commenced for some time to come.

Public Works.

Revenue. The gross revenue, including both that in cash and grain, is Rs. 8,28,786-8-9. Rs. 2,75,895-4-0 of this is derived from the land. Last year the revenue was returned at Rs. 3,29,181; but this included the private income of the Chief. In reality there is an increase of about Rs. 27,000 over the previous year. The expenditure was, public Rs. 2,66,511 and private Rs. 20,081, total Rs. 2,86,592, which shows a decrease of about Rs. 40,391 as compared with the figures for 1878-79. The improvements on each side of the accounts are attributed to careful management of the State finances.

Local Funds. An educational cess is collected and has hitherto been disposed of by the Assistant Political Agent. Now, however, the balance amounting to Rs. 4,949-8-2 seems to have been credited to the State.

Public Health. No epidemic has occurred during the year. The only dispensary is one attached to the Agency. Nine hundred and seven patients were treated as compared with 622 in 1878-79. The number of vaccination operations were 2,560 as compared with 1,537 last year. A second vaccinator would seem to be required.

Public Instruction. There are 14 schools and 660 pupils. The attendance is slightly better than last year, being 443.5 as compared with 417.5 in 1878-79. The cost has been Rs. 3,984-15-0 as compared with Rs. 4,001-14-10 in the previous year. The income from the educational cess was Rs. 4,953-3-10.

SAVANTVA'DI.

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

Revenue (1879-80), Rs. 3,26,347.

SAVANTVADI. This State lies between the Collectorate of Ratnágiri to the north and north-west, and the Portuguese Settlement of Goa to the south. The eastern boundary is the chain of Sahyádrí hills. The present Chief is still a minor. Until recently he was under education at the Rajkumár Colloge, but delicate health necessitated his spending some portion of this year at Belgaum under medical advice. During his stay there he prosecuted his studies at the Sardárs' High School. Since January, Government have appointed an English tutor to superintend his education.

On the 21st December the Sir Desái was married to Tárábái, daughter of His Highness the late Mahárája Khandaráo, Gaekwád of Baroda. The alliance is considered the most brilliant one made by the family since 1768, when Khan Sáwant II. married a daughter of His Highness the Mahárája Scindia.

During the course of the year His Excellency the Governor of Bombay paid a visit to Amboli, a hill sanitarium in this State.

Survey. Progress in survey operations was retarded by prevalence of fever and by an unusually early fall of rain. The outturn of work is as follows :—34,336 acres measured and 29,201 classed at a

cost of Rs. 26,656-15-6. It is hoped that next season the survey will be completed for the whole State. The survey settlement was introduced into five fresh villages, making in all 58. The net profit is expected to be about 29 per cent. on past collections.

Twenty estates of minors have been under direct management during the year, of which four only are of any importance. Three of these are free from debt, but the fourth is heavily involved. The education of the minors is being attended to.

Ward's
Estates.

The number of men (told off from the Local Corps) actually employed on police duties in the State is 152, equivalent to 1 for every 1,268 souls of the population. There was an increase of 111 offences and 232 offenders. Some increase also occurred in the value of property stolen, but recoveries rose from 41·5 per cent. to 52·22.

Protection.
(1) Police.

Cases sent up for trial numbered 680 and involved 1,111 persons. Of these 63·9 per cent. were convicted. In all 60 persons, as against 31 last year, were sentenced to terms of imprisonment of 6 months and more. Beyond a single case of murder and 12 cases of forgery, there were no serious cases of crime. A poor harvest is said to be the explanation of the increase in cases of petty theft. There were 19 appeals, and in 13 of these the sentences were confirmed.

(2) Criminal
Justice.

Arrangements for building the new jail are in progress. There were 289 prisoners confined during the year, as against 155 in the previous year, and 104 of these remained over at the close of the season. No escape took place, but 7 persons died in jail. The total cost of maintenance was Rs. 7,507-10-3, or, deducting value of labour done, Rs. 63-8-0 per head.

(3) Prisons.

There was a falling off in civil suits attributed to prevalence of fever and the poverty of the season. In all 1,910 suits were instituted as against 2,142 last year. One thousand nine hundred and sixty-four were disposed of, leaving a balance of 417 in arrears. There are three Courts, and in two the average duration of suits is less than two months. The number of applications for execution of decrees was 4,133. In all 185 civil appeals were disposed of, leaving a balance of 14 on the files at the end of the year. Only 5 special appeals to Government remain pending. The receipts of the Civil Courts have amounted to Rs. 17,743 and the expenses to Rs. 14,283-9-7.

(4) Litigation.

Three thousand five hundred and ninety-one documents of a total value of Rs. 3,23,925-12-4 were presented for registration, an increase of about 500 over last year's figures. Registration was refused in only 5 cases. Receipts amounted to Rs. 9,780-4-2, and expenditure was Rs. 1,410-12-4. Fees were somewhat higher, but stamp duty and other expenses somewhat less than in British territory.

(5) Registra-
tion.

There is a single municipality, viz. at Vádi,—income Rs. 8,880-7-7, expenditure Rs. 2,392-4-6. It is proposed to replace most of the octroi duties by a house tax, and the repairs of certain of the roads is to be executed from a State contribution.

(6) Municipal.

POLITICAL.

SĀVANTVĀDI.

(7) Military.

The Local Corps consists of 436 men and 12 sāvārs. They do police duty and act as a bodyguard to the Sar-Desāi. A European officer has been placed as Second-in-Command during the course of the year. His Excellency the Governor inspected and was pleased with the efficiency of the Corps, and their conduct is reported to be excellent. The total cost to the State amounts to Rs. 40,650-4-2. It is stated that reduction in numbers would result in no ultimate saving.

Agriculture.

The attempts to grow coffee have failed this year. Special circumstances were unfavourable, but eventual success does not promise.

Season.

The rainfall measured 147.42—an average amount, but it was not suitably distributed. The unusually early storms in May did mischief and a break in the middle of the monsoon caused further damage. The yield of rice was below the average.

Forests.

The new Forest Department is reported to have worked well. In all 14,298 acres of measured land are under conservancy. Forest fires were not numerous. The income was Rs. 5,003-7-5 and expenditure Rs. 2,113-13-5. A considerable quantity of wood remained unsold owing to the low prices offered. It is in contemplation to open a depôt for sale of timber in small quantities at Amboli to supply Belgaum and the Southern Marāṭha Country.

Public Works.

The expenditure on public works was Rs. 62,238-4-5. Two new short lines of road were opened, one above and one below the Ghāts, and some other roads were repaired. Other works were of a miscellaneous description and seem to call for no remark.

Revenue and Finance.

The total receipts exclusive of Local Funds amounted to Rs. 5,41,906 as against Rs. 3,07,617 for the previous year, and expenditure was Rs. 4,44,524 as against Rs. 2,76,766. The increase of income was owing to the introduction of the survey rates, recovery of some arrears, and to the fact of the sum of Rs. 1,00,000 presented as dowry to the Princess Tārābāi, and a present of Rs. 88,921 from His Highness the Maharaja Scindia having been included. Expenditure greatly exceeded the ordinary, owing to the marriage expenses of the Sar-Desāi and to heavy expenditure on public works. The ordinary expenditure was actually less than the average for the previous four years.

The Local Fund receipts amounted to Rs. 25,912-14-2. The expenditure was Rs. 33,450-7-1. The balance to credit of the fund at the close of the year was Rs. 34,006-5-8.

The increased assessments under the survey have been collected without any extreme measures having to be resorted to. No remissions were granted and the outstandings are not considerable.

The Abkārī revenue amounted to Rs. 18,071-4-0 as compared with Rs. 18,967-12-0 in the previous year. A conference was held at Goa, and the State Darbār agreed to adopt the same Abkārī system as that already introduced in the neighbouring British districts. No additional income is expected to accrue

as expenses will increase, and owing to the higher tapping fee fewer trees will be tapped.

The salt works have been closed under an arrangement with Government. Rs. 5,500 is to be paid annually as compensation to the State for loss of revenue.

There was a further decline in the stamp revenue, fewer suits having been instituted.

The number of births and deaths registered were respectively 2,378 and 6,831. These figures do not vary very significantly from those of the previous year. The excessive death-rate is attributed to the continued prevalence of malarious fever. Public Health.

Five thousand and seventy-eight patients were treated at the civil hospital as compared with 6,512 last year. There was an increase in the number of primary vaccinations of 705, but there were 1,395 fewer re-vaccinations. The total cost of its medical and vaccination departments to the State was Rs. 7,007-4-8 as against Rs. 7,369-9-2 in the previous year.

Four new schools were opened during the year, making 44 in all. The attendance is 2,114, or 245 more than last year. The percentage of pupils to population is 1:10. The expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 15,436-6-6, of which Rs. 6,856-2-8 was contributed directly by Local Funds and popular subscription. Three candidates out of 8 who presented themselves passed the matriculation examination at Bombay. There was a falling off of 7 girls in the girls' school, reducing the number to 70. Instruction.

The Sávantvádi Library contains over 1,000 volumes and has 54 subscribers. There is a credit balance of Rs. 2,606-2-5.

SÁTARA FEUDATORIES.

Area, 3,010 square miles; Population, 336,227 (1872);

Revenue, Rs. 13,34,803.

The five States, area and resources of which are given separately below, belong to five great feudatories of the old Sátara kingdom and are under the political supervision of the Collector and Agent of Sátara :—

SÁTARA
FEUDATORIES.

STATE.		Title of Ruler.	Area.	Population.	Revenue.
					Ra. a. p.
Bhor	...	Pant Sachiv ...	1,491	136,075	7,15,071 0 0
Phaltan	...	Nimbalkar ...	397	46,572	2,65,906 15 0
Aundh	...	Pant Pratinidhi ...	213	68,335	2,15,531 6 5
Jath	...	Deshmukh ...	885	64,000	1,29,000 0 0
Dadapur	...	Deshmukh ..	40	4,887	9,185 14 11

All of these Chiefs are more or less in debt. Jath has been

SATARA
FEUDATORIES.

heavy liabilities during the year under review. The Chief of Phaltan was absent for 5 months on a tour in Northern India, and during his absence the duties of the State were performed by his Kárbhári.

Survey.

The Bhór survey operations progressed, but no classification has yet been undertaken. Government have promised the Chief a loan of one lakh to push on the work, and he has already drawn Rs. 47,508-9-8. In Aundh the work of classing the lands was carried out in a few villages. The survey settlement was introduced into all the khálsa villages of Jath and into 9 out of the 14 dumāla villages. Some land was thrown up in consequence, but cultivation has generally extended, much waste land having been taken up. Daflápur was surveyed in 1876 but the settlement has not yet been introduced. Phaltan was settled in 1870-71.

Protection.

(1) Police.

In all 17 mounted and 606 foot police are entertained, each estate having its separate allotment. The total cost was Rs. 29,685-13-0. The number of offences reported was 1,257 and of accused arrested 1,523. The figures for last year were larger, 1,454 and 1,758 respectively. One thousand and eight persons were sent for trial and of these 583 were convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 25,249 as against Rs. 11,779 the previous year. Recovery was made of Rs. 7,489 only, or nearly 30 per cent. Last year the percentage was 40.

(2) Criminal
Justice.

The number of criminal trials held was 1,379, and these involved 2,481 persons. Of these 1,013 were convicted and 42 remained over for trial at the end of the year. In Aundh 18 persons were sentenced to terms of imprisonment exceeding 6 months, in Phaltan also 18, in Daflápur and Bhór apparently none, and in Jath 8. The Political Agent tried 6 criminal cases, of which 2 were murders. In these 5 persons were involved, of whom 1 was sentenced to death and the other 4 were acquitted. Eighteen persons were accused of dacoity and of these 12 were convicted. There were 53 appeals : 14 sentences were upheld, 16 modified, 17 reversed, and in 6 the applications were summarily rejected.

(3) Prisons.

In all 739 persons were admitted to the various jails during the course of the year ; 64 remained over from last year. The closing balance was 100, and the daily average 88,—identical with that of last year. The cost was Rs. 8,864-0-7. Only 2 deaths occurred in jail in the Aundh State.

(4) Litigation.

The number of civil suits filed was 2,650, and 1,259 were left over from the previous year, making a total of 3,909 for disposal. Of these 2,971 were actually disposed of, and 938 remained in arrears at the close of the year. The number of appeals was altogether 281, and of these 153 remained in arrears.

Twelve special appeals were heard and decided by the Political Agent.

(5) Registration.

One thousand and six documents were registered, being an increase of 192 over last year's work. The fees, &c., amounted to Rs. 2,740 and costs to Rs. 412.

There is only one municipality, that at Phaltan. The income is Rs. 4,949-12-0, derived chiefly from a Bhangi tax and State contributions from jakáts. The expenditure is Rs. 4,820-2-9, spent on improving roads, planting trees, and salaries to servants. A Bhangi tax is raised at Bhore and yields Rs. 271-7-9. Lighting the town alone costs Rs. 1,032. It is not stated how the deficiency is made good.

The rainfall registered at Bhore was 50·43 inches. The season was fair and the yield up to average in Bhore, Aundh, and part of Jath, but elsewhere rain was scanty and the outturn poor.

Demarcation of the forests in Bhore has been carried on during the year by a British Forest Officer. The Chief has appointed a competent native officer to superintend the conservancy.

The gross outlay was Rs. 39,849. Of this Rs. 15,000 was expended on a new jail in Bhore.

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

STATE.					Land Revenue.	Sayer Revenue.	Total.	Expenditure.
					Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
Bhore ...	...	...	...	...	4,22,505	1,48,288	5,70,793	5,17,903
Aundh ...	...	...	...	...	1,38,625	17,055	1,55,680	1,28,083
Phaltan ...	...	...	...	...	1,41,662	16,688	1,58,250	1,48,552
Dadapur ...	...	...	...	...	7,316	1,708	9,024	8,527
Jath ...	...	...	...	...	92,650	5,209	97,859	1,04,927
Total...					8,02,758	1,88,848	9,91,606	9,06,082

Last year the figures were, income Rs. 8,32,878, and expenditure Rs. 9,79,283.

The income from Local Funds was Rs. 33,357 : expenditure is not given.

There are now dispensaries at Bhore and Aundh ; the one at Jath was closed owing to financial difficulties. The dispensary at Aundh is new and has relieved 899 patients at a cost of Rs. 1,307-18-6. The Bhore dispensary has relieved 1,300 patients (last year's figure was 1,360). The cost has been Rs. 802. Besides these some native physicians are entertained by Bhore and Aundh.

In all five States 5,293 births and 4,213 deaths were registered. Last year's figures were incomplete, but mortality appears to have greatly decreased during the year under review. Three thousand one hundred and five children have been vaccinated and the cost has been Rs. 1,217.

A new girls' school was been opened in the Bhore State and a second in the Aundh State, whilst two new boys' schools have been opened in Phaltan. This brings the total number of schools up to 70. The number of children on the register is 2,326, an improvement of 152 on last year. The average attendance was 1,975, nearly double last year's figure. The expenditure on education has been Rs. 13,352-2-1.

Season and Crops.

Forests.

Public Works.

Revenue and Finance.

Public Health.

Education.

AKALKOT.

Area, 408 square miles ; Population, 81,068 ;
Revenue (1879-80), Rs. 2,82,832.

This State lies adjacent to the Sholapur Collectorate and is managed during the minority of the Chief, who is of one of the old feudatory families of Satara, by an Assistant Collector as Assistant Political Agent. The young Chief is being educated at Kolhapur. His jaghir has continued to feel the influence of hard times. Twenty-three thousand nine hundred and three acres of land have fallen out of cultivation and the revenue has fallen off sensibly in consequence.

Protection.

The regular police number 69 and are supplemented by 187 irregular "shetsandis." The cost in cash and alienated land amounts to Rs. 17,333-14-0. Four hundred and seventy-seven offences were reported to the police during the year involving 1,062 persons. Eight hundred and seventy-three persons were sent for trial, and of these 606 were convicted. These figures are all more favourable than those for last year. Stolen property was valued at Rs. 9,154 as against Rs. 14,937 for the previous year, and recoveries were 26 per cent. as against 17 per cent.

(1) Criminal
Justice.

There were 1,227 persons dealt with by the Criminal Courts. Of these 674 were convicted and 68 committed or referred. Of these in all 66 persons were sentenced to terms of imprisonment exceeding 6 months' duration. One person was convicted of murder and sentenced to death. There were 12 appeals, and in 7 cases the sentence was confirmed.

(2) Prisons.

Five hundred and two persons were imprisoned. The daily average in jail was 138, being 54 in excess of last year. One hundred and eighteen remained in jail at the close of the year. The total cost was Rs. 8,073-3-8. Fourteen prisoners died in jail.

(3) Civil
Justice.

The number of suits filed was 399, 68 remained over from last year,—total 467. Of these 390 were disposed of and 77 remain in arrears. The value of suits heard was Rs. 31,226 as against Rs. 60,474 last year.

Only 418 documents were registered, being 270 less than in the previous year.

Season.

The registered rainfall was 32.56 inches. The season was on the whole a fair one, but kharif crops were indifferent. There was a considerable falling off in the amount of land under cotton.

Public Works.

Rs. 8,658 was the gross expenditure under this head.

Revenue.

The gross income was Rs. 2,82,832 as compared with Rs. 2,95,384 last year. Expenditure was Rs. 2,95,437. The cash balance on 1st April 1880 was Rs. 64,009. Considerable savings seem to have been effected in the Raja's and his family's private establishments; Rs. 1,74,487 of the expenditure belong properly to previous years. It is hoped to keep expenditure within the receipts.

Public Health.

The number of births and deaths registered was 539 and 2,212 respectively. Last year the figures were 539 and 3,047. The birth-rates are manifestly faulty: the death-rate is 60 per mille.

The number of patients relieved at the dispensary is 7,657, a falling off of nearly 4,000 from last year's results. The cost of the institution was Rs. 2,185. The total number of vaccinations was 1,768, and the cost was Rs. 322.

Rs. 5,309 were expended under this head and Rs. 216 collected in fees. There were in all 20 schools including 1 girls' school. The attendance was 698 as compared with 724 last year. The Hindustáni schools have, with one exception, been closed as attendance dwindled down to nothing.

Instruction.

KOLHÁPUR.

Area, 3,184 square miles ; Population, 802,691 ;
Revenue (1879-80), Rs. 16,44,080.

This, the most important of the Marátha States in the Deccan, is situated between the Wárna River on the north and the Belgaum Collectorate on the south, and has been under the direct management of Government since 1866, when the last ruler of full age died. The present Rája is still a minor. He was for a long time educated privately at Kolhápúr. Last year he was transferred to the Rájkumár College, where he kept two terms, and then his health failed. Since then he has resided some months on the Maháleshvar Hills under medical treatment, and in March last went for further change of air to the Nilghiris, where he has since remained. There has been no decided improvement in the Rája's health, and only light studies are possible under a private tutor.

Kolhápúr.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay paid Kolhápúr a visit on the 3rd June and remained a week. During this period he laid the foundation stone of a new palace to be built for the Rája, and made excursions to objects of interest in the neighbourhood. He also distributed prizes at the High School.

The season was on the whole a fair one. The rainfall was scarcely sufficient and not well distributed, but the crops were generally good and prices fell almost to the same level as before the famine. No epidemic occurred, but fever was somewhat prevalent throughout the year. There has been great improvement both in the public health and in the material prosperity of the people, and the very marked decrease in crime is the natural result of this and its fair indication.

Consequent on the withdrawal of the troops from Kolhápúr last year the Cantonment has reverted to the State.

The British Government having withdrawn its own public works establishment from Kolhápúr, a State Public Works Department has been organized under well paid European officers.

A large portion of Kolhápúr territory is distributed amongst feudatories. Some of these have estates of considerable size and revenue, but all alike pay tribute to the Rája of Kolhápúr.

Feudatories.

The area and financial condition of three of the most important, which are under the direct management of Government, are given below :—

ESTATE.	Area.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Closing Balance.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Vishalgad	235	1,41,911	1,12,053	2,07,240
Bavda	83	54,213	97,047	18,648
Inchalkaranji	201	3,01,703	3,57,914	2,61,009

The chief of Vishalgad is a promising Bráhmán boy aged 12, and is under tuition at the Kolhápúr High School. The State Kárbhári exercises criminal jurisdiction. Civil justice is dispensed by a Munsif. The Chief of Bavda is 21 years old, and proposals will shortly be submitted for giving him charge of his estate. He has during the year been trying criminal cases and hearing civil appeals under European supervision. He is well reported of. The Chief of Inchalkaranji is a Bráhmán of 9 years. He, too, is under tuition at the Kolhápúr High School and is reported sharp and steady. The expenditure in this State is swollen by large items of nazrána, arrears of allowance due to the widow of the late Chief, and expenses in connection with the young Chief's Munj ceremony. A great portion of the closing balance in the case of this State and in that of Vishalgad is invested in Government securities.

Kágál.

Another large estate is that of Kágál, which was handed over last year to the management of its Chief. Its area is 129 square miles. Finances are sound and there is a large closing balance. The Kárbhári acts as Criminal and Civil Judge. Rs. 28,000 were spent on the erection of a new "wáda" for the Chief.

Minor
Jágíra.

There are, besides, 11 minor Jágírdárs. The hereditary "Senápati" who has eleven villages has had to be warned generally to improve the management of his small estate. The Chief of Torgál is a man of no education or ability, and is indebted in the sum of Rs. 50,000 to the Kolhápúr State. It is thought that, unless he curtail his expenditure, it will be necessary to place him under some restrictions. He enjoys 32 villages. The Sardár Hanmantráo Nimbálkar is a minor under education at Kolhápúr. The estate is managed by a Kárbhári under orders of the Political Agent. Its financial condition is sound.

Survey.

Two measuring establishments have been at work in the Bhúdhargad Táluka during the year. Arrangements for the settlement of the Gad Hinglaj Táluka were completed, and the new rates will come into force in the ensuing year. The cost of the survey so far has been Rs. 8,89,159, or about 8 annas per acre.

Alienations.

At the beginning of the year there were 4,450 alienation succession cases awaiting disposal and 1,687 fresh cases occurred during the year, making a total of 6,137 cases. Of these 2,240 have been disposed of and arrears thus reduced by 553.

There is a very large amount of assessed waste land amounting to 18.6 per cent. of the whole culturable area.

Wards'
Estates.

There are in all 18 wards' estates under the management of the Darbár. All the young owners are under education either at school or privately.

The foot police number 567 men and cost Rs. 51,223. Seventy-one have been added this year. The Red Rissala supply the place of mounted police and a few are stationed at each Taluka kacheri. The number of offences reported was 1,974, or 415 less than last year. One thousand five hundred and thirty-one persons were arrested, as compared with 3,167 last year. One thousand four hundred and ninety-two persons were sent for trial and 921 of these were convicted. The amount of property stolen was Rs. 82,066-1-4, as compared with Rs. 50,307-4-3 in 1878-79. Rs. 71,471 worth was recovered, equivalent to 87 per cent., a higher proportion than was attained during four years previously. The working of the police has been considered to be generally satisfactory. Carelessness has been severely treated and diligence has met with reward.

There are in all 33 criminal tribunals in the State and its feudatories. Three thousand five hundred and eight accused were brought for trial before these; 1,814 persons were convicted and only 26 remained over for trial at the close of the year. The number of cases tried was 1,811, or 816 less than last year. The number of appeals was 63. Of these in 26 cases the original sentences were confirmed, in 11 modified, and in 23 reversed. Three remained over at the end of the year. (2) Criminal Justice.

There were in all 44 sessions cases tried by the Political Agent and his Assistant. Ninety-seven persons had been committed for trial, and of these 67 were convicted. Three persons were sentenced to death, and nine to transportation for life. In appeals 4 sentences were modified.

The greatest decrease in crime was in simple thefts and cattle-lifting, which fell from 1,014 and 136 respectively to 569 and 60. Heinous offences against the person increased. There were 4 more murders and 6 more cases of culpable homicide than last year.

There are one Central and four District Jails. The number of prisoners confined was 863 (727 males and 141 females). Last year the number was 1,224. Many prisoners are employed on out-door labour. There is a factory in connection with the jail in which cloth and basket work is made. The net profits were Rs. 550. The total cost of the jails was at the rate of Rs. 85 per prisoner. Nineteen deaths occurred. This high rate of mortality is attributed to low health at time of admission. (3) Prisons.

The number of civil suits for trial was 2,779, of which 2,403 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 376. Besides these there were 827 suits before the Courts in the feudatory States, and of these 740 were disposed of and 87 remained over. The Nvayádhish's Court disposed of 155 out of 190 appeals. The Political Agent and his Assistant disposed of 49 only, leaving 96 in arrears. (4) Litigation.

Registration has continued to gain popularity. Two thousand and ninety-three documents, as against 1,657 last year, were registered. The fees levied rose to Rs. 10,478. The department cost Rs. 5,455. The value of the documents registered was Rs. 6,58,932. (5) Registration.

POLITICAL.

KOLHÁPUR.

(6) *Municipal.*

The income of the Kolhápúr Municipality was Rs. 49,433, and the expenditure Rs. 39,987. The expenditure on public works was Rs. 12,805. The most noticeable works were new meat and fish markets, some new roads, and latrines. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 27,372, of which Rs. 15,000 was invested in Government paper. The system of deodorizing and utilizing the night-soil obtaining at Poona has been adopted.

(7) *Military.*

The Kolhápúr Infantry Corps consists of 1 European officer, 12 Native officers, and 518 non-commissioned officers and men. Its cost was Rs. 80,324. For the first time this year the corps went through a regular course of musketry and did satisfactorily. The Red Rissála consists of 154 officers and savárs. The cost was Rs. 76,488, an excess of Rs. 7,727 over last year mainly owing to the purchase of 20 remounts.

Season and
Crops.

The season was on the whole a favourable one. The rainfall was 48.52 inches. The rice on the "mál" lands suffered a little from want of rain and the jowári from blight. Prices of all sorts of grain, except wheat, have fallen. There was no epidemic. Some experiments have been made in coffee planting with at present doubtful results. The public garden has been greatly improved. Rs. 2,550 were spent on it during the year.

Forests.

Demarcation of forests has been completed in four tálukas. The area of reserved and protected forests is altogether 126,430 acres. Work in the remaining tálukas is progressing. Twenty-seven persons were convicted of breach of forest rules. The receipts for the year were Rs. 10,162, expenditure Rs. 22,949. Next year a surplus of Rs. 26,050 is expected owing to larger collection of hirda produce under departmental management. A considerable amount of sowing and of raising seedlings was carried out.

Public Works.

The expenditure on public works during the year was Rs. 4,55,681 as against Rs. 5,11,773 last year. The question of a storage tank to supplement the town water-supply has been under consideration during the year. The sum of Rs. 1,14,761 was spent on the work of re-walling the Rankála tank. About as much more still remains to be expended. The building of the new palace for the Rája according to Major Mant's design has been commenced. Only Rs. 80,955 have as yet been expended. Other important works, completed or in progress, are 3 dharm-shálas, 6 school-houses, a Mámlatdár's kacheri, Infantry lines, and a bungalow for the Civil Surgeon.

Progress was made with the 1st and 5th sections of the Kolhápúr and Amba road, as also with the western approach to the Panchganga bridge. The eastern approach has been completed, and cost Rs. 5,427. The State has paid Rs. 46,386 to the Belgaum Executive Engineer as its share of the Sankeshvar and Gad Hinglaj road, the making of which has been entrusted to that officer. The branch lines from Shirol to Chipri and from Shirol to Udgaum, referred to last year, have been completed, and a new bit of road from Torgal to Harlapur, 2 miles, has been begun. Besides, several fine weather roads have been constructed. Bridges over the Jiti nála and over the Awli and Náoli nálas

have been completed, the first named at a cost of Rs. 17,784. The estimate for the year 1880-81 provides Rs. 5,68,877 for expenditure on original works and repairs in the State including feudatories.

The following are figures for 1878-79, and not for 1879-80 as in other States. Revenue and Finance.

The actual receipts were Rs. 16,44,080 as compared with Rs. 14,55,358 for the previous year, and expenditure Rs. 15,36,808 as compared with Rs. 17,81,488. The credit balance at the end of the year was Rs. 29,53,188, of which Rs. 22,11,400 were invested in 4 per cent. Government paper, a larger amount than has ever been so invested before. The collections on account of land revenue were Rs. 23,256 more than in 1877-78. An uncollected balance of Rs. 1,41,610 remained at the close of the year. The great part of this has been since collected. In the sáyar revenue there was a falling off of Rs. 6,650. A balance of Rs. 18,091 is outstanding.

During the year 1879-80, for which actuals are not yet ready, a deficit of Rs. 87,833 is expected which will have to be met from the invested funds.

The number of births and deaths registered were respectively 13,547 and 16,225; during the previous year they were 7,534 and 20,674. At Kolhápura, there are a civil hospital, a jail hospital and an infantry hospital. In the civil hospital 1,460 in- and 11,283 out-patients were treated. The average daily number of in-patients was 79. In the infantry hospital 367 men were treated. A small lunatic asylum is attached to the civil hospital. Twenty-six persons were treated in it; more than half of these were cured. Public Health

A dispensary has been opened at Gad Hinglaj. One thousand eight hundred and seventy persons were treated during the five months it has existed.

The State expenditure on medical services, including vaccination, was Rs. 20,750. The number of vaccinations performed was 15,342 as compared with 12,850 last year. A scheme to drain the town of Kolhápura and thus improve its sanitary condition is being matured.

During the year under review there has been a net increase of 11 schools and 1,005 scholars. The percentage of population under instruction is 9.35 per mille. The State has spent Rs. 48,686 on education this year as compared with Rs. 47,012 during the previous year. Public Instruction.

The Rájáráam High School has been converted, under sanction of Government, into a Provincial College with special classes for Sardárs. In all 14 young Sardárs are now under instruction in it and are making satisfactory progress. The total number on the rolls are 284, and the daily attendance was 241. Twenty-six students went up from this school for the matriculation examination; of these 18 passed. In the training school there were 24 students. Since its first establishment in 1867 this school has

prepared 127 trained male
grade Anglo-vernacular
schools. The young Raj
being educated under a European
progress.

The other schools are 5 second
macular, 17 night, and 6 girls'
two daughters of Sardars are
lady, who reports well of their

There are three libraries known; the largest, known as the
Native General Library, contains 2,211 volumes. In the districts
there are 8 reading-rooms and libraries on a small scale. There
are two printing presses and one vernacular paper is published.

SOUTHERN MARATHA STATES.

Area, 1,838 square miles; Population, 386,765 (1872);
Revenue, Rs. 12,91,378.

SOUTHERN MARATHA STATES.

The States, area and population given below, composing this
group are under the supervision of the Assistant Political Agent,
Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country. The Miraj (Senior),

STATE.	Area, square miles.	Popula- tion, 1872.
1. Miraj, Senior ...	340	82,201
2. Do. Junior ...	208	35,601
3. Kurundvád, Senior...	182	39,420
4. Do. Junior ...	114	30,251
5. Jamkhandi ...	492	102,346
6. Mudhol ...	362	58,921
7. Rámdurg ...	140	38,031
8. Mhysal ...	21	2,656

Mudhol, Rámdurg and
Mhysal States have continued under direct manage-
ment owing to the minority
of their Chiefs. Miraj
(Junior) is under the joint
administration of two Kár-
bháris, one appointed by
Government and the other
by the mother of the infant
Chief, and Kurundvád (Se-
nior and Junior) and Jam-

khandi have been administered by their respective Chiefs.

The Rájá of Mudhol completed his studies at the Rájkumár
College during the year and has since been reading with a tutor
at Kolhápur. His conduct is very favourably reported on. The
young Chief of Miraj (Senior) has been prosecuting his studies at
the Rájárám High School at Kolhápur. The Sub-Saranjám-dár
of Mhysal studied for a single term at the Rájkumár College and
has since also joined the class at the Rájárám High School. The
infant Chiefs of Junior Miraj and of Rámdurg are being brought
up by their natural guardians.

Survey.

The revenue survey and assessment is in force in the Miraj
State (Senior branch), Mudhol State, and Mhysal State. For
Rámdurg, Jamkhandi, and Miraj (Junior) it has been either
sanctioned or actually begun; but in Kurundvád (Senior and
Junior) no operations have yet been commenced. A good deal of
land has been thrown up in the three surveyed States, and remains
waste, owing to the inability of the ryots to cultivate the land
after their losses during the famine.

Protection. (1) Police.

The police force consisted of 119 savárs and 769 men; total
888. The cost was Rs. 82,635. Last year the force seems to have
been considerably stronger, 1,022 men and Rs. 91,405 cost. No
explanation is tendered. The number of offences reported to the

police was 2,193, or 197 more than last year. These involved the arrest of 2,570 persons, of whom 2,274 were sent for trial and 1,277, or 54 per cent., were convicted. The percentage in 1878-79 was better, viz., 62. The property stolen during the year is valued at Rs. 1,18,919 as compared with Rs. 79,997 last year. Rs. 87,372 worth was recovered, giving a percentage of 74 against 40. There was thus a slight increase of crime during the year and results generally are unsatisfactory as compared with the preceding one. Of the stolen property Rs. 70,671 worth concerned a single case and consisted chiefly of bonds.

The Criminal Courts consist of those of the Political Agent and his Assistant, 3 Chiefs with unlimited powers, 2 officers holding powers of a District Magistrate, 8 first class Magistrates, and 13 second class Magistrates, 12 third class Magistrates, and 2 officers having powers less than those of a third class Magistrate. The number of persons dealt with during the year was 3,014 compared with 2,853 last year. In all 1,648 were convicted, and 134 concerned in 68 cases were awaiting trial when the year closed. Rámdurg was the only State in which fewer persons were dealt with than during 1878-79. The total number of offences reported was 1,876 as compared with 1,769. The most serious offences were 5 murders, 5 dacoities, 4 robberies, 3 cases of forgery, and 822 of theft. Fifty-seven appeals were filed, of which 4 remained undisposed of. Of the remaining 53, in one case the application was rejected, in 34 the sentences were confirmed, in 7 they were modified, and in 11 reversed. Last year the total number of appeals was 32. (2) Criminal Justice.

There are only 2 jails, properly so called, at Miraj and at Mudhol. At Jamkhandi, Rámdurg and Kurundvád there are small prisons and at 13 other places there are lock-ups. The total 18 is the same as previously. Two hundred and twenty-eight prisoners remained from last year, and 986 were admitted—total 1,118 as compared with 1,263. The daily average was 272, and 261 were still in custody when the year closed. The total cost was Rs. 23,933. The prisoners are chiefly employed on out-door work and in keeping the streets of the town clean. Their health was generally good. Five persons broke jail, but one of them was re-captured. (3) Prisons.

The number of suits filed was 2,711 and these, including 706 arrears, constituted a total of 3,417 for disposal—some 250 more than in 1878-79. Two thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven cases were decided and thus arrears remain at 430. The work on the whole has been satisfactory. (4) Litigation.

Registration has been introduced in all the States excepting the two Kurundváds. One thousand two hundred and ninety-eight documents were registered as compared with 1,148. The fees realized Rs. 4,962 and expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,103. (5) Registration.

The number of municipalities is nine, the same as last year. The following table shows their financial position :— (6) Municipalities.

SOUTHERN
MARATHA
STATES.

MUNICIPALITY.	Income with Balance.	Expenditure.	Balance.	Population.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Miraj	10,824	7,571	3,253	22,520
Lakshmeshvar	3,002	1,704	1,298	11,478
Mudhol	3,073	2,904	169	6,366
Mahalingpur	3,994	2,321	1,673	6,902
Lokapur	919	856	63	2,000
Jamkhandi	2,427	2,419	8	12,493
Kundgol	520	.....	520	5,000
Sawalgi	305	.....	305	15,000
Kumdohi	200	.....	200	15,000
Total	25,264	17,775	7,489	69,754
Total, 1878-79	30,344	23,613	6,731	.....

Those at Miraj, Mudhol, Mahalingpur and Jamkhandi are the only old established ones. That at Lakshmeshvar was established two years ago. The funds in these five are reported ample; but the resources of the other four are very limited, and very little, if anything, seems to be attempted.

Attention seems chiefly to be given to conservancy and road-making. At Miraj water is brought from the bed of a nála at some distance from the town and is distributed to all parts by iron pipes. Jamkhandi is supplied with water from a tank at some distance from the town, but in bad seasons this runs dry in January and then much suffering results.

Season.

The rainfall was generally sufficient and the outturn of crops good. The rain, however, seems to have fallen variously and in one part crops suffered for want of it and in another from excess. The cotton crop suffered greatly from want of a timely fall of rain in the cold weather. In Mhysal on the banks of the Krishna there were bumper crops.

Public Works.

An aggregate of Rs. 1,27,616 was spent by all the States on public works this year as against Rs. 1,53,914 in the preceding year. The largest proportion of this was spent on roads and buildings. Rs. 10,884 were spent of school-houses, and Rs. 9,614 and Rs. 7,160 on water-supply and accommodation for travellers respectively. A sum of Rs. 7,746 also was spent on planting trees. The two Kurundvád States and Rámdurg spent very little owing to their indebtedness. Jamkhandi has no such excuse, but very little has yet been done by the Chief to improve the communications in his districts. Miraj spent Rs. 59,723, Mudhol Rs. 83,382, and Miraj (Junior) Rs. 11,770.

Revenue and
Finance.

The income and expenditure of each of the States during the last revenue year are shown in the subjoined table contrasted with that of the preceding year :—

STATE.	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Income.	Expenditure.	Income.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Miraj, Senior	4,67,552	3,92,075	3,11,869	2,84,853
Do. Junior	16,865	1,30,641	1,70,071	74,317
Kurundvād, Senior	1,05,000	95,000	1,08,000	99,000
Do. Junior	1,09,452	1,08,708	1,14,447	1,14,431
Jamkhandi... ..	4,46,172	3,77,189	3,61,035	3,72,760
Mudhol	1,98,609	2,21,329	2,94,191	3,07,405
Rāmdurg	1,53,522	1,07,806	1,13,434	1,11,151
Mhyal	17,168	10,226	15,919	12,193
Total	16,62,430	14,42,974	14,76,966	13,76,100

The expenditure in the Mudhol State exceeded income by Rs. 13,214. The excess was met by drawing on the balance in the Bank of Bombay. The debt of the Rāmdurg State was reduced from Rs. 66,459 to Rs. 32,374 during the year by payment of Rs. 37,147 included in the expenditure shown in the table above.

Local funds, particulars are given for two States only, as under :

STATE.	1877-78.		1878-79.		Balance at close of 1878-79.
	Income.	Expenditure.	Income.	Expenditure.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Miraj (Senior)	25,255	21,175	23,177	18,259	4,018
Mudhol	18,905	12,722	25,674	24,602	1,072

It is not stated how the expenditure was incurred and what works were undertaken, but the above figures include the educational allotment.

The health of the people has been generally good throughout the year and no epidemic occurred. No deaths from cholera or small-pox were reported. The number of births registered was 5,224 as compared with 3,564 last year, and the number of deaths was 7,253 as compared with 11,310. These figures go to prove a gradual recovery from the effects of the famine.

Public Health.

Details regarding dispensaries are shown in the following statement :—

STATE.	Number of Patients.		Daily average.		Cost.	
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
					Rs.	Rs.
Miraj, Senior	7,365	8,353	78.16	80.55	4,870	4,710
Do. Junior	2,758	2,677	27.9	21.4	1,454	1,067
Mudhol	8,848	5,890	67.4	61.8	2,508	1,776
Jamkhandi	9,071	6,772	93.67	...	9,063	6,411
Total	28,040	22,698	267.13	...	17,404	13,964

There were thus 5,342 fewer patients than in the preceding year, and the total cost was Rs. 8,489-8-1 less. This is amply accounted for by the improved state of the general health.

The number of vaccination operations performed during the year was 5,996 compared with 5,375 during 1878-79. There were 9 vaccinators working. The work is not a satisfactory outturn although an improvement on that of last year, and the Agent has again urged the subject on the authorities in the several States.

Three new schools have been opened and four closed, giving a net decrease for the year of one. The total number of schools is 79 including 5 Anglo-vernacular, 5 girls' schools, and 2 night schools. The number of scholars has improved from 3,442 to 3,819 and the average monthly attendance from 2,607 to 2,786. The total cost has been Rs. 27,527-15-2 as compared with Rs. 25,519-11-6 last year. The Senior Miraj, Mudhol and Jamkhadi States give most attention to education and the two Kurundwad States are most backward. Matters have especially improved in the Junior Miraj and Ramdurg States this year.

SA NGLI

Area, 896 square miles ; Population (1872), 223,669 ;

Revenue, Rs. 7,64,106.

This State lies to the south of the Sátara Collectorate and is under the supervision of the Political Agent of Kolhapur and the Southern Marátha Country.

There have been several important changes in the administration during the year under review. Under the authority of Government the separate civil and criminal jurisdiction of an institution known as the Ganpati Sawasthán has been abolished, and the Chief has been removed from power owing to his ill-judged conduct in not merely persistently ignoring the advice of Government, but in passively resisting the arrangements considered desirable for the administration of the State. The sole administration has now been entrusted to a European officer, and an allowance of Rs. 95,500 for the Khásgi and Pága Departments made and placed under the exclusive control of the Chief. Besides the above changes the office of Nyáyádhish has been re-established and a second officer appointed to supervise the Mámlatdárs. The six Munsif's Courts have been amalgamated into three and thus some saving has been effected. /

The revenue survey settlement was introduced into the tá-lukas of Miraj Pránt, Kuchi, and Terdal last year, and with the exception of a few villages is now everywhere in force. The rates have given satisfaction and some land has been taken up ; but the area of waste land is still great and amounts to nearly one-fifth of the area of that under cultivation. The greater part of this was either abandoned or formally thrown up after the famine of 1876-77.

The police force consists of 542 men and the cost is Rs. 47,835. This is in excess of last year's numbers as the State has had to

take on the police employed by the Ganpati Sawasthán and been obliged to employ 35 men more to guard convicts employed on extra-mural work. It is reported to have improved much in point of discipline and efficiency. The number of offences reported to the police were 1,430 as compared with 1,317 last year. One thousand three hundred and ninety-seven persons were arrested and of these 1,314 were sent for trial and 817 were convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 21,751-5-11, somewhat more than last year; 48-52 per cent. of this was recovered as against 88 per cent. during the previous season.

The total number of persons dealt with by the Criminal Courts was 1,635 compared with 1,489 during 1878-79. Nine hundred persons were convicted, and of these 391 were sent to jail, 83 persons were sent to the sessions for trial concerned in 29 cases, 70 persons were awaiting trial when the year closed. The appellate work was light, only 13 appeals having been presented. Of these in 7 cases the sentences were confirmed, in 3 reversed, and 3 cases were pending at the close of the year. (2) Criminal Justice.

Including the Central Jail at Sánгли 7 jails were kept up at a cost of Rs. 14,295-6-11. Two hundred and twenty-four prisoners remained over from last year and 973 were freshly admitted, making a total of 1,197 as compared with 1,572 for 1878-79. The daily average was 259, and 168 remained in jail when the year closed. (3) Prisons.

One thousand three hundred and eighty-two suits were filed during the year and 428 remained from the previous one,—total 1,810 for disposal as compared with 2,091 last year. One thousand four hundred and seventeen of these cases were actually decided, and at the close of the year arrears were 393. Results would have been even more satisfactory had not the Court at Mangalwedha been closed for upwards of five months in order to enable the Munsif and his office establishment to look after a poor-house which had been opened in that town for the relief of destitute persons. There were 154 appeal cases for disposal. Of these one-half were decided and one-half remained in arrears. (4) Litigation.

There was a slight increase in the number of documents registered. Receipts amounted to Rs. 3,625-10-3, or Rs. 367 more than in 1878-79. (5) Registration.

There are two municipalities at Sánгли and at Sháhápur. Road-making, lighting and general conservancy chiefly occupied attention. (6) Municipalities.

The monsoon was generally favourable and the kharif harvest was plentiful. Cotton, however, was deficient. The generally good harvest has much improved the condition of the peasantry and compensated them for the loss they suffered last year from the plague of rats, of whom 325,420 were destroyed at a cost of Rs. 2,789-11-11. The distress which ensued from their ravages was so acute in some parts that relief measures had to be adopted. The sum spent on relief and relief works was Rs. 6,703-2-1. Season.

SÁNGLI,
Forests,

The existing State forests in Sháhápúr are reported to have been carefully conservated and much waste land in Shirhatti has been selected as fit for forest reserve and will be converted into State forest if not taken up for cultivation this year. A suitable establishment has been entertained to preserve such jungle as still remains.

Public Works,

Rs. 85,592 have been spent on works of local and general utility during the year. They include an iron girder bridge on the Miraj road, some new State offices, improvements to the jail, and repairs to various tanks and roads.

✓ Revenue and
Finance.

The receipts amounted to Rs. 7,61,106, an increase of Rs. 36,441, and the expenditure was Rs. 7,94,038 inclusive of Rs. 1,15,000 paid to Government in part payment of the debt of nine lakhs. The opening balance was Rs. 6,35,427 and at the close of the year Rs. 6,05,495 remained, of which over four lakhs are invested in Government paper.

Public Health

The number of births registered during the year exceeded the figure for 1878-79 by 1,243. The number of deaths fell from 6,031 to 3,957. Both results are eminently satisfactory, and may be taken as evidence of the improved condition of the people. Twelve thousand and thirty-five persons were treated at the Sāngli dispensary, an excess of 1,626 over last year's number. The popularity and success of this dispensary has led to the establishment of similar institutions at the head-quarters of each taluka, five in all. These seem already to be popular. Two thousand four hundred and sixty vaccinations were performed: of these 2,314 cases were successful, a great improvement on the results of the previous year.

✓ Public
Instruction.

The schools numbered 45, one less than last year, but the number of scholars improved from 2,061 to 2,205, of whom 85 are girls. Besides these State schools there are 28 indigenous schools attended by 690 pupils. The schools are supported by voluntary subscriptions, but will receive grants-in-aid according to the results of an annual examination.

Miscel-
laneous.

The Sāngli Library, formerly maintained solely from State funds, has been improved and added to by private subscriptions. The State has during the year established a gin repairing factory at Lakshmeshvar as a convenience to the owners of cotton gins in the Shirhatti District.

SAVANUR.

Area, 70 square miles; Population, 17,288;

Revenue, Rs. 63,397-15-2.

SAVANUR.

This small State is situated within the Dhárwár Collectorate. Pending the minority of the Chief the administration is conducted by the Diván, who is invested with the powers of a District Magistrate, assisted by a relation of the young Nawáb's, under the supervision of the Collector of Dhárwár in his capacity of Political Agent.

The young Chief is being educated at the Rájikumar College, and is reported to be making fairly good progress in his studies. He went home to Savanúr for the October vacation, but remained in Káthiáwar in the hot weather.

The survey assessment was completed in 1870. The survey of the town of Savanúr was finished last year, but the enquiry into titles is still going on.

Survey.

The number of police entertained is 38 at a cost of Rs. 5,092-12-9. They have worked less satisfactorily than last year. Out of 80 accused arrested, 71 were sent for trial and only 37 convicted, and out of Rs. 614-6-1 worth of property stolen only Rs. 247-12-1, or 40 per cent., was recovered. The only serious offences committed were eight cases of house-breaking and one of dacoity, and of these only a single case of house-breaking was detected. During the year 8 persons were sentenced to terms of imprisonment exceeding six months. There have been 4 appeals: in 3 cases the sentences were confirmed and in one it was reversed.

Protection.
Police and
Criminal
Justice.

Twenty-nine persons remained in jail at the close of last year and there were 24 admissions. The daily average was 15.6 as compared with 42 last year and 11 remained in jail at the end of the year. The cost of the jail amounted to Rs. 690-11-3. No death occurred in jail during the year under report.

Prisons.

Seventy-one suits were instituted and 23 were already on the files in arrears. Of these 94 suits, 84 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 10 on hand. The Political Agent disposed of all 17 appeals made to him.

Litigation.

Fifty-one documents were registered and the fees collected amounted to Rs. 129-9-6.

Registration.

There is only one municipality in the State, viz., that in the town of Savanúr. The income was Rs. 2,765-1-0, derived mainly from a house tax and fees for slaughtering animals, selling tobacco and snuff and poisonous drugs. The expenditure was Rs. 1,611-2-8. No works of any importance were executed.

Municipality.

The rainfall was 38.48 inches, heavier than last year but not so favourably distributed. The monsoon crops suffered, but wheat and cotton were much better. No injury was done by rats.

Season and
Crops.

The season was more healthy than the previous one and no epidemic occurred. Births and deaths numbered 180 and 373 respectively as compared with 196 and 692 in 1878-79. No hospital is as yet in existence, but a sum of Rs. 3,000 for a dispensary building and Rs. 1,000 for establishment have been sanctioned for next year. The number of persons vaccinated has improved from 168 to 342.

Health.

Rs. 365-0-6 were spent on the single plantation in existence, nearly half of which and many road-side trees are stated to have been destroyed by a jungle fire.

Forest.

Two roads have been commenced from Savanúr to Karajgi and Lakshmeshvar. These will be completed with aid from local funds and Miraj State funds, as the major part of each lies in British territory and the Miraj State. The irrigation tank at Savanúr

Public Works.

SAVANUR.

is estimated to cost Rs. 27,079. Rs. 9,923 have been spent up to the end of the year under report, and Rs. 8,000 are provided in next year's budget.

FINANCE.

The gross receipts were Rs. 68,397 as compared with Rs. 62,795 last year, and the gross expenditure was Rs. 67,378 compared with Rs. 62,279. There is thus a deficit of Rs. 3,978, which has reduced the balance in hand to Rs. 42,763. The increased expenditure is owing to the travelling expenses of the minor Nawáb and to purchases of horses and harness for him, also to large but useful expenditure on public works.

INSTRUCTION.

There are 4 Government schools and an attendance of about 146, slightly less than last year. The 1st grade Anglo-vernaçular school was abolished and has been replaced by a 2nd grade one. There is a marked falling off in attendance at the girls' school.

SIND STATE.

KHAIRPUR.

Area, 6,109 square miles; Population, 127,000;

Revenue, Rs. 4,84,578-13-6.

KHAIRPUR.

This State is bounded on the north by the Shikárpur Collectorate, on the east by the desert of Jessalmere, on the south by the Hyderabad Collectorate and the Thar and Pákar District, and on the west by the river Indus. A large portion of the area is sandy desert, but there are many thousand acres of good land which might, if cultivated, bring in a large revenue, but which are allowed to remain covered with jungle for game which is rigidly preserved by His Highness Mir Ali Murad Khán.

Nothing of any importance occurred during the year. The season was, compared with previous ones, fair, and there was a marked increase in the amount of revenue realized owing to the favourable outturn. So far as administration is concerned no change has taken place, and it is not probable that His Highness will ever be induced to organize any regular system in any branch of his government. No survey has been introduced.

The State is supervised by the Collector and Agent of Shikárpur.

PROTECTION.

There are 115 mounted and 191 foot police, costing Rs. 28,920. Two hundred and ninety-two offences were reported to them, as compared with 327, last year. The number of persons arrested was 455; 425 of these were sent for trial and 315 were convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 3,959-11-6. Of this 83 per cent. was recovered. The percentage last year was only 59. The most heinous offences were 3 murders and 2 cases of house-breaking, and 1 highway robbery.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

The Criminal Courts dealt with 455 persons. Two hundred and nineteen prisoners, out of 315 convicted, were sentenced to more than six months' imprisonment. Rs. 20,198-13-0 was the aggregate amount of fines inflicted. No capital sentence was passed during the year. There were 5 appeals, and those were heard by the Chief in person. He confirmed the sentences in three cases, modified one, and reversed one.

There were 2 prisons. Three hundred and eighty-four persons in all were confined in them, giving a daily average of 68 in jail. The number of prisoners remaining over at the close of the year was 72. The total cost was Rs. 2,515-12-0.

There were 33 suits for disposal. Four remained in arrears at the close of the year. A single appeal was made, and that was heard by the Chief.

Twenty-one documents were registered during the year. The receipts were Rs. 531, and the expenses Rs. 109.

There is no municipality.

The number of troops is not given. Rs. 1,55,102 was paid away under this head, Rs. 90,102 on account of arrears and Rs. 65,000 on account of this year's pay. A balance of Rs. 1,15,221 still remained due.

The inundation was more favourable than last year; but owing to the early fall of the river a small portion of the jowári and bájri crops did not thrive. The indigo yield was below the average. The outturn of the crops as a whole was very favourable in comparison with last year.

There is a large area under jungle, but this is not tended with a view to revenue, but preserved mainly with a view to sport.

The only quarries are of "Met" or Fuller's earth, and "Chaniho" or sulphate of soda. Receipts during the year under review amounted to Rs. 35,467-15-9.

No new works were carried out. Rs. 22,115 was spent in canal clearances, closing breaches, and repairing bunds. Communications were not interrupted during the year. Exports amounted to Rs. 6,17,281-8-0 and imports to Rs. 6,28,407-10-9.

Receipts and expenditure alike are returned at Rs. 4,84,578-13-6. The receipts thus exceed last year's by Rs. 1,30,761-15-9. His Highness's expenditure is said to be regulated by his receipts.

No statistics of births and deaths are kept. Rs. 5,758-12-0 were spent on medical charges, but there is no record of work done. There seem to be 3 native physicians employed in gratuitous distribution of medicine. There were 2,279 primary vaccinations and 147 re-vaccinations performed, a falling off from the result of previous years. The expenditure was Rs. 791-3-2.

There are 6 schools costing Rs. 2,688. The number of scholars is not given, but there is said to be a falling off since last year.

A D E N.

Area, 21 square miles; Population (civil), 19,289;

Gross revenue, Rs. 3,684.

The area directly administered, including British territory to Khor Makkar, the Hiswah, and the port, is 21 square miles. The area of the territory of the eight neighbouring stipendiary Arab Chiefs is not ascertainable. All of these and the island of Socotra are under the political control of the Resident.

ADEN.
Relations
with neigh-
bouring
States.

Interference became necessary between Sultán Fadhli of Láhej and the Subaihi, who were in dispute regarding some land purchased by the Abdali Sultán from the latter. The matter is under discussion.

The opportunity of Sultán Fadhli and of the Fadhli being, both at the same time, on a visit to Aden was taken to conclude a rough extradition treaty for the surrender of criminals between these two Chiefs.

Sultán Abdalla Mohsin, uncle of the present Chief, was permitted to visit and reside in Láhej territory, no fears being entertained of his again intriguing.

The Assistant, on behalf of the Resident, and several officers of the garrison visited at Hautah, on the occasion of a marriage in the Abdali Chief's family.

By the aid of the good offices of the Amir of Zhali a truce has been arranged between the Haushabi and Abdali. It is hoped a settlement may be arrived at in due time. The opportunity, afforded by a march through the country, was taken to make a more complete survey of the Haushabi territory. Husein, the brother of the late Fadhli Sultán, has been sent to Ahmednagar Jail for custody.

The Amir of Zhali was rewarded by the present of a 12-pounder howitzer and ammunition for his good offices alluded to above. During the year the Aden troops visited his district and made a survey of it.

The Subaihi continued to give considerable annoyance during the year, both to the other tribes and to the authorities at Aden. It is hoped ere long some tangible scheme may be evolved to quiet this tribe.

The Yaffai Chief and the Sultáns of Upper and Lower Aulakis visited Aden and were courteously treated.

The Resident visited Makalla and Shehr under instructions from the Government of India, but was unable to effect more than the prolongation for a year of the truce between the Chiefs of those two places. It is impossible to say what fresh feature may arise in this long protracted dispute, but probably recourse will not be had to force.

The question of taxation at Berbera and Bulhar during the year has again been represented to Government. The supplies have been satisfactory.

The crew and passengers of the Dutch steamer Overysel, wrecked near Guardafui, were hospitably treated by the Mijjertani Somal, and arrangements were made with regard to the salvaged cargo.

The Italian firm of Rubattino have purchased a site at Asab as a coaling station. The occupation has been guaranteed void of all political significance by the Italian Government.

Socotra was not visited officially during the year, but Dr. Bailey Balfour visited it on a scientific mission and obtained excellent

specimens of the flora. He was afforded every assistance by the Chief of the island.

There is little doubt that to a certain extent a trade in slaves exists in the Red Sea from the ports of Zaila, Tajourrah, Rabaita and thereabouts; but no capture has been effected during the year under report.

The constitution and distribution of the police remains as in the last two years. The force numbers 141. The cost was Rs. 36,741. Protection.
(1) Police.

The number of arrests exceeded that of the previous year by 398. There was, however, then an exceptional decrease. The present increase has been mainly under the head "other offences" or breach of local laws, and may be accounted for by an influx of wild Somalis who deserted their country in drought and scarcity and sought employment in Aden. The increase in the number of convictions was 262, and in acquittals 96.

Three hundred and forty-five persons were apprehended in Cantonment limits against 374 in 1879. There was also a slight increase in the value of property stolen as compared with 1879. The recoveries in civil limits amounted to 51.39 per cent. as against 45.18, and in cantonment limits to 26 per cent., a slight improvement on last year.

The water police, now including the sanitary police, cost Rs. 4,838. They were supported by the Port Fund.

The Criminal Courts, consisting of one Sessions Judge, four first class, and two second class Magistrates, have tried 728 cases and 1,143 offenders. The increase of 275 and 459 in these figures, respectively, is attributed to relaxation of the measures taken during the previous year for the deportation of bad characters, and to the influx of Somalis alluded to above. The police arrested 836 of these offenders. There were three sessions cases during the year, in all of which the accused were convicted. The percentage of convictions in all Courts was 74.8. (2) Criminal
Justice.

The punishments inflicted were chiefly fines (538 cases), deportation (100 cases), and imprisonment for less than six months (72 cases). In fifteen cases offenders were sent to prison for terms of one year and more, and 42 persons were flogged.

In Cantonment limits there were 90 offenders against the Penal Code and 228 cases of nuisance. The percentage of convictions was 89.5.

Two appeals were made, and in both cases the sentences were upheld.

In all, four inquests were held during the year. Nine cases of lunacy were disposed of, and the Court of the Resident inquired into three cases of wreckage. There were no convictions under the Mutiny Act.

The following table shows the number of persons confined during the year under review :— (2) Prisons.

No. of Jails.	Remaining at end of last year.	Admitted.	Total.		Daily Average.		Remaining at end of year.	Total Cost.
			1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.		
2	22	228	207	335	48	84	68	Rs. 12,472

The average cost of each prisoner was Rs. 247-10-2 against Rs. 377-8-1 last year. The total sum realized from jail manufactures was Rs. 3,084-2-11, or Rs. 221-15-8 less than in the previous year. A reduction of Rs. 3,889 has been effected in the expenses by the diminution in number of the military guard. There was only one death, 82 were brought on the sick list.

(4) *Litigation.* Four hundred and ninety suits aggregating Rs. 2,16,587 were disposed of by the Assistants to the Resident, and 1,817 suits valuing Rs. 11,834 were heard by the Registrar. There is a decrease of 249 in suits and an increase of Rs. 1,08,931 in value as compared with last year. The decrease is chiefly in suits of Rs. 20 and under, and is possibly owing to the limitation of imprisonment for debt. One suit to a heavy amount, arising out of a salvage claim, accounts for the increase in value. Of the suits, 7 per cent. were settled out of Court, 12 per cent. *ex parte*, 62 per cent. were contested, and the rest otherwise disposed of. Only 5 suits remained over at the end of the year.

Six hundred and ninety-eight applications for execution of decrees to the value of Rs. 25,118 were received, against 719 aggregating Rs. 73,178 in 1879. Two hundred and twenty-seven warrants were issued against property and 411 against the person. Fourteen persons were sent to the civil jail. There was only one appeal, and in it the decision of the lower Court was upheld.

Eighty-three suits were filed in the Court of the Cantonment Magistrate as compared with 76 in the previous year. Six of these were decided *ex parte*: 54 in all were contested.

Forty-seven new estates came under the administration of the Civil Courts, of which 15 belonged to minors. The Court has now 43 wards.

Court receipts exhibited a balance of Rs. 2,965 in favour of Government. Since the first introduction of the Court Fees Act in 1870 a balance of Rs. 36,741 has accumulated.

(5) *Registration.*

In all 199 documents were presented for registration, being a considerable decrease as compared with last year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 995 and expenditure was Rs. 1,808. The net deficit amounts to Rs. 313 against Rs. 69 last year.

(6) *Municipality.*

The receipts of the municipality were Rs. 86,108 and the expenditure was Rs. 77,588. Last year the receipts were only Rs. 78,615, which is nearer the normal figure. The present increase is owing to exceptional circumstances, such as sale of a building, &c. The balance to the credit of the fund was Rs. 23,985, of which Rs. 19,000 are invested in Government securities. A meat, fish, and vegetable market has been opened at Steamer Point, and a wood, grass, and karbi market in the Crater. No

large public works have been executed. A new school for Somalis was started in November at Maala, the greater part of the cost being defrayed by the municipality.

The strength of the Aden garrison on the 31st March was as follows:—

European.—Sixty-three officers; 9 medical officers; 8 warrant officers; 61 staff sergeants and sergeants; 726 rank and file; 1 boy; 6 medical subordinates and 5 civil subordinates; total 879.

Native.—Twenty-two officers; 47 havaldárs; 779 rank and file; 19 tindals; 211 store and tent lascars; 24 boys; 16 medical subordinates; 21 civil subordinates; 529 public followers and 437 private followers; total 2,083.

Rations cost (1) for a British soldier Rs. 185-7-0, (2) for a native soldier Rs. 98-2-2, and (3) for camp followers Rs. 63-3-6; all these are slightly in excess of last year's figures. The cost for those stationed at Perim is nearly double.

The cost of working the condensers was Rs. 55,686, or upwards of Rs. 6,000 in excess of last year. This was owing to the price of coal. The rate at which water was sold per 100 gallons, including cost of carriage, was Rs. 2-5-9½ at the Isthmus and Rs. 1-14-2½ at Steamer Point. Last year's prices were Rs. 2-12-2 and Rs. 2-8-1 respectively.

One thousand and thirty-three vessels visited Aden during the year as compared with 1,002 last year. They are classified as follows:—

Royal Navy	26
Her Majesty's troop-ships	10
Indian Government vessels	25
Hired British transports	1
Foreign men-of-war	39
Foreign troop-ships	26
Hired foreign transport	1
Merchant steamers	878
Merchant ships	27

The merchant steamers were 676 British, 85 Austrian, 22 Dutch, 67 French, 80 Italian, 24 Spanish, and 24 others. Of the 27 sailing ships, 18 were British. The tidal observatory and lights at Perim, Marshag, and in the Harbour worked well.

There were 25 casualties to vessels as compared with 11 last year; no lives were lost.

Eighty-four British seamen were engaged and 73 discharged at the local shipping office; 80 native seamen were engaged and 65 discharged.

Fifty-two native passenger ships touched at Aden carrying 22,609 passengers, 5000 more than last year.

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

Weather.

	Civil Hospital.	Camp British Hospital.	Isthmus.	STEAMER POINT.	
				Average.	European General Hospital.
Average maximum	87	86-23	87-59	87-15	89-4
Do. minimum	80	85-04	81-78	79-57	77-6
Do. mean	83	85-06	86-94	84-32	..

The rainfall was 1-83 inches at the Civil Hospital, -93 cents at the British Hospital, and -42 cents at Steamer Point.

Trade. The sea import and export trade increased largely, while the land trade decreased slightly under each head. The total value of the external trade of Aden for the year was Rs. 3,77,21,826, an increase of Rs. 45,88,744 over the value for the previous year.

Public Works. No important new works were executed. The stabling for the sick horses of the Aden Troops was completed and the Post Office has been enlarged. The expenditure was Rs. 1,86,289. The reclamation of a portion of the foreshore, referred to last year, from Local Funds was completed.

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

	1878-79.			1879-80.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts ..	23,81,620	0	0	20,23,620	10	1
Disbursements ..	21,90,612	0	0	21,28,492	3	3

The opening balance on the 1st April 1879 was Rs. 4,50,279-5-1, and on the 31st March 1880 the closing balance was Rs. 3,45,407-11-11. The issue of currency notes came to Rs. 1,28,645 as against Rs. 1,72,210 last year. There was an aggregate decrease of Rs. 1,967 in the stamp revenue.

The total sum realized on account of opium was Rs. 8,685-9-5, being an increase of Rs. 219-3-7 as compared with the previous year. Sales were slightly less, but transhipment fees were in excess. The excise revenue fell from Rs. 48,122 to Rs. 39,866. The decrease is attributable to a large balance of stores having remained in hand at the close of last year.

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

Receipts—				Rs.	a.	p.
Aden Port Fund	...	...	...	95,742	1	3
Aden Civil Jail Fund	...	...	...	2	0	0
Cantonment Fund (adjustment)	...	...	...	1,244	13	1
Total...				96,988	14	4
Charges—						
Aden Port Funds	...	...	...	71,327	12	2
Do. Cantonment	...	...	...	100	0	0
Total...				71,427	12	2

Last year the receipts and charges were respectively Rs. 93,521 and Rs. 71,650.

The number of births and deaths registered were 236 and 836 as compared with 255 and 1,001 last year. The general health of the port and shipping has been satisfactory. A few cases of small-pox and hooping-cough, however, occurred. At the European General Hospital 57 in-patients and 2,088 out-patients were treated. Sixty-seven of these were seamen or persons engaged on boardship. Three in-patients died. Thirty-six Europeans and 23 natives died on boardship.

There were 3,010 patients treated in the Civil Hospital as against 2,088 last year. Of these 802 were in-patients. Seventy-eight deaths occurred against 77 last year. The charitable dispensary also treated an increased number of patients, 7,954 as against 7,108. Seven in all died. Expenditure was Rs. 4,777-6-3, an increase of nearly Rs. 600.

There has been no quarantine during the year, but owing to the reported prevalence of small-pox on the Arabian and African littoral special attention was paid to arrivals from those ports.

In all 94 cases of small-pox were admitted into the small-pox hospital at the Hedjaff. Ten cases were found on board the steamship Columbian returning with pilgrims from Jeddah. The sick were landed and treated at the shore hospital. It is supposed that the outbreak of small-pox was due to the disease spreading from these cases, although all usual precautions were taken, and that it was kept up by importation from bugalows.

The number of operations was 747 as compared with 826 last year. The Port Surgeon attends to vaccination at Steamer Point.

Vaccination.

The attendance at the English school shows a monthly average of 79 as against 70. The school fees realized Rs. 365, about Rs. 100 more than last year.

Public
Instruction.

At the Arabic school the monthly attendance has averaged 171, or 35 more than during the previous year.

The new school for Somalis at Maala has an average attendance of 88.

The soldier and sailors' home established in 1878 by private subscriptions has proved a success. It affords (1) a home for distressed seamen, (2) a place of recreation for the garrison, and (3) a resort for sailors on shore from Her Majesty's ships-of-war. The weekly receipts just cover expenses and provide for a branch establishment in the Crater.

Institutions.

The profits of the Lahej garden were Rs. 3,564 as compared with Rs. 3,553 the year before. Seventy-two thousand one hundred and forty-four pounds of vegetables were produced and sold during the year.

CHAP. II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Civil Divisions.

THE territory under the entire control and management of this Government covers an area of 126,423 square miles, and contains a population of 15,584,369 souls. For administrative purposes it is divided into 23 districts, each under a Collector, who is subject to the control and general supervision of one of four Commissioners.

In the Northern Division there are 7 districts, those of Gujarát and of the North Konkan. The Central Division comprises Khándesh and 5 Deccan districts. The two coast districts and the three above the Gháts in the western Karnátic are included in the Southern Division, whilst 5 districts in Sind are under the Commissioner of that isolated province. Each Collector submits annually a report in detail of the administration of his charge in all its branches, giving a succinct account of the condition of the district. In the General Report, however, on the Presidency as a whole, the administration of the year is classified according to departments, so that the district, as a unit, falls out of sight, and information regarding it is distributed amongst a number of different chapters and statistical tables. As it has been held advisable to show the relative condition, progress and requirements of the various parts of the Presidency, a summary has been prefixed to this chapter, giving briefly the leading statistical facts regarding each district. Most of this information is derived from the Collector's reports above-mentioned, though it has been found necessary to supplement this on certain points with statistics taken from special departmental sources.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

AHMEDABAD, KAIRA, PANCH MAHALS, BROACH, SURAT,
THANA, KOLABA.

Area, 15,520 square miles; Population (1872), 4,008,351.

Gross Land Revenue ... Ra. 1,30,09,200

Deduct—

Remissions ...Rs. 12,638

Alienations ... „ 26,42,669

Total deductions...Ra. 26,55,307

Remainder ... „ 1,03,53,893

AHMEDABAD.

Area, 3,844 square miles; Population (1872), 820,637;

Gross Land revenue (1878-80), Rs. 19,74,804.

NORTHERN
DIVISION.

Land.

The revenue survey system is in force throughout this district. The city survey of Ahmedabad is in progress and near completion. The actual work of survey has been completed, and there remains only enquiry work. This will be concluded by the end of the year or the commencement of 1881. There has been a considerable reduction in the area of arable land lying waste. The extent still available for cultivation is 86,102 acres. Much of this is poor soil. There are 27 minors' estates under Government management. They are all under charge of the Talukdārī Settlement Officer. None of them are of any extent or importance.

Protection

The proportion of police to population is 1 to 682. The number of cognizable offences reported was 3,841 against 4,731 in the previous year. Five thousand one hundred and ninety-five persons were arrested, and of these 49 per cent. were subsequently convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 81,892, and of this 52 per cent. was recovered compared with 61 per cent. in 1878-79. The number of civil suits instituted between private parties was 6,686 as compared with 5,287 in the previous year. Altogether 7,282 were disposed of. 6,684 were for property or claims of less than Rs. 500 value. The Small Cause Court also disposed of 4,879 suits. The applications for execution of decrees numbered 8,901, of these 3,208 were partially or wholly executed. On the 1st July 1879, 22 original suits and 9 appeals were pending against Government. During the year 14 additional original suits and 9 appeals were instituted. Of these 12 original suits and 5 appeals were decided in favour of Government, and 8 original suits and 2 appeals against Government. The number still pending at the close of the year was 16 original and 6 appeals. The number of municipalities in the district is seven; of these one is a city corporation and six are town corporations. The city municipality of Ahmedabad contains a population of 116,873. The opening balance was Rs. 45,007, receipts amounted to Rs. 2,44,751, and the incidence per head of taxation was Rs. 1-12-2. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,79,858 and the year closed with a balance of Rs. 1,09,900. The town municipalities had an aggregate income of Rs. 54,406, and the incidence of taxation per head varied from Rs. 1-6-3 to Rs. 0-4-9. The aggregate expenditure was Rs. 47,422 and the net cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 20,321.

Production
and Distribution.

The Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway passes through this district to a length of 93 miles, 15½ additional miles are under construction. There are 85 miles of bridged roads and 308 miles of road suited for fair weather traffic only. The total area of arable land is 1,320,681 acres, of which 1,234,579 acres are occupied, and 894,754 acres were actually under crops during the year. The season was a most excellent one. The rainfall registered was 31.6 inches, almost identical with the

average for the 5 preceding years, and it fell seasonably. The crops, both autumnal and winter, were the best known for years. The area under cotton rose from 71,071 acres to 173,209 acres, and the outturn is estimated at 68,039 maunds against 7,250 maunds in the previous year. The prices of all cereals fell very considerably, whilst cotton maintained its price. The wages of skilled labour declined, but those of unskilled labour rose from 3 annas 3 pies to 3 annas 6 pies. No advances were made either for permanent improvement of the land or for seed or cattle.

Public Works. The Local Fund receipts amounted to Rs. 96,944 and there was an opening balance of Rs. 3,953. The disbursements were Rs. 88,882, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 12,015. The principal items of expenditure were Rs. 8,093 on a new bit of road, Rs. 29,847 on maintenance of 196 miles of previously made roads, Rs. 13,051 on improvements to the water-supply, and Rs. 3,772 were spent on planting road-side trees.

Revenue. The total land revenue for collection was Rs. 14,41,929, as compared with Rs. 14,50,764 in 1878-79. Rs. 14,98,469 were actually realized up to the end of the year. Distraint was had resort to in 309 instances. The excise revenue for collection was Rs. 61,585 against Rs. 60,737 in the previous year. The sale of stamps realized Rs. 2,25,593, as compared with Rs. 2,25,057, the falling off in "general stamps" being just overbalanced by the improvement under "Court-fee labels." There are no forests and no forest revenue in this district. The license tax produced Rs. 1,27,925. The total Government revenue derived from all sources amounted to Rs. 25,50,365 at the rate of Rs. 3-1-2 per head of population.

Health and Vital Statistics. Births are returned at 9,196 and deaths at 20,005. In 1878-79 the figures were 16,717 and 21,770 respectively. The season from August to December was unusually unhealthy. Fever was very prevalent and fatal, and cholera of a mild type also prevailed. Since January the health has been good. There are 11 dispensaries and these gave relief to 3,047 in-patients and 102,225 out-patients. In the previous year the figures were 3,800 and 98,868 respectively. Vaccination fell off owing to the prevalence of sickness. Primary vaccinations numbered 18,973 compared with 22,977, and re-vaccinations 932 compared with 1,052.

Education. There were 10 schools of superior grades and 176 primary. In 1878-79 there were 9 and 175 respectively. The attendance at the former improved from 844 to 890 and at the latter from 11,834 to 12,107. The receipts for educational purposes, including an opening balance of Rs. 16,528, were Rs. 84,909, and the expenditure was Rs. 65,093 leaving a closing balance of Rs. 19,816.

KAIRA.

Area, 1,561 square miles; Population (1872), 782,733;
Gross Land Revenue (1879-80), Rs. 27,28,499.

Land. The revenue survey system is in force throughout this district. There are a few boundary disputes between certain British villages

and others of the Baroda State, and these a special officer was deputed to settle. Several have already been disposed of. There is no city survey in the district. There are still 96,419 acres of arable land remaining waste, but this is nearly 6,000 acres less than there was last year, and the process of bringing what remains under cultivation is steadily proceeding. The mass of it lies in that portion of the Collectorate between the taluka towns of Thásra and Kapadvanj. Two minors' estates were under the management of the Collector. The minors are attending schools and progressing satisfactorily.

The proportion of police to population was 1 to 1,063. The number of cognizable offences reported was 3,125 against 2,496 in the previous year. Three thousand two hundred and ten persons were arrested, and of these 57 per cent. were subsequently convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 42,620, and of this 30 per cent. was recovered compared with 35 per cent. in 1878-79. The number of civil suits instituted between private parties was 8,406 as compared with 7,263 in the previous year. Altogether 8,475 were disposed of. 8,369 were for property or claims of less than Rs. 500 value. The applications for execution of decrees numbered 21,131, of these 8,909 were partially or wholly executed. Three original suits and 2 appeals were pending against Government, and 3 original suits and 3 appeals were filed during the year. Of these 2 original suits were decided in favour of, and 3 original suits and 2 appeals against Government, leaving 1 original suit and 3 appeals still pending.

Protection.

There are 5 town municipalities in this district. The receipts during the year were Rs. 52,203 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 44,015. The net cash balance was Rs. 17,933, and the incidence of taxation per head of population within municipal limits varied from Re. 0-14-1 to Re. 0-5-0.

The Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway traverses the district and a branch line runs from A'nand eastwards to Páli. A very complete system of railway feeders is under construction and will shortly be finished. The total arable area is 482,576 acres, of which 386,156 acres are occupied and 359,456 acres actually under crops. The rainfall was slightly below average, 26 inches 36 cents as against an average of 31.22 inches; but it was so well distributed and fell so opportunely, that the crops were more prolific than they had been during the previous 15 years. Severe frosts occurred in February and slightly damaged túr, vegetables and cotton in the northern portion of the Collectorate. The area under cotton again decreased, but slightly—3,163 acres as against 3,522 acres in 1878-79. The prices of bájri, jowári, and rice fell considerably, while that of wheat averaged slightly higher. The wages of labour remained steady, but they are usually paid in kind. The total grain imports (much of which, however, passed into the interior) during 1879 were under 20,000 tons; during 1878 they amounted to 33,500 tons.

Production and Distribution.

Including an opening balance of Rs. 19,519 the receipts of the District Local Funds amounted to Rs. 1,49,573. The chief works

Public Works.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

undertaken were roads to feed the railway. Some of these have been completed, and others are either under construction or improvement. Nearly Rs. 23,000 was spent on improving the water supply. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,19,448, leaving a balance of Rs. 30,125 in hand.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 19,49,088, less by Rs. 21,828 than last year. The whole amount had been realized up to the end of the year. The number of cases in which distraint had to be resorted to was 22 against 91 cases in the previous year. Excise receipts were Rs. 14,864 as compared with Rs. 12,467. The license tax yielded a revenue of Rs. 1,30,278, all of which was duly paid up. The stamp revenue decreased from Rs. 1,85,220 to Rs. 1,78,969. The total revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 23,61,342, or Rs. 3-0-3 per head of the entire population.

Health and Vital Statistics.

The total number of births and deaths registered were, respectively, 14,322 and 25,937, as compared with 17,689 and 21,076 in 1878-79. The birth returns are admittedly unreliable. There was no cholera or small-pox during the year, but a very large number of persons died of fever which was of a bad and somewhat uncommon type. Deficiency of vital energy resulting from insufficient food during preceding years is believed to be accountable for this. There are 6 dispensaries. Six hundred and ninety-one as against 756 persons were treated as in-patients and 65,781 as against 60,480 as out-patients. Vaccination again fell off. There were 21,247 primary operations as compared with 23,376 in 1878-79, and 154 re-vaccinations as compared with 318. The decrease is attributed to the prevalence of fever already alluded to.

Education.

Including the opening balance of Rs. 15,863 the revenue at disposal for educational purposes was Rs. 91,234. At the close of the year a balance remained of Rs. 19,748. There are 3 superior schools with an attendance of 194 scholars as against 187 in the previous year, and 194 primary schools (an increase of 7) with an attendance of 13,813 as compared with 13,521.

PANCH MAHALS.

Area, 1,588 square miles; Population (1872), 240,743;
Gross Land Revenue (1879-80), Rs. 3,53,123.

Land.

The revenue survey system has now been introduced into all the khālsa villages of this district, excepting those of the Petta Mahāl Jhālod. The work for the year under review was the settlement of Petta Mahāl Hālol and of 9 Tālukdāri estates. A very great deal of land continues to remain waste, and none of this has been taken up during the year. On the contrary the area has been added to by land thrown up owing to the effect of the two preceding bad seasons. There are no minors' estates under charge of the revenue authorities under Act XX. of 1864, but three Tālukdārs' properties are under direct management, two on account of the minority of their respective owners and the third owing to the indebtedness of the sharers.

The proportion of police to population is 1 to 294. The number of cognizable offences reported was 1,327 against 2,496 in the previous year. One thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven persons were arrested, and of these 72 per cent. were subsequently convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 20,292, and of this 34 per cent. was recovered compared with 45 per cent. in 1878-79. The number of civil suits instituted between private parties was 1,490 as compared with 867 in the previous year. Altogether 1,604 were disposed of. 1,559 were for property or claims of less than Rs. 500 value. The applications for execution of decrees numbered 1,533, of these 1,227 were partially or wholly executed. The one suit against Government, alluded to as pending last year for want of a special tribunal competent to try it, still remains undisposed of. No fresh suit has been instituted.

There are 2 town municipalities. The receipts were Rs. 7,901 and expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,625. At the close of the year the aggregate cash balance was Rs. 4,429. The incidence per head of municipal population was Re. 0-4-9 in one and Re. 0-5-8 in the other.

The Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway has been brought to Páli, a town on the western border of the district, and its extension to Godhra, the chief town, is in contemplation. The town of Dohad is connected with Páli by a piece of metalled road 61 miles in length, and shortly 4 feeders will connect it with the towns of Hálol, Báriya, Sunth, and Lúnávada.

Production
and Distribu-
tion.

The amount of arable land is 311,383 acres. Of this only 147,140 acres are occupied, and 123,768 acres are actually under crops. The monsoon of 1879 was the most favourable known for many years. The fall of rain was timely and well distributed: the total was 44.62 inches being almost identical with the average, 44.04 inches, of the previous 5 seasons. The kharif crops yielded a full out-turn, and it is to be regretted that in consequence of the two preceding bad seasons so much land remained fallow. The rabi crops were slightly damaged by frosts. The abundant harvest following an excellent mowra crop (on the flower and seed of which the agricultural population mainly subsisted until October) have reinstated the major part of the population in the degree of prosperity it enjoyed prior to the recent years of scarcity. The Taláviás to whom advances for seed and cattle were made, to start them as settlers, have mostly absconded and the outstanding balances have been written off. The prices of rice, bájri, makai, and gram fell very considerably, and wheat also showed a slight fall. The price of labour was a very little lower than it was last year.

The Local Fund receipts, including an opening balance of Rs. 9,335-11-5, fell Rs. 10,359 short of the expenditure which amounted to Rs. 59,200. Income from transit duties and from tolls, which form the most important items, was much below the estimate. Rs. 10,571 were spent on the construction of 34 miles of new roads and Rs. 9,916 on the maintenance of existing ones. About Rs. 2,000 were spent on improving the water-supply.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE
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DIVISION.
Revenue.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 2,52,791 as compared with Rs. 2,37,382 in the previous year. Rs. 2,44,782 of this was realized up to the end of the year. Resort was had to distraint in 86 cases. The excise revenue fell off further from Rs. 15,431 to Rs. 13,919. Stamps realized Rs. 23,650 as compared with Rs. 22,484 in 1878-79: there was a large increase of Rs. 2,922 in the sale of Court-fee stamps. The forest revenue rose from Rs. 11,950 to Rs. 30,785 owing to greater demand for timber and the better price realized by it. The expenditure of the department rose from Rs. 20,273 to Rs. 23,575. The license tax brought in a revenue of Rs. 23,248, of which Rs. 22,145 was collected during the year and Rs. 1,103 remained outstanding.

The total revenue from all sources was Rs. 3,69,501, equivalent to an incidence of Rs. 1-8-6 per head of the entire population.

Health and
Vital Statistics.

Two thousand one hundred and fifty births and 9,944 deaths were registered during the year. The former figure is evidently unreliable. The births show a decrease of 2,659 and the deaths a decrease of 1,657 as compared with the figures for the preceding year. There was no epidemic, and, though fever was very prevalent immediately after the monsoon, the district suffered less than others. After December the public health was as good as could be desired. There is only one dispensary. Two hundred and thirty-four in-patients were treated as against 874 in 1878-79 and 6,948 out-patients as against 5771. The number of primary vaccinations was 5,196 as against 6,125 in the previous year and of re-vaccinations 611 against 462.

Education.

The number of schools has remained unchanged. There are no superior ones and only 39 primary ones. The attendance was 2,644 as compared with 2,522. The cost of these institutions was Rs. 14,278, and the income including opening balance was Rs. 17,418.

BROACH.

Area, 1,363 square miles; Population (1872), 350,322;
Gross Land Revenue (1879-80), Rs. 28,66,451.

Land.

The revenue survey system is in force throughout this district. The city survey of Broach has been completed. Twenty-four thousand three hundred and twenty acres of arable land remain waste. Very little was taken up for cultivation, but nearly 3,000 acres of previously cultivated land was thrown up, or forfeited to Government for default. There are 4 private undertakings for reclaiming salt lands in operation: two have been completed and favourably reported on, and two are in progress. There are 28 minors' estates under the management of the Collector. Only one, however, is of any extent and that will very shortly be handed over to the owner on his coming of age.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population is 1 to 840. The number of cognizable offences reported was 1,831 against 2,000 in the previous year. Two thousand one hundred and fifty-five persons were arrested, and of these 49 per cent. were subsequently

convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 27,404, and of this Rs. 10,831, or 39 per cent., was recovered. In the previous year the percentage was identically the same. The number of civil suits instituted between private parties was 4,450 as compared with 3,515 in the previous year. Altogether 5,118 were disposed of. 4,493 were for property or claims of less than Rs. 500 value. The Small Cause Court also disposed of 1,452. The applications for execution of decrees numbered 12,155, of these 3,059 were partially or wholly executed. On the 1st July 1879 only a single original suit was pending in which Government was involved. During the year two additional original suits were filed. Two of these three were disposed of in favour of Government and the third remains pending. There are one city and two town municipalities in the district. The income of the former was Rs. 65,071 exclusive of any opening balance, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 49,157. The net cash balance is stated to be Rs. 13,822. The incidence of taxation per head was Rs. 1-8-0. The town municipalities enjoyed an income of Rs. 14,759 and spent Rs. 12,586. The net cash balance was Rs. 3,272, and the incidence of taxation Rs. 1-1-0 and 4 annas respectively.

The Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway traverses a small portion of this district to a length of 28 miles. There are 85 miles of partly bridged roads and 62 miles of roads for fair weather traffic only. There are also 92 miles of navigable estuaries. The area of arable land is 488,969 acres. Of this 464,648 acres are in occupation and 408,685 acres were actually under crops this year. The rainfall was about an average one, 41.51 inches against a 5 years' average of 44.71. It fell seasonably and was well distributed and general. All the crops were good, especially the cold-weather ones, on which the prosperity of the district so much depends. The cotton crop was exceptionally good both as to quality and quantity. One hundred and ninety-two thousand three hundred and eighty-two acres, as against 106,616 acres in 1878-79, were under cotton, and the outturn is estimated to have been 7,405 tons against 2,698. Advances for seed and cattle were made to some of the poorer classes to the extent of Rs. 5,332. Prices of all cereals fell considerably, but the demand for cotton was such as to raise its price slightly. The wages of skilled labour rose 25 per cent. and of unskilled labour from 3 annas to 4 annas per diem.

Production
and Distribu-
tion.

The receipts of the Local Funds amounted to Rs. 1,52,736, but were reduced by an opening debit balance to Rs. 1,43,019. Expenditure was only Rs. 93,491, and hence the year closed with a balance to the good of Rs. 49,628. Rs. 52,259 were spent on communications, Rs. 10,019 on tanks and repairs to wells, and Rs. 968 were spent on 8 new wells.

Public Works.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 22,47,873 as compared with Rs. 22,48,436 in the previous year. Rs. 22,39,366 were actually collected up to the end of the year. Distraint was had recourse to in 740 cases. The excise revenue for collection was Rs. 77,806 against Rs. 79,454 in the previous year. The realizations from sale of stamps rose from Rs. 1,34,799 to Rs. 1,52,850, the improvement being equally marked under both classes of

Revenue.

Health and
Vital Statistics.

stamps. The license tax produced Rs. 64,211, of which all but Rs. 1,039 has been collected. There are no forests in Broach but Rs. 1,509 as against Rs. 1,178 in 1878-79 are credited to forest revenue, being items derived from sale proceeds of trees on Government lands. The total revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 34,27,193, or Rs. 9-12-4 per head of the entire population.

The number of births and deaths registered were respectively 4,264 and 13,097, compared with 6,168 and 7,455 in the previous year. The birth returns are admittedly inaccurate. The great mortality amounting to a rate of 46 per mille is due to the general prevalence of a fatal type of fever from October to January. Eleven thousand seven hundred and fifty-five deaths alone are credited to fever. The poorer population long deficiently nourished readily succumbed to its attacks. No other epidemic occurred during the year. Twenty-six thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight out-patients and 135 in-patients, against 25,008 and 110, respectively, in 1878-79, were treated at the four dispensaries; whilst the civil hospital afforded relief to 1,180 in-patients and 6,953 out-patients, as against 852 and 5,532. The number of primary vaccinations was 6,642 and of re-vaccinations 129. The figures for the previous year were, respectively, 7,461 and 197. The falling off is attributed to prevalence of sickness.

Instruction.

Including an opening balance of Rs. 20,400, Rs. 99,691 were available for educational purposes. Disbursements amounted to Rs. 64,351, and the year closed with a balance of Rs. 35,339. The number of superior schools was 3 instead of 2, owing to the opening of a first grade Anglo-vernacular school at Anklesvar. The attendance rose from 274 to 295. The number of primary schools increased from 206 to 222 and attendance at them from 9,393 to 11,295. The number of girls' schools has not altered, but the attendance is 94 greater.

SURAT.

Area, 1,630 square miles; Population (1872), 607,037;

Gross Land Revenue (1879-80), Rs. 27,61,726.

Land.

The revenue survey system has been introduced throughout this district. The city survey has been completed in three principal towns, Surat, Bulsar and Rander. The extent of land still available for occupation is 77,132 acres. Most of this lies in the Mandvi sub-division. Only 17½ acres were taken up during the year. The Collector has the charge of 11 minors' estates and that of one lunatic ward. None of these are of any importance.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population is 1 to 908. The number of cognizable offences reported was 3,141, against 2,940 in the previous year. Four thousand one hundred and fifty-three persons were arrested, and of these 50 per cent. were subsequently convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 43,332, and of this 31 per cent. was recovered compared with 32 per cent. in 1878-79. The number of civil suits instituted between

private parties was 3,686 as compared with 2,939 in the previous year. Altogether 3,812 were disposed of. 3,587 were for property or claims of less than Rs. 500 value. The Small Cause Court also disposed of 3,456. The applications for execution of decrees numbered 5,211, of these 2,004 were partially or wholly executed. On the 1st July 1879, there were 4 original suits and 5 appeals pending in which Government was concerned. In addition two original suits were instituted during the year. One original suit and one appeal have been decided in favour of Government and two appeals against Government. Five original suits and two appeals thus remain pending. There are four municipalities in the district. Of these one is a city corporation and three are town corporations. The population within municipal limits is 133,040. The receipts of the city municipality for the year have been Rs. 2,18,958 and disbursements Rs. 2,09,869. The net cash balance is only Rs. 2,068, and the incidence of taxation per head of population is Rs. 2-3-3. The remaining three municipalities had an aggregate income of Rs. 33,830 and spent Rs. 28,639. The cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 5,478. The incidence of taxation varied from Rs. 1-15-11 to Rs. 1-2-5 per head.

The Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway traverses the whole length of the Collectorate—73½ miles. There are also 78½ miles of gravelled and metalled roads and 24½ miles of roads made for fair weather traffic only. One hundred and twenty-five miles of rivers are navigable including 50 miles of the Tapi. The rainfall was a little below the average, 36.38 inches compared with an average for 5 years of 47.70. It was favourable and all the crops in the district were good. The prices of all articles of consumption fell considerably: those of the staple cereals nearly 50 per cent. The wages of labour, both skilled and unskilled, remained stationary. No advances were made to the cultivators for any purpose. The area under cotton was 54,383 acres as against 32,317 in 1878-79 and the outturn was estimated at 8,017 tons as compared with 3,035. The total extent of arable land is 722,013 acres. Of this 644,881 acres are occupied, and 442,042 acres actually bore crops during the year under review.

Production
and Distribution.

The Local Fund receipts were Rs. 1,97,259 inclusive of an opening balance of Rs. 37,650. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,76,329, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 20,930. Rs. 25,052 were expended on about 21 miles of new roads, and Rs. 30,506 on the repairs of existing roads; Rs. 4,754 were devoted to bridges and culverts; 53 new wells cost Rs. 12,833, and repairs to wells and tanks cost Rs. 14,067; over Rs. 4,000 went to meet charges for dispensaries and Rs. 10,390 were devoted to other works.

Public Works.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 23,33,095, a decrease of Rs. 1,31,184 on that for 1878-79. Rs. 23,23,267 were actually realized up to the end of the year. Distraint was had recourse to in only 14 cases. The excise revenue was Rs. 4,14,295 as against Rs. 2,94,511, the large increase being accounted for by better sales of the farms. Forest receipts rose from Rs. 83,548 to Rs. 86,041, while expenditure increased from Rs. 28,448 to Rs. 33,432.

Revenue.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Health and Vital Statistics.

The amount realized from sale of stamps rose from Rs. 1,51,469 to Rs. 1,57,229. The license tax produced Rs. 72,179. The total revenue from all sources was Rs. 36,40,138, or an incidence per head of the entire population of Rs. 5-15-11.

Eleven thousand six hundred and forty-seven births and 13,639 deaths were registered during the year, compared with 13,171 and 10,374, respectively, last year. The season was not generally a healthy one: malarious fever prevailed to a considerable extent and cholera also appeared in six sub-divisions. The number of dispensaries remained 9. Two hundred and thirty-five as against 215 in-patients, and 59,806 as against 51,689 out-patients were treated. The number of vaccinations were—primary 19,038 against 17,967, and re-vaccinations 256 as against 336.

Education.

The educational fund opened with a balance of Rs. 7,348 and closed with one of Rs. 8,134. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 82,982. The number of superior schools open remained 11, but attendance improved from 1,243 to 1,325. There were 289 primary schools as against 285, and their attendance was 16,940 as compared with 15,904.

THANA.

Area, 4,052 square miles; Population (1872), 847,424;

Gross Land Revenue (1879-80), Rs. 15,27,581.

Land.

The revenue survey system has been introduced throughout this district. The city survey has nowhere been applied. The area of arable land still lying waste has again decreased. There remain now 60,423 acres. The major part of this lies in the Dáhnú, Máhim, and Sháhápur sub-divisions. No minor's estate is under management of the Collector, but a very petty one is administered by one of his subordinates by direction of the Civil Court.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population is 1 to 952. The number of cognizable offences reported was 6,716 against 6,459 in the previous year. Nine thousand eight hundred and sixty persons were arrested, and of these 38 per cent. were subsequently convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 1,39,121, and of this 45 per cent. was recovered compared with 34 per cent. in 1878-79. The number of civil suits instituted between private parties was 6,122 as 5,752 compared with in the previous year. Altogether 5,923 were disposed of. 5,750 were for property or claims of less than Rs. 500 value. The applications for execution of decrees numbered 11,291, of these 3,576 were partially or wholly executed. On the 1st July 1879, there were pending against Government 5 original suits and 1 appeal. During the year 2 original suits and 4 appeals were instituted in addition. Of these 4 original suits and 2 appeals have been decided in favour of Government, and 1 original and 2 appeals against Government. Thus there were pending at the close of the year 2 original cases and a single appeal.

There are nine municipalities in this district, all town corporations. The population residing within municipal limits numbers

96,682. The aggregate income for the year was Rs. 78,315 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 72,626. The net cash balance varied from Rs. 2,381 to nil and the incidence of taxation per head from Rs. 1-0-7 to Rs. 0-2-0.

Both the Bombay Baroda and Central India and Great Indian Peninsula Railways traverse this district—the former to a length of 91½ miles, and the latter to a length of 104½ miles including both the Poona and Jabalpur branches. There are also 206 miles of bridged and metalled roads, and an additional 25 miles of fair weather road, whilst rivers and estuaries are navigable to a distance, in the aggregate, of 105 miles. Two of the bridged and metalled roads are the old trunk roads from Bombay to Agra and Poona respectively. The total area of arable land is 1,075,704 acres. Of this 1,015,341 acres are occupied and 537,141 acres were actually under crops during the year under review. The rainfall was an average one, 103·86 inches, but it fell unfavourably. A break in July, impeding agricultural operations, was followed by excessive rain in August and but little later on. The rice, especially that which was early or on salt lands, suffered very considerably. The inferior crops of nagli and wari, which afford the staple food, were, however, fortunately good. No great change occurred in the prices of cereals. Rice and dāl (tūr) fell very slightly and wheat rose. The prices of labour remained stationary. A very few trifling advances for purchase of seed and cattle were made to the poorer classes.

Production
and Distribu-
tion.

Local Funds receipts, including an opening balance of Rs. 42,841, amounted to Rs. 1,94,666, and expenditure to Rs. 1,36,704. The year closed with a cash balance of Rs. 57,961. Rs. 25,498 were spent on 30 miles of new road, and Rs. 42,873 on maintenance of existing roads; 24 new wells were constructed at a cost of Rs. 12,181; Rs. 2,547 were devoted to planting road-side trees; and Rs. 5,540 to other works.

Public Works.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 13,81,078 as compared with Rs. 14,03,806 in 1878-79. The amount realized up to the end of the year was Rs. 13,80,694. Distraint was resorted to in 27 cases. The excise revenue for collection was Rs. 5,90,819 as compared with Rs. 4,83,964 in the previous year. The large increase is attributable to improved Abkārī arrangements. The revenue derived from ferries is considerable in this district and has increased from Rs. 14,593 to Rs. 16,750. Forest revenue rose from Rs. 1,20,652 to Rs. 1,60,723 and expenditure from Rs. 73,257 to Rs. 84,867. The sale of stamps produced Rs. 1,63,189 as against Rs. 1,45,241 in the previous year. The license tax receipts amounted to Rs. 58,721. The total Government revenue derived from all sources was Rs. 26,58,437 equivalent to an incidence of Rs. 3-2-3 per head of the entire population.

Revenue.

The number of births registered was 18,286 and of deaths 17,220. In the previous year 15,642 and 18,182, respectively, were registered. The season was not a healthy one. Cholera and small-pox prevailed but slightly, but fever was very prevalent. The number of dispensaries is 11. These relieved 196 in-patients and 90,630 out-patients. In 1878-79 the figures were

Health and
Vital Statistics.

NOETHERS
DIVISION.

Education.

150 and 76,761 respectively. The number of primary vaccinations was 21,622 against 18,933, and of re-vaccinations 411 against 1,480 in the previous year.

The number of superior and of primary schools remained constant, 17 and 134 respectively. The attendance improved but very slightly, from 2,578 to 2,579 in the former and from 4,842 to 4,990 in the latter. The funds available, inclusive of the opening balance, were Rs. 71,906. The expenditure was Rs. 60,389, and the cash balance at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 11,516.

KOLA'BA.

Area, 1,482 square miles; Population (1872), 350,405;

Gross Land Revenue (1879-80), Rs. 7,97,016.

Land.

The revenue survey system has been introduced throughout this district. Six thousand six hundred and thirty-nine acres of assessed land remain unoccupied, a very slight decrease of 172 acres on the waste area of last year. There are also large areas of salt marsh suitable for reclamation. A single minor's estate was under management of the Collector during the year. It is insignificant.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population is 1 to 1,013. The number of cognizable offences reported was 1,948 against 1,993 in the previous year. Two thousand five hundred and eighty-three persons were arrested and of these 45 per cent. were subsequently convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 92,761; of this Rs. 10,946 or 12 per cent. was recovered, compared with 46 per cent. in 1878-79. The number of civil suits instituted between private parties was 3,445 as compared with 3,394 in the previous year. Altogether 3,786 were disposed of. 3,681 were for property or claims of less than Rs. 500 value. The application for execution of decrees numbered 7,135, of these 1,980 were partially or wholly executed. On the 1st July 1879, 3 original suits and 1 appeal in which Government was interested were pending. Two original suits were instituted during the year. Of these 2 original suits were settled in favour of Government and 3 original suits and 1 appeal remain undisposed of.

There are 4 town municipalities. Their population aggregates 23,753. Their income during the year including the opening balance was Rs. 30,713 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 19,674, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 11,039. The incidence of taxation per head varied from Rs. 1-4-6 to Re. 0-10-6.

Production
and Distribu-
tion.

The trade of this district is carried on almost entirely at the ports on the coast or estuaries. There are 66 miles of navigable rivers and estuaries, 48 miles of bridged road, and 114 miles of fair weather road. The total arable area is 478,953 acres. Out of this 472,313 acres have been taken up, and 301,419 acres were actually under crops during the year under review. The rainfall was slightly below the average, 74.77 inches instead of 94.69,

but it was timely and well distributed. The monsoon and rabi crops nearly came up to the average yield. The prices of the staple food grains, wheat, pulse and common rice, fell nearly 50 per cent. The price of unskilled labour remained stationary, but that of skilled labour fell slightly. No advances were made to rāyats either for purchase of seed or cattle or for the improvement of the land.

Receipts from Local Funds, including an opening balance of Rs. 32,045, amounted to Rs. 80,383 and expenditure amounted to Rs. 50,572, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 29,811. Rs. 11,601 were spent on the construction of 6 miles of new road and Rs. 6,784 on the maintenance of previous ones. Rs. 14,000 were spent on wells and tanks. Over Rs. 1,000 were allotted to planting road-side trees. Public Works.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 7,46,852 compared with Rs. 7,43,144 in the previous year. The whole was realized before the end of the year. Distraint was only had resort to in a single case. Excise revenue amounted to Rs. 1,21,319 against Rs. 1,33,801. Forest revenue increased from Rs. 38,540 to Rs. 41,015, but expenditure still exceeds receipts, having been Rs. 52,503 for the year under review. The stamp revenue amounted to Rs. 71,647 as against Rs. 74,573 in 1878-79. The decrease is owing to a great falling off in sale of Court-fee stamps. The license tax produced Rs. 34,189. The total Government revenue was Rs. 7,88,485 derived from all sources, and its incidence per head was Rs. 2-4-0. Revenue.

Six thousand nine hundred and forty-six births and 6,167 deaths were registered during the year as compared with 5,747 and 6,423 in 1878-79. The number of deaths from cholera was 129. Small-pox also prevailed slightly. The season was otherwise a very healthy one. There are 3 dispensaries. The number of patients, as compared with the previous year's, was 376 in-patients against 185 and 29,094 out-patients against 18,395. There were 8,215 primary vaccination operations against 8,025, and 37 cases of re-vaccination against 153. Health and
Vital Statistics.

The funds available for education amounted to Rs. 37,187, including an opening balance of Rs. 10,010. The expenditure was Rs. 26,298, leaving a balance at the close of the year of Rs. 9,889. There were 9 superior schools and 58 primary ones, precisely the same number as in the previous year. The attendance improved from 1,625 in the superior schools to 1,721, and from 2,260 in the primary schools to 2,448. Education.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

Area, 39,153 square miles ; Population (1872), 5,223,230:		
Gross Land Revenue...	...	Rs. 1,17,73,175
<i>Deduct—</i>		
Remissions	... Rs.	10,322
Alienations	... „	21,28,645
Total deductions...	Rs.	21,38,967
Remainder	...	Rs. 96,34,208

KRA'NDESH, NA'SIK, AHMEDNAGAR, POONA, SHOLA'PUR, SATA'RA.

KHA'NDESH.

Area, 9767 square miles ; Population (1872), 1,028,642.
Gross Land revenue (1879-80), Rs. 34,96,204.

Land.

The revenue survey system is in force throughout this district, excepting a few wild forest villages in the west and north-west. The amount of arable land lying waste has considerably diminished owing to increased demand for land for cultivation. The area now remaining is 718,417 acres compared with 806,175 in the previous year. No minors' estates are under charge of the Collector.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population is 1 to 602. The number of cognizable offences reported was 3,322 against 3,458 in 1878-79. Four thousand five hundred and twenty persons were arrested, and of these 2,842 were convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 1,10,920, and of this 41 per cent. was recovered against 43 per cent. in the previous year. The number of civil suits instituted between private parties was 19,696 as compared with 18,156 in the previous year. Altogether 19,979 were disposed of. 19,685 were for property or claims of less than Rs. 500 value. The applications for execution of decrees numbered 34,812, of these 11,107 were partially or wholly executed. Two original suits were filed against Government and both were disposed of in its favour.

There are 18 town municipalities working in the district. None of them are of any great importance. Their incomes aggregated Rs. 87,584 and disbursements Rs. 81,614. The net cash balances at the close of the year were Rs. 55,705, and the incidence of taxation per head of population varied from Rs. 1-6-7 to Re. 0-3-1.

Production and Distribution.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway traverses the district from south-east to north-west to a distance of 153 miles. There are also 105 miles of bridged and metalled roads, and 210 miles of murrum road on which all but large rivers have been bridged. The country tracks, excepting where black soil prevails, are very passable. Cultivation, as has been already shown, is steadily increasing. The whole arable area amounts to 3,478,210 acres. Of this 2,759,793 acres

were in occupation during the year under review. The rainfall was an average one, 31.16 inches, and the crops were on the whole good. Cotton was damaged by heavy rain in the end of September and early October. Four hundred and fifty-six thousand two hundred and seventeen acres were under exotic cotton and 196,869 under indigenous kinds—total 653,087 acres, as against 624,386 in the previous year. Prices of all cereals except dāl fell considerably. The wages of skilled labour remained constant, but unskilled labour was slightly cheaper. A few trifling advances were made to some riyāts for permanent improvements to their land and for purchase of seed and cattle.

The Local Fund receipts amounted to Rs. 2,03,279, exclusive of an opening balance of Rs. 51,315. Disbursements came to Rs. 1,98,889. The chief items of expenditure were Rs. 49,825 towards the construction of 100 miles of new roads, Rs. 44,856 on maintenance of existing roads, Rs. 12,871 on 29 new wells, and Rs. 7,294 on repairing 45 old wells. Rs. 4,620 were devoted to planting road-side trees. Public Works.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 31,61,010, of which Rs. 31,60,897 was actually realized within the year. The increase over the previous year was Rs. 60,820. The number of instances in which distraint was resorted to was 88. The excise revenue for collection amounted to Rs. 2,48,315 compared with Rs. 2,29,586 in 1878-79. Forest revenue rose for Rs. 88,068 to Rs. 11,1,858, whilst expenses increased only from Rs. 52,344 to Rs. 57,538. The amount realized from sale of stamps was Rs. 3,97,017 in 1878-79, and this year increased to Rs. 4,06,806. There was a slight falling off under Court-fee labels outbalanced by the increase under the head 'general stamps.' The license tax produced Rs. 1,42,826. The entire Government revenue derived from all sources amounted to Rs. 45,35,747, equivalent to Rs. 4-6-6 per head of the entire population. Revenue.

The number of births and deaths registered were 22,938 and 30,680, respectively, against 22,940 and 27,026 for the previous year. The season was a healthy one. No epidemic broke out, and though fever was unusually prevalent in the eastern parts it was as unusually absent in the west. The number of dispensaries was 7, independent of the civil hospital at Dhulia and Bhil Corps hospital at Dharampur. The attendance was 67 in-patients against 59 in the previous year, and 23,973 out-patients against 21,445. There were 30,371 cases of primary vaccination as compared with 29,738 in 1878-79, and 630 cases of re-vaccination against 450. Health and
Vital Statistics.

The funds available for education amounted to Rs. 1,63,306, including the opening balance of Rs. 60,273. Disbursements came to Rs. 93,414, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 69,891. The number of schools kept open was 1 of superior grade and 280 primary ones, an increase of 9 on the previous year. Attendance at the former fell from 128 to 111, and at the latter rose from 14,057 to 16,283. Education.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

NA SIK.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

Area 8,140 square miles; Population (1872), 731,386;
Gross Land revenue (1879-80), Rs. 16,74,591.

Land.

The revenue survey system is in force throughout this district with exception of a few wild villages in the north-western subdivision. Revised survey rates are being introduced in those villages wherein the term of the original survey has expired. The amount of waste land was greatly diminished, 189,090 acres having been brought under cultivation during the year. Much, however, was on the other hand resigned. The net increase of cultivation was 415 acres. Two hundred and seventy thousand nine hundred and two acres are still returned as waste, but much of this is comprised in "proposed reserved forest area," and hence not at present available for occupation. The Collector only had charge of a single minor's estate, of some extent but of no general interest.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population is 1 to 985. The number of cognizable offences reported was 2,816 against 2,755 in 1878-79. Four thousand three hundred and twenty-two persons were arrested, and of these 2,241 were convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 41,367, and of this 47 per cent. was recovered against 56 per cent. in the previous year. The number of civil suits instituted between private parties was 10,477 as compared with 9,967 in the previous year. Altogether 11,337 were disposed of. 11,314 were for property of claims less than Rs. 500 value. The application for execution of decrees numbered 16,520, of these 5,696 were partially or wholly executed. On the 1st July 1879, a single original suit was pending against Government. During the year two additional suits were filed. One of the three was disposed of in favour of Government and two remained pending when the year closed.

There were 6 town municipalities working in the district. Their aggregate income was Rs. 66,871 and the expenditure was Rs. 63,799. The net cash balances amounted to Rs. 35,896, and the incidence of taxation per head varied from Rs. 1-4-0 to Re 0-2-1.

Production and Distribution.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway traverses the district from south-west to north-east, and the Dhond and Manmád State Railway traverses one of the subdivisions. The total length of line in this district is 132 miles. There are 244 miles of bridged roads, including the trunk road from Bombay to Agra, and 291 miles of road suitable only for fair weather traffic. Out of a total arable area of 2,255,702 acres, 1,892,908 are in occupation and 1,611,625 actually bore crops in the year under review. The season was on the whole a favourable one, but the rabi suffered a little from want of a seasonable shower after the young plants had appeared. The rainfall was a little above average. The prices of cereals fell slightly. Wages of labour remained steady. Very few advances were made to cultivators for the purchase of seed and cattle. Trade and the manufacture of brass and copper pots and of cotton and silk textile fabrics were active during the year.

The Local Fund receipts amounted to Rs. 91,793, exclusive of a cash balance of Rs. 17,265. Disbursements came to Rs. 98,528. The principal items of expenditure were Rs. 7,680 on new roads, Rs. 27,774 on maintaining existing roads, Rs. 5,393 on 18 new walls, and Rs. 5,285 on bridges and drains.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 13,89,614, Rs. 2,909 less than in the preceding year. Up to the close of the year Rs. 13,68,740 had been realized. Distraint was resorted to in 747 instances. Excise revenue amounted to Rs. 1,23,397, an increase of Rs. 11,421. Receipts from forests have risen from Rs. 54,537 to Rs. 70,958, but expenditure has risen even more, from Rs. 37,342 to Rs. 56,575. The sale of stamps realized Rs. 1,98,667, a net decrease of Rs. 3,584 from realizations in the previous year. The license tax produced Rs. 58,598. The total Government revenue derived from all sources amounted to Rs. 18,81,397, or Rs. 2-9-0 per head of the entire population.

The number of births and deaths registered were, respectively, 18,230 and 18,410, as compared with 16,917 and 21,831 in 1878-79. The season was an unusually healthy one, with the exception of a virulent outbreak of cholera in a single locality and a few cases of a mild type in another. One new dispensary was opened during the year, making the total number 7. The attendance of in-patients fell off from 104 to 86, but the out-patients increased from 17,851 to 31,381. Vaccination also made good progress. The number of primary vaccinations rose from 16,776 to 18,450 and of re-vaccinations from 171 to 1,115.

The funds available for educational purposes were Rs. 55,043, exclusive of an opening balance of Rs. 31,427. Disbursements amounted to Rs. 51,019, leaving a cash balance of Rs. 35,450 at the close of the year. The number of schools kept open was 1 of a superior grade and 167 primary, an increase of 9. The attendance at the superior school rose from 151 to 191, and at the primary schools from 7,459 to 9,060.

The Peint State, which lapsed to Government in 1877-78, has continued to be administered as part of this district during the year. The character of the State, which is wild and hilly, renders certain modifications necessary, and those have been conceded.

AHMEDNAGAR.

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

Gross Land revenue (1879-80), Rs. 16,06,344.

The revenue survey system is in force throughout this district, and revised rates are being introduced where the 30 years' period of the original survey has expired. The city survey is nowhere in force. The area of waste land has been largely increased by the addition to it of the holdings of riyats who have absconded or died during the famine years. The extent of arable waste is 218,243 acres, compared with 168,013 acres in the previous year. No minors' estates are under charge of the Collector.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

CENTRAL DIVISION.
Protection.

The proportion of police to population is 1 to 1,190. The number of cognizable offences reported was 4,273 against 4,205 in 1878-79. Six thousand and forty-four persons were arrested, and of these 3,550 were convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 62,492, and of this 40 per cent. was recovered against 27 per cent. in the previous year. The number of civil suits instituted between private parties was 7,379 as compared with 7,782 in the previous year. Altogether 8,356 were disposed of. 8,327 were for property or claims of less than Rs. 500 value. The applications for execution of decrees numbered 14,582, of these 3,235 were partially or wholly executed. Three civil cases were filed against Government during the year. Of these one was settled against Government, a second was compromised, and the third remains pending.

There are 4 municipalities of which 1 is a city corporation. One of 3 remaining town municipalities also has been very recently established and is omitted in what follows. The city municipality has an income of Rs. 49,256 and disbursed Rs. 45,787. The closing balance was Rs. 3,469, and the incidence of taxation was Rs. 1-9-0. The two town municipalities had an aggregate income of Rs. 8,701 and their expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,145, resulting in deficits at the close of the year. The incidence of taxation was Rs. 0-11-2 and Rs. 0-7-10 respectively.

Production and Distribution.

The State chord line of rail from Dhond to Manmád runs through this district to a length of 122½ miles, and will henceforth be open to traffic all the year round. There are also 31 miles of road completely bridged, 271½ miles partially bridged, 84 unbridged but mured, and 57½ suitable for fair weather traffic only. The total arable area is 2,495,962 acres, of which 2,277,538 acres is in occupation and 1,869,869 acres were actually under crops during the year under review. Cotton is not grown in any quantity in the district, but is brought through to the railway from His Highness the Nizám's territory. The rainfall was above the average, 28.67 inches having been gauged instead of 21.68. The season promised excellently, but the kharif crops were damaged by insects, rats and drought, and the rabi by insufficient moisture. The outturn was estimated at about one-half the average. Rs. 16,573 were paid in rewards for the destruction of 1,767,414 rats, and the plague had ceased before the year closed. The prices of all kinds of cereals declined. Wages of skilled labour fell slightly, while that of unskilled labour rose from 2½ annas to 3 annas per diem. Considerable sums were advanced to ráyats for purchase of seed and cattle and also for permanent improvement of the land.

Public Works.

Local Fund receipts amounted to Rs. 1,30,445, inclusive of an opening balance of Rs. 43,941. Disbursements were made to the extent of Rs. 1,00,316, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 30,129. The principal items of expenditure were Rs. 25,734 on 21½ miles of new roads, Rs. 23,335 on maintenance of existing roads, Rs. 4,999 on bridges, and Rs. 2,325 on some new wells. Rs. 1,698 also were devoted to planting and maintaining road-side trees.

The land revenue for collection amounted to Rs. 13,09,503, of which Rs. 12,32,410 were realized within the year. The figure for 1878-79 was Rs. 13,62,596. Distraint was resorted to in 377 cases. Excise revenue was Rs. 23,238 against Rs. 26,704. Forest receipts came to Rs. 18,696, an increase of Rs. 8,446 on the previous year; but expenditure in this department amounted to Rs. 26,667, or Rs. 5,248 more than in the previous year. The sale of stamps realized Rs. 1,43,260 as against Rs. 1,74,198, there being a considerable falling off under each head. The license tax produced Rs. 73,671. The total Government revenue derived from all sources amounted to Rs. 19,37,044, or Rs. 2-8-1 per head of the entire population.

The number of births and deaths registered were 15,658 and 23,065, respectively; against 12,275 and 28,441 in the previous year. The year was an exceptionally healthy one, but cholera of a mild type lingered about and carried off 183 lives. There were three dispensaries. These relieved 158 in-patients and 12,483 out-patients as compared with 104 and 9,092 in 1878-79. The number of primary vaccinations was 18,854 against 17,076 and of re-vaccination 269 against 174.

Health and
Vital Statistics.

The number of schools increased from 188 to 194, inclusive of 3 superior-grade ones. The attendance at primary schools rose from 7,171 to 8,147, and at the superior schools from 334 to 320. The cost was Rs. 50,364, and at the close of the year a balance of Rs. 14,980 remained on hand.

Education.

Act XVII. of 1879 (The Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act) has been applied to this district, but so recently as to render comment on its working undesirable.

Special.

POONA.

Area, 5,009 square miles; Population (1872), 907,235;

Gross Land revenue (1879-80), Rs. 15,17,506.

The revenue survey system is in force in this district and the revision survey is in progress. New rates were not introduced into any villages during the year under review. The city survey has nowhere been applied. The area of unoccupied arable land has largely increased as the result of past bad seasons. The extent is now 164,900 acres as compared with 87,124 acres last year. There are no minors' estates under charge of the Collector.

Land.

The proportion of police to the population is 1 to 812. The number of cognizable offences reported was 4,159 against 4,636 in 1878-79. Six hundred and thirty-seven persons were arrested, and 2,898 of these were convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 1,64,582. Of this 47 per cent. was recovered as compared with 24 per cent. in the previous year. The number of dacoities increased from 9 to 70. Fifty-nine of these were committed by organized gangs. The total number of persons implicated in these dacoities is estimated at 409; of these, 382 were arrested and

Protection.

278 put on trial, of whom 172 were convicted, 19 were awaiting trial at the close of the year, and 20 were transferred to Sátara for trial. None of the leaders remain at large. The number of civil suits instituted between private parties was 6,263 as compared with 7,007 in the previous year. Altogether 8,356 were disposed of. 7,932 were for property or claims of less than Rs. 500 value. The Small Cause Court also disposed of 5,873. The applications for execution of decrees numbered 12,829, of these 2,660 were partially or wholly executed.

There were no suits or appeals pending at the commencement of the year in which Government was involved. Two original suits were, however, filed, and both were disposed of in favour of Government. The number of municipalities is 12, of which one is a city corporation. The city municipality of Poona had an opening balance of Rs. 85,144, and its income amounted to Rs. 1,71,619,—total Rs. 2,06,763. Expenditure was Rs. 1,73,174, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 83,589. The incidence of taxation per head of the population, which numbers 90,436, was Rs. 1-11-3. The aggregate income of the town corporations, including opening balances, was Rs. 39,991, disbursements amounted to Rs. 27,565, and the cash balance left was Rs. 12,425, a little better than the opening balance. The incidence of taxation varied from Rs. 1-7-9 to Re. 0-3-2 per head.

Production
and Distribu-
tion.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway traverses the district from north-west to south-east for 110 miles. There are 330 miles of metalled and bridged roads open, and 322 miles suitable for fair weather traffic only. Out of a total area of 1,940,454 acres of arable land, 1,775,553 acres are in occupation and 1,495,944 acres actually bore crops during the year under review. The rainfall was 33.76 inches, a little above the average. It, however, did not fall favourably. Both kharif and rice crops were damaged by drought and by ravages from rats, and the outturn was only middling. Owing to these causes and insufficiency of moisture, the rabi crop was only partial and the outturn poor. Four thousand six hundred and seventy-nine acres as against 2,520 in 1879-80 were under cotton, but the yield is estimated at 275 candies only against 227. Government sanctioned a payment of Re. 1 for every 100 rats killed, and thus over 3½ lakhs of these vermin were destroyed. The prices of all cereals, especially of jowari which is the staple food grain, fell considerably. Wages of labour remained steady. Only Rs. 175 were advanced to cultivators for purchase of seed and cattle.

Public Works

Including an opening balance of Rs. 7,698, the Local Funds receipts amounted to Rs. 1,65,534. Expenditure came to Rs. 1,45,435, and a closing balance of Rs. 20,098 was left. Rs. 15,982 were spent on new works and Rs. 39,064 on repairs.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 11,32,209. Of this Rs. 11,07,763 were realized up to the end of the year. Distraint was resorted to in 208 cases. The revenue for the previous year was Rs. 11,48,948. Excise revenue amounted to Rs. 2,32,399 against Rs. 2,41,690, a falling off of Rs. 9,291. Forests brought

is only Rs. 22,878 against Rs. 25,905, whilst expenditure under this head rose from Rs. 61,969 to Rs. 71,859. The sale of stamps realized Rs. 2,36,960 as compared with Rs. 2,72,721. The license tax produced Rs. 87,040. The total Government revenue derived from all sources was Rs. 19,12,748, equivalent to Rs. 2-1-8 per head of the entire population.

Twelve thousand seven hundred and ninety-six births were registered against 12,047 in 1878-79 and 19,299 deaths against 30,168. The public health was generally good, but a violent outbreak of cholera in Poona City carried off over 500 lives. There were 10 dispensaries working. The number of in-patients was 288 against 193 and of out-patients 67,266 against 58,709. The number of primary vaccinations rose from 17,455 to 18,019 and of re-vaccinations from 354 to 1,492.

Health and
Vital Statistics.

The funds available for education, including an opening balance of Rs. 2,966, were Rs. 64,468. Rs. 58,688 were disbursed, and a closing balance of Rs. 10,779 remained. Twenty-three schools of superior grades and 163 primary ones were kept open, compared with 23 and 152, respectively, in the previous year. The attendance at the former was 3,460 against 2,925, and at the latter 5,739 against 5,422.

Education.

SATARA.

Area, 4,991 square miles; Population (1872), 1,061,002;
Gross Land revenue (1879-80), Rs. 23,41,550.

The revenue survey settlement has been introduced throughout this district excepting 371 alienated villages. The extent of arable land lying waste has been greatly reduced by transfers to the Forest Department. The area remaining available for cultivation is 19,013 acres. No minors' estates were managed by the Collector during this year.

Land.

The proportion of police to population is 1 to 1,096. The number of cognizable offences reported was 4,181 against 3,782 in the previous year. Five thousand four hundred and ninety-four persons were arrested and of these 2,990 were subsequently convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 1,25,690, and of this 45 per cent. was recovered against 25 per cent. in the previous year. The number of civil suits instituted between private parties was 7,798 as compared with 7,844 in the previous year. Altogether 8,664 were disposed of, 8,554 were for property or claims of less than Rs. 500 value. The applications for execution of decrees was numbered 12,407, of these 4,134 were partially or wholly executed. On the 1st July 1879, there were 3 original suits pending against Government. Three additional suits were filed during the year. Of these only a single suit was disposed of, and that in favour of Government, whilst 5 remained pending when the year closed.

Protection.

There are 13 town municipalities working in this district. The aggregate income amounted to Rs. 78,157 and disbursements to Rs. 70,595. At the close of the year cash balances remained

Production
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of the value of Rs. 25,764. The incidence of taxation per head of municipal population varied from Rs. 3-11-0 to Rs. 0-1-4.

No railway touches this district. There are, however, 197½ miles of bridged roads and 739½ miles of road open for fair weather traffic only. The total arable area is 1,423,968 acres. Of this 1,404,950 acres are in occupation and 1,037,889 actually bore crops during the year under review. The rainfall was an average one. Rats, early in the season, threatened to be troublesome, but were destroyed by the heavy rains of July and August. The kharif and rabi crops were everywhere good and in parts excellent. The prices of all kinds of cereals fell considerably except rice which remained stationary. Cotton maintained its original price. The wages of labour kept steady. A considerable number of advances were made to the rāyats for the purchase of seed and cattle, but Rs. 200 was all that was advanced for permanent improvements under the Land Improvement Act.

Public Works.

The Local Funds receipts amounted to Rs. 1,17,989, which, added to an opening balance of Rs. 1,01,896, provided an available sum of Rs. 2,19,886. Disbursements amounted to Rs. 1,14,250, thus leaving a closing balance of Rs. 1,05,536. The main items of expenditure were Rs. 18,205 on new roads, Rs. 36,017 on the maintenance of existing roads, Rs. 11,412 on bridges, and Rs. 1,473 on road-side trees. The expenditure on dispensaries was Rs. 3,000.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 15,52,945 as compared with Rs. 15,62,148 in the previous year. Rs. 15,20,061 were realized before the close of the year. Distraint was resorted to in 95 cases only. Excise revenue for collection amounted to Rs. 82,726, almost identical with last year's. Forest receipts rose from Rs. 24,971 to Rs. 40,543 and expenditure from Rs. 34,488 to Rs. 44,273. Sale of stamps realized Rs. 2,08,357 as compared with Rs. 1,83,871 in 1878-79, the decrease being under both heads, 'General' and 'Court-fees'. The license tax produced Rs. 1,08,364. The total amount of Government revenue derived from all sources was Rs. 21,32,601, equivalent to an incidence of Rs. 2-0-2 per head of the entire population of the district.

Health and
Vital Statistics.

The season was a healthy one and no epidemic of any sort prevailed. The number of births and deaths registered was respectively 23,486 and 27,801 as against 19,047 and 46,838 in 1878-79. There are 7 dispensaries. The number of in-patients treated fell from 335 to 162, and the number of out-patients rose from 28,257 to 28,360. The number of primary vaccinations increased from 24,969 to 25,998, and of re-vaccinations from 865 to 616.

Education.

The number of schools open was 21 of superior grades and 197 primary. The former are 2 more in number than last year and the latter 2 fewer. The attendance at both grades has increased, at the former from 2,175 to 2,479 and at the latter from 7,795 to 8,648. The cost has been Rs. 68,706. There was a closing balance of Rs. 28,546 carried on to next year.

SHOLAPUR.

Area, 4,509 square miles ; Population (1872), 718,034 ;

Gross Land revenue (1879-80), Rs. 11,37,980.

Land.

The revenue survey system has been introduced throughout the district. The city survey has not been enforced anywhere. The town of Sholapur is under course of survey by the "Great Trigonometrical Survey." A very great deal of land has been thrown out of cultivation owing to the effects of successive bad seasons. The area now amounts to 276,984 acres. In 1878-79 the returns showed only 37,124 acres; but much land, then returned as occupied, was found to stand in the name of persons who were deceased or had emigrated, and this has now been entered as waste. There are no minors' estates under the management of the Collector.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population is 1 to 1,329. The number of cognizable offences reported was 3,135 against 2,654 in the previous year. Four thousand six hundred and twenty-nine persons were arrested, and of these 3,310 were convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 52,366 and of this 52 per cent. was recovered. The percentage in the previous year was the same. The number of civil suits instituted between private parties was 4,259 as compared with 5,178 in the previous year. Altogether 4,692 were disposed of. 4,224 were for property or claims of less than Rs. 500 value. The applications for execution of decrees numbered 4,923, of these 1,730 were partially or wholly executed. On the 1st July 1879 no case in which Government was involved was pending in the Civil Courts. A single suit was filed during the year and was disposed of, but its re-trial has been ordered by the High Court, and this is still pending.

The number of municipalities has been reduced to 5: 1 city corporation and 4 town corporations. Three others existed in the previous year but have been abolished under Government sanction. The city municipality includes a population of 53,403. The receipts were Rs. 2,78,220 and expenditure Rs. 1,14,202. The cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 1,68,023, and the incidence of taxation per head was Rs. 1-9-5. The four town municipalities enjoyed an aggregate income of Rs. 68,188, and spent Rs. 58,294, the cash balance varied from Rs. 20,879 to Rs. 915, and the incidence of taxation from Rs. 2-14-6 to Rs. 0-4-9.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway runs through the entire length of this district, there are 4 Provincial and a number of Local Fund roads.

The total arable area is 2,178,387 acres. Of this 1,901,403 acres are occupied and 1,378,483 acres actually bore crops during the year under review. The season was a very middling one. The rainfall was only a little below average, but it fell unseasonably. The kharif crops were very inferior and the rice poor, but the rabi was generally good and the irrigated crops, except where slightly damaged by frosts, excellent. The plague of rats continued long

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enough to damage the early kharif. The prices of all cereals fell very considerably during the year, and notably that of jowari the staple food. Wages of labour, both skilled and unskilled, rose. The condition of this class of the population greatly improved with the increased demand for labour. Some trifling advances were made to the cultivating classes both for purchase of seed and cattle and for permanent improvement of the land.

Public
Works.

The actual receipts on account of local funds amounted to Rs. 74,172, but the year opened with a debit balance of Rs. 12,245, leaving only Rs. 61,926 available. Expenditure was Rs. 59,090. Rs. 32,607 were spent on maintaining roads and over Rs. 4,000 on improving the water-supply. Rs. 1,143 were devoted to planting road-side trees.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 9,78,694, less than it was last year by Rs. 81,184. The decrease results from the preceding bad seasons. Rs. 8,87,564 were realized up to the close of the year. Distraint had to be resorted to in 2,268 instances. Excise revenue amounted to Rs. 67,703 against Rs. 71,479 in the previous year. Forest revenue increased slightly from Rs. 2,640 to Rs. 3,011. The sale of stamps brought in Rs. 94,018 against Rs. 1,27,579 in 1878-79, there being a great falling off under both heads. The license tax produced Rs. 58,188. The total Government revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 14,88,452, equivalent to an incidence of Rs. 2-1-2 per head of the entire population.

Health and
Vital Statistics.

The year was not an unhealthy one. There were very few cases of cholera and fever was not unusually prevalent or fatal. A great number of people, however, suffered from ulcers, and there is no doubt the rate of mortality from all causes was high. Seven thousand three hundred and forty-five births and 23,718 deaths were registered against 6,425 and 32,163 in 1878-79 and 12,906 and 42,233 in 1877-78. There are 4 dispensaries. Three hundred and seventy-six in-patients and 43,201 out-patients were relieved, as compared with 271 and 35,582 respectively in the previous year. The number of primary vaccinations was 17,489 against 13,267 and of re-vaccinations 1,887 against 365.

Education.

The funds available for educational purposes amounted to Rs. 61,353 including an opening balance of Rs. 16,845. Disbursements aggregated Rs. 35,974, leaving a balance of Rs. 25,378 at the close of the year. There were 9 schools of superior grades and 119 primary ones, while in 1878-79 there were only 3 and 103 respectively. The attendance at the former was 862 against 362 and at the latter 4,440 against 3,682.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Area, 22,874 square miles ; Population (1872), 4,160,368.		
Gross Land revenue	...	Rs. 82,45,076
<i>Deduct—</i>		
Remissions	...	Rs. 1,43,352
Alienations	...	15,33,072
Total deductions	...	16,76,424
Remainder.	...	Rs. 65,68,652

BELGAUM, DEHA'WA'R, KALA'DGI, KA'NARA, RATNA'GIRI.

BELGAUM.

Area, 4,591 square miles ; Population (1872), 938,750 ;
Gross Land revenue (1879-80), Rs. 17,49,593.

The revenue survey system is in force throughout this district. Revised survey rates are being introduced into villages wherein the 30 years' term of the original survey has expired. There is no city survey. The area of arable land lying waste has again increased and is now returned at 96,243 acres. The increase is attributed to the impoverished condition of the cultivating classes resulting from the late famine. There were no minors' estates under management of the Collector.

Land.

The proportion of police to population is 1 to 1,497. The number of cognizable offences reported was 2,064 against 2,117 in 1879-80. Three thousand one hundred and fifteen persons was arrested, and of these 59 per cent. were subsequently convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 53,786, and of this Rs. 25,742, or 48 per cent., was recovered as against 79 per cent. in the previous year. The number of civil suits instituted between private parties was 3,659 as compared with 3,898 in the previous year. Altogether 4,065 were disposed of. 3,678 were for property or claims of less than Rs. 500 value. The applications for execution of decrees numbered 3,207, altogether 3,762 were partially or wholly executed. No civil suit was instituted against Government during the year, but a single original suit pending on the 1st July 1879, remained pending when the year closed.

Protection.

There are six town municipalities and one temporary municipality working in the district. These seven enjoyed an income aggregating Rs. 58,404 exclusive of opening balances. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 45,002, and the net cash balances with which the year closed were in all Rs. 39,297. The incidence of taxation per head varied from Re. 0-13-4 to Re. 0-2-2.

There is no railway open in this district. There are, however, 184 miles of bridged roads and 816 miles of roads suitable for fair weather traffic. The rainfall gauged was 48.61 inches as compared with an average of 51.74 inches. The season was on the whole a good one, both kharif and rabi crops yielding a moderate outturn. The former suffered a little from capricious rainfall and from rats, of whom 135,000 were destroy-

Production
and Distribu-
tion.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

ed. The area under cotton was 174,695, a little less than in the previous year, but the outturn was on the whole greater. The prices of all kinds of cereals fell very considerably, especially jowári which is the staple food. The prices of labour remained constant. Only a single small advance of Rs. 100 was made for permanent improvement of the land and none for purchase of seed and cattle. The total area of arable land is 1,175,041 acres. Of this 1,078,798 acres were in occupation and 920,978 actually bore crops during the year under review.

Public Works. Local Fund receipts came to Rs. 1,26,431, inclusive of an opening balance of Rs. 43,534. Disbursements amounted to Rs. 83,767. The chief items of expenditure were Rs. 26,374 for construction of new roads, Rs. 26,107 for maintenance of existing roads, Rs. 2,547 for planting road-side trees, and Rs. 3,485 were spent on other works.

Revenue. The land revenue for collection was Rs. 12,84,216, compared with Rs. 12,48,842 in the previous year. Rs. 12,31,719 were actually realized during the year. Distraint was resorted to in 176 cases. Excise revenue increased by Rs. 9,883, from Rs. 92,857 to Rs. 1,02,740. Forest receipts also increased considerably from Rs. 1,07,856 to Rs. 1,16,298, while expenditure decreased from Rs. 57,060 to Rs. 46,669. The sale of stamps realized Rs. 1,31,669 as against Rs. 1,29,439 in the previous year, the increase being under the head of "Court-fee labels." The license tax produced Rs. 90,236. The entire Government revenue derived from all sources amounted to Rs. 22,55,789, equivalent to Rs. 2-6-0 per head of the whole population of the district.

Health and Vital Statistics.

The number of births and deaths registered was 16,470 and 29,609, respectively, against 13,296 and 61,146 in the previous year. Fever was more prevalent than usual, otherwise the public health was throughout good and no epidemic broke out. There are four dispensaries. The attendance has slightly increased. The number of in-patients was 104 against 42, and of out-patients 20,470 against 20,056. The number of primary vaccinations improved from 13,859 to 15,706 and of re-vaccinations from 192 to 328.

Education.

The funds available for educational purposes, including an opening balance of Rs. 20,070, amounted to Rs. 70,784. Disbursements came to Rs. 48,486. The number of schools kept open was 2 of superior grades and 162 primary, as compared with 2 and 153, respectively, in 1878-79. The attendance at the former rose from 197 to 215 and at the latter from 7,511 to 9,431.

DHARWAR.

Area, 4,536 square miles; Population (1872), 988,037;

Gross Land revenue (1879-80), Rs. 28,86,192.

Land.

The revenue survey system has been introduced throughout this district. Revision survey operations are now in progress. The city surveys of the town of Dhárwár and of Hubli are being

carried on. In the former all field work has been completed: in the latter it is suspended to enable enquiry work to be brought nearer up to date. The area of land lying waste has increased by 30,835 acres since the previous year, and now amounts to 137,174 acres. There are four minors' estates under charge of the Collector; three of them have considerable incomes.

The proportion of police to population is 1 to 1,339. The number of cognizable offences reported was 2,556 against 3,060 in 1878-79. Three thousand one hundred and eighty-five persons were arrested and of these 49 per cent. were convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 50,271, and of this 34 per cent. was recovered against 45 per cent. in the previous year. The number of civil suits instituted between private parties was 3,899 as compared with 4,266 in the previous year. Altogether 4,003 were disposed of. 3,927 were for property or claims of less than Rs. 500 value. The applications for execution of decrees numbered 3,481, of these 2,908 were partially or wholly executed. On the 1st July 1879 there were pending two original cases against Government. Two additional suits were filed during the year and a single appeal. Three original suits and the appeal were disposed of in favour of Government, and at the close of the year a single original suit remained pending.

Protection.

There are 9 town municipalities. The aggregate income was Rs. 86,576 and the disbursements Rs. 1,00,437. The deficit was met from the cash balances which closed at Rs. 21,520. The incidence of taxation per head of municipal population varied from Re. 0-9-3 to Re. 0-1-3.

There is no railway in this district, but it is well provided with roads. Trade revived with the good cotton crop, an unusually large quantity of it finding its way to Kumbha, whither it was diverted from Kārwar owing to the failure of the Kārwar Cotton Company at the latter place. The area under exotic cotton was 141,726 acres estimated to produce 20,001 maunds, and under indigenous cotton 331,464 acres estimated to produce 66,750 maunds. As compared with the previous year the area is less by 6,298 acres and the produce greater by 12,476 maunds. The total area of arable land in the district is 1,661,204 acres. Of this 1,524,030 acres are occupied and 1,277,797 acres actually bore crops during the year under review. The season was on the whole a satisfactory one and the rainfall up to average. Rats, which committed such havoc in this district in the previous year, were exterminated during the monsoon and the crops saved. Over 9,500,000 rats were destroyed at a total cost of Rs. 95,173-13-0. The prices of all cereals fell considerably, but that of cleaned cotton rose slightly. Wages of skilled labour increased, but those of unskilled labour fell from 3½ annas to 3 annas. A few small advances were made to the poorer rāyats for purchase of seed, and these have all been repaid.

Production
and Distribution.

The Local Funds income was Rs. 1,55,511 and there was an available opening balance of Rs. 90,799, total Rs. 2,46,310. Disbursements amounted Rs. 1,55,321, and the year closed with a

Public Work

balance of Rs. 91,088. Rs. 86,214 were spent on the construction of 37½ miles of new road, Rs. 14,222 on eleven new tanks, Rs. 1,932 on 5 new wells, Rs. 47,466 on maintaining existing roads, and Rs. 3,091 on repairs to wells and tanks, Rs. 5,018 also were spent on road-side trees.

Revenue. The land revenue for collection were Rs. 23,33,704 as compared with Rs. 22,37,623 in 1878-79. Rs. 23,30,487 had been realized up to the end of the year. Distraint was resorted to in 84 cases only. Excise revenue for collection amounted to Rs. 1,19,639, an increase of Rs. 6,262 on last year's. Forest receipts rose from Rs. 24,790 to Rs. 38,890, while expenditure increased from Rs. 20,274 to Rs. 30,017. The revenue from sale of stamps was Rs. 1,11,829 as compared with Rs. 1,34,691, there being an equally remarkable falling off under both classes. The license tax produced Rs. 1,17,697. The total Government revenue derived from all sources amounted to Rs. 33,53,878, equivalent to Rs. 3-6-4 per head of the entire population.

Health and Vital Statistics. The number of births and deaths registered were, respectively, 13,584 and 81,324 against 10,476 and 71,028 in the previous year. The rate of mortality thus dropped from 83 to 41 per mille per annum. The season was on the whole a healthy one. No epidemic occurred, but fever and ague were prevalent throughout the year. The three dispensaries were well attended. One thousand one hundred and eighty-one in-patients were treated against 322, and 20,077 out-patients against 17,536. The number of primary vaccinations rose from 12,920 to 13,191, and of re-vaccinations from 257 to 833.

Education. The School of Industry has been attended by 83 boys as compared with 82, and is reported to have turned out more work and earned more money than previously. There were, besides, two schools of superior grade and 296 (an increase of 42) primary schools. The attendance at the former has risen from 239 to 287 and at the latter from 9,639 to 13,445. The cost has been Rs. 94,728, and there remained a closing balance of Rs. 67,542.

KALADGI.

Area, 5,696 square miles; Population (1872), 816,037;

Gross Land revenue (1879-80), Rs. 15,96,894.

Land. The revenue system is in force throughout this district, and revised rates are in course of introduction into such villages as the original survey term has expired in. No city survey is in force. The area of waste land is returned at 342,788 acres as against 90,704 acres last year. The additional 252,084 acres are to be accounted for by the entry during the course of the year of the holdings of all deceased and deserted cultivators as waste. Very little land, however, has been taken up. The estate of a single minor is in charge of the Collector. It is neither of size nor of importance.

Protection. The proportion of police to population is 1 to 1,947. The number of cognizable offences reported was 2,439 against 2,186 in 1878-79. Three thousand six hundred and fifty-six persons

were arrested, and of these 69 per cent. were convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 68,042, and of this 45 per cent. was recovered against 43 per cent. in the previous year. The number of civil suits instituted between private parties was 2,774 as compared with 2,713 in the previous year. Altogether 2,864 were disposed of, 2,800 were for property or claims for less than Rs. 500 value. The application for execution of decrees was numbered 2,672, altogether 2,863 were partially or wholly executed. No civil suits were pending against Government and none were filed against it during the year.

There were 4 town municipalities in operation. None of them are of any importance. The aggregate income was Rs. 17,756; disbursements amounted to Rs. 18,869; the deficits were met from cash balances which closed at Rs. 11,026. The incidence of taxation per head of municipal population varied from Rs. 0-7-10 to Rs. 0-4-1.

No railway is open in this district. There are 42 miles of partially bridged roads and 377 miles of fair weather tracks. An area of 1,828,764 acres out of a total arable area of 2,171,552 acres was in occupation this year, and 1,560,826 acres were actually under crops. The area under cotton increased from 162,403 to 223,664 acres and the outturn was estimated at 4,839 candies as against 1,030 candies in the previous year. The rainfall was barely up to the average,—21-74 inches against a five years' average of 23-53 inches. The season was, however, on the whole a favourable one and the crops above middling. Rats threatened general destruction to the early crops, but the plague was gradually got under. No less than 4,130,209 were destroyed at a cost to Government of Rs. 40,434, and of these over half a million were killed and rewards claimed in a single week. Distress prevailed during the greater part of the year and relief houses remained open until November and relief works till March. The extreme tension was produced by the lateness of the rains and the terrible devastation caused by rats. The prices of all kinds of cereals fell astonishingly, e.g., wheat from 4 sers to the rupee to 11 sers, and jowari from 12 sers to 23. Prices of both skilled and unskilled labour declined. The amount of advances made to cultivators for purchase of seed and cattle was inconsiderable.

Production
and Distribution.

Local Funds receipts amounted to Rs. 79,238 and expenditure to Rs. 81,624, reducing the cash balance to Rs. 56,374. Rs. 7,511 were spent on constructing 4 miles of new road, Rs. 12,275 on maintaining existing roads, and Rs. 25,419 on digging a tank. The repairing of a large tank at Bijapur and the earth-works of the Eastern Deccan State Railway were proceeded with from Provincial Funds as relief works.

Public Works.

The land revenue amounted to Rs. 12,12,904 as against Rs. 12,92,192 in the previous year. Rs. 11,28,177 were actually realized before the close of the year. Distraint was resorted to in 222 instances. Excise revenue was Rs. 32,081, less by Rs. 8,808 than last year. Forest receipts amounted to Rs. 1,709 against Rs. 2,478, whilst expenditure increased from

Revenue.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE
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Rs. 8,148 to Rs. 9,073. The sale of stamps realized Rs. 64,132, a falling off of Rs. 7,321 under head of Court-fee labels, and of Rs. 4,758 under that of general stamps. The license tax produced Rs. 69,733. The total Government revenue derived from all sources amounted to Rs. 18,00,948 or Rs. 2-8-3 per head of the entire population.

Health and
Vital Sta-
tistics.

The public health was generally good. No epidemic occurred and fever was not unusually prevalent. Foul ulcers continued to prevail but decreased in virulence. Five thousand three hundred and forty-five births and 20,111 deaths were registered as against 4,234 and 65,131, respectively, in the previous year. The number of dispensaries was 4. They relieved 107 in-patients and 13,158 out-patients as compared with 75 and 12,751, respectively, in 1878-79. The number of primary vaccinations was 9,929 as against 10,540, and of re-vaccinations 279 as against 535.

Education.

Receipts for educational purposes amounted to Rs. 71,105, including the opening balance of Rs. 24,222. Expenditure came to Rs. 46,819 and the year closed with a balance of Rs. 24,286. There was only a single school of superior grade: attendance 58 as against 89 last year. The number of primary schools was 146 against 140, and the attendance was 7,073 against 5,215.

KANARA.

Area, 4,235 square miles; Population (1872), 398,406;

Gross Land revenue (1879-80), Rs. 9,95,043.

Land.

The survey system is only in course of introduction in this district. During the year under review 127 villages have been settled. Work is much delayed by the feverishness of the climate. Measurement was commenced in 1863, and it will yet be 5 or 6 years before the settlement is completed everywhere. Until then the exact area of waste land cannot be accurately stated. It is returned at 36,611 acres against 34,595 in the previous year. Thirty-nine estates, belonging to 54 minors, are under charge of the Collector.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population is 1 to 598. The number of cognizable offences reported was 1,737 against 1,512 in 1878-79. Two thousand two hundred and eighty-three persons were arrested, and of these 59 per cent. were convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 24,699, and of this 30 per cent. was recovered against 67 per cent. in the previous year. The number of civil suits instituted between private parties was 2,535 as compared with 2,266 in the previous year. Altogether 2,608 were disposed of. The applications for execution of decrees numbered 2,083, of these 1,222 were partially or wholly executed. On the 1st July 1879, 283 original suits were pending against Government; 280 of these referred to questions of survey and assessment. In the previous year the number was 974, and of these 694 were struck off the list in consequence of the representative suit having failed before the Privy Council, the decision being in favour of Government. The above 280 cases have followed suit.

Of the remaining three, two suits have been decided for Government and the third is pending. No additional suit was instituted during the year.

There are 5 town municipalities working. The receipts, exclusive of opening balances, have amounted to Rs. 85,281 and expenditure to Rs. 84,239. The aggregate cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 12,950. The incidence of taxation per head of municipal population varied from Rs. 1-10-1 to Rs. 6-5-11.

No line of rail runs near this district. There are 225 miles of bridged and metalled roads and 693 miles of road made suitable for fair weather traffic. There are also 84 miles of navigable rivers and estuaries. The season was not a good one. The rainfall gauged was 130.32 inches, if anything above the average. It set in very early and, falling at one time very heavily and at another holding off too long, the rice crops were everywhere more or less damaged. The second crops sown early in the year, January or February, were satisfactory and the garden lands suffered but little. No advances were made to cultivators. The prices of cereals declined considerably but have not yet reached the figures prevalent before the famine years. The wages of both skilled and unskilled labour remained stationary. No exports were shipped direct to Europe. The trade from Kárwár port decreased greatly owing to the insolvency of the Kárwár Company, but that from Kumta increased even more, 3,768 bales and 93,719 docras being shipped to Bombay against 1,754 bales and 55,621 docras in the previous year.

Production
and Distribu-
tion.

The Local Funds opened with a balance of Rs. 25,017, receipts amounted to Rs. 72,414, total Rs. 97,431. Disbursements aggregated Rs. 77,884, and the closing balance was Rs. 19,546. The chief items of expenditure were Rs. 17,492 on 61 miles of new road, Rs. 27,692 on maintaining existing roads, and Rs. 1,523 on planting road-side trees.

Public Works.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 8,44,868, an increase of Rs. 995 on last year's figures. Rs. 8,47,962 were realized within the year. Resort was had to distraint in only 28 cases. The excise revenue for collection amounted to Rs. 1,08,565, a falling off of Rs. 2,000. Realizations from stamps rose again from Rs. 75,349 to Rs. 78,403. Forest revenue increased largely from Rs. 2,37,674 to Rs. 3,45,291, whilst expenditure slightly decreased. The license tax produced Rs. 63,858. The total Government revenue derived from all sources aggregated Rs. 14,91,184 or about Rs. 3-11-11 per head of the entire population.

Revenue.

The number of births and deaths registered were, respectively, 10,870 and 13,129 against 7,988 and 16,366 in the previous year. Public health greatly improved. There was very little cholera and only a single case of small-pox. Fever was prevalent to the usual extent. Attendance at the dispensaries slightly fell off. There are 8 of them. Eight hundred and forty in-patients were treated against 1,095 in 1878-79, and 80,617 out-patients against 32,777. The number of cases of primary vaccination was 10,826 and of revaccination 870 : in the previous year the figures were 9,431 and 436 respectively.

Health and
Vital Sta-
tistics.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Education.

There were 2 schools of superior grade and 94 primary ones against 2 superior and 92 primary in 1878-79. The attendance at the former rose from 169 to 184 and at the latter from 4,315 to 4,906. The cost was Rs. 28,966 and the year closed with a balance of Rs. 9,412.

RATNA GIRI.

Area, 3,816 square miles; Population (1872), 1,019,136;

Gross Land revenue (1879-80), Rs. 10,17,354.

Land.

The khoti tenure has been the source of great complications in this district, but has recently been placed on a more satisfactory footing for both khot and rayat (for details *vide* Summary). A revised survey settlement is in progress in the district, in lieu of the original survey, and is now in force in all the villages, except two, of the old surveyed sub-divisions. There is very little arable land lying waste. The actual area is 7,676 acres as against 7,728 acres last year. The Collector had charge of the estates of 13 minors during the year.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population was 1 to 1,381. The number of cognizable offences reported was 2,066 against 1,907 in the previous year. Two thousand six hundred and nineteen persons were arrested, and of these 50 per cent. were subsequently convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 22,641, and of this 62 per cent. was recovered against 60 per cent. in the previous year. The number of civil suits instituted between private parties was 6,712 as compared with 6,451 in the previous year. Altogether 7,371 were disposed of. 7,220 were for property or claims of less than Rs. 500 value. The applications for execution of decrees numbered 9,481, of these 2,999 were partially or wholly executed. On the 1st July 1879 there were pending one original suit and 15 appeals in which Government was involved. Two original suits and one appeal were filed during the year in addition. Of these 2 original suits and 3 appeals were decided in favour of Government and 1 original suit and 13 appeals were still pending when the year closed.

There are five town municipalities, but only four are working. The aggregate income of the four amounted to Rs. 73,019 and disbursements to Rs. 69,880. The net cash balance was Rs. 5,908. The incidence of taxation per head varied from Rs. 1-6-11 to Rs. 0-0-10.

There is no railway in this district. The number of miles of bridged roads is 48½, and 386 miles are suitable for fair weather traffic only. There are also 90 miles of navigable rivers.

Production and Distribution.

The total surveyed arable area is returned at 941,825 acres. 1,012,780 acres were in occupation and actually cropped during the year. The season was a good one. The rainfall was 94.28 inches as compared with an average of 108.18 inches. The rice and kharif crops yielded a good outturn, and would have yielded even more had not locusts done some damage. The prices of cereals ruled slightly higher, except dal the abundant crop of which brought its price down 50 per cent. The wages of labour were a little higher. No advances were made to the cultivators for any purpose.

Local Funds receipts amounted to Rs. 62,129, inclusive of an opening balance of Rs. 1,649. Expenditure came to Rs. 58,545. Some of the main items were Rs. 3,360 spent on the construction of roads, Rs. 2,270 on bridges, Rs. 11,191 on the maintenance of existing roads, Rs. 4,097 on repairs to tanks and wells, and Rs. 9,940 on other works.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 9,36,874, as compared with Rs. 9,33,568 in 1878-79. Realizations during the year came to Rs. 9,25,119. Distraint was had resort to in 1,356 instances. Excise revenue came to Rs. 97,581, an increase of Rs. 7,998. Forest receipts rose from Rs. 8,347 to Rs. 12,354 and the expenditure of the department from Rs. 11,668 to Rs. 12,288. Rs. 1,46,108 were realized from sale of stamps as compared with Rs. 1,43,776 in 1878-79. The license tax produced Rs. 37,643. The total Government revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 18,87,548, an equivalent to Rs. 1-5-0 per head of the population of the district.

Revenue.

The number of births and deaths registered were 14,986 and 25,259 respectively. In 1878-79 these figures were 13,650 and 18,185. Dysentery and a very severe type of fever were prevalent throughout the district and a few cases of cholera occurred; but since September the public health has been normal. There are three civil hospitals but no dispensaries. The number of patients was almost identical with last year's, in-patients 274 against 282, and out-patients 9,527 against 9,582. The leper hospital had an average attendance of 61 patients. The number of primary vaccinations fell from 23,022 to 22,911, and of re-vaccinations from 4,535 to 3,289.

There are 25 superior grade and 86 primary schools open, 7 of the latter having been closed since the preceding year. The attendance at the former was 8,602 compared with 8,522, and at the latter 4,313 as compared with 4,652. The funds available, inclusive of an opening balance of Rs. 2,848, were Rs. 48,115, and expenditure amounted Rs. 40,005.

SIND DIVISION.

Area, 48,876 square miles; Population (1872), 2,203,177;

Gross Land Revenue Rs. 46,38,472

Deduct—

Remissions Rs. 1,10,676

Alienations 4,23,506

Total deductions 5,34,182

Remainder Rs. 40,99,290

KURRACHEE, THAR AND PA'HKAR, HYDERABAD, SHIKARPURE, AND
UPPER SIND FRONTIER DISTRICTS.

KURRACHEE.

Area, 16,109 square miles; Population (1872), 423,495;

Gross Land revenue (1879-80), Rs. 7,76,214.

Survey and settlement operations are in progress. The re-

Land.

vised settlement will be introduced in the Mánjhand Táluka from next year, as the extension allowed expires with the current year. The city survey of the town of Kurrachee and the consequent enquiry into titles have been completed. The area of unoccupied assessed land in the settled sub-divisions is shown as 80,791 acres, a larger area by 10,821 acres than was shown in the previous year. The cultivated area was 808,703 acres as against 413,489 in the previous year. 288,104 acres were actually under crops. One minor's estate remains under the charge of the Collector.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population is 1 to 314, and to area 1 to 11.21 square miles. There was a decrease in the number of offences reported. Out of 3,643 persons arrested in cognizable cases, 63.4 per cent. were convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 74,156, of which 57.6 per cent., as against 70 per cent. in 1878, was recovered. The number of civil suits instituted between private parties was 3,906 as compared with 2,204 in the previous year. Altogether 3,897 were disposed of. The Small Cause Court also disposed of 2,799 cases. 3,815 were for property or claims of less than Rs. 500 value. The application for execution of decrees numbered 1,233, of these 789 were partially or wholly executed. No fresh suit has been filed against Government. That pending last year has not yet been disposed of, but is under reference for local enquiry and report.

Registrations were 1,641 and receipts Rs. 6,328, as compared with 1,629 and Rs. 6,339 in the previous year. There were one city and nine town municipalities in the district with an aggregate population of 94,240 souls. The aggregate income and expenditure was, respectively, Rs. 3,64,490 and Rs. 2,69,763. The incidence of taxation varied from Rs. 4-8-6 to Rs. 0-4-9 per head, and averaged Rs. 3-3-1. The only work of importance undertaken was a scheme to supply the town and cantonments of Kurrachee with water. The contract is for upwards of 6 lakhs and the time allowed 3 years.

Production
and Distribution.

Two hundred and thirty miles of railway are open along the right bank of the Indus; there are also 1,029 miles of bridged roads, 473 miles of road suitable for fair-weather traffic only, 464 miles of navigable canals, and 321 miles of river estuaries. The season was unfavourable: the rainfall was unusually scanty, being only 1.27 inches against an average of 10.57 inches, and the inundations were insufficient. Several canals also were badly breached, and the crops in their neighbourhood destroyed. Forage was very scarce. Advances were made to cultivators for the purchase of cattle and seed to the extent of Rs. 16,123. Prices of food-grains generally fell slightly, and that of the staple food of the lower classes (jowári) considerably, from 21 to 30 lbs. per rupee. The price of unskilled labour rose, from 4 to 8 annas to 5 to 12 annas per diem, in consequence of the demand arising from the war in Afghanistan; the price of skilled labour remained stationary.

Public Works.

Local Funds receipts amounted to Rs. 1,49,744 including an opening balance of Rs. 44,812. Expenditure came to Rs. 1,25,568,

leaving a closing balance of Rs. 24,176. Rs. 18,602 were spent on 11 miles of new road, and Rs. 88,813 on bridges, Rs. 25,817 on maintaining existing roads, and Rs. 4,825 on planting road-side trees.

The land revenue for collection amounted to Rs. 6,48,467 as against Rs. 7,28,180 in the previous year. Rs. 6,29,802 were actually realized before the close of the year. Distraint was resorted to in 119 cases. Excise revenue came to Rs. 1,30,475, as compared with Rs. 7,45,868. Stamp sales realized Rs. 1,15,208, showing a considerable increase under both heads. Forest receipts came to Rs. 1,63,662 against Rs. 1,54,660, and expenditure to Rs. 63,640 against Rs. 72,645. The License-tax brought in Rs. 1,28,537. The total Government revenue amounted to Rs. 15,54,284, equivalent to an incidence of Rs. 3-11-2 per head of the entire population.

Revenue.

The number of births and deaths registered were, respectively, 2,816 and 8,280 against 3,471 and 6,626 in the previous year. The public health was on the whole good, but cholera and small-pox were very prevalent. There were 10 dispensaries, and they relieved 148 in- and 50,346 out-patients. The figures for the preceding year were 201 and 57,113 respectively. The number of vaccinations were 15,014 primary and 8,276 secondary, against 11,841 and 14,601, respectively, in 1878-79.

Health and Vital Statistics.

The sum available for educational purposes was Rs. 16,307, contributed from the Local Funds. Four schools of superior grades and 89 primary ones were kept open, attended in the aggregate by 3,055 scholars against 2,654 in the previous year.

Education.

THAR AND PARKAR.

Area, 12,729 square miles; Population (1,872), 180,761;

Gross Land revenue (1879-80), Rs. 2,48,844.

Settlements for a term of years have, in this district, been introduced only in such portions as are under irrigation from the larger canals. No fresh operations were carried out during the year under report. In the absence of any survey the exact area of waste arable land cannot be stated. The whole cultivable area of the district is returned at 701,838 acres, of which 255,173 acres were cultivated during the year under review, being 100,808 acres less than last year, when an unusually large area was sown with rabi crops after the floods subsided. No minors' estates were under charge of the Superintendent.

Land.

The proportion of police to population is 1 to 370, and to area 1 to 26 square miles. Owing to the prevalence of scarcity almost amounting to famine crime increased. The number of persons arrested was 882, or one less than in the previous year. 592 persons were convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 27,538, and 70 per cent. of this was recovered. The number of civil suits instituted between private parties was 231 as compared with 157 in the previous year. Altogether 231 were disposed of, 230 were for property or claims for less than Rs. 500 value. The applications for execution of decrees numbered 47, of these 43 were partially or wholly executed.

Protection.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Government was not involved in any litigation during the year. Registrations numbered 138 against 196 in 1878-79, and the receipts amounted to Rs. 105-10-0 as against Rs. 286. There were 3 town municipalities in operation; the income aggregated Rs. 13,946, and the expenditure Rs. 10,924; the incidence of taxation per head averaged Rs. 1-2-8.

Production and Distribution.

There were 1,056 miles of made road in the district, forming lines of communication between Hyderabad and Cutch or Deesa. The rainfall was below average, 5.37 against 7-10 inches, but the season was excellent both in the Nára and Desert valleys. The kharif and rabi harvests were equally abundant, and locusts did not appear. Distress has consequently disappeared. The prices of all kinds of food-grains fell considerably, that of bájri from 17 to 35 lbs. per rupee. Wages were steady, but those of unskilled labour rose slightly with the disappearance of distress. Rs. 10,215 were advanced to the cultivating classes for purchase of seed and cattle. There was a large increase in the export of ghee to Gujarát. Trade in cattle and oil-seeds declined, but in other grains it was brisk.

Public Works.

The Local Funds available for public works amounted to Rs. 27,855, including an opening balance. Rs. 24,345 were disbursed, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 3,510. Expenditure on wells and road-side trees formed the largest items.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection amounted to Rs. 2,24,083 against Rs. 2,26,522 in 1878-79. Rs. 2,18,669 were actually realized within the year. Distraint was not resorted to. The excise revenue amounted to Rs. 59,432 against Rs. 46,974 in the previous year. The sale of stamps realized Rs. 4,754, showing a slight increase. The License-tax brought in Rs. 19,198. The total revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 3,85,424, equivalent to Rs. 2-2-3 per head of the whole population.

Health and Vital Statistics.

The number of births and deaths registered were, respectively, 1,451 and 1,960, against 3,439 and 3,752 in the previous year. There was no cholera, and small-pox prevailed for a short time only and was of a mild type. There are 4 dispensaries; 10,347 in- and out-patients, as against 9,158 last year, were relieved. The number of primary vaccinations were 6,928 against 6,780, and of re-vaccinations 5,317 against 4,882.

Education.

The funds available for education amounted to Rs. 2,000, being a grant from Local Funds. One school of superior grade and 9 primary schools were kept open. Two primary schools had to be closed, the attendance being poor and funds insufficient. The total attendance fell from 767 to 613.

HYDERABAD.

Area, 9,052 square miles; Population (1872), 721,947.*

Gross Land revenue (1879-80), Rs. 15,18,899.

Settlement operations are in progress in this district. Revised settlement rates have been introduced in 5 subdivisions experimentally, and 3 subdivisions continue as yet unsettled. The

* Exclusive of Cantonment population.

work of issuing title deeds in the town of Hyderabad continues to progress. A little land was taken up during the year under report; 1,917,081 acres are returned as unoccupied assessed. The cultivated area was 530,755 acres against 593,557 in the previous year. Four minors' estates were under management up to the close of the year, and one was resigned as hopelessly insolvent. Two enjoy considerable incomes, the other two are insignificant.

The proportion of police to population is as 1 to 885, and to area 1 to 11-11 square miles. The number of persons arrested for cognizable cases was 5,585 against 4,216 last year; 8,987 were convicted, equivalent to 71 per cent. The value of property stolen was Rs. 92,766; of this 55 per cent., as against 57 per cent. last year, was recovered. There was a considerable increase in the general amount of crime, no doubt attributable to the prevalence of scarcity. The number of civil suits instituted between private parties was 9,691 as compared with 7,061 in the previous year. Altogether 9,327 were disposed of. 9,197 were for property or claims of less than Rs. 500 value. The applications for execution of decrees numbered 3,403; of these 1,186 were partially or wholly executed.

Protection.

Government was not involved in any litigation during the year. Registrations were 3,049 and receipts Rs. 9,907, as compared with 2,624 transactions and Rs. 8,709 proceeds in the previous year. The district contains one city and 13 town municipalities. The aggregate receipts amounted to Rs. 1,61,379 and expenditure to Rs. 1,57,253. The incidence of taxation per head varied from Rs. 2-8-11 to Rs. 0-4-9. The population affected was 80,789.

The district contains no rail-roads, but has 600 miles of bridged road and 1,162 miles of lines suited to fair-weather traffic. There are also 791 miles of navigable canal, and the Indus skirts the district for about 300 miles. The season was favourable, but the rainfall, 3-5 inches against an average of 9-77 inches, was scanty and in consequence forage was deficient. The inundation was good but fell rapidly, and some crops suffered in consequence. The area under cotton was 10 per cent. less than in 1878-79; the outturn was estimated almost equal. Rs. 9,190 were advanced to cultivators for purchase of seed and cattle. The prices of all food-grains excepting rice fell. Jowari, the staple food, declined from 19 to 26 lbs. per rupee. Wages of skilled labour remained steady, those of unskilled labour rose 25 per cent.

Production
and Distribution.

Local Fund receipts came to Rs. 1,52,852, including Rs. 20,610 opening balance. Expenditure was Rs. 99,688, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 53,164. Rs. 28,350 were spent on maintaining roads and Rs. 3,506 on planting road-side trees.

Public Works.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 12,18,280, or Rs. 1,52,728 less than in the preceding year owing to smaller rabi cultivation. Rs. 11,18,848 were realized within the year. Distraint was resorted to in 25 cases only. Excise revenue amounted to Rs. 1,00,549 against Rs. 1,09,792. The sale of stamps realized Rs. 1,25,741 against Rs. 1,14,314, showing a small increase under each head. Forests brought in Rs. 87,366, a decrease of Rs. 8,266, while expenditure decreased from Rs. 1,31,114 to Rs. 1,01,936. The

Revenue.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

income from the License-tax amounted to Rs. 99,411. The total Government demand amounted to Rs. 14,47,559 equivalent to Rs. 2-0-1 per head of the whole population.

Health and Vital Statistics.

The number of births and deaths registered were 4,793 and 6,927, respectively, for 10 months only. The public health was indifferent, small-pox was prevalent throughout the year, nor was cholera absent. There were 6 dispensaries. The number of persons treated was 1,457 in-patients against 1,664 in 1878-79 and 44,698 out-patients against 44,507. The number of primary vaccinations was 19,697 compared with 18,052 in the previous year, and the number of re-vaccinations was 5,918 against 3,226.

Education.

There were 3 schools of superior grades and 2 normal schools, as against 4 and 2 respectively in 1878-79. The attendance shows a slight falling off. The number of primary schools, on the contrary, increased from 45 to 53, and attendance in them from 2,431 to 3,127.

SHIKARPUR.

Area, 3,809 square miles; Population (1872), 776,227,

Gross Land revenue (1879-80), Rs. 17,93,600.

Land.

Revision settlement operations are in progress in this district. No settlement was, however, introduced into any subdivision during the year. Some fresh land has been taken up for cultivation; but the arable unoccupied area is still returned at the high figure 1,323,887 acres. The area cultivated was 629,684 acres against 898,717 in the previous years. No city survey is in progress. The estates of 3 minors were under charge of the Collector.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population is 1 to 639, and to area 1 to 7-25 square miles. The amount of crime increased very slightly. In cognizable cases 4,839 persons were arrested, and of them 61 per cent. were convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 83,179, of which 62 per cent., as against 53 per cent. last year, was recovered. The number of civil suits * instituted between private parties was 9,522 as compared with 6,107 in the previous year. Altogether 9,282 were disposed of. 9,120 were for property or claims of less than Rs. 500 value. The applications for execution of decrees numbered 4,003; of these 1,725 were partially or wholly executed.

No fresh suit was filed against Government. Of the two cases pending one was decided against Government and the other remains pending. Registration transactions were 4,515, and receipts Rs. 14,862, as compared with 4,108 and Rs. 12,990 last year. There were 2 city and 9 town municipalities. The population aggregates 95,371 souls. The aggregate income and expenditure was Rs. 2,66,836 and Rs. 2,25,636 respectively, and the incidence of taxation per head varied from Rs. 6-9-10 to Rs. 0-5-2.

Production and Distribution.

The Indus Valley State Railway traverses the district from north to south. There are about 1,600 miles of good road, but the river Indus carries most of the traffic of the collectorate. The

* The figures following are for Shikarpur including Upper Sind Frontier.

season was fairly good, but the rainfall was only 2½ inches compared with an average of 6·86. There was an absence of floods which resulted in the partial failure of crops in two subdivisions. The area under crops was 297,711 acres less than in the previous year. No advances were made to the cultivating classes. Prices of food-grains declined to some extent, but that of cotton rose. The wages of both skilled and unskilled labour continued steady. Trade generally was stimulated by the operations beyond the Frontier.

Local Fund receipts amounted to Rs. 2,23,316, including the opening balance of Rs. 84,687; expenditure came to Rs. 1,15,418, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 1,07,898. Expenditure was chiefly incurred on maintaining roads and repairing tanks, wells, and rest-houses. Public Works.

The land revenue for collection amounted to Rs. 16,31,736 against Rs. 18,99,792 in the previous year. Rs. 15,56,806 have been actually realized. Distraint was resorted to in 181 cases. Excise revenue came to Rs. 93,090 against Rs. 91,544. The sale of stamps realized Rs. 1,49,127, a considerable increase on last year's figures. The License-tax yielded Rs. 1,20,745. The total Government revenue from all sources was Rs. 24,18,271 or about Rs. 8-1-10 per head of the whole population. Revenue.

The usual registers of births and deaths are not kept in the district. The public health was on the whole good; but small-pox was very prevalent and cholera appeared for a short time. There were five dispensaries. The number of in-patients was 1,617 against 2,093, and out-patients numbered 52,808 against 57,043. The number of primary vaccinations was 26,899, an increase of 3,982, and of re-vaccinations 11,100, a decrease of 4,842. Health and
Vital Statistics.

The funds available for educational purposes amounted to Rs. 73,352 and expenditure came to Rs. 54,286, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 91,066. There were 3 schools of superior grades and 79 primary ones, against 3 superior and 71 primary in 1878-79. The attendance at the former rose from 570 to 645, and at the latter from 5,056 to 5,762. Education.

UPPER SIND FRONTIER.

Area, 2,177 square miles; Population (1872), 89,985;

Gross Land revenue (1878-80), Rs. 2,97,315.

The original settlement has been continued during the year, but an additional charge of 8 annas per bigha was imposed on cultivation in excess of one-third of the land held on lease. The area of unoccupied arable land is about 499,118 acres, rather less than in the previous year. No minors' estates were under Government management. LAND.

The proportion of police to population is 1 to 416, and to area 1 to 9·46 square miles. The number of offences reported, was 721 against 557 in the previous year. Out of 765 persons arrested in cognizable cases 59 per cent. were convicted. The Protection.

Exclusive of Cantonment population.

value of property stolen was Rs. 17,226, of which 50 per cent., as against 44 per cent. in 1878-79, was recovered.

No civil suit was instituted against Government. Registrations were 138 in number, the receipts amounted to Rs. 894. The figures for the previous year were 196 and Rs. 1,323, respectively. There is only a single municipality in this charge, containing a civil population of 5,232, exclusive of cantonments. The revenue was Rs. 21,402, or about Rs. 4-1-5 per head of population. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 16,785.

Production
and Distribu-
tion.

There are about 900 miles of good fair-weather road in the district, but most of the traffic passes by Shikarpur to the Indus. The cultivated area is returned at 148,278 acres, or 174,479 acres less than last year. The rainfall was 1-10 inches, against an average of 6-78 inches; but, as the crops depend mainly on irrigation, its scantiness was comparatively immaterial. Prices of food-grains fell very considerably, especially that of the staple, jowari. Wages rose from 4 to 6 annas per diem to 5 to 8 annas for unskilled labour and from Rs. 1-2-0 to Rs. 1-4-0 for skilled labour, owing to the great demand arising from the operations beyond the frontier. Advances for seed, canal clearances, and removal of jungle were made to the extent of Rs. 4,400, and for permanent improvements to the extent of Rs. 400. Local trade was brisk throughout the year.

Public Works.

The Local Funds receipts amounted to Rs. 22,287, but there was a deficit at the opening of the year of Rs. 3,853. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 14,248, and the year closed with a balance of Rs. 4,686. Two new school-houses were built, 10 wells cleared, 6 rest-houses repaired, and some village bunds strengthened. The roads were throughout kept in good repair.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 2,87,934, or Rs. 38,210 less than in 1878-79. This is owing to less land having been cultivated. Rs. 2,16,051 were actually realized within the year. Distraint was nowhere resorted to. Excise revenue amounted to Rs. 22,182, Rs. 523 less than in the previous year. Rs. 13,483 were realized from the sale of stamps, being a considerably larger amount than in 1878-79. Forest revenue came to Rs. 7,569 against Rs. 3,451, and expenditure increased from Rs. 37 to Rs. 916. The License-tax produced Rs. 13,376. The total Government revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 3,44,544, or about Rs. 8-12-5 per head of the entire population.

Vital
Statistics.

The number of births and deaths registered were, respectively, 624 and 798, against 617 and 581 in 1878-79. Mortality was increased by the prevalence of a bad type of fever and of pneumonia. Small-pox caused 69 deaths. The attendance at the Jacobabad dispensary increased from 7,386 to 6,366. Primary vaccinations rose from 3,986 to 5,785 and re-vaccinations from 1,800 to 4,194.

Education.

There were 7 schools open against 5 in the previous year. The attendance increased from 205 to 327.

Surveys

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

There were five parties working during the season on the topographical survey of this Presidency. Of these the operations of two lay in Gujarât, of two in the Deccan, and of one in Khândesh. In the aggregate 8,206 square miles of survey were completed on the 2-inch to the mile scale, and 110 miles (in the Dânga) on the 4-inch to a mile scale: 4,702 linear miles of traverse were executed: and about 11,210 square miles were prepared by triangulation for next year's work. In addition, a detailed map of the city of Sholâpur on a scale of 80 inches to the mile was undertaken and partly finished for the local municipality, and a further map of the same city and cantonments on the 8-inch to the mile scale was prepared for the Surveyor General's office.

I.—TOPOGRAPHICAL
SURVEY.

Eight hundred and thirty-five square miles of country were surveyed in detail by the Khândesh party. Triangulation was extended over 1,250 square miles, by which 463 points were fixed and 208 heights were determined. Traversing was carried over 1,045 linear miles, fixing 881 village tri-junction stones and forest pillars.

Khândesh
Party.

The survey work was entirely on the scale of 2 inches to one mile. The published maps are, however, reduced by photography one-half, or to the scale of one inch to the mile.

The 10th party have surveyed 1,995 square miles, comprising portions of the Collectorates of Poona, Ahmednagar, Thâna and Kolâba, of the Nizâm's territory, and of the Bhor State. Also 2,520 square miles have been triangulated, and 1,006 linear miles of traverse have been measured.

No. 10 Party.

The stations in about 2,000 square miles of triangulation have been plotted, and 475 square miles of country, checked by traverse survey, has been prepared in advance for next year's operations.

The cost has averaged Rs. 28-10-1 per square mile of detail survey, an excess of Rs. 6-14-8 over last year's average. This is the result of work having been more scattered, necessitating greater expense in sending out and withdrawing men and in visiting work in the field.

The work of the 11th party lay chiefly in the Sholâpur Collectorate. The country is described as undulating and bare of trees. Two thousand and twenty-eight miles of topography on the 2 miles to one inch scale was done, 1,501 miles of linear traverses run to fix tri-junctions and boundaries of villages, and 2,990 square miles of triangulation as a basis for the whole work. With the exception of a few village boundaries which were taken from the

No. 11 Party.

Bombay Revenue Survey maps, all the boundaries shown on the survey sheets have been traversed and plotted in the field. The topography has all been done by plane-tableing on the scale of 2 inches to the mile independent of the revenue survey. It is proposed next field season to take up the country lying in the Native States of Akalkot, Jath, and Sāngli.

A large scale map of the city and cantonment of Sholapur on the 8-inch to the mile scale has been made for the Surveyor General's office, and a carefully delineated map of the city only has been undertaken for the municipality on a scale of 80 inches to one mile. One-third of this has already been mapped out.

Kāthiāwār
Party.

The Kāthiāwār party has during the year surveyed topographically 666 square miles in the Province from which it takes its name and 1,641 square miles in Cutch. One thousand four hundred and fifty square miles of country in Cutch also was triangulated in advance to be in readiness for the topographical work of the ensuing season.

The survey was executed on a scale of 2 inches to the mile for reduction by photography to the ordinary 1-inch scale.

The cost of the survey was Rs. 25 per square mile.

Besides this, 490 linear miles of boundary and check traverse was executed with a theodolite and chain.

The portion of Kāthiāwār surveyed this season comprised a small portion of the Hālār Prānt and the whole district of Okhā-mandal. The Province of Kāthiāwār has now been completely surveyed, and Cutch has been commenced. Next year's operations will extend over a considerable portion of the Rann.

Gujarāt
Party.

In all 1,161 square miles of country were topographically surveyed by the Gujarāt party in the year under review. This area lies chiefly in the Surat Collectorate, in Baroda territory, and in the Rewa and Mahi Kāntha. About 110 miles also of the Dāngs are included. Over 1,000 square miles are on the 2 inches to a mile scale and the rest on the scale of 4 inches to a mile. A considerable number of important and large towns lie within the limits of the year's operations. The highest point in the area is Humbolia hill, 2,210 feet above the sea, and situated on the water-shed between the Ambika and the Kāpri in the Dāngs. Some 3,000 square miles of country have been triangulated in advance and are ready for final survey, being portions of Surat Collectorate, Baroda territory, Mahi Kāntha, the Dāngs and Surat Agency Native States.

II.—TIDAL
AND LEVEL-
LING PARTY.
A.—Tidal.

The stations at which tidal observations are being taken in the Bombay Presidency are Bombay (Apollo Bandar), Kārwār, Kurrachee and Aden. The performances of the instrument working at the Apollo Bandar have been extremely satisfactory for the whole year, the tidal curves delineated by the self-registering tide gauge have been uninterrupted, and the adjustments for time and height have been as accurate as it is possible to make them. A new instrument on a different principle to suit the requirements of the locality has been procured from England for the Port Trust of Bombay, and arrangements will be made

next field season with the Resident Engineer to set it up near the entrance of the Prince's Dock. Last year's observations for Bombay have not yet been analyzed, but will be taken up shortly. The tide tables for the current year were made out by aid of the tide-predicting machine in England, and are stated to be remarkably accurate for time and height. Proposals have been submitted for sanction of the Secretary of State whereby the tide-predicting machine will be retained in London. The manipulator will be furnished with all the data of the tidal constants of each port for which tide tables are to be made out, and the necessary prefaces, and with these data he will be able to run off by the tide-predictor the tidal curves for the next year. He will then measure the co-ordinates for time and height, and pass the tables through the press in London. All the data for the year 1881 have already been transmitted for all the Indian ports, and the tables should be received before the commencement of the year. At Kárwár the observations have been continued, and, notwithstanding some short breaks, have been fairly satisfactory. The instruments have been kept in good adjustment, but the anemometer on Oyster Rock has given some trouble. The new instruments for Kurrachee have now been sent to that port, but they have not yet been erected nor have the necessary alterations been made in the present tide gauge house. It is hoped this will shortly be undertaken. Meantime the old instrument is working, but its performances and manipulation are pronounced by no means good, and the determination of the mean level of the sea and of the tidal constants cannot be calculated with great exactitude. At Aden the performances of the instruments have been satisfactory and there have been no interruptions in the registrations of the tidal curves. The instruments have been kept in good adjustment. The observations (the first year's by the new instruments) have been analyzed, and some very remarkable features in the Aden tides discovered. It has been ascertained, *inter alia*, that at Aden, about the times of the moon's quarters, there is practically only one high water and one low water in the 24 hours.

The levelling operations were commenced on the G. I. P. Railway. The main line was extended from Kem to Raichore and closed on a bench-mark of the line of levels carried out by this department some years ago. Bench-marks were embedded and connected as well as other permanent points duly inscribed and connected. The trigonometrical stations, Sholápur Fort Station, Naikal Hill Station, and Kotapli Hill Station, were also connected *en route*, as also were a number of irrigation bench-marks between Mádhá and Sholápur. A branch line was then started from the embedded bench-mark at Gulburga *via* Homnábád to Beder, several bench-marks were embedded and connected, other permanent points were inscribed, and the trigonometrical stations at the two ends of the Beder base connected. Another branch line was then started from Sholápur to Bijápur. The route followed was a circuitous one, along the high road through the towns of Indi, Tamhá, and Hippargi, so as to connect as many of the irrigation bench-marks of the Don River project as possible.

B.—*Levelling.*

The comparison of staves with the standard bar at the beginning and end of each series was duly attended to. The levels used were those known as the rectangular and cylindrical No. 1. The rigid method of procedure obtaining in this department was followed throughout.

The following is a summary of the season's work :—891 miles on the main line and 43 on branch lines were levelled; 28 bench-marks were embedded; 65 irrigation bench-marks, 18 railway heights, and 5 trigonometrical bench-marks were connected; and 289 other permanent points connected and inscribed.

REVENUE SURVEY.

Five survey departments were at work during the year, four in the Northern Division and one in the Southern Division of the Presidency. The former are the Sind, Gujarát, Poona and Násik, and Ratnágiri departments; the latter is the Southern Marátha Country Survey. The whole of the work was under the supervision and control of a single Commissioner, who has also charge of the survey operations in Mysore, the results of which are reported to the Administration of that Province.

Amount of
work done.

The subjoined statement shows the effective strength and outturn of field-work of each of the above-mentioned departments :—

DEPARTMENT.	Number of Parties or Establishments employed.	FIELD OPERATIONS.	
		Area surveyed.	Area classed.
		Acres.	Acres.
(1) Sind Settlement	7	275,223	333,600
(2) Gujarát Survey	3	16,200	92,812
(3) Poona and Násik Survey	8	575,643	497,014
(4) Ratnágiri Survey	7	215,782	205,307
(5) Southern Marátha Country Survey .	12	742,730	689,883
Total ...	37	1,825,578	1,818,716
Total, previous year ...	87	1,742,361	1,319,290.

Thus a considerably larger area was surveyed than in 1878-79, and a very considerably larger area was classed.

Sind Depart-
ment.

The establishments of the Sind Department were employed in revision survey work. The outturn of work under both heads was considerably greater than in the previous year. The re-organization of the department, which is constituted very differently to the others, is still in abeyance. The scheme, which is to place the officers on the same footing as regards grades and pay as officers in the other departments, was indeed sanctioned from the 1st November 1879, but it has not yet taken effect owing to financial objections. A reference has been made in the matter to the Government of India, but meantime long delay is causing considerable inconvenience. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 1,21,068 against Rs. 1,51,867 in the previous year. This decrease is due, however, mainly to the absence on leave of two of the senior officers.

The outturn of work in Gujarát shows a decrease in area measured and a considerable increase in area classed. The work in this case is original survey. As stated last year, the work of this department is drawing to completion. Still, in the present year, three field establishments were required under three Assistants for part of the year and under two for the remaining part. Very little original measurement remained to be executed. The measuring operations were almost entirely confined to breaking up large arable waste survey numbers or fields into numbers of a more convenient size for occupation, and in demarcating bends in survey fields. The classing operations of this department were also, at the close of the year under report, drawing to completion. One entire sub-division only in the Panch Maháls awaits settlement. Some miscellaneous work still remains to be done; but, under Government orders, from the 1st November 1880 the appointment of Superintendent will be changed into a Deputy Superintendent, and the existing number of Assistants still further reduced. The total cost of the department was Rs. 1,04,140 against Rs. 1,09,661 in the previous year. These figures, however, include an item of Rs. 12,754 on account of a topographical establishment attached to the Great Trigonometrical Survey which has no other connection with this department.

The Poona and Násik party turned out less measurement work but a larger amount of classification. It worked in the Poona, Násik and Ahmednagar Collectorates on revision survey work. The expenditure of the year was Rs. 1,80,946 against Rs. 1,86,080 in the preceding year, an increase of Rs. 14,866. This is, however, more than compensated by the net increase of work done, the total cost per acre of measurement, classification and settlement being Re. 0-5-5 against Re. 0-6-2 in the preceding year, which again was the lowest rate of the four previous years.

Poona and
Násik
Department.

The Ratnágiri party did slightly more work under both heads. It was employed on revision survey and in re-surveying varkas lands in the Ratnágiri Collectorate. One establishment was also employed for 5 months and another for 2 months in the survey of the Sávantvádi State, and one establishment was employed for 5 months in the survey of the Bhor State. The average cost per acre of the whole survey was Re. 0-13-8 against Re. 0-10-8 in the preceding year. The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 1,41,431 against Rs. 1,34,089. Of this sum, however, a large share was charged to the Sávantvádi and Bhor States. The charge against Government was Rs. 1,04,080 as compared with Rs. 1,07,792 in the previous year.

Ratnágiri
Department.

The Southern Marátha Country Survey turned out considerably more work under both heads, measurement and classification. It was employed on the revision survey of the Belgaum and Kaládgí Collectorates, and of a few villages transferred to Dhárwár from the original Belgaum Collectorate, the rest of Dhárwár having been completed excepting isolated villages not at present for settlement; it was also employed on the original survey of Kánara, and the original survey of Kolhápúr (which is paid for by that State). Some work remaining to be done in Kánara was also

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ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

REVENUE SURVEY.

proceeded with. The area shown in the return comprises all disposed of in the year, all has not been actually re-measured and re-classed; only those lands absolutely requiring to be re-measured, from changes in boundaries or sub-divisions of existing survey fields, were actually measured again; in the remainder it sufficed to examine the boundaries. In classification, too, only a portion of the lands were actually re-classed, sufficient to ascertain and correct the old classification according to the standard now adopted. The total expenditure of the year was Rs. 2,16,875 against Rs. 2,05,517 in the preceding year. This includes also the expenditure on account of the Kolhápúr survey. As regards the British treasury alone the expenditure of the year was Rs. 1,72,358 against Rs. 1,71,617 in the previous year, the Kolhápúr State paying the balance of Rs. 44,517. The actual cost to the British treasury will be still further reduced by the ultimate payment of the cost of the survey of the Rámdurg and junior branch of Miraj Jágirs, both of which are now in hand.

The total cost per acre this year of the whole survey for measurement, classification and settlement was Re. 0-4-9 per acre against Re. 0-4-11 in the preceding year.

NOTE.—The survey administration year is from 1st November to 31st October. In this section, however, statistics, &c., regarding work done are for the twelve months ending 31st March 1880, and only the financial figures are for the year ending 31st October 1879.

CITY SURVEY.

Surveys have been either completed or undertaken in each of the following towns of this Presidency:—Ahmedabad, Surat, Broach, Bulsár, Ránder, Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Sukkur, Dhárwár and Hubli. Those of Surat, Broach, Bulsár and Ránder have been finished. The actual survey of all, except Dhárwár and Hubli, has also been concluded. In Ahmedabad inquiry work is still in progress, but will probably be completed within the present calendar year, and in the three Sind towns the issue of title deeds is all that remains to be done.

In Ahmedabad during the year cases involving 9,418 properties were disposed of. In 195 cases appeals were lodged against the Inquiry Officer's decisions. Of these 128 were rejected, in 24 cases the decision was either reversed or modified, and the remainder are pending.

The town survey of Dhárwár is now, so far as regards field work, completed; it only remains to finish the maps. In Hubli, the survey was proceeded with during the monsoon when men could be spared. The inquiry work is much in arrears at present, and it seems unadvisable to push the mere survey on faster till these arrears are in some degree disposed of.

Settlements.

LAND REVENUE

The financial results of the land revenue settlements of the year are summarized in the following table :—

	Number of Villages.	Estimated Collections under revised settlement.	Past Collections.	PERCENTAGE.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
NORTHERN DIVISION.					
<i>First Settlement Department.</i>					
Shahadadpur	110	Rs. 128,000	Rs. 94,868	Rs. 32	...
<i>Gujarat Survey.</i>					
Haliol	73	15,368	16,259	...	5.4
Godra... { Government villages...	8	4,705	4,883	...	3.8
Godra... { Talukdari villages...	52	6,685	5,492	21.2	...
	123	26,738	26,634	0.4	...
<i>Poonah and Nadi.</i>					
Sangamner	82	90,090	68,325	31.8	...
Baheri	96	1,56,708	1,11,850	40.1	...
Dindori	20	17,689	12,139	34.5	...
	198	2,64,482	1,92,314	36.6	...
Total ...	426	4,16,200	3,14,616	32.3	...
SOUTHERN DIVISION.					
<i>Southern Maratha Country Survey.</i>					
Yellapur... ..	16	8,94	4,268	110	...
Sing	12	7,52	5,009	50.2	...
Supa	23	4,88	3,913	24.6	...
Kumta	78	50,943	34,277	45.6	...
Mulgund	29	96,726	61,710	56.7	...
Dharwar... Nargund...	34	58,285	46,879	24.7	...
Kalyhatgi	57	39,951	30,551	30.7	...
Belgaum—Paragad ...	109	1,67,218	1,18,625	41	...
	366	4,34,474	3,05,232	42.3	...
Total ...	792	8,50,674	6,19,848	37.2	...

	Number of Villages.	Estimated Collections under revised settlement.	Past Collections.	PERCENTAGE. %	
				Increase.	Decrease.
<i>Add—</i>					
<i>Alienated Villages and Native States.</i>		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Poona	6	11,680	9,357	24.8	...
Nasik	2	2,004	1,585	26.4	...
Ahmednagar	3	2,811	2,176	29.2	...
	11	16,495	13,118	25.7	...
Thana (Salsette)	14	27,115	17,806	52.2	...
Savantvadi State	5	14,097	14,711	...	4.1
Kolhapur State	54	62,000	62,000*	...	...
Total ...	84	1,19,707	1,07,635	11.2	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	876	9,70,881	7,27,483	33.3	...

* The precise amount of the former collections in Kolhapur is uncertain owing to some items, not properly belonging to land revenue, having been included in the return of collection of land revenue furnished.

Sind.

In the Province of Sind revised rates of assessment were introduced into one sub-division only this year, Shahadadpur. The preliminary work was completed in a second sub-division, Manjhand, but not in sufficient time to admit of the rates being introduced. In the Shahadadpur sub-division, containing 110 villages, into which the settlement was introduced, the estimated financial result shows an increase of 32 per cent. in excess of the average past collections for the ten years preceding the settlement. Sickness among the officers of the Department seriously affected progress during the working season, and, as it was thus necessary to place two establishments under a single Assistant, or, owing to the inexperience of Assistants, establishments were kept on reduced strength.

Gujarat.

In Gujarat the survey settlement was introduced into 73 villages of the Halol sub-division and into 3 Government and 52 Talukdari villages of the Godhra sub-division, both Halol and Godhra being sub-divisions of the Panch Mahals. The result, in the case of the villages of the Halol sub-division, has been a decrease of 5.4 per cent. on their former revenue. In the case of the Talukdari villages of the Godhra sub-division the old assessments were excessively low, and the introduction of the survey settlement in the mode sanctioned has resulted in the immediate increase of 21.3 per cent. on past payments. The mode alluded to is as follows: "An increase of one-fifth of the difference between the existing rates and the rates to be ultimately imposed is to be added immediately, with a further increase of one-fifth at the termination of each period of five years, so that the full rate of assessment will be reached in twenty years from the present time."

In the Deccan the revision settlement was introduced into 198 villages of the Sangamner and Ráhuri sub-divisions of the Ahmednagar Collectorate and of the Dindori sub-division of the Násik Collectorate.

In the case of the Sangamner villages, 82 in number, the result of the imposition of the revised rates has been to raise the revenue from Rs. 68,325, actually collected in 1878-79, to Rs. 90,090, being an increase of 31·8 per cent. The tract of country in which these villages are situated lies almost parallel to the course of the river Pravara. Two low ranges of hills pass through it from west to east, and in the valleys between them the soil is rich and black, deteriorating as it approaches the higher land to the north and south. The rainfall is average in amount and tolerably certain. Irrigation is carried on chiefly from wells, but the Ozar Canal commands a part of the country under consideration and will eventually, no doubt, have a beneficial effect upon the cultivation in its neighbourhood. The greater portion of the cultivated area is under monsoon crops, such as bájri, whilst wheat and gram constitute the later or cold weather harvest. A good high road connects Sangamner, the chief town and market, with the G. I. P. Railway at Devláli. There is also a fair road by which the produce of the eastern villages will doubtless find its way after a time to Bombay and Poona *via* the Dhond and Manmád State Railway. These villages were originally settled in 1848-49, since which date there has been an increase of 29 per cent. in population and of 52 per cent. in houses of a superior class, which, coupled with a considerable increase in the number of carts, ploughs, and cattle, shows a great material improvement in the condition of the people. The prices of staple food grains have risen nearly 100 per cent. since the introduction of the original survey rates. The area under cultivation has increased from an average of 61,053 preceding the survey of 1848-49 to an average of 110,080 acres between 1869-70 and 1878-79. The maximum dry crop rates vary from Rs. 2 to Rs. 1-10-0, and the incidence of assessment per acre averages Re. 0-11-5 throughout. The revised rates have been sanctioned to remain in force until 1904-05.

The revised rates introduced into the Ráhuri villages, 90 in number, have raised the revenue from Rs. 1,11,850 to Rs. 1,56,708, an increase of 40·1 per cent. The district in which these villages are situated consists chiefly of an open plain, and is traversed by two rivers of considerable size. The soil is, as a rule, good, deep and black, deteriorating towards the south-west and north-east corners where clay is found to a large extent in the low-lying land, whilst the uplands are poor and barren. The rainfall is somewhat heavier than in the neighbouring country. The principal crops grown are cereals, bájri, jowári and wheat predominating. There is a considerable area irrigated from wells. A good made road gives access to the G. I. P. Railway at Devláli, whilst the newly opened chord line between Dhond and Manmád runs through the centre of the group of villages under consideration. There are four local markets, two of which are of some importance and within easy reach of the stations on the railway.

These villages were originally settled in 1848-49. Since then there has been a large increase of population, cattle, carts and ploughs, evincing material improvement. The average prices of staple food grains have risen 75 to 90 per cent. The occupied area was 62,751 acres in 1849-50 and in 1878-79 it was 1,68,002 acres; irrigated land has increased 210 per cent., exhibiting a considerable outlay of capital; and the revenue for collection from Rs. 37,569 to Rs. 1,10,775. The revised rates have been fixed on consideration both of general improvement in the material condition of the cultivator and of the improvement in communications. The maximum dry crop rates vary from Rs. 1-12-0 to Rs. 1-6-0, and the incidence of assessment per acre averages Rs. 0-13-11. The increased revenue will amount to Rs. 44,853.

Dindori.

The villages of the Dindori sub-division are 20 in number, and under the revised rates their revenue has been raised from Rs. 13,139, collected in 1878-79, to Rs. 17,669, an increase of 34.5 per cent. The tract of country in which these villages are situated is near the Gháta, but for the most part level, free from forest, and containing a fair proportion of black soil. The rainfall is plentiful and certain. A failure of harvest has not been known for many years. The conformation of the country is unfavourable to extensive rice cultivation, but well adapted to the growth of wheat and other cold weather crops. The high road from Násik to Poimt traverses the group and brings them within easy reach of the Railway at Devláli, from 12 to 24 miles distant. The original survey was carried out, as far as regards rice, garden and the better class of dry crop land, in 1845-46, whilst the measurement of the light dry crop fields was deferred till 1860. The population has meantime increased 66 per cent., carts 87 per cent., ploughs 55, and houses of the lower and better classes respectively 52 and 116 per cent. In 1860-61 the area occupied was 22,492 acres, whilst in 1878-79 it was 81,544. The prices of the chief grains and pulses have doubled. Taking all classes of land, excepting irrigated lands, together, the average rate per acre is raised from Rs. 0-6-8 to Rs. 0-8-5. The revised rates have been sanctioned for 24 years ending with 1903-04.

Southern
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Country
and Kánara.
Original
Survey.
Yellápur.

In Kánara the survey settlement has during the year been introduced into 127 villages. Of these, 16 villages belonging to the Yellápur sub-division have had their revenue raised from Rs. 4,268 to Rs. 8,942, or 110 per cent. Rice and garden cultivation are the chief agricultural industries of these villages, the dry crop lands being comparatively of trifling extent and value. The only grain grown in them is rági. The garden cultivation is described as being of an unusually excellent character, the crops chiefly grown being supári or areca-nut. The return from a good garden is estimated at Rs. 250 to Rs. 350 per acre. The maximum rate fixed is Rs. 14 per acre, and the average Rs. 11-0-5. The average rate per acre for rice land is Rs. 2-9-10, and for dry crop land Rs. 0-5-3.

Sirsi.

Other 12 villages belong to the Sirsi sub-division. The survey settlement has raised the revenue derived from these from Rs. 5,009 to Rs. 7,526, equivalent to 50 per cent. Their charac-

teristics coincide with those of the villages of Yellapur just described, and the rates introduced are the same. The increase is much smaller owing to more equitable assessments having previously prevailed. The villages lie close to Sirsi, which was the head-quarters of the Kánara Collectorate, and hence were under more immediate supervision and control, and unable to evade their just obligations.

Another group of 23 villages belong to the Supa sub-division. In these the revenue has been raised from Rs. 3,913 to Rs. 4,883, or 24·8 per cent. The principal crop cultivated in the tract in which these are situated is rice. There is but a small area of garden land. The rates are almost identical with those introduced previously into other villages of this sub-division.

The remaining 76 villages belong to the Kumpta sub-division. Their revenue has been raised 48·6 per cent, from Rs. 34,277 to Rs. 50,943. The rates are identical with those previously introduced in adjacent villages. Rice is the staple crop, and Rs. 6-8-0 per acre is the maximum rate fixed for it in favourable villages reduced gradually to a maximum of Rs. 3-8-0 in the least favourably situated villages. The assessments sanctioned will not be immediately realized but will be introduced gradually.

The revision settlement was introduced into 120 villages of the Dhárwár Collectorate, and 109 of the Belgaum Collectorate. Twenty-nine villages of the former are situated in the old Mulgund Petta. The revenue collected last year was Rs. 61,710, and this has been raised to Rs. 96,726, an increase of Rs. 35,016, equivalent to 56·7 per cent. These villages form three characteristic groups: the first are described as being among the very best parts of the Dhárwár Collectorate, consisting entirely of deep black soil, within the line of good rainfall; the second also consists in great part of black soil, but is intermixed with out-crops of granite or gneiss; the third is described as being, in respect of rainfall, communications, &c., the least favourably situated in the sub-division. The first two blocks are well supplied with communications and markets. Since the introduction of the original survey population and cattle have decreased, but the number of better class houses and of carts has largely increased, while prices have risen 100 per cent. The staple crop is cotton grown in triennial rotation with wheat and jowári. There is but little rice or garden cultivation. The maximum dry crop rates vary from Rs. 2 to Rs. 1-4-0 and the incidence per acre has been raised Rs. 0-12-8 to Rs. 1-3-9.

Thirty-four villages constitute the old Nargund Petta. The revised rates have raised the revenue from Rs. 46,879 to Rs. 58,285, an increase of Rs. 11,406 or 24·3 per cent. The average rainfall is about 28 inches, but is not evenly distributed. The whole tract is well situated with regard to markets. The principal crops are jowári, wheat and cotton, the last of which occupies annually about one-third of the entire area. Population and cattle have decreased, whilst houses and carts have increased. Prices, after making every allowance for abnormal years, have doubled. The new maximum rates vary from Rs. 1-10-0 to Rs. 1-4-0.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Kalghatgi.

The other 57 Dhárwár villages lie in the old Mishrikot sub-division, now principally comprised in the Kalghatgi Taluka. The revenue collected in 1878-79 in these villages amounted to Rs. 30,551, and under the revised rates this has been raised to Rs. 39,951, an increase of 30·7 per cent. The chief crops in these villages are rice, sugarcane, jowári and nágli. The system of agriculture, especially with regard to rice and sugarcane, is efficient, and the crops raised are of excellent quality. Irrigation is carried on to a very large extent from tanks. Since the original settlement of 1848 several important roads have been opened, bringing the local markets into connection with the two ports of Kárwár and Kumta as well as with trading centres of the interior. There has been a large increase in the number of houses of the better class, though the population has remained stationary. Prices have more than doubled. The maximum dry crop rates vary from Rs. 2 to Rs. 1, and are graduated according to the distance of the village from the western border of the sub-division where the heavy rainfall commences, the highest rates being imposed on the eastern villages where jowári takes the place of náchni. The average rate per acre on rice land has been raised from Rs. 2-3-11 to Rs. 2-12-9, and that per acre of every description of land from Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-5-7. The evident increase in material prosperity amongst the population since the original survey, and the facilities afforded to bring the produce to market, have been held fully to justify the increase.

Belgaum.

The 109 villages of the Belgaum Collectorate, into which new rates have been introduced, are situated in the old Parasgad sub-division. The revenue during the last year of the old rates amounted to Rs. 1,18,625, and under the new settlement this will be raised to Rs. 1,67,218, equivalent to an increase of 41 per cent. The average rainfall exceeds 26 inches and is certain. The tract is well supplied with fair weather roads and also with markets. The most important crop in the southern moiety is cotton, which is grown in triennial rotation with wheat and jowári: in the north, cereals, pulse and oil seeds are the principal crops, and manure is freely applied to the land. In houses, carts, and wells, which constitute to a great extent the fixed capital of the ráyat, there has been a large increase during the period of the expired guarantee. The original settlement was made in 1849-50. Since then prices have fully doubled, and the area in occupation has increased from 70,681 acres to 162,902 acres. For ten years previous to the original settlement Rs. 1,37,692 were assessed on the Government occupied land, of which over 1 lakh had to be remitted. During the last decade the revenue has aggregated Rs. 12,01,892, of which Rs. 1,600 have been remitted in the famine year. The maximum revised dry crop rates vary from Rs. 1-9-0 to Rs. 1 and the average rate per acre amounts to Rs. 1-0-5 as compared with Rs. 0-11-10.

Native States.

In the Sávantvádi State 5 villages were brought under survey settlement. The revenue collected last year was Rs. 14,711. Under the survey rates the revenue is estimated to be Rs. 14,097, a decrease of 4·1 per cent. In the Kolhápúr State 54 villages were brought under settlement; comprising all the State villages

of the Gad Hinglaj Taluka. The revenue of these villages for the preceding year is estimated at Rs. 62,000. Under the revised settlement it is estimated that the revenue will be, within a small sum either way, the same as previously. In order to obtain the revenue hitherto collected in the State villages of the Gad Hinglaj sub-division, it was necessary to impose rates of assessment fully 40 per cent. higher than will be imposed in the adjacent British villages of the Belgaum Collectorate coming under revision 2 or 3 years hence, assuming that at that revision the present assessments will be increased about 50 per cent. The rates now imposed in this sub-division of Kolhapur are therefore fully 90 per cent. higher than those current in adjacent British villages. This is no solitary instance: in all the Native States of this Presidency the land assessments will be found to be very largely in excess of those levied in adjacent British territory.

The total expenditure on surveys in both divisions has been Rs. 7,54,857, out of which Rs. 80,732 were paid by Native States, the balance of Rs. 6,74,125 only being paid out of Imperial revenue. But some further considerable sums, which cannot at present be precisely stated, will be paid by Native States, on account of work in progress of execution for them in the year under review, on the completion of the work in question, and this will further tend to reduce the charge on the British treasury. The settlements introduced during the year have resulted in the imposition of a yearly assessment of Imperial revenue of Rs. 2,30,826 in excess of past collections, and of Rs. 12,072 in alienated villages and Native States.

Financial

The total cost of revision settlement operations up to date has been Rs. 18,73,143. This expenditure has resulted in an annual increase of Rs. 13,83,682 of land revenue, which, cumulatively, has amounted to the sum of Rs. 73,25,110 in the years which have elapsed since the introduction of the revised rates.

ALIENATION SETTLEMENT.

The special department was abolished in 1877. A considerable amount of work, however, was ascertained to require revision in the Panch Mahals, and this made but little progress during the first half of the year. A special Native Officer, however, was appointed to the work, and joined in the middle of January 1880. He has since completed the revision of the settlements of one Mahál, and the result is under report; that of two other Mahals was finally disposed of by Government in April, the result being that 1,034 acres of land were found to have been wrongly declared alienated. The revision of the other two Mahals remains to be undertaken. The work of preparing and issuing sanads is progressing. In other parts of the Presidency the work is almost exclusively confined to the issuing and re-issuing of sanads or deeds, and is done by the Collectors. In all, excluding the Panch Mahals, the number of summary settlements effected by the Collectors was 891 against 696 last year. 9,328 sanads were issued leaving some 3,191 for issue, and 1,469 for re-issue. In Thana the work has been postponed owing to a question having arisen regarding the application of summary settlements to forests, which is under reference to Government.

Waste Lands.

The term "waste land" in this section is used to denote only the area assessed under the survey as arable that has not yet been taken up for cultivation. It does not include unassessed land, whether entered on the records as cultivable or not. It is advisable, therefore, to exclude from consideration, for the present, the districts in which the survey measurements are not yet completed, such as Kánara, Ratnágiri and the Panch Maháls, as well as the Province of Sind, where the land is held on a prescription tenure.

The following table, based on the statistics given in Chapter IV A (1) of Part III, shows for the last two years the area of arable land occupied as well as that still available for occupation in each surveyed district:—

District.	Arable area occupied.		Arable area still unoccupied.		
	1879-79.	1879-80.	1879-79.	1879-80.	Variation in 1879-80.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ahmedabad	1,229,137	1,234,579	90,150	86,102	-4,048
Kaira	380,169	386,167	102,129	96,419	-5,710
Broach	466,606	464,648	22,347	24,320	+1,973
Gurat	636,948	644,881	86,764	77,132	-8,632
Chána	1,014,421	1,015,341	61,973	60,423	-1,550
Kolaba	472,319	472,314	6,467	6,639	+172
Khandesh	2,603,073	2,759,793	806,176	718,417	-87,758
Nasik	1,900,477	1,892,908	363,209	362,794	-415
Ahmednagar	2,415,368	2,277,639	168,013	218,423	+50,410
Poona	1,861,632	1,775,554	74,679	164,900	+90,021
Bholápur	2,136,989	1,901,403	37,124	276,984	+239,860
Játara	1,410,219	1,404,950	38,749	19,018	-19,736
Belgaum	1,104,981	1,078,798	87,011	96,243	+9,232
Dhárwar	1,549,850	1,624,030	106,339	137,174	+30,835
Kaládgi	2,978,769	1,828,764	90,704	842,786	+752,084
Total	212,60,957	20,661,659	2,141,033	2,687,771	+546,738

From the above it will be seen that the area available for occupation increased by 546,738 acres, or, in other words, the area under cultivation decreased by 1·7 per cent. The area unoccupied now forms, roughly, 11·5 per cent. of the whole arable area. This decrease of cultivation and increase of waste has actually occurred, but is a purely paper one so far as the year under review is concerned. The decrease occurred during the famine years, but is for the first time shown now. Until this year much land has remained standing in the name of cultivators who either died or absconded

during the famine; all this has now, after the necessary enquiry, been entered as waste and has counteracted the increase in cultivation which has, apart from this, undoubtedly occurred. The greatest area of waste land is in Khándesh, Násik, Ahmednagar and the Panch Maháls. As was mentioned last year, a considerable portion of that in Khándesh and the Panch Maháls is of better quality, and literally remains to be brought under cultivation, while that in the remaining districts is for the most part poor and only capable of producing crops after a fallow. The districts in

Khándesh.

Násik.

Ahmednagar.

Kaládgi.

Sholápur.

Poona.

Dhárwár.

Panch Maháls.

which 100,000 acres or more are still available are shown marginally. Kaládgi, Sholápur and Poona are the additions to last year's list, while Kaira has disappeared from it. During the year under review considerable areas were newly brought under cultivation in Khándesh and Sátára; the great losses to cultivated area

occurred in Kaládgi, Dhárwár, Sholápur, Poona and Ahmednagar, or, in other words, the districts which suffered most from famine. The area returned as waste in the surveyed portion of the Panch Maháls is 164,242 acres, slightly less than last year, and that in Ratnágiri is 70,966, showing an increase. No returns are available for Kánara.

The results of the year for the Province of Sind are given in the following table, as far as returns are available:—

Sind

DISTRICT.	Area returned as arable.		Area returned as cultivated.		Remainder.	
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kurrachee	532,667	438,683	412,489	303,703	119,398	135,179
Hyderabad	1,489,040	1,496,182	593,657	520,755	895,483	977,427
Shikárpur	1,496,682	1,386,640	693,717	629,634	802,965	766,906
Thar and Parkar	701,238	701,638	355,981	256,173	345,257	445,665
Upper Sind						
Frontier	421,556	376,423	322,757	148,278	98,799	228,145
Total	4,641,983	4,401,865	2,879,501	1,837,643	2,069,482	2,544,322

Cultivation in this province depends almost entirely upon the inundation of the Indus. This year the inundation was very limited and subsided unusually rapidly, hence cultivation was

Government Estates.

There is nothing to record under this head.

Wards' Estates.

The number and value of the minors' estates that were administered during 1879-80 by the Collectors, or persons deputed by them, under Act XX. of 1864 (an Act for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of minors in the Presidency of Bombay) will be found in the following table:—

District.	Number of Estates.	DURING 1879-80.		BALANCE AT END OF 1879-80.	
		Receipts.	Disbursements.	In Cash.	Invested in Government Paper.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	27	84,380	85,144	20,911	18,125
Kaira	3	3,125	1,520	6,500	84,000
Panch Mahals	3	10,719	15,258	400	..
Broach	28	72,640	68,043	4,597	2,500
Surat	11	1,039	1,637	1,080	2,000
Thana	1	..	..	115	..
Koliaba	1	492	431	220	..
Nalik	1	2,871	6,107	7,061	14,500
Dhárvar	4	55,832	15,250	21,122	58,000
Kanars	20	9,007	4,130	2,922	1,904
Ratanagiri	11	17,080	5,500	11,580	..
Kutch	1	3,928	2,343	2,030	..
Hydrabad	5	63,751	62,519	17,317	79,200
Shikarpur	3	813	606	123	..
Total	137	2,51,206	2,37,438	1,00,547	2,11,229
Total, 1878-79	141	2,06,845	2,42,094	63,510	1,34,400

The estates in the Ahmedabad District, one of those in Kaira, and one partly in Surat and partly in Broach, are under the management of the officer entrusted with the carrying out of the two local Encumbered Estates Acts to which allusion will be made below, and who administers the estates of minors in the capacity of an assistant to the Collectors of the various districts mentioned, without reference to the more special functions of his office. The estate partly in Surat and partly in Broach is that of a descendant of the late Nawáb, and is involved in considerable litigation. Distinct progress has, however, been made during the year: a consent decree has terminated one protracted dispute, in a second the award was daily expected, and the third, it was hoped, would be settled in October. This estate the Settlement Officer administers under a certificate granted in his own name. The estate in Kaira is owned by two sharers, one of whom has been brought under Act XIV. of 1877 (Broach and Kaira Encumbered Estates Act). The other being a minor the

administration of his share has been entrusted to the Settlement Officer under Act XX. of 1864.

The administration of the rest of the estates entered in the table was conducted as usual and calls for no special remark.

Three special Acts are in force in this Presidency relating to the temporary administration, by Government, of the estates of certain landed classes who have become deeply involved in debt. One of these measures relates to the Talukdars of Ahmedabad; a second to the Thakurs, or persons occupying a somewhat analogous position in Broach and Kaira; and a third to the Zamindars of Sind.

Encumbered
Estates.

The Talukdari Settlement Officer in Gujarat administered, during the year, 129 encumbered estates brought under the Acts relating to the Ahmedabad, Broach and Kaira Districts. Two estates have been freed from debt and released, and a third was released as hopeless; on the other hand, three estates have been newly brought under the Act. The number under management at the close of the year is therefore identical with the number with which it opened.

Gujarat.

The total amount of debt for which the 82 estates under attachment in the Ahmedabad district were liable at the commencement of the year was Rs. 2,72,293 to private creditors and Rs. 80,452 (for advances) to Government. Rs. 12,079 were paid to creditors during the year, reducing that debt to Rs. 2,60,214. Rs. 21,852 were repaid to Government; but, on the other hand, an additional sum of Rs. 1,047 was advanced by it; hence the amount of outstandings for advances at the end of the year was only reduced to Rs. 59,649. The repayments contrast favourably with last year's; being Rs. 38,929 compared with Rs. 28,035; and it must be borne in mind that, as the more productive estates are naturally the first to be freed by the operations of the department, year by year nearer approach is made to the residuum, the incomes of which are from various causes small and make but little show in a return. The amount due to private creditors at the commencement of the year has been raised from Rs. 1,01,823, as shown last year, to Rs. 2,72,293 by inclusion of the Navra and Panvi estate, the liquidation scheme for which was sanctioned during the year.

Ahmedabad.

The number of estates under management in Broach was 10. Rs. 9,275 was the amount remaining to be paid to private creditors at the end of 1878-79, and this sum was paid off; but, owing to the inclusion of settlements for 6 estates made during this year, though brought under the Act previously, Rs. 62,778 appear still remaining due at its close. A settlement remains to be made now in only one estate. The aggregate debt to Government was reduced from Rs. 2,99,259 to Rs. 2,33,183. These very satisfactory results are owing to abundant harvests of cotton and grain which have enabled tenants to pay up a part of their outstandings.

Broach.

The number of estates under management in the Kaira District was 37. Debts due to private creditors at the close of 1878-79 aggregated Rs. 2,65,027. Of this sum only Rs. 19,325 were paid

Kaira.

off, and that by advances obtained from Government. Owing, however, to settlements made during the year under review the amount due to private debtors at the close of the year was raised to Rs. 8,54,912. Settlements have now been made for every estate. A merely nominal sum was repaid to Government during the year, and the aggregate debt due to it closed at Rs. 47,892. No explanation for these apparently unsatisfactory results is available. Nine hundred and sixteen claims against Thākurs in Kaira and Broach were disposed of during the year, under Act XIV. of 1877, to the value of Rs. 2,78,117; 28 appeals were lodged, in 3 cases the original order was confirmed and 20 appeals remain pending.

Miscellaneous.

In addition to the ordinary duties of his post, and the charge of the minors' estates already mentioned above, the Tālukdār Settlement Officer is empowered by the Collectors to administer certain estates either for the benefit of the judgment-creditors, or by private arrangement, without any reference to the relieving Acts. There are 43 estates thus situated; 38 of these are in Ahmedabad, 1 in Kaira and 4 in Broach. The number in the previous year was 27. The increase indicates the straitened condition of the small Tālukdārs in Ahmedabad owing to recent bad seasons, and has taken place almost entirely in the number of estates under attachment for the benefit of judgment-creditors by decree of the Civil Court, there being 29 of this class as against only 16 last year.

The number of suits in which the Settlement Officer was a party was 31, compared with 36 in the previous year. In 8 he appeared on behalf of the Tālukdār or Thākur. Only 16 of these suits have been settled by decree or otherwise, the remaining 23 are pending.

The expenses on account of the Settlement Officer and his establishment and those contingent to his administration of the estates in his charge, were Rs. 19,384 against Rs. 21,319 in 1878-79, and were distributed as below:—

	Paid by Government.	Paid by Tālukdārs.	Total.
	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
1878-79	5,764	15,555	21,319
1879-80	8,600	15,784	19,384

Encumbered
Estates in
Sind.

A special Act (XIV. of 1876) was passed for the relief of the Jāghirdārs and Zamīndārs of Sind from the load of debt with which they had burdened their estates, and the carrying out of its provisions was entrusted to two officers styled "Managers" in that Province, one of whom has charge of the estates in Sind proper, the other of those in the Thar and Pārkar Superintendency. They began work on the 1st March 1877, and the present is the second report received from them, and the first for the ordinary one year's period. The following table shows the operations under the Act for the year 1879-80:—

DIVISION.	NUMBERS OF ESTATES.				PAID OFF UP TO 31st JULY 1880.					
	For which orders of management were issued.	Released from management.		Total Number remaining under management.	Amount awarded to creditors including outstanding on 31st July 1879.	Paid off up to 31st July 1880.				
		By order before sanction of scheme of liquidation.	On payment or discharge of liabilities entered in liquidation scheme.			By loan from Government.	By collections from the estates.	Total.		Total to be paid outstanding on 31st July 1880.
								Actually paid.	Revised.	
Sind ..	287	4	17	268	Rs. 10,71,488	Rs. 1,18,725	Rs. 70,725	Rs. 1,89,449	Rs. 3,58,807	Rs. 5,17,629
Thar and Parkar ..	14	..	..	14	14,700	..	1,495	1,495	1,495	12,205
Total ..	301	4	17	282	10,86,188	1,18,725	72,220	1,90,944	3,60,302	5,30,834

Of the sum of Rs. 8,17,629 in the last column for Sind proper, Rs. 1,06,506 are covered by leases and Rs. 1,494 are the debts of estates relinquished in 1879-80, so that the actual sum remaining to be paid to creditors on the 31st July 1880, in Sind proper, was Rs. 7,09,629 only. The figures however, regarding debt only include that of the estates reported on under the Act, viz., 101 in Sind proper and 13 in Thar and Parkar.

The table given below shows the amount of the loans advanced by Government to the indebted landlords and the extent to which they have been repaid. In Sind two small estates were unable to repay the instalments and interest, which fell due amounting to Rs. 800. In all other cases the sums due were paid up punctually:—

DIVISION.	ADVANCE.		Interest accruing up to 31st July 1880.	Total Amount of Loan including Interest.	Amount repaid up to 31st July 1880.	Amount outstanding on 31st July 1880.
	In 1879-79.	In 1879-80.				
	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sind ..	5,22,374 0 0	1,25,250	27,005 0 0	5,49,379 0 0	1,51,155 0 0	3,98,224 0 0
Thar and Parkar ..	5,000 10 0	8,000	801 12 11	9,801 7 11	802 12 5	8,999 5 6
Total ..	5,27,374 10 0	1,33,250	27,806 12 11	5,59,180 7 11	1,51,957 12 5	4,07,223 5 6

Taking the two divisions separately, out of 287 estates under management in Sind proper at the end of the previous year, in 4 cases the orders of management were cancelled and in 17 cases the estates have been released cleared of debt. Two hundred and sixty-six estates are thus left under management. This year schemes for the liquidation of 67 estates have been sanctioned, making the total number for which they have been sanctioned 101; and, deducting the 17 relinquished estates, 84 of this class remain under management, against 182 for which schemes of liquidation have not yet been sanctioned. A larger number of estates would have been reported on and schemes sanctioned, but for the issue of orders that, when loans are advanced by Government to clear estates, the estates must be mortgaged to Government; and, as advances made under such circumstances

Sind Proper.

cannot be recovered under the provisions of the Act, the Manager's power to effect compromises with creditors has been virtually put a stop to and his hands tied until measures have been taken to supply the necessary power. It is hoped that all the information necessary to send in the whole of the remaining number of liquidation schemes will be available within another year.

The total sum claimed from the estates was Rs. 30,58,778, but of this only claims to the amount of Rs. 16,75,499 have been admitted. Claims to the amount of Rs. 99,244 remained to be adjudicated upon this year. Of these Rs. 77,967 have been decided, leaving Rs. 21,277 outstanding. (This amount has, however, since been reduced to Rs. 3,665). The claims decided were reduced to Rs. 26,292. The number of claims to be adjudicated was 66; 56 were disposed of, leaving 10 outstanding. There were 6 appeals against decisions; in 4 the decision was upheld, one order was modified and the appeal in one case is still pending. The total amount as yet actually paid to creditors has been Rs. 6,55,023, and debts to the amount of Rs. 8,57,870 have thereby been compromised, so that experience shows that as a rule admitted debts can be compounded at a reduction of 23 per cent. The number of civil suits in which the Manager was involved on behalf of owners of estates was 4. Three were settled favourably and one adversely. The gross receipts from the estates under management amounted to Rs. 6,29,026, during the year under report, and the costs of management amounted to Rs. 63,180, a charge of about 10 per cent. As liquidation schemes go in and the incomes of the estates can be estimated with tolerable accuracy, each estate will be debited with a percentage on its gross receipts to cover costs; meantime charges of management are estimated against the gross produce of the year.

Thar and
Párkar.

In the Thar and Párkar Division liquidation schemes for 10 estates have been sanctioned. Three more were reported on, but the schemes were returned for further inquiry; and in the remaining case no scheme is necessary, as it has been discovered that the owner is not entitled to the benefit of the Act. His estate will be returned to him as soon as the amount due to Government on it has been recovered, probably within the current year. The season was a very bad one, and hence only small sums have been repaid by three estates; future prospects seem brighter. It is, however, doubtful whether one of the estates is not in a hopeless plight, and its abandonment is under consideration. The advances taken up from Government were for casual clearances, &c., and no loans to repay creditors have been made, as security was considered inadequate. The liquidation schemes provide for the creditors being repaid from the profit of the estates with interest at Rs. 5 per cent. All claims have now been decided: those adjudicated during the year amounted to Rs. 5,040, of which Rs. 4,322 were admitted. The expenses of management and costs of maintenance have been reduced as low as possible. Total receipts came to Rs. 4,850-9-11 and the expenditure was Rs. 6,792, reducing the cash balances to Rs. 1,291-13-8. The Manager anticipates that with fair seasons 9 of the 10 estates for which liquidation schemes have been sanctioned will be cleared in four years' time.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

Course of Legislation.

THE Acts that have been passed by the Legislative Council of this Presidency, and received the assent of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, between the 1st April 1879 and the 31st March 1880, are the following:—

Acts.

Act II. of 1879.—An Act to further amend Act XIII. of 1856 (an Act for regulating the Police of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay).

Act III. of 1879.—An Act to provide for the levy of fees for the use of Government landing-places in the Port of Kurrachee. —

Act IV. of 1879.—An Act to prohibit the practice of inoculation, and to make the vaccination of children in the town of Kurrachee compulsory.

Act V. of 1879.—An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Revenue Officers and the Land Revenue in the Presidency of Bombay.

Act VI. of 1879.—An Act to consolidate the immoveable and other property vesting in the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and certain other property on, or connected with, the foreshore of the Island of Bombay into one estate, and to vest the management and control of the same in one Public Trust; and for other purposes.

Act VII. of 1879.—An Act to provide for Irrigation in the Bombay Presidency.

The following Bills were introduced, or were under discussion by the Legislative Council during the above period:—

Bill No. 3 of 1879.—A Bill to amend the law relating to the settlement of villages held by Khots.

Bill No. 1 of 1880.—A Bill to secure the payment to Government of certain sums of money by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay.

Bill No. 2 of 1880.—A Bill to amend the Bombay Irrigation Act VII. of 1879.

The Bill (No. 9 of 1878) to amend the law for the periodical inspection and the management by competent Engineers of Steam-boilers and Prime-movers in the Presidency of Bombay, which was introduced by publication

in the *Government Gazette* in 1878-79, and which received full notice at page 124 of Part II. of the Administration Report of 1878-79, did not come under discussion in 1879-80, as it has been decided not to proceed with this Bill for the present.

Description.

(1) Acts.

The object and character of all the Acts, Nos. II.—VII. of 1879, were fully described at pages 123 to 126 of Part II. of the Administration Report of 1878-79, under the headings, respectively, of Bill No. 8 of 1878, Bill No. 3 of 1878, Bill No. 5 of 1878, Bill No. 1 of 1879, Bill No. 12 of 1878, and Bill No. 11 of 1878. The only further remarks which seem necessary are, as regards Bill No. 12 of 1878, that the Governor-General refused his assent to it for the reason that, at the time it was read a third time and passed by the Legislative Council of Bombay, the provisions of its 5th Chapter (borrowing powers) conflicted with the provisions of the Indian Loans Act (XXIV. of 1871), and were therefore *ultra vires*. Consequently this Government moved the Government of India to except the Trustees of the Port of Bombay from the provisions of the said Act, and a Bill to that effect was introduced at a meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General and passed into law. It thus became necessary to introduce and pass a new Bill, which was word for word the same as Bill No. 12 previously passed, in its place, and this Bill has since become Act VI. of 1879. As regards Act VII. of 1879, since receiving the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, it has been amended—see Bill No. 2 of 1880 to amend the Bombay Irrigation Act (under Bills).

(2) Bills.

Bill No. 8 of 1879 was introduced to legalize all that has been effected in the way of introducing a final settlement into the Khoti villages of the district of Ratnagiri in accordance with the provisions of the Government Resolution (No. 2474 of 1876, Revenue Department) on the report of the Khot Commission of 1874, and to prescribe the same procedure for the future. A full account of the Khoti tenure, and of the difficulties which led to the appointment of the Commission of 1874, and of the provisions of the Resolution of 1876, embodied in the present Bill, whereby Government have met and overcome those difficulties will be found detailed in the Summary introducing this Report. It will suffice to add in this place, (1) that the contemplated terms of the final settlement differed so materially from those of an ordinary survey settlement, that it was found necessary to resort to special legislation in order to adapt the Survey and Settlement Act to the proposed new settlements; and (2) that the immediate passing of the present Bill was postponed until last year, because it was deemed expedient to test the suitability of its provisions by tentative settlements to be made under the special direction of the Collector. The experience thus gained appearing to Government to establish the likelihood of the proposed measure, if passed into law, leading to satisfactory results, this Bill was introduced. It has since received the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General and has been published as Bombay Act I. of 1880.

Bill No. 1 of 1880 was introduced with a view to providing proper security for the punctual re-payment of moneys due by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay to the Government of India, and for the purpose of giving effect to the terms to which the Government of India has agreed in consequence of applications on the part of the Municipality for certain concessions. Bombay Act II. of 1872 provided for the re-payment of two loans of 15 lakhs and 4 lakhs respectively, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum, within 20 years, by monthly instalments. This Act is now to be repealed, and the balance due on account of these two loans, together with a fresh loan of 43 lakhs, recently applied for, is constituted a "consolidated loan," which is to be repaid with interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum by half-yearly instalments within 30 years from the 1st January 1881. A similar Bill was introduced and passed through the Bombay Legislative Council in 1876, but the assent of the Governor-General was withheld on account of a difficulty having arisen as to the correct method of computing the unpaid balances of the loans of 1872. This difficulty has now been removed. The Bill has since received the necessary assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General and has been published as Bombay Act II. of 1880.

Bill No. 2 of 1880 provides for the amendment of Act VII. of 1879, an Act to provide for Irrigation in the Bombay Presidency, by the repeal of sections 49 to 56, both inclusive, of that measure. These sections provide, under certain provisos and conditions, for the levy of a protective rate, in no case to exceed 8 annas per acre, on all cultivated land which is under command of a canal but is not irrigated, when the gross revenue from water supplied from the canal has not during any year amounted to 5 per cent. of the total capital expended in its construction. These provisions have been objected to by the Secretary of State for India, and hence this Bill, which has since become law as Bombay Act III. of 1880, was introduced to repeal them.

Police.

Strength. The strength and cost of the police in the Bombay Presidency are shown in the following table :—

DIVISION.	BANCIONED STRENGTH.			Number of Commissioners, Superintendents, and Assistants.	Number of vacancies at end of 1879.	TOTAL COST PAYABLE FROM	
	Paid wholly or partly from Provincial Revenue.	Paid wholly from other sources.	Total.			Provincial Revenue.	Other sources.
						Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division ..	5,682	40	5,122	10	56	8,25,990	4,828
Central do. ..	5,719	71	5,790	0	5	8,31,615	10,470
Southern do. ..	3,484	..	3,484	0	50	2,37,397	..
Sind do. ..	4,004	341	4,345	5	5	7,90,027	39,305
G. I. P. Railway ..	..	688	688	1	..	..	1,39,177
B. B. & C. I. Railway ..	..	452	452	1	..	..	39,131
Bombay City ..	262	1,130	1,392	1	..	96,000	2,95,294
Total ..	19,651	2,720	21,271	33	124	30,44,699	5,80,005
Total, 1878 ..	16,764	2,911	21,665	33	125	29,74,844	5,45,787

There were five Commissioners including the special officer in Bombay City. The number of District Superintendents and their Assistants was 28, and immediately subordinate to them were 56 officers on pay amounting to Rs. 100 per mensem or more. Full statistical details regarding the strength, cost, and distribution of the police, are given in a tabular form in Part III. of this Report, Police (1)—(5).

Distribution.

The proportion of police to area and population is as shown in the margin. The

DIVISION.	Population per square mile.	ONE POLICEMAN TO	
		Square miles.	Persons.
Northern Division ..	256	5.07	787
Central do. ..	133	6.37	612
Southern do. ..	182	7	1,233
Sind do. ..	47	11.41	636
Average ..	132	6.3	662

The number of miles of line open on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is 619, and there are 96 stations. The proportion of police is, therefore, 1.1 per mile and 6.4 per station. On the

Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, the length of line open is 484 miles, and there are 85 stations. The proportion of police, therefore, is .9 per mile and 5 per station. The proportion of police is greatest in the Northern Division, though this is more apparent than real owing to the fact that throughout the Province of Gujarát foreign territory is interlaced with British territory, and hence the field of police operations is virtually enlarged far beyond what appears on the face of the returns. In Sind, the sparsity of population compensates for the

largeness of each beat. The proportion of police to area and to population is greatest in the Panch Mahals, where it is 1 to 2·12 square miles and 294 persons. The proportion to area is least in Thar and Parkar, 1 to 26·8 square miles; and to population least in Belgaum, where it is 1 to 1,497 persons. The city of Bombay is not taken into consideration in these and the following tables, as the working of the police there will be noticed separately at the end of this section.

The following table shows the different classes of duty on which the police force was employed during the period under review, with the distribution of men amongst them :—

Division.	GUARDS.		Municipal, Town or Harbour duties.	Cantonment duties.	General Police duties.
	Jails.	Escort, Lock-ups or Prisons.			
Northern Division	908	851	741	60	2,422
Central do.	144	776	663	106	4,012
Southern do.	85	481	323	19	2,618
Sind do.	230	843	757	134	2,012
G. I. P. Railway	..	..	..	..	696
B. E. & C. I. Railway	..	28	..	..	424
Total	1,367	2,749	2,223	309	13,264

Division.	NUMBERS OF MEN ARMED WITH		
	Fire-arms.	Swords or swords and trun- cheons.	Trun- cheons only.
Northern Division	2,311	2,871	..
Central do.	2,630	1,475	1,602
Southern do.	1,547	206	1,411
Sind do.	2,020	1,981	23
G. I. P. Railway	64	13	800
B. E. & C. I. Railway	32	64	873
Total	8,564	6,566	4,018
Total, 1878	8,610	6,587	4,179

The marginal table gives the distribution of the force as regards arms. There is an increase in the numbers armed with fire-arms to the diminution of those armed with batons only.

The state of education amongst the police is returned, as shown

Education.

Division.	ABLE TO READ AND WRITE.			UNDER INSTRUCTION.	
	Officers.	Men.	Per- centage on total strength.	Officers.	Men.
Northern Division	472	766	22·	171	1,878
Central do.	490	776	27·	..	543
Southern do.	237	707	29·	82	608
Sind do.	175	874	13·	7	136
G. I. P. Railway	45	260	43·	..	..
B. E. & C. I. Railway	36	226	60·	..	..
Total	1,535	3,109	25·	280	2,467
Total, 1878	1,515	4,066	27·	123	1,908

* Last year's figures entered, as no fresh information has been given.

in the table given marginally. The figures fall far short of those for 1878, but this is owing to an alteration in the standard. Only officers and men who are able to read a manuscript report and understand its purport, and also are able to write an

intelligible report in the vernacular of the district, are entered this year as "able to read and write." All those have been eliminated who can only sign their name and read what they have themselves written. It is satisfactory to note that nearly 600 officers and men more than there were last year are under instruction. Education seems to meet with most attention in the Northern Division; but the largest proportion of men able to read and write is to be found among the Railway Police.

Health.

The marginal table will serve to show the amount of sickness

Division.	Percentage in hospital to total strength.		Percentage of deaths to total strength.	
	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
Northern Division ..	25	38	2.77	1.49
Central do. ..	22	26	2.40	1.03
Southern do. ..	31	30	1.78	2.18
Sind do. ..	80	41	1.87	2.84
G. I. P. Railway ..	10	Not given.	1.8	1.30
B. B. & C. I. Railway..	66	50	2.0	.60
General ..	31	35	2.16	1.67

and mortality amongst the police during the year under review in contrast with that during 1878. The rate of mortality has been very considerably lower throughout, but remains highest in the Southern Division. The number admitted to hospital has increased, and is es-

pecially great in the Sind Division, and among the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Police.

Discipline and Conduct.

The conduct of the police, judged by the number of punishments inflicted, will appear from the following table with the figures for last year for the sake of comparison. Altogether 648 officers and 2,927 men were punished, as compared with 609 officers and 2,744 men in 1878. The number of cases of punishment increased, especially in the Sind Division; it was greater also in the Central Division and in the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Police; in all the other divisions the number of punishments decreased. The severity of punishment diminished. More men were punished departmentally and fewer by dismissal. The number of cases of punishment by a Magistrate did not much alter. On the other hand, in all 2,121 men were rewarded for good service by promotion, and 438 received money rewards. The latter kind of reward was most freely distributed in the Central and Southern Divisions:—

Division.	Dismissed.		Punished departmentally.		Punished judicially.		Total.		Percentage on strength of force.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.
Northern Division ..	5	53	137	622	6	47	843	866	11	17
Central do. ..	10	89	107	525	16	25	740	674	14	11
Southern do. ..	7	182	151	440	4	40	713	743	20	20
Sind do. ..	10	183	123	379	4	76	964	783	26	18
G. I. P. Railway ..	1	24	31	44	3	17	114	123	16	16
B. B. & C. I. Railway..	..	27	8	122	..	10	165	157	28	29
Total ..	{ 1879. 33 511		{ 590 2,192		{ 26 324		{ 3,578 3,669		{ 17 26.5	
	{ 1878. 40 649		{ 640 1,991		{ 20 201		{ 3,253 ..		{ 16 ..	

Punitive
Posts.

In the Northern Division punitive posts were newly established in one village in consequence of disputes which constantly occurred regarding its ownership, and in the villages bordering on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in consequence of the numerous cases of grain robbery from trains in motion. The latter were removed after the close of the year, as was also a post previously established in the Kaira Collectorate, leaving four punitive posts in the division. In the Central Division punitive posts were established in a large number of villages in the Poona District which had given shelter and food to dacoits, in two villages in the Násik District in connection with grain robberies from railway trains, and in two villages of Sátára owing to the crime of arson being prevalent. Two posts previously imposed were withdrawn, and one was continued and strengthened. In the Southern Division two punitive posts were continued and one fresh one established. No such measures have been enforced in Sind.

Crime.

Before reviewing the working of the police for the year, it is necessary to show fully the nature and amount of the crime with which they had to deal, compared with that of the previous year. The following table gives the number of offences, ascertained to have occurred, which were reported during 1879, including those in which the initiative of a Magistrate is necessary as well as cases where the police act upon their own authority:—

Division.	Cognizable cases.	Non-cognizable where Police were		Total.	Previous year's cases (investigated (cognizable)).	Grand Total.
		Not employed.	Employed.			
Northern Division ..	16,024	5,430	179	21,432	2001	23,433
Central do.	21,886	8,000	754	29,740	3501	33,241
Southern do.	10,862	1,409	515	12,786	423	13,209
Sind do.	12,729	4,760	1,019	18,508	336	18,844
G. I. P. Railway ..	507	....	163	770	2	772
M. B. & C. I. Railway...	243	....	105	348	10	358
Total ..	63,261	17,607	2,770	84,638	1,670	86,308
Total, 1878 ..	60,517	19,273	2,792	82,582	1,553	84,135
Fluctuation in 1879 + or - ..	+ 2,744	- 1,666	- 22	+ 2,116	- 83	+ 1,064

The result is a net increase of 1,064 offences, or, if cases in which the police were not employed are omitted, of 2,670. The increase in cognizable cases is small in the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and in the jurisdiction of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Police, and there is an actual decrease in that of the Great India Peninsula Railway Police. The great increase is in the Sind Division. The increase there amounts to 2,052 cases as compared with 1878, and to 3,750 over the number for 1877. This is attributable to the distress which prevailed, and the consequent increase of petty thefts; each district, but notably Hyderabad, has shown an increase. In the Northern Division there was a noticeable falling off of cognizable crime in the Panch Maháls, and a smaller decrease in the neighbouring Collectorate of Kaira. Broach remained nearly the same, and in the other four districts there was an increase. In the Central-

Division there was a decrease in the districts of Khândesh and Poona, and an increase in the four other collectorates. In the Southern Division the decrease took place in Belgaum and more especially in Dhârwâr, and the other three districts show an increase. The increase was largest in Kalâdgi, and is accounted for by the distress which prevailed. The decrease in "non-cognizable" crime is satisfactory.

The marginal table shows the total number of ascertained

Year.	Northern Division.	Central Division.	Southern Division.	Sind Division.
1874	19,176	22,158	11,231	17,305
1875	18,345	21,545	12,117	16,673
1876	17,374	22,574	12,723	14,980
1877	19,449	20,045	20,313	15,720
1878	22,433	26,970	12,724	17,351
1879	22,453	28,790	12,943	18,517

offences for the last six years. From this it will be seen that in the Southern Division crime has decreased nearly to its normal amount before the famine. In the Northern Division and Sind it still remains

abnormally high, and indeed during the early part of the year distress in those parts continued to be severely felt; and in the Central Division there is a general tendency to decrease, just as there has been a tendency to improvement in the general condition of the population. The full effects of the good harvest of 1879-80 will not be noticeable until next year as these police returns are for the calendar year 1879.

District.	Proportion of Cognizable Offences to Population
1. Ratnâgiri ...	One to 493
2. Belgaum ...	" " 445
3. Dhârwâr ...	" " 387
4. Kaira ...	" " 347
5. Kalâdgi ...	" " 335
6. Khândesh ...	" " 309
7. Surat ...	" " 270
8. Kolâba ...	" " 269
9. Ahmedabad ...	" " 263
10. Nâik ...	" " 260
11. Broach ...	" " 258
12. Sâtara ...	" " 253
13. Kânara ...	" " 251
14. Thar and Parkar ...	" " 229
15. Sholâpur ...	" " 229
16. Poona ...	" " 223
17. PanchMahals ...	" " 219
18. Shikarpur ...	" " 206
19. Ahmednagar ...	" " 181
20. Upper Sind Frontier ...	" " 178
21. Thâna ...	" " 155
22. Hyderabad ...	" " 154
23. Kurrachee ...	" " 138

The relative positions of the various districts to each other with respect to the prevalence of cognizable crime, are shown in the marginal table in their respective order. Ratnâgiri and Belgaum have maintained their positions as first and second on the list. Dhârwâr has moved up from sixth to third, and Kaira from seventh to fourth, while Kalâdgi has fallen from third to fifth. Kolâba has fallen four places, and Ahmedabad has risen five. The Panch Mahals has risen from the bottom place to the seventeenth. The other districts have not altered position very noticeably.

Serious Crime

In the Northern Division while the offences of murder, theft, receiving stolen property and kidnapping have decreased, there has been an increase in attempt at murder, culpable homicide, grievous hurt, dacoities and robberies. The largest increase is under the last two heads and occurred only in Thâna and Kolâba. Of 65 murders, 17 were put down to intrigues with women, 9 to revenge, and 14 to gain; convictions were obtained in 25 cases.

In 1878 there were 75 murders and 32 convictions. There were 154 as against 106 cases of dacoity and 51 convictions were obtained compared with 56. Five hundred and sixteen arrests were made and 24 persons convicted. Robberies numbered 195 against 163, and 77 convictions were obtained against 83. The increase in dacoities in Thána and Kolába was from 31 to 80 and from 1 to 17, respectively. They were committed almost exclusively by local bad characters, who took advantage of the panic caused by the depredations of the organized bands of the Deccan, and could have been easily suppressed but for the state of demoralization of the villagers who fled at the first alarm. This explains why so many cases have escaped detection. The number of convictions in cases of theft were 60 per cent. against 64 per cent. in 1878, and in cases of receiving stolen property 83 against 64. In the Central Division there were 89 cases of murder against 56 in the previous year. The increase is general except in Khándesh. Two were committed by dacoits and 12 by robbers. Convictions were obtained in only 49 per cent. of the cases compared with 57 per cent. in 1878. The number of cases of culpable homicide remained at 38. Twenty-four convictions were obtained. Da-

District.	1878.	1879.	Increase.
Poona	9	70	61
Sholápur	12	40	28
Sátára	12	17	5
Ahmednagar	9	14	5
Khándesh	6	11	5
Nasik	4	9	5

coities numbered 161 against 52 in 1878. The increase is distributed through every district, as will be seen from the margin. Some cases were brought over from the previous year, making 168 in all for disposal.

One hundred and four cases were disposed of by the Courts, convictions being obtained in 80 cases. Of the 161 cases committed during the year, 81 were committed by organized gangs of dacoits. There were four centres of organization, viz. :—

1st.—Of the Rámohis headed by Hari Makáji, his brother Tátya Makáji, and Ráma Krishna of Kálambí, in the Sátára District;

2nd.—Of the Rámohis headed by Dowlatta and accompanied by one Wásendev Balwant Phadke in the Poona District;

3rd.—Of the Kolis of the Purandhar Ghera, in the Poona District, headed by Krishna Sábla and Máruí Sábla, his son; and

4th.—Of the Bhils headed by Tukia and Ania of His Highness the Nizám's Dominions.

The first gang committed 27 dacoities in the Poona, Sátára and Sholápur Districts commencing on the 11th January 1879. Hari was captured in March, tried for murder and executed. Tátya was shot, and others of the gang with him captured and brought to justice. Ráma Krishna was also captured, and brought to justice in October.

The second gang threatened to be by far the most formidable, but ran a career of 3 months only. They committed 18 dacoities

in the Poona District, and were accompanied by a Brahmin, previously a clerk in the Military Finance Department, who appears to have hoped to organize the Ramoshi dacoits into a more formidable political movement; but he was captured in the Kaládgi District while endeavouring to obtain assistance from some Rohillas. He was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life. Meantime on the 17th May the police with a detachment of native infantry came up with the gang and engaged it, 5 including Dowlatta were killed and 11 wounded, and the gang was completely dispersed.

The third gang committed 28 dacoities in the Poona District and 2 in Sátára during its career of seven months, and defied capture. In the monsoon a field detachment was organized and remained out all the rest of the season. At the close of the monsoon more vigorous measures were taken, which resulted in the total dispersal of the gang before the end of the year. The majority of the members were captured, including Krishna Sábla and his son.

The fourth gang committed six dacoities and kept together till November, when Tukia and two other leaders were captured. A few days after, most of the members of the gang were arrested in His Highness the Nizám's territory. Tukia was brought to justice, and has been transported for life.

In order to suppress these gangs it was found necessary to call in the aid of the military both to relieve the police from treasury guard duty and to assist them in the field. Four field detachments of police and military were organized besides permanent detachments of military being stationed on the Poona and Sátára and Poona and Wái roads, which also were patrolled by cavalry. The result of these active operations, as has been shown, was that by the close of the year all the gangs were dispersed, the leaders captured, and quiet restored.

Robberies increased from 156 to 216, the number of convictions fell from 51 per cent. to 39, of 300 persons arrested 124 were convicted. Thefts fell from 9,571 to 8,623, but "receiving stolen property" increased from 489 to 538.

In the Southern Division there were 49 cases of murder, of which 13 are attributed to desire "for gain," against 48 in 1878. Conviction followed in 20 cases. There were 9 cases of attempt at murder and 8 convictions obtained; 38 cases of culpable homicide and 16 convictions. Dacoity increased from 60 to 71, and robberies from 96 to 127. Thefts fell from 4,726 to 4,481, and cases of receiving stolen property from 317 to 237. Convictions were obtained in 13, 35, 2,447, and 195 cases respectively. In the Province of Sind murders and offences against the person have decreased, while thefts and offences against property have increased largely, confirming the view already stated as to the cause of the increase of crime during the year. Convictions were obtained in 20 out of 31 cases of murder, in 126 out of 284 cases of "other serious offences against the person," in 1,438 out of 2,712 cases of cattle theft, in 1,770 out of 3,183 cases of ordinary theft, and in 554 out of 1,630 cases of house trespass and house-breaking.

In the jurisdiction of the railway police the only serious offence was one of dacoity, in which the accused escaped conviction mainly owing to the carelessness of the local Magistrate.

In the foregoing tables such cases only as were ascertained to be true are entered, and not the total number reported to the police. Before considering the success of the force in bringing real offenders to justice, it is well to show the whole number of cognizable cases reported including the number struck off the registers by order of a Magistrate as false. This information is shown in the following statement:—

DIVISION.	TOTAL NUMBER OF		Number of cases struck off as false.	Number of persons discharged in cases struck off.	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Cognizable cases reported.	Persons arrested.			Cases struck off as false.	Persons discharged in cases struck off.	Cases pending and undetected.	Persons pending trial.
Northern Division ..	21,920	28,875	4,815	2,086	21	7 ²	16	9
Central do.	28,001	32,705	5,703	1,023	20	8	14	11
Southern do.	18,872	15,436	3,436	298	18	11	21	4
Mad. do.	14,681	13,643	1,038	2,071	21	14	21	
Total ..	80,423	97,059	14,061	3,276	20	8	19	8
Total, 1878 ..	81,555	98,764	15,203	3,471	20	8	18	8

The percentage of cases struck off is remarkably even throughout, and is considerably less than last year. There is also a similar decrease in the number of persons arrested on false charges. These results are satisfactory. The percentage of false cases struck off was highest in the Kolaba District (31); then follow Shikarpur (30), and Surat and Nasik (28). The lowest percentages were 9 in the Panch Mahals and Sholapur. The high percentage of persons discharged in this class of cases in the Sind Division indicates too great hurry to arrest on the part of the police, the absence of which it is especially satisfactory to notice in the Southern Division.

The following table shows the extent of the success of the police operations during the year, false cases struck off the register having been omitted:—

Result of
Police
Operations.

DIVISION.	CASES.			PERSONS.				STOLEN PROPERTY.			
	Number of true cases.			Number of Persons.		Percentage of Convictions.		Stolen.		Recovered.	
	Investigated.	Decided.	Percentage of convictions to cases investigated.	Arrested in true cases.	Brought to trial.	To persons arrested.	To persons brought to trial.	Amount.	In how many cases.	Percentage amount.	Percentage number of cases.
Northern Division ..	17,013	10,097	59	36,720	18,567	62	81	Rs. 4,38,357	7,720	38	71
Central do.	21,550	10,972	51	30,845	25,590	83	68	8,57,617	9,717	34	76
Southern do.	10,637	6,994	66	14,558	12,097	84	70	2,19,470	4,751	48	75
Mad. do.	18,066	8,624	48	18,836	13,643	68	80	2,84,890	7,850	59	73
G. I. P. Railway ..	300	415	66	768	840	68	76	14,630	668	60	84
E. B. & C. I. Railway ..	278	341	77	820	811	74	79	7,263	220	70	87
Total ..	68,417	36,178	77	107,287	69,164	69	74	15,20,440	20,471	42	78
Total, 1878 ..	68,491	36,417	77	107,148	69,807	69	78	15,24,760	21,576	51	78

The number of cases decided amounted to 70 per cent. of those investigated, as compared with 53 per cent. last year. The proportion of cases in which convictions were obtained to cases decided was 77, identically the same as it was last year. The number of persons arrested and the number brought to trial were both a little greater than in 1878; but the number of persons convicted was proportionally less, being 57 as against 62 per cent. on arrests and 74 as against 75 on the number brought to trial. The proportion of persons convicted to persons brought to trial was greatest in Kaira (95) and the Panch Mahals (92). Ahmedabad and Kolaba (90) follow closely; then come in succession Sholapur (88), Dhárwar (88), Kánara (88), Kurrachee (87), Upper Sind Frontier (87), Thána (86), and Shikárpur (86). The lowest proportions are found in Násik (52) and Ratnágiri (50).

The percentage of convictions in serious offences has already been referred to, but a clearer idea of the success the police has met with will be gained from the following table in which it is summarized and compared with last year's results:—

OFFENCE.	Northern Division.		Central Division.		Southern Division.		Sind Division.		G. I. P. Railway.		B. R. & C. I. Railway.	
	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
Murder	48.	38.	35.	39.	59.	49.	60.	64.	..	..	..	..
Dacoity	53.	38.	47.	37.	75.	18.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Robbery	51.	39.	40.	41.	33.	27.	45.	55.	..	..	..	..
Theft	64.	60.	74.	70.	56.	54.	61.	61.	63.	70.	53.	53.
Receiving stolen property ..	64.	53.	70.	57.	53.	52.	56.	56.	75.	69.	68.	71.

From this it will be seen that in the Northern Division under four heads the percentages are lower than last year; in the Central Division the percentages are better under three heads and lower under the remaining two; in the Southern Division they are lower in every case than in 1878; and in Sind under two heads they are identical and under other two better. The railway police have virtually only to do with crimes coming under two of these heads, viz., thefts and receiving stolen property. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Police were, if anything, more successful than in 1878 and the Bombay Baroda and Central India certainly less successful.

Stolen Property.

The amount of property stolen was Rs. 15,35,631, an increase of Rs. 1,48,868 over the value stolen in the previous year. The number of cases in which property was stolen has, however, decreased from 31,274 to 30,471. The percentage value recovered and the percentage of cases in which it was recovered have alike fallen, the former from 51 to 41 and the latter from 78 to 73. The railway police were most successful either way. Of the four divisions the largest percentage was recovered in Sind and the smallest in the Central Division, 59 per cent. and 34 per cent., respectively; but if the number of cases in which recovery was made be regarded, then the Central Division is first with 76 per cent. and the Northern Division last with but 71. Taking the districts as units the largest amount of property was stolen in Khándesh, Poona, and Kolába, being over one lakh in each

instance. The best percentages of amount recovered were in Thar and Parkar (68), Shikarpur (62), and Ratnagiri (62); the lowest percentages were in Sátara (25), Poona (24), and Kolaba (11).

The police were employed in investigating 2,770 non-cognizable cases, compared with 2,792 last year. The number of persons arrested or summoned to appear before the Magistrate were 4,761; 2,188 of these were convicted and 2,495 acquitted; 81 remained awaiting trial at the close of the year. Recourse seems to have been had most frequently to the aid of the police in this class of cases in Sind, which supplied 1,019 out of the total number. The Northern Division supplied only 159. The greatest amount of success was obtained in the Northern Division; in the Central and Southern Divisions the proportion of convictions was over 50 per cent. and in Sind under 30.

Non-cognizable Crime.

The Magistrates acted without the aid of the police in 17,667 cases, compared with 19,273. In all 26,365 persons were caused to appear before the Courts; of these 12,391 were acquitted and 13,506 were convicted. Trial was pending at the close of the year with reference to 334. The percentage of convictions has improved; last year it was just under 50 per cent. and now it is over 51. The Northern Division and Sind furnished the greatest number of cases, and the Southern Division by far the fewest. The percentage of convictions was lowest in the Northern Division and best in the Central Division. Out of Rs. 21,042 value of property stolen in cases in which the Magistrate acted without police aid, Rs. 9,755 worth were recovered.

A separate report on the working of the police and of the general state of crime in the city of Bombay is submitted to Government by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. From this it appears that again during this year there has been a considerable increase of crime. The total number of persons charged was 32,980 against 26,045 in the previous year, an increase of 6,935 or 26 per cent. Of this total 27,171 persons were convicted, 5,775 were acquitted, and 34 remain undisposed of. The average number of persons charged during the four years 1874 to 1877 was 21,680, or 11,300 less than during the year under report.

Bombay City Police.

Accused.

The increase of crime has been most marked under the following heads: nuisances (increase 1,979 persons), disorderly and indecent behaviour in public streets (1,776), drunkenness (1,704), and theft (547). On the other hand, there was a large decrease under the heads "offences under Municipal Acts" (705), and "refusal of duty on board ship" (309).

Crime.

The increase in the number of persons charged with theft is attributed to the existence of a remnant of the destitute people who came to Bombay from the districts during the late famine. The thefts were mostly trivial ones of property of the value of Rs. 50 and less. Only 355 persons as against 325 were charged with thefts of a greater amount. Four murders occurred as compared with two in 1878-79, and three persons suffered the extreme penalty of the law. Only a single robbery took place and the offender was convicted. Sixty-four cases of house-breaking occurred as com-

pared with 58 in the previous year, only 19 of these remained undetected, and of 67 persons charged 57 were convicted and punished. Forgeries increased from 3 to 12, but only one person was convicted while 15 were acquitted. The apparent increase in connection with drunkenness, nuisance and disorderly behaviour is not without its satisfactory element, as much of it, at least, is probably attributable to an increase in the activity of the police rather than in the number of such misdemeanours actually committed. It is satisfactory to notice that, compared with 1878, there is a decrease of 118 in the number of Europeans charged with drunkenness, and also to find that there has been so large a decrease in the number of merchant seamen placed before the Police Courts for refusal of duty on board ship. The actual numbers have fallen from 762 to 453. The decrease is attributed to a revival in the shipping trade, by which the seamen have benefited and have therefore worked more willingly. There has also been a satisfactory decrease in the number of persons summoned before the Courts by the municipal authorities, and the Chief Magistrate commends the municipal officers for their efficiency and consideration in this respect. The aggregate value of property stolen was Rs. 1,68,750 against Rs. 1,51,475 in the previous year. Recovery was made of Rs. 79,983 worth as compared with Rs. 77,822 last year.

Criminal
Courts.

The High Court convicted 77 persons and acquitted 29. At the close of the year 5 persons were awaiting trial. The Presidency Magistrates convicted 27,094 and discharged 5,746. In many cases the complainants, after taking out summonses, did not appear, and such cases were struck off the file. Fifteen complainants were ordered to pay compensation for having unnecessarily or vexatiously caused persons to be placed before the Courts. The proportion of convictions obtained, in cases brought before the Courts by the executive police, is 94 per cent. against 88 per cent. in 1873.

Race of
Accused.

The total of 32,980 offenders is thus distributed among the various races: Europeans 963, Eurasians and Native Christians 1,380, Hindus 18,950, Mahomedans 10,130, Parsis 1,189, others 368. Three thousand three hundred and fifty-five were females and 29,625 males. The chief increase in number was among the Hindus and Mahomedans: the only decrease among Europeans.

Juvenile
Offenders.

There was a large increase among juvenile offenders: 877 were dealt with as compared with 492 in the previous year. Seven hundred and eighty-seven were convicted. Of these 62 were sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory, 120 were imprisoned, 181 were flogged, 360 were fined, and 64 admonished and discharged.

Inquests.

The number of inquests held was 402 against 371. In 83 cases verdicts of suicide were returned, and in the great majority of the rest the verdict amounted to one of casual death.

Fires.

Fifty-five fires occurred as compared with 51 in 1878. The value of property destroyed was Rs. 64,180 against Rs. 69,077. Two lives were lost.

Strength and
efficiency of
Police.

The strength of the city police force was 262 Government police and 1,130 municipal police, total 1,392. Five men were discharg-

ed on reduction, and 68 were dismissed. The cost of the police amounted to Rs. 3,88,284 of which Rs. 90,000 were borne by Government and the remaining Rs. 2,98,284 by the Bombay Municipality.

The number of persons arrested under the European Vagrancy Act of 1874 was 109 compared with 140 in the previous year. Ninety-three of these were arrested in Bombay. The whole number were sent to the Government Workhouse in Bombay. At the close of 1878 there were 38 vagrants in the work-house, thus making, with the fresh admissions, 147 for the year. Of these, 25 only remained on the roll at the end of the year. The other 122 vagrants are accounted for as follows:—discharged to employment 60, deserted 20, deported 11, sent to care of friends 9, sent to Strangers' Home 7, sent to the Lunatic Asylum 4, various 11. Of the 60 discharged to employment, 32 were shipped as sailors, 6 joined the Telegraph and 2 the Commissariat Department, 4 obtained work on Railways and 2 under the Bombay Municipality. The remaining 14 found employment under private persons. As to nationality, 71 were Europeans, 3 Americans, 1 a British Canadian, 1 an Australian, and 1 an individual from the Cape of Good Hope; of the 71 Europeans, 64 were British-born subjects. In point of age, 88 were between 16 and 40 years of age, 1 below 16, 17 above 40 but below 60, and three 60 years or upwards. Their previous occupations were various. Their general health and conduct are reported to have been good; only one case was sent to hospital. Thirty-one petty offences were dealt with: in 19 cases admonition sufficed, but 12 men were punished by solitary confinement, reduced diet, or both. The average daily population of the work-house was 29, as compared with 30 in 1878, and the average cost of each inmate was Rs. 49-6-6, as against Rs. 49-11-11. The total expenditure incurred under the Act amounted to Rs. 10,154, as compared with Rs. 8,579 in the previous year. This is due in the first place to the increase in the amount spent by District Magistrates and Police Officers in working the Act, and in the second place to the increased expenditure in removing vagrants from British India.

Vagrants.

Criminal Justice.

It is usual to preface this section with a brief view of the various tribunals exercising jurisdiction of all sorts, whether civil, revenue or criminal, and to show their financial working. The necessity for so doing arises from the fact that comparatively very few tribunals administer justice of any one order exclusively, and hence the whole number cannot be divided, and shown separately in the different sections.

Tribunals.

Details respecting all tribunals are shown in statistical table C (1) at page 50 of Part III. of this report. The following notice seems to be all that is necessary here. The High Court consists of two divisions, original and appellate. Its full strength is one Chief Justice and 7 Puisne Judges. The Presidency, outside the city and island of Bombay and exclusive of the jurisdiction of the Sadar Court in Sind, is divided into 22 judicial divisions provided with 24 tribunals presided over each by a District and Session Judge, a Joint Judge or an Assistant Judge, all of whom exercise both criminal and civil jurisdiction. The average area of each division or district is 5,599 miles and the average population is 682,196 souls. There are in all 133 district and first-class Magistrates, of these 19 exercise criminal jurisdiction only, 109 exercise revenue jurisdiction also, and the remaining 5 exercise criminal, revenue and civil jurisdiction. Of the whole number two only are honorary, the remainder are stipendiary. The entire number of subordinate magistrates is 492, of these 22 are honorary, 198 exercise criminal jurisdiction only, 280 exercise both revenue and criminal jurisdiction, and 6 have civil powers in addition. There are also 20,261 village officers who are invested with petty criminal powers in trivial cases occurring in their respective villages.

The exclusively civil tribunals are 8 Mofussil Small Cause Courts and 102 subordinate judges. The Sadar Court of the Province of Sind is presided over by a single judge and is, as the title implies, the Highest Court of Civil and Criminal Appellate Jurisdiction in the Province.

As regards race, the returns show that of the 21,081 officials who preside at the tribunals above-mentioned, 20,888 are natives and 143 are Europeans. The latter comprise 89 covenanted and 33 uncovenanted civilians, and 21 commissioned military officers.

Cost and Receipts.

The cost of the tribunals of every class, together with the income of each from stamp fees, is shown in the following table :—

TRIBUNAL.	STAMP RECEIPTS.		TOTAL COST.		SURPLUS OR DEFICIT.	
	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High Court	8,15,924	2,92,493	7,53,517	7,31,148	-4,37,501	-4,39,718
District Judges	1,04,826	1,17,460	6,29,423	5,09,580	-5,18,407	-4,82,160
Subordinate Civil Tribunals ..	14,81,012	15,80,263	10,05,856	10,48,124	+4,18,197	+5,00,023
Higher Class Magistrates ..	18,567	18,893	7,35,631	7,05,124	-7,20,204	-7,18,131
Subordinate Magistrates ..	20,533	21,223	8,09,169	4,67,417	-5,18,527	-4,46,509
Village Officers	..	..	2,30,942	2,41,644	-1,30,042	-2,41,644
Total	18,35,084	20,27,269	27,38,508	29,16,048	-18,00,421	-18,87,777
In 1879 + or -	..	+89,185	..	+1,76,538	Deficit	+87,533

From the above it will be seen that the receipts increased by Rs. 89,185 and that the cost increased by Rs. 1,76,538, the deficit being thus larger than last year by Rs. 87,353 and amounting to Rs. 18,87,777 on the year's working.

The marginal table shows the ratio of receipts to the whole

TRIBUNAL.	RATIO OF RECEIPTS TO COST.	
	1878.	1879.
High Court	42	30
District Courts	17	19
Subordinate Civil Courts ..	139	146
Higher Magistrates ..	2	2
Subordinate Magistrates ..	6	5
All taken together...	61.8	51.7

cost of each of the classes of tribunals as compared with last year. The subordinate Civil Courts show a large surplus, the deficit is distributed over all the other classes of Courts. The working of the Courts in civil litigation will be considered in a subsequent

section, the nature and results of the criminal work of the period under review (the calendar year 1879) is all that has to be considered in this place.

The total number of criminal cases decided by all the Courts during the year under review was 72,327, or 1,883 more than in 1878. There were altogether 77,993 offences reported as compared with 78,412 in the previous year, and including arrears 131,170 persons were dealt with compared with 130,223. All details are shown in the statistical tables in Part III., Chapter III. C. (2) and (3). The following comparative table will serve to show the general results of criminal trials in both years:—

Criminal
Work.

YEAR.	Offences reported during year.	Persons dealt with including arrears.	Convicted.	Acquitted and discharged.	Committed or referred.	Died, transferred or escaped.	Remain- ing at end of year.
1878.. .. .	78,412	130,223	68,779	41,769	4,744	254	1,894
1879.. .. .	77,993	131,170	68,636	42,427	5,264	315	1,821
Variation + or - to 1879	-419	+947	-244	-658	+520	-176	+74

From the above it will be seen that the number of offences
s 499—18

reported decreased slightly, but that there were comparatively more persons dealt with. Convictions decreased by 244 and acquittals by 6,341, more persons were committed or referred, but fewer died, escaped, or were transferred for trial, and the number remaining for trial at the end of the year was greater by 145. The sum of the details, it will be observed, exceeds the total of persons dealt with, this is probably owing to the fact that some persons are summarily dealt with, as for instance for contempts of Court, without their attendance having been obtained for the purposes of the trial by any of the recognized means, and these have escaped inclusion in the figures showing the total number dealt with. The general state of crime in the Presidency has received notice in the preceding section relating to the Police. It only seems necessary here to draw attention to the detailed table printed at page 54 of Part III. and to mention that of the whole number of persons dealt with 69,765 were tried for cognizable cases against 72,240 in 1878, a net decrease of 2,475—the ratio of such persons to the whole population being as 1 to 228, the ratio is highest in Sind. For non-cognizable offences 53,576 persons were tried as compared with 50,554, an increase of 3,022. The number of offences against the person decreased from 20,309 to 20,169, offences against property with violence decreased from 4,242 to 3,911, against property without violence from 26,636 to 24,831, and malicious offences fell from 4681 to 4,363. On the other hand offences relating to the coinage, weights and measures increased from 304 to 385, those against public justice from 1,249 to 1547, nuisances from 8,132 to 8,177, and offences for breaches of special laws, &c., from 11,052 to 13,185.

Convictions.

The total number of persons under trial during the year is returned at 126,949 against 128,619 in 1878. The percentage of convictions fell from 57 to 54. The percentage was highest, as was the case last year, for public nuisances 89, and for breaches of special laws 76. The only classes of offences in which convictions were had in less than 50 per cent. of the cases were false evidence, false complaints and forgery (45), those relating to the public peace (41), offences against the person (29), and malicious offences 28.

Punishments.

The number of persons sentenced to death was 83 against 108 in 1878. One hundred and fifty-five persons were transported for life and 333 were transported for a term compared with 100 and 94, respectively, in the previous year. The great increase under these heads, it must be explained, is owing to the prevalence of dacoity in the Deccan during 1879, alluded to in detail elsewhere. No sentence of penal servitude was passed in either year. Eighty-two persons were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement, 23,050 persons to rigorous imprisonment without solitary confinement, and 1,673 to simple imprisonment, the figures for the previous year being 84, 26,009 and 1,346 respectively. Sentences to fine with imprisonment were passed in 5,943 instances as compared with 6,038, and fine without imprisonment in 36,145 instances as compared with 33,967. Three

hundred persons were whipped in addition to being imprisoned against 318 last year, and 3,261 were whipped in lieu of all other punishments against 3,473. Thus there are no remarkable discrepancies between the punishments inflicted in the two years to call for explanation. The great majority of the sentences for imprisonment were for terms varying between 15 days and 6 months. The number of sentences exceeding 2 years was 778, or about 4 per cent. of the whole number of imprisonments. The total amount of fines inflicted was Rs. 4,07,883-2-10 against Rs. 4,27,585-7-0 last year: of this sum Rs. 2,64,024-5-10 against Rs. 2,45,691-9-2 were realized, and Rs. 21,632-4-6 against Rs. 25,892-0-11 were paid away in compensation. The whole number of sentences of this class was 40,005, and hence the average fine inflicted was a little over Rs. 10. Twenty-three thousand and forty-four sentences were for Rs. 10 and under, and 16,961 for over Rs. 10. Fines exceeding Rs. 100 were inflicted in 425 instances and exceeding Rs. 500 in 37 instances only. The largest number of sentences to whipping were to receive from 10 to 20 stripes, only 28 persons were sentenced to more than 50 stripes. Sentences of forfeiture of property were passed in 5 cases only. Eighty-six persons as against 113 last year were ordered to find sureties to keep the peace, 25 as against 49 were ordered to enter into their own recognizances to the same end, and 307 as against 229 were ordered to give surety for their good behaviour.

Taking the aggregate of sentences, it will be seen that in 58 per cent. fine, in 40 per cent. imprisonment, and in 5 per cent. whipping was the punishment inflicted.

In the Courts other than the High Court in Bombay and the Sadar Court in Sind, the number of appeals and applications for revision received was 3,429, or less than last year by 487. Of these, 1,861 were lodged in Magisterial Courts and 1,568 in the Courts of Sessions. The results were as follows: 525 applications were rejected summarily, in 1,614 cases the original sentence was confirmed, in 387 it was modified, in 617 it was reversed, the proceedings were quashed in 99 instances, further enquiry was ordered in 19, 176 cases were referred to the High Court for revision, and at the close of the year 69 cases were still pending. Considering there were in all fewer cases than last year, the results do not in any detail so diverge as to require any explanation. In the High Court the number of appellants and of persons concerned in cases sent for revision or referred under section 298 Criminal Procedure Code was 1,242 against 898 in 1878. The applications were summarily rejected in 442 instances, in 334 the original sentence was confirmed, in 164 modified, in 130 reversed, and in 50 the proceedings were quashed. One hundred and twenty-two appeals, &c., remained pending when the year closed. In the Sadar Court in Sind the number of persons concerned in cases of appeal, revision and reference was 801 against 616. Only 16 applications were summarily rejected. The original sentence was confirmed in 423 instances, modified in 125 and reversed in 181. In six cases the proceedings were quashed, in one further

Appeals and
Revision.

enquiry was ordered, and at the close of the year 49 cases were

COURTS.	Total number of appeals and applications.	PERCENTAGE OF APPEALS & APPLICATIONS.				
		Rejct- ed.	Con- firmed.	Modi- fied.	Re- versed.	Other- wise dis- posed of or pend- ing.
Magistrates	1,861	4	51	14	31	10
Sessions	1,498	29	42	8	14	7
High & Sadder Courts ..						
A.—Appeals	875	44	28	11	7	10
B.—Revision	1,184	7	44	17	22	10

pending. The marginal table shows the percentages the various results bear to the total number of appeals and

applications in each class of Court.

Witnesses.

The number of witnesses who attended for the whole number of trials conducted during the year was 257,430 as compared with 178,445 in 1878.

High Court.

The High Court alone tried 76 cases involving 106 accused persons as compared with 47 involving 54 persons in 1878. The average duration of each case was 4 hours. Seventy-seven persons were convicted, 25 were acquitted and 1 was discharged; 3 remained awaiting trial at the close of the year. The number of witnesses that attended was 709 compared with 469 in the previous year. Original cases are invariably tried by jury.

Sessions Courts.

In the various Sessions Courts 2,826 persons were dealt with. Of these 1,943 were convicted, 888 acquitted, 76 discharged, and 179 were referred, died, or escaped and 268 persons were awaiting trial when the year closed. The number of witnesses that attended at the trials was 11,099. The average duration of each case was 8½ days.

Juries and Assessors.

Two or more assessors are employed in all original cases before Sessions Judges, Joint Judges and Assistant Judges. In the Poona District, however, juries consisting of 5 persons are used in all original cases which are punishable with imprisonment for 10 or more years. Altogether 87 cases as against 30 last year were tried by jury. In 82 of these the Court approved of the verdict of the jury and in 5 cases dissented. Eight hundred and forty-one cases as against 833 in 1878 were tried with the aid of assessors. The Judge agreed with their opinion in 595 instances and differed from them in 192. The remainder were disposed of for various reasons without the opinion of the assessors being needed.

Magisterial Courts.

There were altogether 128,238 persons for trial during the year before the various Magisterial Courts in the Mofussil as compared with 127,569 in 1878. Fifty-two per cent. were convicted and 42 per cent. were acquitted and discharged; the remainder includes those awaiting trial at the close of the year, those referred, and those who escaped and died. The average duration of each case varied from 1½ days in the village officers' courts to 3½ days in the courts of the First Class Magistrates. The number of witnesses who attended the trials was 246,331 as compared with 167,759 in 1878. A very small number of the village officers

exercise the powers entrusted to them, as will be seen from the fact that altogether only 432 persons were sentenced by the whole number of them to short terms of simple imprisonment and only 1,823 persons to trivial fines.

Prisons.

Number.

The total number of prisons in this Presidency during the year

PRISON.	Number in	
	1878.	1879.
Central Jail ...	1	1
District do. ...	23	23
Subordinate do. ...	97	78
Extramural Gang ...	3	3
Total ...	124	105

1879 was 105, classified as shown in the margin. The extramural gang at Nira having been found unhealthy, possibly owing to the locality of the work in the bed of the canal, was transferred to Ashti, where they have done excellent work and have been more healthy. There has been a net decrease of 19 subordinate jails, resulting from the closing of temporary places of confinement opened for the reception of persons convicted of trifling

offences during the famine. The number of the latter class of prisons is thus reduced to only one more than existed in 1876, i.e. prior to the famine. Two of the district jails, those at Poona and Shikárpur, have juvenile prisons attached to them. The extramural gangs were at work at Ashti in Sholápur, Nára in Sind, and Gokák in Belgaum.

Prisoners.

The number of prisoners confined was 55,556 as compared with 57,536 in 1878. Of these, however, 5,116 prisoners were under trial leaving the number of convict prisoners at 50,440. In this are included 5,075 persons received from other jails, either to undergo sentence, or in transit for transportation or to other jails, and 12,081 persons remaining in jail on the 31st December 1878. The number of admissions during 1879 was 30,112 males and 3,172 females, total 33,284, compared with 34,860 in 1878. Con-

Year.	Number imprisoned
1874 ...	19,758
1875 ...	19,027
1876 ...	20,499
1877 ...	40,723
1878 ...	34,860
1879 ...	33,204
Average 1874-76..	19,761

sidering the absence of any marked scarcity throughout the year the decrease is not so large as might have been anticipated, and, as will be seen from the marginal table, the number of admissions remains far in excess of the average of the years preceding the famine. The number of females admitted rose from 3,034 to 3,172, the average for the three years 1874-76 being 1,096. The average daily number of convicts confined was 12,631 as compared with 12,752 in 1878. At the

close of the year 12,122 convicts and 246 accused persons waiting trial remained in jail.

There has been an increase in the number of admissions into the jails of the City of Bombay and into those in Sind (excepting

Shikárpur), and Aden; also into the jails of Sholápur, Kaládgri, Ratnágiri, Ahmedabad and Rájkot. The decrease is otherwise general. As regards the jails of the City, admissions have been steadily increasing for the last 5 years. The persons admitted are chiefly petty thieves sentenced to short terms by the Presidency Magistrates, and the increase is probably attributable to the continued influx of strangers into Bombay combined with the high price of food. The increase in the Sind and Aden jails is not very considerable.

The number of convicts transferred to undergo sentences was 4,753 as against 5,707 in 1878. These transfers were chiefly from the Central and District Jails to the extramural gangs recently formed, and in a few cases to relieve overcrowding. Four hundred and ninety-six convicts were released on appeal, compared with 547 in 1878; 30,839 were released on expiry of sentence; 45 under orders of Government on account of sickness and on other grounds; 17 were released under the recently introduced rules for the remission of sentences. Prisoners cannot claim, as a right, release under these rules, but recommendations are made to Government for release on a system of marks approved by the Prison Conference. The release of prisoners for good conduct combined with industry has been found to be a great incentive to good behaviour in jail and steady work. Of the rest 71 convicts (including 10 women) were executed against 64 (including 5 women) in the previous year, 320 were transported against 107, seven were transferred to lunatic asylums, and 1,411 died. The causes of mortality, which was slightly less than in the previous year, will be noticed later on in this section. The number of convicts transported is unprecedentedly large. These prisoners were chiefly convicted in connection with dacoity then prevailing in the Deccan and adjacent districts. The daily average and the number of convicts remaining at the close of the year have already been stated to be respectively 12,631 and 12,122. These figures range nearly 3,000 higher than the averages prior to 1877. The excess numbers have been accommodated by the organization of extramural gangs employed on public works,—a system which has not only relieved overcrowding in the jails, but has found useful, profitable, and punitive work for the prison population.

Disposal.

The number of Europeans admitted into Bombay jails during 1879 was very short of the number admitted during 1878, 220 against 480, but at the close of the year there remained 55 in jail as compared with 48. The reason for fewer admissions seems to lie in "trade causes." In the early part of 1878 there was a sort of strike amongst merchant seamen in Bombay Harbour, which accounts for the large number of European prisoners that year. This state of things, however, ceased towards the close of the year. On the other hand, the admissions of Europeans into mofussil jails increased from 45 to 69. This is entirely due to the admission of European soldiers, dismissed with ignominy, into the Central Jail at Poona, where 20 cells have been placed at the disposal of the Military authorities for this purpose, and have

Race of
Convicts.

remained invariably full. The total number of Europeans confined was 289 compared with 525. *The number of persons of other races admitted into jail during the year, as contrasted with admissions in 1878, was as follows:—Eurasians, 15 against 16; Native Christians, 372 against 359; Mahomedans, 7,173 against 6,909; Hindus, 18,131 against 21,049; Budhists and Jains, 46 against 67; and all other classes, 104 against 76. It will thus be observed that the only sensible decrease has been among Europeans, Hindus and Jains.

Age.

The marginal table shows the proportions of convicts, admitted to jail during 1879, of different ages to the total number of prisoners, male and female. The actual number admitted under the age of 16 was 740 against 813 in 1878. The proportions are very similar to those of the previous year.

Age.	Male.	Female.
Under 16 ...	25	56
Between 16-40 ...	87	83
Do. 40-60 ...	10	11
Over 60 ...	5	43

Previous Occupation.

The previous occupation of the male convicts, admitted during the year, is given marginally. There are no means of contrasting these figures with last year's results, as the "heads" were then different. They were given as follows: agriculturists 34 per cent., non-agriculturists 58, domestic servants 3, Government servants 2, no occupation 2, and of independent means 1. Of the female convicts 1,819 were married women, 87 un-

Previous Occupation.	Number of Convicts admitted.
Government servants, &c. ...	775
Private do. ...	1,561
Professional persons ...	84
Agriculturists ...	10,208
Commerce and Trade ...	1,698
Artizans, &c. ...	6,434
Miscellaneous ...	2,897

married, 44 widows, and 165 prostitutes.

Sentences.

The marginal table shows the number of convicts admitted during the year, sentenced to the various punishments entered in column 1, male and female separated, and contrasted with similar details for 1878. The marked increase in number of transportations has already been adverted to. The increase in number of sentences to simple imprisonment, especially in the case of males, is to be regretted.

* These statistics apply to district jails only, and do not include subordinate jails.

Description of punishment to which sentenced.	Male.		Female.	
	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
1 month or less ...	7,998	9,333	1,333	1,222
1 month to 6 months.	9,336	11,257	895	913
6 months to 1 year.	2,552	2,654	109	123
1 year to 5 years ...	2,953	2,796	109	64
5 years to 10 years ...	206	283	8	7
Over 10 years ...	10	33	...	...
Transportation for a time ...	310	77	2	1
Do. for life ...	157	122	14	19
To death ...	85	90	13	7
Total to simple imprisonment	604	523	185	162
Total to rigorous imprisonment ...	23,043	26,122	2,298	2,194

The number of convicts that escaped during the year was 56 as compared with 82 in the previous year. Of these 25 have been recaptured and 31 still remain at large. Of the whole 56 only 4 escaped from inside jail walls, of these 3 were recaptured, leaving 1 at large; while of the larger number of 52 escapes from the extramural gangs and parties working outside jail walls, only 22 were recaptured, leaving 30 at large. The most numerous escapes were from the Nára gang. The country in which this gang is worked is thickly covered with dense jungle, and hence both temptation and facility are offered. The gang is provided with a proportionally larger establishment than the others. In all 32 escapes took place from jails in Sind. At the commencement of 1879 there were still 124 convicts at large who had escaped during the previous 10 years. Of these 18 have been recaptured, leaving 106 at large. The entire number remaining to be recaptured is thus at present 137. There has been only one émeute or disturbance of any kind in any of the jails during the year. This occurred at Dhulia Jail, where a large gang of transportation prisoners, recently sentenced for dacoity, made a desperate but ineffectual attempt to escape.

Of the total of 26,133 * prisoners admitted during 1879, 2,921 had been previously convicted. These include 128 women. One thousand nine hundred and forty-three males and 85 females had been once previously convicted, 475 males and 16 females twice, and 375 males and 27 females more than twice. The figures throughout are very similar to those for 1878. Among 740 juveniles admitted, 40 boys and 1 girl had been previously convicted. The percentage of persons previously convicted to the whole number admitted was 11 against 10 in 1878. Again, of the whole number 11,835 * remaining in jail on the 31st December 1878, 1,495 prisoners had been previously convicted, giving a percentage of 12·6 as compared with 13 on 31st December 1877. As usual the admission of reconvicted prisoners is very large in the City of Bombay, and also notably so in the Sholápur District, where scarcity was greatly felt.

Reconvic-
tions.

The number of punishments inflicted on convicts for offences committed by them while in jail has risen from 3,185 to 4,306. The offences generally related to work, and their increase evinces more care taken in exacting work than heretofore. The greatest increase on this account has taken place in the Yerrowda Central Jail, and in the district jails of Poona, Kurrachee, Shikápur, and the convict gang at Ashti. Thirty-seven males and 2 females were punished for criminal offences, as compared with 41 males and 1 female in 1878. Exclusive of these the nature of punishments

Punishments.

Punishment.	Number of branches of rules.	
	1879.	1878.
Solitary confinement ..	24	22
Reduced diet ..	62	53
Solitary confinement and reduced diet combined ..	1,000	1,037
Corporal punishment ..	1,322	1,097
Other punishments ..	293	424
Total ..	4,097	3,146

inflicted were as shown in the marginal table. There is a considerable increase in the number of punishments by solitary confinement with reduced diet, the Superintendents having been induced to try, as far as possible, this mode of punishment as a substitute for corporal punishment. Corporal punishments

* Subordinate jails are not included.

should be few but severe. The number of corporal punishments, however, show a marked increase, which is to some extent accounted for by the punishments inflicted at the extramural gangs, where flogging is the only kind of punishment suitable.

The marginal table shows the percentage of prisoners punished

JAIL.	Average number of Convicts.	Punishments.	
		Number.	Percentage.
Yerrowda	1,435	1,843	128
Common Jail	375	158	42
House of Correction { Europeans	28	7	25
{ Natives	353	88	25
Poona	418	314	75
Ahmednagar	227	63	27
Dhulia	418	82	20
Sholapur	329	92	28
Ashti Gang	856	351	41
Satara	213	56	26
Belgaum	149	62	41
Gokak Gang	646	71	11
Kaladgi	313	11	3
Dharwar	373	51	14
Karwar	123	67	54
Ratnagiri	342	82	24
Thana	814	259	29
Ahmedabad	605	39	6
Dhulaskot	497	53	11
Kaira	189	12	6
Surat	274	46	17
Dohad	294	11	4
Rajkot	95	4	4
Korrashee	558	193	35
Hyderabad	837	35	4
Shikarpur	896	199	22
Nara	463	28	6
Aden	47	49	104
Total	12,189	4,306	35.3
Total for 1878	12,452	3,185	25.6

to the average number confined during the year. The practice in the various jails would appear to differ to an extraordinary extent, and is said to do so with every change of supervision. The average rate of punishment inflicted has been 35.3 per cent. This has been greatly exceeded in Yerrowda Central Jail and in Aden and Poona, also in the Common Jail in Bombay, the Ashti Gang, and in the Belgaum and Karwar jails. The jails in which punishments have been notably infrequent, are those at Dohad, Rajkot, Hyderabad, Nara Kaladgi, Ahmedabad and Kaira.

Education.

Education is entirely voluntary among adults but compulsory amongst juvenile convicts. As would be expected the numbers admitted to jail able to read and write are very small. The numbers actually under instruction are 356 against 414 in 1878. The decrease is almost entirely due to the falling off at Yerrowda, consequent on a larger number of the prisoners in that jail having been transferred to extramural gangs. In Thana jail 15 females are under instruction and are reported to have made satisfactory progress.

Convict Wardens.

The average number of convict warders employed was 31 in excess of last year's, being 330 against 299. The increase is accounted for by more having been required to assist paid warders in working prisoners at the convict gangs. The system has worked well and enabled large reductions to be made in the strength of establishments and guards. These prison officers have, as

a body, conducted themselves very well. The most trifling offence or neglect of duty amongst them is promptly and severely punished, and yet of a total of 732 employed during the year, including 7 females, only 90 and 1 female have been reduced or otherwise punished. In the previous year 86 were reduced or punished out of a total of 697.

Of the daily average of 12,169* convicts, 113 were not sentenced to labour, and 609 and 625 respectively were sick, convalescent or infirm. Ten thousand eight hundred and forty-two effective convicts remain as compared with 11,345 in 1878. Of these 1,029 were employed on unremunerative labour, under which head is included not only shot-drill and the tread-mill, but such work as repairs to roads and drains about the jail, repairing the cell floors, and every kind of petty local improvement and sanitation; 328 were employed as prison officers; 946 as prison servants; 843 in gardening; 1,581 were employed in preparing cloth and grinding wheat, &c., for use in jails; 150 on jail repairs; 178 and 48, respectively, under the Jail Superintendent and under the Public Works Department, on additions and alterations to jail buildings; 3,462 were engaged in manufactures; and 2,277 on public works. In the previous year the number employed on manufactures appeared much larger, being returned at 5,158 or 41·8 per cent. of the total number of convicts sentenced to labour as against 28·6 per cent. this year. The difference is, however, really nominal, as there were then also included all convicts this year entered as employed in preparing cloth, &c., for jail use. A smaller number have been employed on gardening, but the results have been greater. The vegetables raised are mostly supplied to the prisoners, little more than 20 per cent. being sold to the public. The financial results, however, of the employment of convicts will be considered hereafter. The Ashti extramural gang have excavated a tank which will irrigate some thousand acres, the Gokak gang are excavating a canal by blasting through a hill, and the Nara gang are digging the eastern Nara Canal.

Employment
of Convicts.

The marginal table shows the state of the health of all persons

Health of
Convicts.

	1879.	1878.
Total population including persons under trial	48,150	51,291
Number admitted into hospital	15,268	16,553
Daily average population	12,431	12,646
Do. do. sick	612	648
Number of deaths	1,392	1,569
Ratio of deaths to total population.	2·9	3·6
Do. do. to strength.	11·2	12·4

confined during the year in contrast with last year. The high rate of mortality and sickness is due to long continued privation during the previous famine years which has apparently undermined the constitution of many of the convicts prior to their admission and hence there has not been the decrease in sickness and mortality that might be expected with returning prosperity and better harvests. There was, however, no dangerous overcrowding in any jail that was not speedily relieved by the use of tents or erection of tempo-

* Subordinate jails are not included.

rary huts, except for a short time in the beginning of the year in the Hyderabad and Shikárpur jails in Sind and in the beginning of the rains at the Gokák gang. The greatest mortality and sickness occurred in the Yerrowda Central Jail (average strength 1,435, 2,526 admissions to Hospital, 178 deaths), the Ashti gang (856 average strength, 1,598 admissions, 167 deaths), the Gokák gang (strength 646, 1,259 admissions, 244 deaths), the Hyderabad Jail (strength 861, 633 admissions, 158 deaths), and the Shikárpur Jail (918 average strength, 2,126 admissions, 114 deaths). The mortality and sickness in the Yerrowda Jail is explained by the fact that all the robust and strong convicts were drafted away for extramural gang work, leaving only the weakly and sick behind, and to the transfer of fever-stricken prisoners from the Ashti gang to this jail to the number of 199 men. At the Ashti gang, fever of a bad type prevailed in April and again after the rains and carried off 85 lives. There were also numerous deaths from bowel complaints, general debility, ulcers, &c. At Gokák, the great mortality is said to be attributable to the fact that the gang chiefly consists of transfers from the jails of the districts which suffered most severely from famine. In the Sind jails it is feared much of the mortality is attributable to overcrowding and to the very bad state of health of a great number of prisoners when admitted. The greatest number of deaths have resulted from dysentery and diarrhoea (319), respiratory diseases (258), and ulcers and boils (242). The health of prisoners in subordinate jails was good. The average daily strength was 442 and only 26 deaths occurred.

The following table shows the mortality according to time in jail for the years 1878 and 1879 :—

	1879.			1878.		
	Average number of Convicts.	Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths.	Average number of Convicts.	Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths.
Under 6 months in jail.	12,189	703	5·8	12,452	828	6·6
From 6 to 12 months...		299	2·4		335	2·7
" 1 " 2 years ...		256	2·1		262	2·1
" 2 " 3 " ...		73	·6		63	·5
" 3 " 7 " ...		46	·4		67	·5
Above 7 years...		8	·1		10	·1
Total ...	...	1,385	11·4	...	1,565	12·5

From this it will be seen that the larger number of deaths occurred among the comparatively recent admissions.

Diet.

The diet remained unchanged everywhere except in the Ashti gang, where, owing to the low state of health of the convicts, an additional 4 ounces of grain was given daily in the form of cake early in the morning before going to work. An increase of 2 ounces per diem also was allowed in the Yerrowda Jail as it was found convicts were losing weight. Of the total of 29,856*

* Subordinate jails are not included.

prisoners discharged during the year, 4,347 were found to have retained their weight since admission, 13,483 gained weight and 12,026 lost weight.

The number of subordinate jails is less than it was last year by 19, though 2 new ones have been established at Broach and Bhusaval. There were in all 7,154 admissions against 5,859 in 1878, and 246 remained over from that year, making a total of 7,400. The daily average number was 442, and on the 31st December 1879, 452 remained in custody. In all 5 prisoners were transferred to lunatic asylums; nine escaped, but of these 5 were recaptured; and 26 died. The average length of imprisonment was $22\frac{1}{2}$ days, and the longest sentence was for 7 months and 29 days.

Subordinate
Jails.

The total number of prisoners in the civil jails was 2,832 against 3,087 in 1878. The average daily number was 161 males and 13 females, total 174. There were 3 cases of death. At the close of the year 150 persons remained in custody. The cost was Rs. 8,636 as against Rs. 9,063, a decrease of Rs. 427; but the actual cost per head has been slightly more owing to distribution over a smaller number of prisoners.

Civil Jails.

Two hundred and thirty-eight prisoners were awaiting trial on the 31st December 1878, and 4,878 were admitted under trial during the year, total 5,116. Of these 2,061 were released, 2,450 were convicted and sentenced, 349 were transferred, 3 escaped and 7 died. The remaining 246 remained awaiting trial when the year closed.

Prisoners
under trial.

The gross cost of maintenance and the total cost per prisoner is shown in the following table for both 1878 and 1879:—

Finance.
A.—Expendi-
ture.

Item.	Amount.		Cost per Prisoner.	
	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
	Ra.	Ra.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.
Rations	4,92,243	4,74,045	38 0 4	36 13 2
Establishment	2,42,346	2,35,851	18 11 6	18 5 2
Police guard	1,54,381	59,638	11 14 10	4 10 2
Hospital charges	36,188	36,452	2 12 9	2 13 4
Clothing	28,755	31,057	2 3 6	2 6 7
Contingencies	58,956	59,930	4 8 10	4 10 6
Gross Cost ...	10,12,869	8,97,923	78 3 9	69 10 11

The reason for decrease under the head of "rations" is that vegetables are now supplied free of charge from the jail gardens, making a difference per head of Rs. 1-11-1. The prices of the food supplied have generally increased slightly, and, as already stated, the diet has, as the rule, remained unchanged. The great decrease under head "police guards" is owing to the new system in force everywhere, except at Aden and in Sind, of making the revised jail establishments solely responsible for the safe custody of the prisoners. Formerly the jail establishment guarded the

prisoners only by day, but now both by night and day, the sole duty of the police or military guard being to assist in case of an émeute. In carrying out the revision of the establishment there was an increase in some jails and a decrease in others, with the result that the expenditure generally was not increased, while the establishments have to perform nearly twice the amount of work. The experiment has so far worked very satisfactorily. There has been no noticeable increase or decrease under the remaining heads calling for any special explanation or remark.

Taking the jails separately the only noticeable increase in expenditure has occurred in Thána Jail, where increased transport charges account for the rise from Rs. 6,051 in 1878 to Rs. 13,190 in 1879.

As will be seen from the table above, the average cost per head was Rs. 69-10-11 in all classes of jails. The cost in subordinate jails was Rs. 70-2-7, in district jails alone Rs. 69-10-8, and in the Common Jail Rs. 68-8-11. In the House of Correction, where a large number of Europeans were confined, the cost has been Rs. 102-4-0.

The decrease in cost during the last 10 years is very remarkable, especially when it is remembered that prices have since then risen enormously. In 1869 the cost per head amounted to Rs. 103-7-11 generally, and in the Common Jail to Rs. 244-10-7.

*B.—Earnings
of Convicts.*

The profit derived from the employment of convict labour has amounted to Rs. 1,69,354 during the year compared to Rs. 1,59,908 in 1878. These figures, however, take credit for excess of stock in hand and outstanding debts, and are only valuable as showing that the outturn of work exceeded that of the previous year. The marginal table gives details of the excess of actual cash realizations over payments.

	1878.	1879.
	Rs.	Rs.
Factory	67,908	51,217
Garden	11,838	4,344
Extramural labour.	84,750	95,689
Building and repairing jails ...	8,337	1,947
Subordinate jails ...	2,241	2,902
Total	1,75,072	1,56,099

There has been a decrease in the realizations from convict labour under the heads of factory, garden, and building and repairing jails, whilst there has been an increase in realizations from extramural labour and in the earnings of subordinate jails. The decrease in "factory" is

due to Government departments being supplied with various articles from jails without any profit being charged for labour, at cost of raw materials only. The decrease in garden realizations is due to vegetables being supplied to prisoners, throughout the year, free of cost, while for 5 months in 1878 they were charged for. The smaller earnings from building and repairing jails is owing to less having been expended during the year on such works, they having been either stopped or completed. To balance these decreases a large increase from extramural labour goes a

long way; there has been a particularly large increase at the Ashti and Nára gangs. The earnings in subordinate jails also have increased; eight districts as against 6 last year have contributed to these earnings, the largest items coming as previously from Shikárpur and Násik; the employment is exclusively on extramural works, chiefly at the expense of municipalities. The expenditure for 1879 has been Rs. 8,97,023 against Rs. 10,12,869 in 1878, or a decrease of expenditure of Rs. 1,15,846. The actual cash realizations have been Rs. 1,56,099 against Rs. 1,75,072 in the previous year, a decrease in cash realizations of Rs. 18,973, making the total net cost Rs. 7,40,924 against Rs. 8,37,797 and the net saving during the year Rs. 96,873. The net cost per prisoner has been reduced from Rs. 65 to Rs. 57.

The number of admissions to the juvenile prison attached to the District Jail at Poona was 58 against 36 in 1878. There also remained in jail, on the 31st December 1878, 62, thus making a total of 120 under confinement as compared with 104 in the previous year. During the year 24 were released, 4 were transferred, 8 died, and 89 remained in prison at the end of the year. The daily strength tends to increase owing to sentences being of greater length and to the advantages of sending boy convicts to this prison instead of to district jails being better appreciated: it was 75 this year against 65 last. The health of the boys has been on the whole satisfactory. They have turned out a fair amount of work at a good profit. Their conduct has been generally good. A system of task-work has been introduced which encourages industrious habits and promises success. The progress made by the boys in education is very favourably reported on. The number of prisoners discharged from the juvenile prison who have been reconvicted is not very large considering the high prices ruling and the difficulty they experience in earning a livelihood. Apparently but few follow the trade taught them in prison. Of the 120 boys in prison this year, 41 were taught carpentry, 46 smith's work, and 33 weaving.

Juvenile
Convicts and
Reformatory
Institutions.
(1) Poona.

The similar institution at Shikárpur is on a smaller scale. (2) Shikárpur. Thirty-one boys have been admitted, and 24 remained over from last year, making a total of 55 against 42 in 1878 and an average of 28 for three previous years. Fifteen were released during the year, two died, and 38 remained. The daily average strength was 30 against 18. This increase is due to longer sentences having been inflicted. The health of the boys has been good, so also has their conduct. Punishments have been rare. Some progress has been made in education and in learning trades. Very little is known of the after career of discharged convicts. There are at present 2 reconvicted boys in the juvenile prison and 4 in the adult jail. The expenses are very small, the extra cost for establishment being only Rs. 55 per mensem. In 1878, out of 29 admissions only 10 were for sentences of 2 years and upwards, while in 1879 there were 18 out of 31. All the boys are being taught carpentry.

Civil Justice.

Omitting from consideration the superior Courts of general and special jurisdiction and the Small Cause Court in Bombay there are seven classes of Civil and two of Revenue Courts established and at work in this Presidency. Statistics regarding every class of Court, excepting only that of Small Causes in Bombay, will be found in Part III., Chapter III. C (1)—(5). It will thence be seen that the total number of suits instituted during the year was 161,678, making with arrears and those received by transfer a total of 200,187 for disposal, a number considerably larger than that for 1878. A very large number of these were disposed of during the year, and the remanets at its close were consequently unusually few.

High Court. The High Court at Bombay exercises, besides its general and extraordinary jurisdiction, powers as a Court of Admiralty, and in testamentary, matrimonial and insolvent cases.

The number of original suits pending at the close of the year 878 was 1,521, and the number instituted during 1879 was 851, making a total for disposal of 2,872 compared with 3,227 in 878. Of these 1,543, or 54 per cent., were finally disposed of, and at the end of the year there were 1,329 remanets. Of the cases finally disposed of 849, or 55 per cent., were decided on their merits. Of the suits disposed of—

325, or 21 per cent., were dismissed for default (most of these were in reality compromised out of Court).

537, or 34 per cent., were decreed *ex parte*.

861, or 23 per cent., were dismissed *ex parte*.

164, or 11 per cent., were contested.

The number of regular suits disposed of was 742. Fifteen per cent. of these were contested, of which two-thirds resulted in favour of the plaintiff and one-third in favour of the defendant. Only a single case, out of 8 filed, was disposed of under the Court's extraordinary jurisdiction, 6 out of 17 testamentary cases were decided, 2 admiralty cases were decreed *ex parte*, leaving 2 in arrears. Of 8 matrimonial cases 3 were disposed of, and of 5 Parsi matrimonial cases also 3 were disposed of. The number of insolvency petitions decided was 786, leaving 457 pending at the close of the year. There were 5 references from the Bombay Court of Small Causes, and of these 2 were disposed of. The number of appeals from the Court's original to its appellate jurisdiction was 37, of which 22 were remanets from 1878. In all 29 appeals were disposed of, 9 being dismissed for default and 20 heard and decided on their merits.

The average duration of suits is shown in the marginal

Class of Suit.	Contested.	Uncontested.
	Days.	Days
General jurisdiction	265	261
Extraordinary and admiralty..	86	37
Matrimonial	139	134
Parsi matrimonial	63	52

table. During the year under review there were several heavily contested suits. The number of miscellaneous orders passed during the year was 2,521.

The following tabular statement shows the number of suits instituted during the last 5 years:—

	1876.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
General jurisdiction...	728	754	820	687	723
Extraordinary	...	...	...	...	3
Admiralty	2	1	5	...	2
Testamentary	9	14	11	7	6
Matrimonial	3	3	...	1	7
Parsi matrimonial	5	4	1	4	4
Insolvent	633	622	475	565	600
Total ...	1,380	1,378	1,312	1,264	1,351

On the appellate side of the High Court the remanets from 1878 amounted to 225; during 1879, 548 new appeals were instituted, making 773 for disposal. Of these 565, or 73 per cent., were disposed of, leaving 208 cases pending at the close of the year. Sixty-one per cent. of the appeals disposed of were contested. Of the whole number of appeals filed during the year, 30 were "regular and first," 43 "miscellaneous," 469 "special and second," and 6 "miscellaneous special and second." The number of appeals steadily decreased from 829 in 1870 to 482 in 1877, but has since increased to 548. Nine out of 13 references from the mofussil Small Cause Courts were decided, and in all 1,949 miscellaneous orders were passed. The average duration of appeals was 2 months and 15 days; several were heavily contested.

The number of suits instituted in the Bombay Court of Small Causes was 33,989, or 46 more than in 1878. The increase in the total number of suits is due entirely to the larger number brought for the recovery of sums not exceeding Rs. 50. These suits numbered 23,164, and exceeded those of 1878 by 427; while the number of suits brought in 1879 to recover sums above Rs. 50 was less by 381 than in 1878. The decrease in the number of suits for larger amounts is thought to be attributable to the return of prosperity after the late famine, while the increase in number of suits for small amounts is perhaps explainable by increase in the poorer population of Bombay and by the fact that the poorer classes, against whom as a rule these suits are brought, have recovered from the effects of the famine more slowly than their richer neighbours. Petty suits under Rs. 10, however, have sensibly decreased in number and were fewer than in any year since 1871.

Bombay Small
Cause Court.

The aggregate value of the suits instituted was Rs. 22,91,824, a decrease of Rs. 1,52,405 from last year.

As 3,204 suits remained undisposed of at the close of 1878, the total number for disposal in 1879 was 37,193. Of this number 33,599 were disposed of, leaving 3,594 cases undecided. These somewhat heavy arrears do not, however, appear to be attributable to preventable causes: 352, all of the same nature and against the same defendant, were postponed at the request of the parties, 1,732 were not returnable until after the close of the year, and 1,569 stood over for want of service and mofussil returns; 97 only were adjourned by the Judges. The 33,599 cases disposed of resulted as follows:—

Judgment for plaintiff	...	...	...	22,417
Do. for defendant	...	...	...	748
Nonsuited	...	...	...	1,239
Struck off	...	...	...	2,015
Compromised	...	...	...	7,180

Of these 15,385 were on promissory notes and bills of exchange, a falling off from last year's figures. On the other hand, there is an increase in suits for money lent and for wages. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 2,05,417 as compared with Rs. 2,11,696 last year, and costs were Rs. 1,58,607 as compared with Rs. 1,59,604. Since 1852 the expenditure of the Court has been Rs. 85,76,990 and the income Rs. 47,23,316; the net surplus has, therefore, aggregated Rs. 11,46,326.

Courts in the interior.

Suits
instituted.

Including suits re-admitted and remanded the total number, civil and revenue, instituted in all the Courts of the Presidency, excluding the City of Bombay, amounted to 160,325 as compared with 146,301 in 1878, an increase of 14,024. The increase occurred in every district excepting Sátara, Belgaum, Sholapur, Dhárwar, Khándesh, Poona and Ahmednagar, and is generally attributed to the improved agricultural prospects and the consequent certainty felt by creditors of recovering the value of their claims when brought into Courts of Justice.

Of the total number of suits instituted, those for money amounted to 90 per cent. Of these 70 per cent. were brought on bonds, 6 per cent. on verbal agreements, 12 per cent. on account stated, and 6 per cent. for prices of goods sold. The number of suits connected with land formed 6 per cent. of the total number, and exceeded those for the previous year by 601. Details will be found in Chapter III.—E (1) of Part III. of this Report. The value of the suits brought for money is usually very small; of a total of 141,924, only 1,166 were for sums of over Rs. 500. The number of suits primarily instituted in the District Courts, including the Joint and Assistant Judges, was 282, or 43 more than in the preceding year. In the Subordinate Civil Courts the number was 133,086. Altogether 37 suits were instituted against Government as compared with 64 in 1878.

Disposal.

The amount of work done by the various classes of Courts is shown in the table given below:—

Courts.	For Disposal.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
Small Cause Courts ..	19,234	20,590	16,941	18,459	2,293	2,126
Unpaid local Tribunals ...	309	244	138	203	71	41
Paid Subdivision Tribu- nals	135,798	149,618	107,200	125,160	29,049	24,613
Do. exercising Small Cause Court powers.	15,271	16,004	12,120	14,192	3,151	1,902
District Judges	1,565	1,737	420	1,531	1,144	203
Cantonment Magistrates .	1,727	1,487	1,613	1,456	85	31
Revenue Courts	6,698	7,348	6,467	7,117	223	231
Total ...	180,502	197,318	145,018	168,118	38,011	29,160

From the above it is satisfactory to notice that, although the number of suits for disposal exceeded the number for 1878 by 16,816, the arrears at the end of the year fell short by 6,861. The work done by the District Judges, including the Joint and Assistant Judges, shows a large increase. The number of *ex parte* decrees in the Courts of the Subordinate Judges, though slightly less than in 1878, is remarkable, amounting to more than 50 per cent. of total number of cases disposed of. The proportion was highest in Sâtara, Khândesh, Dhârwar, Kaira, Belgaum, Broach and Ahmedabad, and especially in Kâlâugi where it amounted to 74 per cent. The lowest proportion was in the Panoh Mahâls and Sind.

The total value of suits under adjudication during 1879 amounted to Rs. 1,47,66,501-13-9, or Rs. 99,016-6-7 more than in 1878. Of this sum Rs. 1,48,10,374-2-8 represent the value of suits decided in the Civil Courts and Rs. 4,56,127-11-3 the value of those disposed of by the Revenue Courts. In 1878 the figures were as follows: Rs. 1,42,25,889-5-6 in the Civil Courts and Rs. 4,41,596-1-8 in the Revenue Courts. The value of suits in the Civil Courts was thus distributed:—

Value of
Suits.

		Percentage of value on total value of all suits.	
Not exceeding Rs.	5	...	25
"	20	...	39.1
"	100	...	28.70
"	500	...	24.31
"	1,000	...	10.04
"	5,000	...	14.28
"	10,000	...	2.48
"	1,00,000	...	8.33
Exceeding	1,00,000	...	4.79

It is remarkable that the only class of suit in which the percentage shows a decrease compared with last year's is that of suits of value not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. In Revenue Courts the percentage on the total value was highest in suits not exceeding Rs. 500, where it was 42.5, and in suits not exceeding Rs. 100, where it was 28.4. The percentages for these two classes in 1878 were 43.5 and 26.4 respectively. The Revenue Courts are con-

stituted under Bombay Act III. of 1876, and really deal with questions of disputed possession and not with matters of revenue.

Duration of
Suits.

The average duration of contested and uncontested suits in all the Courts shows a decrease of 15 days for the former and an increase of 1 day for the latter as compared with the previous year. The average number of days during which each contested suit lasted in the various Courts is shown below :—

	Days.
District Judges	867
Joint and Assistant Judges	231
Subordinate Judges	240
Do. with Small Causes Court jurisdiction ...	83
Small Cause Courts	88
Cantonment Magistrates' Courts	13
Unpaid Courts	164
Paid Revenue Courts	54
Unpaid do. do.	42

Execution.

The number of applications for the execution of decrees filed in the Civil Courts was 292,894, compared with 265,562 in 1878. The increase amounts to 27,332. The number of decrees wholly executed was 30,969, showing an increase of 8,183, whilst those partially executed amounted to 69,267, or 21,756 more than in 1878. There was also an increase of 249 decrees executed by possession being given, the total number being 2,971 in the Civil Courts. In the Revenue Courts there was a decrease of 46. The decrees pending at the end of the year amounted to 62,401, showing a decrease of 8,817 as compared with those pending at the end of 1878. The increase in the number of applications filed was distributed over all the Courts excepting the unpaid local tribunals and the Courts of the Cantonment Magistrates exercising civil jurisdiction. Various causes are assigned for it, and it is probably due in part to the increased prosperity of the general population and in part to decree-holders being anxious to obtain satisfaction of their decrees before the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act came into operation. The following table shows the number and description of coercive processes enforced during the past five years :—

Years.	Imprisonment of Person.	Moveable Property.		Immoveable Property.		Orders under Section 243, Code of Civil Procedure.
		Attached.	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.	
1875 ...	7,106	16,128	7,384	31,977	22,541	287
1876 ...	4,550	17,551	7,298	30,522	21,419	286
1877 ...	3,612	13,577	5,113	22,725	15,971	202
1878 ...	3,828	13,361	4,512	18,845	11,139	215
1879 ...	3,928	15,787	4,952	20,474	11,371	142

The proportion of sales to attachments in moveable property cases continues much lower than in 1875 and 1876; that in the immoveable property cases is smaller than ever.

The Sadar Court in Sind decided 84 out of 42 appeals, and also disposed of 4 miscellaneous appeals and 3 other applications. In all the other Courts the number of appeals instituted during the year was 3,230, or 230 more than in 1878. The arrears from the previous year amounted to 3,338, making in all 6,568 cases of appeal for disposal, as compared with 6,348 in 1878. A larger number of appeals came from Ratnágiri, Tháns, Kolába, Sátára and Násik Districts especially, but every district showed an increase, excepting Broach, Belgaum, Sholápur, Ahmednagar, Kurra-chee, Hyderabad and Shikárpur. The number of appeals decided was 3,209 as compared with 3,051 in 1878. Of those decided 84 per cent. were contested, 9 per cent. were heard *ex parte*, and the rest were dismissed for default. Of the contested appeals, in 66 per cent. the decision of the lower Court was upheld, in 15 per cent. it was reversed, in 14 per cent. it was modified, and 5 per cent. of the cases were remanded. At the close of the year the arrears of undecided appeals amounted to 3,363, an increase of 25 over the figure for 1878.

Registration.

Registration.

During the year under review 95,723 documents were registered as compared with 97,559 in the preceding year, a decrease of 1,836, equivalent to 1·8 per cent. Compulsory transactions have decreased from 76,015 to 74,422, and optional transactions from 21,544 to 21,301. The former thus exhibit a decrease of 1,593, equivalent to 2·09 per cent., and the latter one of 243, or 1·1 per cent. The proportion of optional to compulsory transactions has, however, not varied much. In 1878-79 it was as 28·84 to 100, and in the present year as 28·62 to 100. In 1878-79 registration

1865-66..	79,603	1873-74..	85,144
1866-67..	86,210	1874-75..	71,856
1867-68..	74,087	1875-76..	75,850
1868-69..	84,593	1876-77..	76,881
1869-70..	94,442	1877-78..	90,297
1870-71..	89,838	1878-79..	97,559
1871-72..	84,388	1879-80..	95,723
1872-73..	80,381		

reached the highest point it has yet attained in this Presidency, and although there is a falling off this year, it is satisfactory to note, from the marginal table, that the number of transactions still exceeds that of every other previous year.

Wills and
Authorities
to Adopt.

Six hundred and thirty wills were registered in the year under report compared with 706 in the previous year. This is a decrease of 76, equivalent to 10·7 per cent. During the year 9 wills were deposited, 5 were withdrawn, 4 were opened, and none were removed for record in Court. The figures for 1878-79 were respectively, 14 deposited, 8 withdrawn, 2 opened and 2 removed. Three authorities to adopt have been registered as against 5 in the previous year.

Values and
Fees.

The aggregate stated value of property affected by instruments registered amounted to Rs. 5,11,58,420, an increase of Rs. 54,56,167 on the stated value of those registered in the preceding year. The increase occurred in twelve districts, Bombay, Broach, Panch Mahals, Kolaba, Ratnágiri, Ahmednagar, Násik, Sátára, Belgaum, Kánara, Kurrachee and Hyderabad. In the remaining thirteen districts, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat, Thána, Khándesh, Poona, Sholápur, Dhárwár, Kaládgi, Aden, Shikárpur, Upper Sind Frontier and Thar and Párkar, a decrease occurred. Exclusive of wills and authorities to adopt and also of 800 documents in which no value or consideration was shown, the average value per transaction during the past year was Rs. 542-9-0 against Rs. 477-12-3 in 1878-79. In the latter year the average value per transaction in the real property class stood at Rs. 470-7-5; in the year under review it rose to Rs. 534-3-9. In the moveable property class the average value which stood at Rs. 510-0-11, also rose during the year under review to Rs. 631-1-5. The average registration fees in 1878-79 were, in the various classes, as follows:—compulsory, Rs. 2-0-2; optional immoveable, Rs. 0-7-3; optional miscellaneous Rs. 2-0-4. For the year under review the

average fees stand as follows: compulsory Rs. 2-0-7, optional immoveable Re. 0-7-4, and optional miscellaneous the same as before. Taking all classes together the average registration fee was Rs. 1-12-1 in 1879-80 against Rs. 1-11-9 in the preceding year.

There was an increase in the number of registrations in the following nine districts:—Bombay, Thána, Kolába, Ratnágiri, Khándesh, Kánára, Kurrachee, Hyderabad and Shikárpur. That in Bombay and Thána is attributed to commercial activity. In Ratnágiri two causes are assigned for the increase: (1) that a storm which visited the coast in May 1879 did great damage to the capital of the mercantile classes and necessitated their raising fresh loans to carry on their business, and (2) the settlement of the long-standing Khoti disputes. In Kánára there were an unusually large number of contracts for farms of public revenue, and these greatly tended to increase registration. No special reasons are assigned for the increases in Sind. The decrease occurred in the remaining sixteen districts, Ahmednabad, Broach, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Surat, Ahmednagar, Násik, Poona, Sátára, Sholápur, Belgaum, Dhárwár, Kaládgi, Aden, Upper Sind Frontier and Thar and Párkar. Various causes are assigned for the falling off: better seasons in some parts, difficulty in procuring loans in others, absence of transfers or sales of any specially valuable property at Aden, and the introduction of Act VII. of 1879 into four of the Deccan Collectorates. The net decrease in the total number of deeds of all classes registered during the year is not great, being only 1,836. Had it not been for the application Act XII. of 1879, amending the Civil Procedure Code and exempting certificates of sale from registration, the aggregate number of deeds would have been larger and the fees equal to if not more than those in the preceding year. Copies of these certificates are now forwarded to the Registration Officer by the Civil Courts to be filed. Three thousand eight hundred and fifty such copies were filed during the year under review and the fees foregone.

Sixty certificates under the Land Improvement Act were filed during the year against 193 in 1878-79.

In 1878-79 there were 290 cases of refusal to register. During the year under review the number has risen to 383. The number of appeals or applications which arose out of these instances was 57. In 41 of these cases registration was ordered by the appellate authority, and in 16 the order of refusal was confirmed. Two cases occurred of applications to Registrars for the recovery of costs arising out of the enquiry thus held. Of these one was disposed of and the other was rejected as it did not comply with the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code.

The number of deeds impounded by registering officers during the past year on the ground of insufficiency of stamps was 510 against 288 in the previous year. In 172 such cases the deeds so impounded were held to be sufficiently stamped, in 309 the action of the impounding officer was upheld by the Collector, the deed being insufficiently stamped, and 29 cases await disposal. The increase in the number of documents impounded is

Cause of
Increase and
Decrease.

Certificates
under the Land
Improvement
Act.
Refusal to
register.

Impounded
Deeds.

n consequence of the ignorance of the public of the stamp duties aviable on instruments under Act I. of 1879, which came into effect from the commencement of the financial year.

Offices. The number of Registry and Sub-Registry offices was, respectively, 25 and 225 at the close of the year. The Sub-Registry office at Bhuleshwar in the Bombay District was abolished during the year, and hence there is one office less than there was in 1878-79.

Inspection. During the past year the Inspector-General examined the records of 10 Registry and of 20 Sub-Registry offices, and the Branch Inspector-General examined those of two Registry and of 17 Sub-Registry offices. The Inspector of the First Division examined 25 Sub-Registry offices and also the general indexes of one district; the Inspector of the Second Division 25 Sub-Registry offices and the general indexes of two districts; the Inspector of the Third Division, 24 Sub-Registry offices and the general indexes of two districts. The Registrars in all carried out 124 examinations of Sub-Registry offices, and 85 offices were examined by Assistant and Deputy Collectors. Of the 250 offices during the year under review, only 16 in the Presidency proper and Aden and 7 in Sind remained unexamined.

Dismissals of Sub-Registrars. The Sub-Registrar of Erandol in the Khândesh District was the only Registration Officer dismissed during the year. He has been debarred from re-employment in the public service. He was charged with criminal breach of trust and with intentionally giving false evidence in a Court of justice, and convicted on the latter charge by the Court of Session. The conviction, however, was reversed by the High Court on appeal. Sufficient grounds of suspicion remained to justify his dismissal.

Prosecutions. Thirty-three persons were prosecuted for offences against the registration law. Of these 6 have been convicted and punished, 4 acquitted, 21 awaited trial when the year closed, and against 2, in a single case, the prosecution was abandoned.

Destruction by Fire. The Poona City Sub-Registry office was located in the Faraskhâna, a portion of the Budhwâr Wâda, which was destroyed by fire on the 13th May 1879. Nearly all the records were saved, and, by the promptitude of the Sub-Registrar, escaped subsequent damage.

Deeds destroyed. During the year 116 unclaimed deeds, relating to property valued at Rs. 50,549-11-4, were destroyed under the provisions of the Registration Act. Ninety-eight of these were registered documents and the remainder were deeds of which the registration had been refused.

Receipts. The receipts of the department for the year under the various heads are shown in the subjoined statement, which, for purposes of comparison, also exhibits the receipts for the previous year :—

ITEM.	1878-79.	1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Compulsory	1,53,060 11 6	1,51,681 3 0	..	1,385 8 6
Optional	7,871 13 0	7,783 4 6	..	108 7 6
Miscellaneous	7,079 8 0	7,400 3 6	320 10 6	..
Deposit of wills	56 0 0	38 0 0	..	20 0 0
Registration of wills and authorities to adopt	2,859 0 0	2,532 0 0	..	320 0 0
Penalties	2,449 14 0	1,704 0 0	..	745 14 0
Withdrawal of sealed covers	32 0 0	30 0 0	..	12 0 0
Opening of do.	8 0 0	18 0 0	10 0 0	..
Powers of attorney, general	418 0 0	448 0 0	30 0 0	..
Do. do. special	417 0 0	418 0 0	1 0 0	..
Commissions	115 0 0	85 0 0	..	30 0 0
Visits	7,667 0 0	8,578 0 0	..	792 0 0
Searches and inspections	2,191 0 0	2,356 4 0	165 4 0	..
Translations filed	30 0 0	48 0 0	18 0 0	..
Extra fee for registration by Registrars	1,775 0 0	1,963 0 0	188 0 0	..
Copying fee credited to Government inclusive of fees for copies and mementos, under sections 64, 65, 66 and 67, and copies granted	94,704 11 1	92,973 3 6	..	1,731 7 7
Extra fee for registration at private residence or jail	6,408 0 0	5,749 6 0	..	1,718 10 0
Other miscellaneous receipts	4,662 12 10	4,433 2 10	..	229 10 0
Total ..	2,90,865 3 8	2,84,551 10 4	792 14 6	7,168 9 7

The net result is a decrease of Rs. 6,313-11-1 on the receipts for 1878-79, distributed between 11 of the 18 heads. Most of it is due to fewer transactions under the heads of "compulsory registration," "copying fee," and "extra fees for registration at private residences," also "visits" and "penalties." The increase is due to the registration of more deeds affecting moveables and to more numerous "searches and inspection" consequent on the destruction of Budhwar Wada above alluded to.

The expenditure of the year is classified under the various heads of charge in the subjoined statement, and is therein contrasted with the expenditure of the previous year:—

Expenditure.

ITEM.	1878-79.	1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Fixed salaries of officers	1,05,926 1 6	1,02,758 9 6	2,826 18 0	..
Percentage paid to the same	57,672 8 1	66,268 3 11	..	1,464 4 3
<i>Cost of Establishment.</i>				
Permanent	44,673 8 0	43,490 14 0	..	1,183 9 6
Temporary	169 14 10	..	..	169 14 10
Travelling allowance	10,731 10 0	10,734 11 7	3 0 10	..
Furniture and house-rent	3,794 4 3	2,497 6 9	..	3,147 13 4
Postage	2,203 13 6	2,394 1 6	..	141 14 0
Printing and stationery	2,819 12 0	9,000 9 7	..	739 3 6
Miscellaneous	6,630 11 6	6,162 6 10	..	468 4 7
Total ..	2,40,249 6 3	2,38,507 7 1	1,530 0 5	6,671 15 3

The net result is a decrease in expenditure of Rs. 3,741-15-2. The decrease would have been considerably greater but for the fact that the salary of the Inspector-General for one month, and that and the deputation allowance of the Acting Inspector-General for two months of the previous year, were paid during the year under report. The sole item of increase is thus accounted for. The decrease of percentages paid to officers is explained by the decreased receipts, already noticed, on which percentages are paid. The large decrease under the head "furniture and house-

Total ... 365

Municipal Administration.

(1).—BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

There were no general elections during the year under review. Four members of the old Corporation elected in 1878 resigned and one died. Of the five vacancies, thus occurring, four were filled up by Government, and to the fifth a fresh member was elected by the rate-payers. There were no changes in the personnel of the Town Council.

The Corporation held 4 quarterly and 6 adjourned meetings, 6 special general and 14 adjourned meetings, total 30. The Town Council held 52 regular meetings, 2 adjourned, and 9 special meetings, total 63.

There were no changes made in the rates during the year. The present consolidated rate of 9 per cent. includes the former House-rate at 5 per cent. net valuation, and the Police and Lighting rates at 2 per cent. each. The Halalkhore-cess remains at 3 per cent., and the Water-rate by metre 12 annas per 1,000 gallons, and on house valuation $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the first Rs. 100, 2 per cent. on the second Rs. 100, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the third Rs. 100 and upwards of monthly rent.

Rates.

The number of properties assessed in 1879 was 23,693, more than in 1878 by 466; but the gross valuation of rateable property fell by Rs. 43,701 (from Rs. 1,15,37,118 in 1878 to Rs. 1,14,93,417 in 1879). The general revision of assessments, commenced in October 1879, could not be completed during the year. It is anticipated that it will show a considerable increase in the annual valuation of properties; but much will depend upon the results of appeals against revised assessments.

Assessment.

The following table shows concisely the assessments for the year and the deductions from them, as compared with 1878 :—

RATE.	Year.	Total Assessment.	Remissions.	Refunds.	Total Deduction.	Net Assessment for Collection.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Consolidated-rate	1878...	9,34,506	18,468	4,783	23,249	9,11,257
	1879...	9,30,967	15,836	13,492	29,378	9,01,589
Halalkhore-cess...	1878...	2,16,020	6,076	1,688	7,759	2,08,261
	1879...	2,32,811	3,218	3,348	6,566	2,26,245
Water-rate	1878...	3,40,369	13,765	570	14,335	3,26,024
	1879...	3,67,700	6,522	4,080	10,602	3,67,598
Totals	1878...	14,90,885	38,307	7,038	45,343	14,45,542
	1879...	15,31,478	25,626	20,920	46,546	14,84,932
Increase, 1879...	...	40,593	...	...	...	39,390

From the above statement it will be seen that the gross assessment, as compared with 1878, increased by Rs. 40,593, and the net assessment by Rs. 39,390; and that this increase is due to increases in the Halalkhore and Water-rate assessments.

PROTECTION.

Wheel Tax.

There has been a decrease of Rs. 6,504 on private horses and carriages, and an increase of Rs. 9,476 on public conveyances. There was also a decrease of 539 in the number of licensed labour carts during the year, and of 70 in the number of hack-buggies and shigrams; also of 10 in the number of bullock hackeries. The net increase is entirely owing to the exemption of 335 buggies last year, in consequence of their having been converted or re-built according to an approved model. The assessment on private carriages and horses amounted to Rs. 1,17,494, and on public conveyances to Rs. 1,04,145.

Town Duties.

The opening balance in the hands of the collecting agents on account of 1878 was Rs. 33,687, and the gross collections amounted to Rs. 8,11,783, total receipts Rs. 8,45,470. From this, however, have to be deducted Rs. 3,00,394 refunds, and Rs. 11,459 remaining in the hands of the collecting agents at the close of the year under review, and the net collections come to Rs. 5,33,617; from this has to be deducted cost of collection Rs. 81,430, and the net income remains Rs. 5,02,187. The net collections, Rs. 5,33,617, are less than last year's by Rs. 1,61,246, and less

Articles.	Actuals, 1878.	Actuals, 1879.	Increase	Decrease
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Grain	8,21,262	2,45,503	..	76,749
Metals	73,835	2,022	..	71,553
Wine and spirits ..	1,62,846	1,38,973	..	14,173
Beer	7,151	6,478	..	673
Sugar	1,88,368	1,91,280	2,914	..
Ghee	1,31,987	1,14,063	..	17,924
Timber	84,920	81,018	..	38,902
Firewood	38	82,746	62,714	..
Total	9,66,139	8,11,783	55,628	2,18,934

than the Budget estimate by Rs. 76,383. The marginal table shows the items on which the increase and decrease on gross collections took place. Decreases under grain, wine and spirits, beer, ghee, and timber, have resulted from slackness of trade; that under metals is on account

Finance.

(1) Budget.

The net excess of receipts over the Budget estimates was Rs. 1,99,324, expenditure was Rs. 2,02,669 less than the Budget estimate; thus, as the opening cash balance was Rs. 99,697 over the

	Rs.
General superintendence ..	1,353
Assessment and Collector's Department ..	1,880
Health Department ..	11,831
Markets and slaughter-houses ..	3,283
Engineer's Department ..	9,248
Debt ..	9,362
New works ..	1,33,523
Police ..	3,694
Lighting ..	2,701
Water-works ..	20,682
Sundries ..	5,685
Total ..	2,03,251
Deduct—	
Overpayments ..	682
Net ..	2,02,669

estimate, the financial position of the Municipality was, on the whole, Rs. 5,01,690 better than was anticipated when the Budget was passed. The items in which the receipts were most noticeably better than the estimates are consolidated rate Rs. 79,572, Halalkhore-cass Rs. 43,514, and miscellaneous receipts Rs. 82,165. On the other hand, there was a large deficit under "Town duties" and smaller ones under three other heads. As regards, expenditure, the

general heads on which the total saving of over two lakhs was effected are given in the margin above.

The following tables show the income and expenditure during 1879 :—

RECEIPTS.

A.—Taxation Proper.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Consolidated-rate at 9 per cent., including Government and Port Trust contributions...	10,52,772	13	3
Government contribution towards Police expenses...	90,000	0	0
Wheel-tax...	2,25,568	15	0
Liquor licenses...	1,49,760	0	0
Tobacco duty licenses...	1,85,029	7	6
Town duties...	5,38,617	4	2
Contribution from Insurance Companies...	20,761	0	0
Land conveyance licenses...	8,563	0	5

B.—Service Rendered.

Halálkhoross...	2,42,014	10	0
Water-rate...	8,54,798	2	5

C.—Receipts from Property.

Markets...	2,24,751	2	2
Tramway rent...	30,129	9	8
Public gardens...	7,158	14	3

D.—Miscellaneous.

Contribution from municipal servants towards pension, &c. ...	8,937	7	9
Miscellaneous fines...	12,389	3	2
Do. fees...	63,249	6	6
Do. receipts...	73,165	0	2
Profit on Municipal Workshops...	13,947	1	10
Do. on stores adjusted...	66,359	9	5
Interest on surplus fund invested...	9,210	10	9
Do. on Government paper...			

Total ... 33,41,173 15 5

Of the total amount, 67 per cent. are derived from taxation proper, 18 per cent. for services rendered, 8 per cent. from municipal property, and 7 per cent. from miscellaneous sources.

EXPENDITURE.

	Rs.	a.	p.
General superintendence...	1,21,997	4	10
Health Department (including vaccination and contribution towards Goculdás Tejpal Hospital)...	7,49,066	9	6
Police and Fire Brigade...	3,88,284	5	10
Lighting...	2,60,069	6	8
Assessment and collection...	86,945	4	6
Collection of town, duty, tobacco-tax, and liquor licenses...	47,427	5	5
Engineer's Department, road-watering...	1,16,810	9	8
Maintenance of public gardens...	17,708	13	10
Improvements of streets, drainage establishment, and repairs to municipal buildings...	77,919	3	11
Road repairs...	2,59,417	2	5
Markets and slaughter-houses, including meat trains...	91,237	15	1
Water-works (including water-works debt)...	3,57,432	10	4
Interest and sinking fund on local debt...	2,96,424	11	6
Payment towards the Government loans...	87,500	0	0
Primary education...	17,000	0	0
New works...			

Pensions and gratuities, allowances, office-rent, contingencies, &c.	Rs.	a.	p.
Cost of deporting Káthiáwár emigrants	54,892	4	7
Over-payment on account of miscellaneous savings, &c.	8,400	1	8
	581	8	8
Total ...	31,11,122	7	9
Total Revenue ...	33,41,173	15	5
Total Expenditure ...	31,11,122	7	9
Surplus on year's revenue ...	2,30,051	7	8

Loans.

The first 15 lakhs loan was fully paid off in August 1879. On the 31st December 1879, the debt due to Government on account of the Tulsi loan amounted to Rs. 30,50,000, and a balance of Rs. 16,40,000 remains due for the second 15 lakhs loan and the 4 lakhs Tulsi loan. These three loans constitute the consolidated loan, and the debt due on it at the end of the year is thus Rs. 46,90,000. The local debt amounted to Rs. 17,88,000. The Sinking Fund has been raised from Rs. 11,56,399 to Rs. 12,90,527-14-8, representing 4 and 4½ per cent. Government paper of the value of Rs. 12,68,800. The amount due on the New Drainage loan was Rs. 26,93,976-8-0. Deposits, commissions on private works, and miscellaneous items amounted to Rs. 1,23,390-1-11. The total liabilities at the close of the year thus amounted to Rs. 1,05,35,894-8-7. The total assets, including the cash balance of Rs. 86,408-6-10, amounted to Rs. 1,20,98,633-14-1. The excess of assets was, therefore, Rs. 15,62,739-5-6.

New Works.

The following are the principal new works carried out during the year :—

	Rs.
Filling in portion of Clerk Road burial ground ...	5,949
Arthur Road burial ground ...	6,975
Filling in ground near Dhobis' Lines ...	1,975
Completion of Marine Street sewer ...	12,177
Laying 6" water main in Khetwádi 10th lane ...	2,166
Do. in Girgaum Back Road ...	3,420
Laying 6" and 4" water mains at the Byculla Race Course ...	2,500
Construction of drain in 2nd Kumbhárwáda ...	8,345
Do. at Victoria Cross Road ...	711
Do. at old Dhobiwáda ...	1,120
Paving foot-paths ...	19,405
New composite foot-paths ...	17,280
Total ...	77,023

All the above works were carried out within the estimates, and were paid for within the year.

There were 880 applications to build or rebuild, against 724 in 1878. Out of these, 354 were refused on sanitary and other grounds. Five hundred and seventy-eight notices to remove and 50 to repair dangerous buildings were issued, and 91 ruinous buildings were removed or partially pulled down by the Municipality. Notwithstanding these precautions, 84 accidents occurred from the falling of old buildings, in which 5 persons were killed and 15 injured. Seven hundred and thirty-six notices were issued for the pulling down of huts erected without

permission, and 405 notices for the removal of inflammable materials. One thousand two hundred and twenty summonses were issued by the Engineer's Department for offences against the Act.

The total amount of the road grant for 1879 was Rs. 2,55,400, but only Rs. 2,04,800 of this were found available for actual repairs. The roads were kept in good condition and well looked after during the year, and progress is being made annually in providing stone-paved foot-paths. There was no extension of the tramway during the year. All the lines were kept in good order by the Company.

The New Drainage works were being rapidly and satisfactorily carried out by contractors. There is every reason to believe that they will be completed before June 1881.

Drainage.

The Tulsī water-works were completed during the year under review, and the distribution of the water commenced. The water was at first very impure, loaded with vegetable matter both in suspension and in solution, and fears were entertained, which were happily not realized, that the health of the population would be severely affected in consequence. As the Tulsī Lake will run very nearly dry every year, there is some apprehension that the purity of the water from it will always be doubtful. The wastage was, however, this year unusually great, and will in future years, no doubt, be greatly diminished, and the supply, therefore, less early exhausted; while filtration beds, for which plans and estimates have been prepared and tenders received, will do much to improve the quality of the water. The Malabar Hill Reservoir has not yet been completed. The Corporation have sanctioned 10 lakhs of rupees for the construction of a reservoir and filter beds for the Vehar supply on Bhundarwāda Hill. Plans and estimates have been prepared, and measures have been adopted under the Land Acquisition Act for the taking up of the requisite ground. There were no serious bursts in the 32" main during the year.

Water
Works.

The number of street lamps lighted during the year was 3,173 gas lamps and 74 kerosine lamps. The illuminating power of the gas was up to the standard of 12 sperm candles.

Lighting.

Fifty-five fires occurred during the year, and Rs. 64,180 worth of property was destroyed. With the exception of the fire in Tank Street and that in Sheikh Abdul Reyman Street, none of the fires were of a serious nature. Two lives were lost.

Fires.

The total expenditure of the different branches of the Health Department was Rs. 7,13,066, and the receipts were Rs. 3,11,542. The net cost to the Municipality was, therefore, Rs. 4,01,524. The net cost in the previous year amounted to Rs. 4,05,755.

Health
Department.

The number of men and women employed in scavenging and in removing night-soil was 2,520. 124,171 tons of garbage and 80,215 tons of night-soil were removed, at the average rate of 340 and 219 tons per day, respectively. In 1878, the weight removed was respectively 122,146 and 77,530 tons.

8,056 summonses were issued in 2,435 instances of infraction of sanitary provisions of the law. Of these, 123 were withdrawn, in 2,370 cases convictions were obtained, and only two cases were dismissed by the Magistrate. The amount of fines inflicted by the magisterial authorities was Rs. 5,260, or Rs. 5,719 less than in 1878. 22,058 houses were visited and disinfected in connection with cases of cholera, fever, diarrhoea, dysentery, &c. One hundred and ninety-seven miles of covered drains were opened and cleaned.

Slaughter
Houses.

The number of animals slaughtered for food at Bándra was 372,525 sheep and goats and 28,779 horned cattle, against 421,170 and 32,714, respectively, in 1878. Fifty-four tons of unwholesome food were destroyed, compared with 95 tons in 1878.

Vital Statis-
tics.

The health of the population of Bombay during the year was on the whole good. The number of births registered, exclusive of still-born, was 14,559, being 22·59 per mille on the figures of the last census (1872). Of these 7,736 were males, and 6,823 females. The number still-born was 1,113 against 1,098 in 1878. The total number registered is slightly greater than it was in the previous year, but these returns still remain manifestly imperfect. Exclusive of still-born, 22,527 deaths were registered, being 4,472 less than in 1878. The death-rate, calculated on the census of 1872, amounts to 34·95 per mille, and varies in the different districts from 20·95 per mille in Phanaswádi to 47·76 per mille in Khára Taláv and 53·28 in Kámáthípura. Of the total number of deaths, 12,012 were males and 10,515 females. 8,445 deaths from fever of all kinds were registered; 324 cases of cholera proved fatal, out of a total of 428; 479 deaths were registered due to small-pox; 2,949 due to phthisis, against 3,229 in 1878; 3,205 deaths occurred from diseases of the digestive system; 1,978 from those of the respiratory system; 36, as against 51, from syphilis; and 412 deaths were due to accidents and violence. No epidemics occurred during the year. Of the numerous races in the City of Bombay, the lowest rate of mortality was among the Pársis. This was the case also in the previous year.

(2).—MUNICIPALITIES IN THE INTERIOR.

Number and
Distribution.

The number of municipalities in the interior is 160, or three more than in the previous year. Details are shown marginally. In the Northern Division no alteration occurred; in the Central Division a new municipality was established in the Ahmednagar Collectorate and another in Poona, and two were abolished in Sholápur. In the Southern Division three fresh municipalities were established in Dhárwár, and one fresh one in Ratnágiri; and in		
Division.	City.	Town.
Northern ...	3	31
Central ...	3	54
Southern ...	...	30
Sind...	4	35
Total ...	10	150

Sind one municipality was abolished in the Shikárpur Collectorate. The variations have been confined to town corporations. No explanation needs be tendered for the establishment of fresh municipalities, but it is well to mention that established corporations are only abolished when found to be working badly, —the revenue being in some small towns insufficient to effect any

solid improvement without being so raised as to become a burden to the population. The city corporations are 10 in number and the town municipalities 150. Of the latter class most are permanent, but a few are temporarily established for a short recurring period each year for sanitary purposes on occasions of fairs and pilgrimages. The total number of Municipal Commissioners is 2,460, of whom 680 are *ex-officio* and 1,780 are nominated; besides the *ex-officio* members 176 others are Government servants, leaving 1,603 non-officials. The number of European Commissioners is 377, and of natives 2,083. The aggregate population within municipal limits is 1,774,864 according to the census of 1872. The aggregate income, including services rendered and loans, for the year under review, amounted to Rs. 27,38,877, or, if income from taxation only be considered, to Rs. 21,17,879, equivalent

to Rs. 1-3-1 per head.

Including the opening balances, the amount available for expenditure was Rs. 39,10,520. Disbursements amounted to Rs. 22,91,644, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 16,15,876, considerably in excess of that with which the year opened. The marginal table shows the distribution of the municipalities throughout the Presidency, and the resources of the aggregate number in each district. From this it appears that Ahmedabad, Surat, Poona, Sholapur, Kurrachee and Shikarpur are those in which municipal revenue

DISTRICT.	Number of Municipalities.	Income excluding balance.	EXPENDITURE
		Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad*	7	2,98,036	2,37,729
Kaira	5	54,423	44,016
Panch Mahals	2	7,901	8,423
Broach*	3	90,433	67,562
Surat*	4	2,71,319	2,40,541
Thana	9	78,316	72,626
Kelaba	4	21,254	19,874
Ehāndesh	18	67,707	81,737
Nāsik	6	94,771	89,790
Ahmednagar*	3	69,757	61,417
Poona*	12	2,01,166	2,00,739
Sholapur*	5	3,46,499	1,72,496
Sātare	18	77,447	70,598
Bolgaon	7	56,404	45,002
Dhārwar	9	95,776	1,60,437
Kāldgi	4	17,731	18,870
Kānera	2	25,281	34,740
Batnāgiri	3	79,020	69,391
Kurrachee*	10	8,64,490	2,78,763
Hyderabad*	14	1,32,764	1,42,605
Thar and Parkar	3	13,947	10,924
Shikarpur	11	9,66,537	2,25,636
Upper Sind			
Frontier	1	21,403	16,703
Total	166	27,38,877	22,94,644

* Contain one city municipality.

† Contain two city municipalities.

is highest. Sholapur, however, is only brought into the list by inclusion in the revenue for the year of a large loan.

The city municipalities, with their income and expenditure, are shown marginally.

TOWNS.	Income excluding balance.	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	2,44,751	1,79,858
Surat	2,39,172	2,33,841
Broach	68,071	54,546
Ahmednagar	61,056	50,597
Sholapur	2,78,230	1,14,202
Poona	1,71,619	1,73,174
Kurrachee	3,07,644	2,23,107
Hyderabad	1,02,919	1,14,496
Shikarpur	77,604	72,119
Rukkur	1,23,707	96,736

* Including a loan of Rs. 1,93,000.

The income from taxation has already been stated to amount to Rs. 21,17,879. About 65 per cent. of this sum was derived from town duties levied on the following 8 classes of articles:—(1) articles of food and drink, (2) animals for slaughter, (3) articles used for fuel, lighting and washing, (4) building materials, (5) drugs, gums and spices, (6) tobacco, (7) cloth, and (8)

metals; taxes on houses and lands brought in about 11 per cent. more; and the remaining 24 per cent. was contributed by receipts from licenses on trades, wheel-taxes, taxes on animals, tolls and ferries, and unclassified taxation. Octroi was levied in 144 towns against 155 last year, a house-tax in 82 against 80, license fees on trades in 40 against 84, a wheel-tax in 43 against 42, a tax on animals in 41 against 32, and tolls in 28 only.

Expenditure. All details regarding expenditure will be found in Part III, Chapter V., B.—4 (2).

The totals under some of the main heads are shown marginally

HEAD.	Amount	Percentage to total expenditure.
	Rs.	
Conservancy ...	4,93,824	20.
Roads ...	2,79,441	12.
Water-supply .	1,88,925	8.
Police ...	1,24,212	5.5
Establishment .	1,78,690	7.5
Collection ...	1,60,072	7.
Lighting ...	1,26,419	5.5
Education ...	79,707	3.5

with their percentage on the total expenditure. Conservancy and water-supply are the chief and most important objects of expenditure, and attention has of late years been especially drawn to the urgency of the latter. The following municipalities have water-supply schemes either in progress or under consideration: Pen in Kolaba, Sholapur, Sátara, Ahmednagar, Yeola in

Násik, Rájápur in Ratnágiri and Ratnágiri itself, Dhárwár and Kurrachee.

Military.

Statistics relating to the strength and cost of the army attached to this Presidency are given in detail in Part III.—G. (1) and (2). From these it will be seen that at the end of the previous year the strength of the army, European and native, was 34,906. During the year under report 767 died (none in action), 1,535 were invalided, 775 either deserted or received their discharge, leaving 31,829. To these must be added 5,601 recruits, and the strength at the close of the year is thus raised to 37,430. There were 10 regiments of cavalry, 2 of sappers, 25 batteries of artillery with 109 guns (the heavy ordnance on the Bombay, Kurrachee and Aden Defences not included), and 40 regiments of infantry. The number of European commissioned officers was 727, and of native commissioned officers was 612. The number of non-commissioned officers and men, respectively, were as follows :—European, 1,281 and 9,695 ; natives, 3,054 and 22,061. Of the total strength 7 batteries of Royal artillery, 4 regiments of British infantry, 6 regiments of native cavalry, 4 companies of sappers, 1 battery of native artillery and 14 regiments of native infantry were on service in Southern Afghanistan and in reserve.

Strength.

The total cost, including Rs. 72,45,687 on account of the Kabul Expedition, was Rs. 3,16,45,699-7-6, an increase of Rs. 48,30,362-4-3 over the total cost in the previous year. The Budget provision was for Rs. 2,65,72,610, and this has therefore been exceeded by Rs. 50,73,089-7-6. This deficit is solely due to excess expenditure on account of the Kabul Expedition.

Cost.

During the year under review No. 5 battery 8th brigade Royal artillery was converted into a mountain battery as a permanent organization. Thus the future establishment of mountain artillery in this Presidency will consist of one European and two native batteries, while that of garrison artillery will be reduced from 10 to 9 batteries. As a temporary measure No. 5 battery 11th brigade Royal artillery was, on transfer from the Bengal Presidency in February last, equipped as a heavy field battery for service in Southern Afghanistan, and Nos. 1 and 2 mountain batteries (native) were augmented from 4 to 6 guns each, with corresponding establishments for a similar purpose. The additional mules required to complete these two batteries were imported from Cyprus, but a large proportion of the animals has been found to be unsuitable for artillery purposes.

Artillery.

PROTECTION.

Cavalry. Breech-loading (Snider) carbines have been supplied to the Poona Horse, and the whole of the native cavalry are now armed with that weapon.

Infantry. The forage cap has been discontinued as an article of necessities, and a pugge according to regimental pattern is now the only authorized head-dress.

Gymnastics. Instruction has been carried out at the following stations:—Aden, Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Bombay, Deesa, Kirkee, Kurrachee, Mhow, Nasirabad and Poona. Three officers, 74 non-commissioned officers and 1,517 men were instructed, indicating an increase of 467 of all ranks over the number instructed in the previous year. In all 151 officers and men were instructed in fencing, against 91 in 1878. There were also 72 men taught to swim. Sixteen non-commissioned officers and 6 men passed through the special course of 6 months at the Poona Central Gymnasium and qualified as instructors. In addition to the regular course the gymnasias throughout the Presidency were opened at certain hours for voluntary exercise. Seven hundred and thirteen officers, 5,028 non-commissioned officers and 18,533 men attended.

Garrison Instruction. At the Mhow Centre of garrison instruction 4 officers attended the class. 44 European and 66 native non-commissioned officers and men were instructed in making gabions and fascines, and 2 parties, of 16 rank and file each, assisted in the construction of spar and trestle bridges and of field works respectively. The centre has been abolished since October. At the Poona Centre in all 14 officers attended classes. Ninety-nine European and 87 native non-commissioned officers and men were instructed in making gabions and fascines.

Musketry. In consequence of the demand for troops for service in Afghanistan, the annual musketry course for 1879-80 was only partially carried out. The figure of merit attained by European troops was 99.46, a decrease of 4.04 points on the previous year's results, but 4.46 points over the standard laid down by authority as "good." The shooting of the Native Army has progressed more satisfactorily, the figure of merit being 71.91, an advance of 7.81 points. Commanding officers have been encouraged to establish Rifle Clubs in their respective regiments with a view to further improvement.

Schools. The number of pupils under instruction in the British Army schools is shown marginally.

CLASS.	NUMBERS.	
	1878-79.	1879-80.
Adults ...	1,700	1,673
Elder children ...	575	385
Infants ...	649	464
Industrial classes...	843	557
Total ...	3,827	3,079

Attendance was again considerably interfered with by sickness and by movements of troops. The number of certificates gained by the men rose from 820 to 1,029, an average of 73 per cent. of the number examined. An average of 72 men daily attended the Hindustani classes. One man passed

the "Higher Standard Test" and 89 the "Lower Standard." The

CLASS.	NUMBER.	
	1878-79.	1879-80.
Non-commissioned officers ...	53	68
Privates ...	1,112	1,104
Recruits ...	1,326	1,542
Boys ...	2,285	1,989
Total ..	4,776	4,703

3,289 are able to read only, and 6,533 are unable either to read or write.

Five hundred and forty-six girls, as against 516 last year, are under tuition in 22 native regimental schools. The instruction is very elementary, but a great many are taught to sew well. Eleven men are under training as masters for the Native Army in the Normal School; two have passed out.

The Veterinary Department has been very shorthanded. Only 4 Veterinary Surgeons have been left for duty in the Presidency, and are stationed at Kirkee, Mhow, Belgaum and Kurrachee. The health of the army horses has, on the whole, been good. The number of horses cast during the year was large owing to the severe wear and tear of a couple of batteries in Afghanistan and to the number of old horses that had to be cast in three other batteries when preparing for service. Suitable remounts were not easily obtainable, and do not appear to have been in all cases well selected.

Veterinary.

The following works were taken in hand and completed during the year :—a dispense magazine and canteen for the Royal Artillery and extensive repairs to the vacant N. I. lines at Ahmedabad; stables for the horses of the Aden Troop; paving the floor of the N. I. hospital at Dhárwár; and improvements to the N. I. lines at Surat. In consequence of the order restricting expenditure on military works, the execution of the following buildings was deferred :—additional accommodation to the military prison at Poona; barrack accommodation for the 43rd company Royal Engineers at new Jháusi, Kirkee; new barracks and buildings for the European troops at Baroda.

Accommodation for Troops.

E/B Royal Horse Artillery.
C/2nd Royal Artillery.
Poona Horse.
2nd Sind Horse.
2/7th Fusiliers.
95th Foot.
4th Rifles N. I.
5th Regiment N. I. I.
10th do.
16th do.
28th do.
2 companies Sappers and Miners.

In addition to the troops already despatched on service in Southern Afghanistan during 1878-79, the reinforcement detailed in the margin were ordered to the Frontier from this Presidency. And the following troops were detailed as a Reserve Division for service in Southern Afghanistan and concentrated at the stations named opposite them.

Affghanistan.

D/B Royal Horse Artillery ...	Kurrachee.
F/2nd Royal Artillery ...	Hyderabad.
1st Sind Horse ...	...
2nd Light Cavalry ...	...
3rd do. ...	Jacobabad.

2/11th Foot	...	...	...	Wing Kurrachee.
2/15th Foot	...	...	...	Do. Bombay.
3rd Regiment N. L. I.	...	...	...	Kurrachee and Hyderabad.
9th do.	...	...	...	Kurrachee.
23rd do.	...	...	...	Sukkur.
24th do.	...	...	...	Hyderabad.

To replace the corps ordered on service and those composing the Reserve Division, such moves as were necessary were ordered.

The Indian Government steamers and hired vessels named in the margin were employed for the transport of troops on service from Bombay to Kurrachee.

"Dalhousie."	"Culina."
"Tenasserim."	"Chilka."
"Czarewitch."	"Glamia."

In addition to the above the services of Her Majesty's Indian troopships "Crocodile" and "Malabar" were made available for the conveyance of the 2/11th and 2/15th Foot.

Aid to Civil Authorities. Details of native cavalry and infantry were temporarily placed at the disposal of the civil power to aid the police both in their operations against the gangs of dacoits in the Poona and Sátára districts, and in taking over the duties of guards over certain sub-divisional treasuries.

Troopships. The number of voyages made by Her Majesty's Indian troopships during the season was 13, being one more than last year. The "Crocodile" and "Serapis" on their outward voyages brought troops from Natal.

New Lines of Railway. The Dhond and Manmád Railway was made available for conveyance of Madras troops from the 1st November 1879. Rest camps at each terminus were established under the orders of the Madras Government.

Soldiers' Gardens. The cultivation of flower and vegetable gardens continues to be carried on wherever practicable, but only to a limited extent during the past year owing to the withdrawal of so many troops for field service. The rearing of trees also received due attention. A new method of arboriculture is at present under trial, whereby it is proposed to improve the system now in force, as well as to effect a saving in expenditure.

Lock Hospitals. Lock Hospitals were maintained at the stations named marginally. Increased vigilance has been maintained throughout the year with marked effect, the number of admissions of soldiers to hospital for venereal disease having largely decreased. The number of registered prostitutes has largely increased, and married women who are convicted of practising prostitution, have also been rendered liable to registration.

Aden.	Kirkee.
Ahmedabad.	Kurrachee.
Ahmednagar.	Mhow.
Bolgaum.	Neemuch.
Deesa.	Nasirabad.
Devlali.	Poona.

Sanitation. Nothing worthy of remark under this head was carried out.

Cantonments. Measures are under consideration for ensuring better control over cantonment funds, the expenditure of which compared with the income is at most stations excessively high. A Bill is

before the Council of His Excellency the Governor General providing for taxation in cantonments, which, it is expected, will shortly become law. Rules for the management of house property is also a subject still under consideration.

Three officers and three non-commissioned officers, British troops, have qualified during the year in army-signalling. Under orders of the Commander-in-Chief a class of 13 non-commissioned officers and men of the 4th, 11th, and 18th N. I. Regiments assembled at Poona in August for instruction, and of these 9 qualified. In assimilation with the practice in Bengal, the duties of the Barrack Department have been handed over to the Public Works Department from the 1st April 1880. The Government of India having approved of the Commander-in-Chief's proposal to collect information regarding all the forts and fortified positions and walled towns within British territories throughout India not garrisoned by British troops, instructions were issued to General Officers Commanding Divisions and Districts in this Presidency; but as no officers have been available to make surveys and reports, nothing has yet been done.

Miscella-
neous.

Marine.

The portion of this chapter relating to the work of the Bombay Dockyard is omitted this year, the Dockyard being worked under the direct orders of the Government of India.

The working of the shipping office during the year has been satisfactory. The receipts exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 15,074-9-6. In the previous year the excess was Rs. 13,544-13-4.

The following table furnishes details :—

No.	ITEMS.	1878-79.	1879-80.
1	Number of Europeans shipped and discharged	5,315	4,953
2	Do. Natives do. do.	25,181	27,335
3	Do. do. discharge certificates issued	1,222	1,422
4	Do. distressed seamen sent to United Kingdom ..	29	12
5	Do. seamen subsisted at the Sailors' Home	94	31
		Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.
6	Amount of deposit on account of European seamen left in hospital and in jail	14,756 8 8	7,006 1 3
7	Amount of deposit on account of native seamen left in hospital and in jail	1,766 6 1	217 13 5
8	Amount received on account of estates of European deceased seamen	2,084 18 2	2,093 1 7
9	Amount received on account of estates of native deceased seamen	1,325 13 10	2,374 10 2
10	Amount of wages deposited by European seamen on discharge	65,583 3 8	16,076 12 10
11	Amount of wages remitted to United Kingdom through Seamen's Money Order Office	12,004 10 9	5,745 12 0
12	Total receipts	28,930 6 3	27,443 5 6
13	Total expenditure	13,855 3 10	12,430 12 0

Two reasons are assigned for the decrease in the number of Europeans shipped and discharged : (1) the rate of wages out of this port was in excess of the rates ruling in English ports, and hence changes were made at a loss ; and (2) last year's figures were exceptionally high.

Fifty-nine seamen were sent from other ports, chiefly from Madras and Kurrachee, during the year in search of employment, and were duly provided for.

The Shipping Master in four cases declined, for good reasons, to permit the discharge of certain seamen.

The charges incurred in connection with subsisting (31) distressed seamen at the Sailors' Home amounted to Rs. 319-4-0, as compared with Rs. 872-4-0 (on account of 94 men) in the previous year.

Bombay Port Trust.

The year closing on the 31st March 1880 has been an eventful one to the Bombay Port Trust. The private foreshore properties have been acquired at a cost of Rs. 71,22,730, but several plots at Sewri have still to be bought. Payment has been made, with

one or two trifling exceptions, in Port Trust bonds bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum. To enable these purchases to be made, an amended Port Trust Act was passed. It came into force on 1st November 1879, and has been adverted to in another portion of this Report. An important alteration in the constitution of the Trust has thereby been made, in that, instead of all the Trustees being appointed by Government as heretofore, 5 out of a total of 18 are now elected by the Chamber of Commerce, and three of the remainder, nominated by Government, must be natives of India. The Prince's Dock and its approaches were so far completed as to admit of the Dock being opened to traffic on the 1st January 1880.

The total income and expenditure of the year were alike estimated at Rs. 16,45,000. The large extension of foreshore and the opening of the Dock necessitated the revision of these esti-

HEAD.	ACTUALS.	
	Income.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
General account	13,63,813	6,04,709
Port Fund account	2,00,909	1,26,186
Pilotage account	1,26,601	1,26,601
Interest	...	8,60,184
Do. on Prince's Dock loan 3 months to 31st March.	...	80,756
Total actuals...	16,91,323	17,98,436
Estimates... ..	17,66,000	18,58,000
Actuals less than estimate by	74,677	59,564

imates. The marginal table contrasts actuals for the year with the revised estimates. The apparent deficit on the year's working is Rs. 1,07,113; but of this sum Government have permitted the Trustees to charge to capital Rs. 80,756, being the interest on the Dock loan for the first three months during which the Dock was open, and hence the deficit is reduced to Rs. 26,357. This permission was sought and granted on the ground that the entrance channel to the Dock had not been cleared to its full depth and such necessary adjuncts to the proper working of a dock as warehouses were not completed. The revenue from the Dock for the three months amounted to Rs. 29,855 and the working expenses to Rs. 33,737. Only 24 vessels were, during this period, docked, the shipping appearing shy and vested interests prejudicial to it. It is satisfactory to record that since April the Dock has been well occupied.

The original estimate of the cost of the Dock, including interest during the course of construction, was covered by a loan of 76 lakhs from Government. During progress important changes have, however, been made; the depth has been increased by 1½ feet, the jetty has been lengthened by 100 feet, and a channel has been opened out "north" to deep water as well as "south." An application has, therefore, been made to Government for the grant of a further loan of 12 lakhs.

Owing to the additions made to the Port Trust property during the year, no useful comparison can be made between the revenue, as a whole, of this and former years.

On the one hand there has been a falling off in the revenue from grain and seeds and on account of ground rent on State railway materials, and on the other the revenue generally was improved by the absence of competition consequent on the acquisition of the private foreshore properties during the closing months of the year. There has also been an unexpected loss owing to the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company ceasing to book goods to the Elphinstone Estate railway sidings from the 1st January.

Considerable progress has been made in leasing land on the Elphinstone and Mody Bay estates. The area leased has increased from 49,475 to 62,068 square yards, and the rent from Rs. 52,422 to Rs. 60,067.

The shipping arrivals during the year, exclusive of country craft and of coasting and ferry steamers under 200 tons, were:—

Steamers ...	613	aggregating	697,849 tons.
Ships ...	234	do.	240,593 do.

Total ... 847 aggregating 938,442 tons.

while in 1878-79 the numbers were:—

Steamers ...	622	aggregating	702,881 tons.
Ships ...	328	do.	343,311 do.

Total ... 950 aggregating 1,046,192 tons.

The receipts, however, from port dues were nearly the same in both years.

The pilot earnings after meeting ordinary expenses leave a balance of Rs. 4,176, which has been carried to the special fund for replacing pilot schooners. The fund on the 31st March amounted to Rs. 66,931.

The following is the statement of capital debt on the 31st March 1880, exclusive of debenture debt:—

	Rs.	s.	p.
Capital bearing interest ...	2,11,70,754	2	11
Do. not bearing interest ...	8,44,678	10	6
Advanced by Government for new works in 1875.	3,25,000	0	0
Do. do. do. in 1878.	1,15,000	0	0
Do. do. do. in 1879.	1,76,000	0	0
Loan for Prince's Dock ...	67,26,000	0	0
Securities issued to foreshore proprietors ...	71,22,000	0	0
	<u>8,64,73,432</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>5</u>
Payments in liquidation ...	5,56,096	15	10
Balance of capital debt ...	<u>3,59,16,435</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>7</u>
	<u>3,64,73,432</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>5</u>

Besides the above the Port Trust had occasion to borrow, with permission of Government, the sum of 17 lakhs on their own debentures for reclamation work in Mody Bay, the construction of dock warehouses, a new light-house on Sunk Rock, an extension of the Ryan grain market, and to repay a sum of Rs. 2,85,000 advanced from the Government Treasury for new works in the

1879-80.]

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Chap. III.
PROTECTION.

years 1877-78 and 1878-79. Of this amount 10 lakhs, bearing 4½ per cent. interest, and having 7 years to run, were placed in January 1880 as follows :—

At 99½	...	...	Rs. 10,000
" 99½	...	...	" 5,000
" 99	...	...	" 9,85,000
			<u>Rs. 10,00,000</u>

The first and second instalments with the deposits amounting to Rs. 6,20,000 were received before the 31st March.

CHAP. IV.—PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture.

THE nature and extent of the arable land of this Presidency, the area taken up for cultivation during the year under report, the extent to which that area was cropped or left fallow, together with the areas covered by the different classes of produce, will be found in detail in Part III. of this Report.

Cotton. Special tables are prepared, in addition to those above mentioned, regarding the cultivation of cotton, the chief article of export from Bombay. The commercial value of this product to Western India renders it advisable to treat it apart from the rest of the agriculture of the Presidency.

Area.

The marginal table shows the total area of land under cotton

DIVISIONS.	AREA OF LAND UNDER COTTON.			
	1878-79.	1879-80.	Increase in 1879-80.	Decrease in 1879-80.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Northern ...	207,990	448,973	240,983	...
Central ...	717,795	743,219	25,424	...
Southern ...	820,249	872,241	51,992	...
Sind ...	63,388	45,158	...	18,230
Native States ...	1,171,450	1,648,604	477,154	...
Total ...	2,980,872	3,758,195	795,553	18,230

cultivation in each of the years 1878-79 and 1879-80 in each Division of the Presidency and in the Native States. The total area in British districts in 1879-80 was

2,109,591 acres, being in excess of the area under cultivation in the previous year by 300,169 acres, while the area in foreign territories increased from 1,171,450 acres in 1878-79 to 1,648,604 in 1879-80. The most important cotton producing districts in British territory are Ahmedabad, Broach and Surat in the Northern Division, Khândesh in the Central, and Belgaum, Dhárwár and Kaládgi in the Southern Division. Each of these, excepting Belgaum, had a larger area under cotton during the year under review and yielded a correspondingly larger outturn. The outturn, however, in Belgaum also was larger. The area brought under cotton in Sind was less than three-fourths of that similarly

cultivated in the previous year owing, it is said, to fear of floods. Among Native States Káthiáwár has the largest area under cotton and next in importance is Baroda. Both of these show large increases in the year under review. The season was most favourable to cotton cultivation throughout the Presidency, but the crops suffered to some extent in Khándesh from excessive rain and in Dhárwár, Kaládgi, and the Southern Marátha Country generally from blight.

The outturn of cleaned cotton obtained from the areas sown in the past two seasons is shown marginally. This table shows that, while the area under cotton has increased since the previous year by 26 per cent. only, the reported outturn has increased by upwards of 107 per cent., the result

DIVISIONS.	1878-79.	1879-80.	Increase in 1879-80.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Northern ...	121,875	452,891	331,016
Central ...	194,082	308,253	114,171
Southern ...	201,116	250,421	49,305
Sind... ..	76,525	89,738	13,213
Native States ...	401,412	960,249	558,837
Total ...	995,010	2,061,552	1,066,542

being a yield better on an equal area by 81 per cent. The comparative outturn has been better everywhere, varying from 155 per cent. in the Northern Division to 11 per cent. in the Native States situated in the Southern Division.

The following table shows the reported actual yield per acre in pounds in each district for each of the last three years:—

DISTRICT.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	DISTRICT.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
<i>Northern Division.</i>	<i>Dbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Sind.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Dbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Ahmedabad ..	168-84	60-08	135-93	Hyderabad ..	183-11	168-50	239-05
Kaira ..	174-92	68-36	78-07	Kurrachee ..	66-44	143-53	189-39
Panch Mahals ..	..	25-94	21-	Shikarpur ..	67-56	25-88	47-08
Surat ..	75-59	68-89	116-68	Thar and Parkar ..	48-35	24-16	244-20
Broach ..	47-18	68-49	92-06	Frontier Upper Sind.	148-14	26-61	79-88
<i>Central Division.</i>				<i>Native States.</i>			
Khándesh ..	24-52	30-25	47-86	Baroda ...	64-19	26-49	81-97
Nasik ..	16-03	46-	105-35	Káthiáwár ..	26-83	27-19	67-39
Ahmednagar ..	27-70	14-99	21-37	Cutch ..	19-87	42-22	34-62
Poona ..	30-85	79-8	46-12	Rewa Kántha..	63-68	115-13	110-19
Sátara ..	78-07	41-14	24-24	Mont Kántha ..	62-75	60-88	109-45
Sholapur ..	29-97	26-60	17-61	Pálanpur ..	30-20	12-21	60-23
<i>Southern Division.</i>				Akalkot ..	6-18	8-09	4-79
Dhárwár ..	45-58	24-44	38-69	Kolhapur and other States of Southern Marátha Country ..	25-07	20-23	34-14
Belgaum ..	23-63	28-61	33-87				
Kaládgi ..	15-23	4-97	16-96				

The yield in Ahmedabad and Káthiáwár was twice as large as in the preceding year, that in Broach, Surat and Khándesh was better by 50 per cent., while the yield in Dhárwár did not show much improvement. The outturn in Baroda was more than three times as large as in 1878-79. The heaviest reported outturn per acre is 239 lbs. in Hyderabad and the least 479 lbs. in Akalkot State.

PRODUCTION
AND DISTRI-
BUTION.

Class.

The following table shows the total yield and the average production per acre of indigenous and exotic cotton in each Division for each of the last three years :—

DIVISION.	INDIGENOUS YIELD.						EXOTIC YIELD.					
	1877-78.		1878-79.		1879-80.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
	Total.	Per acre.	Total.	Per acre.	Total.	Per acre.	Total.	Per acre.	Total.	Per acre.	Total.	Per acre.
	Cwt.	Lbs.	Cwt.	Lbs.	Cwt.	Lbs.	Cwt.	Lbs.	Cwt.	Lbs.	Cwt.	Lbs.
Northern ..	270,518	72-32	121,875	65-62	432,391	112-97	25,416	17-94	67,529	28-12	142,770	49-32
Central ..	112,161	30-24	120,553	31-57	166,183	44-23	107,572	93-15	73,405	33-23	26,748	86-78
Southern ..	498,673	60-34	127,711	24-96	203,673	31-25	48,910-23	49	219-52	..	..	..
Sind ..	81,017	144-39	70,478	135-17	89,724	222-68	..	..	..	..	..	..
Native States ..	352,049	30-00	401,412	33-37	960,349	65-23	25,350	63-90	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,117,418	60-	854,027	59-	1,872,020	95-	153,904	127-	140,933	93-	189,532	54-

All cotton grown in Gujardt and in foreign territory is indigenous. Exotic cotton is grown largely in Khándesh and Dhárwár and to a smaller extent in Násik. In Khándesh the area under indigenous cotton decreased, while that under exotic cotton increased nearly 20 per cent. In Dhárwár the area under exotic cotton decreased by about 40 per cent. and the outturn decreased similarly. A little exotic cotton was also grown in Belgaum and Kurrachee.

Efforts to ascertain outturn accurately.

An endeavour was made during the year to obtain trustworthy statistics as to the annual outturn of cotton by ascertaining the actual outturn in certain selected villages in six districts. The results, however, have proved so various as to be condemned as unreliable and of no practical use.

Cultivation.

There are altogether 2,114,781 acres of land in the Northern Division capable of producing cotton, of which only 448,973 acres, equivalent to 21 per cent., were actually cultivated. The percentage in the Central Division was 22, in the Southern Division 24, in Sind only 4, and in Native States 31. The extent of land actually cultivated with cotton throughout the Presidency was 25 per cent. of the total area (14,719,185 acres) capable of producing it.

The marginal table gives the number of bales exported annually

Year.	Bales.
1874-75 ...	1,328,850
1875-76 ...	1,010,284
1876-77 ...	952,298
1877-78 ...	735,926
1878-79 ...	668,528
1879-80 ...	894,832

since 1874-75. The decline was been most marked in the case of the United Kingdom. The percentage of the quantity of Indian cotton imported into the United Kingdom on its total imports of cotton has declined from 19 per cent. in 1876 to 12 per cent. in 1878 and 1879, and was 15 per cent. for the first eight months of 1880. The value of the entire Indian cotton crop raised in 1879-80 is estimated at about 5 millions sterling.

Cotton Frauds Act.

There were 42 prosecutions under the Cotton Frauds Act as compared with 62 in the previous year. The majority of these

cases were instituted in Khándesh. Convictions seem to have been obtained in almost every case. The inspection establishment under the Act and the export duty levied on bales of cotton have been abolished since the 1st June 1880.

The balance of the fund, formed from receipts under the Cotton Frauds Act, on the 1st August 1879, was Rs. 1,49,676, receipts amounted to Rs. 1,56,381 and expenditure came to Rs. 1,37,887, leaving the closing balance at Rs. 1,68,170. Experiments with cotton were made at the Government farms and tend to establish the value of deeper cultivation of cotton and the constitutional unsuitability of the Bámieh variety in an Indian climate. About three-fourths of a ton of American cotton seed was sent for distribution in Dhárwár, and 50 candies of Hinganghát cotton seed were purchased by Government for distribution in Khándesh.

There are two experimental farms in operation in this Presidency. One is at Salárú in the Hyderabad Collectorate of Sind, the other at Bhadgaon in Khándesh. Experimental Farms.

At Salárú the season was not a favourable one. It is described as characterized by severe hailstorms in the early part of May, late flooding of the river, a very light rainfall and early frosts; locusts were plentiful and did a good deal of damage on some of their visits. No experiments of any special interest were undertaken. Indigenous cotton and a vegetable plant, "gaur," were found to thrive as well on unlimed land as on limed land; and bájri transplanted produced nearly as heavy a yield as the remainder of the original crop. *San*, *Panicum frumentaceum*, and *nágli*, *Eleusine coracana*, were sown on salt lands with the view of ascertaining whether either would grow luxuriantly enough to extract sufficient salt to enable more valuable crops to grow. The *san* proved a failure, the *nágli* gave a fair yield. Two of the experiments are interesting as illustrating the advantage of deep ploughing. In one case *jowári* sown on deep ploughed land yielded at the rate of 1,578 lbs. of grain per acre and 4,439 lbs. of fodder per acre against 1,058 lbs. and 3,215 lbs., respectively, on land ploughed with the native implement; and in the other, cotton yielded at the rate of 1,564 lbs. seed again 1,144 lbs. In the latter case the value of the extra yield per acre was Rs. 28-10-4 and the extra expense was Rs. 5-5-7. The farm is now to be removed to a site close to Hyderabad. The financial results are satisfactory. The receipts amounted to Rs. 3,192-11-7 and expenditure to Rs. 2,802-1-0, leaving a surplus of Rs. 390-11-7.

(1) Salárú.

In Khándesh the season was favourable, and only trifling damage was done by rats. A large area was given this year to experiments with cotton. The new Bámieh variety proved a comparative failure; it seems to be constitutionally unfit for sowing in a climate like that of Khándesh. A succession of experiments has established the immense value of selecting the best pods for seed. Dhárwár cotton plants which in 1874 were so poor and stunted as to be described as not worth leaving in the ground, have run up to from 3 to 4 feet and even higher by yearly selecting the best pods for re-sowing and the quality of the cotton also has improved. Experiments undertaken with the "Rán Bhendi," as a fibre

(2) Khándesh.

crop, have not proved a success. The seed was found to germinate scantily and the expense of preparing the fibre to be disproportionate to its value. Teosinté, *Reana luxurians*, has been the subject of numerous experiments, all of which have yielded satisfactory results, proving the plant to be excellent for forage purposes, and particularly well suited for cultivation in the neighbourhood of towns where grass is dear and land usually scarce. As to trees, the Divi-Divi pods sent to London realized 20 per cent. higher prices than those ruling for the American article. The Carob and Rain tree plantations are doing well. Experiments with the Trincomali wood (*Berrya amonilla*) prove the plants to be very readily injured by heavy rains, but the Bastard Cedar (*Guazuma tomentosa*) promises easy and successful introduction. The latter bears a nut, which when ground is used for feeding horses and is an excellent substitute for corn. The leaves also are nutritious food for cattle. Receipts amounted to Rs. 430 and disbursements to Rs. 321.

Sericulture.

Experiments in silk-worm rearing were continued during the season of 1879-80 by Major Coussmaker at Poona and also to a certain extent at the model farm in Khándesh. Further experience has confirmed Major Coussmaker in his preference for "Daiyeti" (*Lagerstrœmia indica*) to all other bushes as food for Tasar silk-worms. He recommends that it should be grown thickly planted on ridges so as to form continuous lines of food, while the "Bher" and "Korinda" should be planted as hedges surrounding the plantation, as they grow thick and, being thorny, would keep out cattle. The "Daiyeti" is quick-growing, and the more it is cut back or eaten off by worms the more luxuriantly does it throw up shoots, especially when watered liberally. Seed cocoons should be hung up on a wall, out of the reach of rats, and if thus left undisturbed the moths will only come out at the regular season. The first worm was hatched on the 15th June and the last spun its cocoon on the 15th November. The cold east winds which set in about the end of October seem fatal to all further progress and kill the late worms off. The worm seems to be found almost everywhere, and Major Coussmaker suggests that the collection and sale of the cocoons might furnish the Forest Department with an additional source of revenue. At the rate of 1 pie per cocoon an innumerable number are obtainable. The following extract is interesting. "Former analysis of this agent (the cement with which the caterpillar hardens its cocoon is alluded to) made in England had shown that it contained the acid urate of ammonia, that it was in fact excrementitious, and this year by opening the cocoons at various intervals I was able to convince myself of the fact that, when the caterpillar has left off feeding and begins to spin, it voids the food remaining in the alimentary canal, first of all in a more or less solid form and of a dark colour, but after it has become enveloped in the cocoon, the excrement comes away as a light coloured liquid, the hue and consistency of which depend upon the amount of vegetable matter not previously evacuated, and the amount of lime, carbon, and ammonia present; the respective

proportions of these ingredients vary, I presume, with the food on which the caterpillar has fed and with the state of the atmosphere at the time of spinning; also, the longer they remain coating the fibre, the harsher and more discoloured it will be. It is therefore very necessary, I think, to remove this cement at a very early date, and this chemistry has shown the manufacturers how to do; judicious feeding, too, may alter its nature. Before long fresh cocoons will be at an early stage thoroughly cleansed of all discolouring matter, and Tasar silk will be available for manufacturing purposes as colourless as it is when first put forth by the caterpillar."

Little worthy of notice resulted from experiments in Khândesh. A spell of cold wet weather destroyed almost the whole of the crop of worms.

Horse shows were held during the year at Máheji in Khândesh, Sirúr in Poona, and at Poona itself, at Mhaswad in Sátára, and at Rájkot in Káthiawár.

Horse
Shows.

That at Mhaswad was a failure. Only 29 animals were exhibited and those came chiefly from the Poona District. The show had previously been held annually at Pingle, and it was thought the change to Mhaswad might revive its popularity. This having failed Government has ordered its discontinuance for the future. At Sirúr 128 animals were exhibited, an increase of 14 over last year's; they were considered to be of fair quality, and the brood mares are described as having been decidedly good. The Poona show itself was a decided success: 261 animals were exhibited and 74 prizes of an aggregate value of Rs. 5,645 were distributed. The animals shown were, with scarcely an exception, in excellent condition. The foals and fillies by Government stallions, especially the 3-year-old fillies, were of great merit, showing marked improvement, and as the improvement is steadily progressive from year to year, it is satisfactory evidence of the good that is being effected in horse breeding in the Deccan. Three geldings were exhibited by *bonâ fide* breeders. At Máheji the show of horses was good, an improvement on last year, although with one or two exceptions the stock brought forward did not rise above mediocrity. The number of colts and fillies was disappointing and the offspring of the Government stallions should have been more largely represented. Out of 66 prizes, of the total value of Rs. 2,610, only 28 of a total value of Rs. 1,185 were awarded. At the Rájkot show there were 116 entries, but the exhibition was a poor one except as regards the young stock from the breeding establishments of the States of Bhávnagar, Pálitána and Gondal. Seventy-six animals shown by private breeders took only 15 prizes while the rest shown by the Darbárs and a European gentleman took 18. The high prices of food ruling in Káthiawár no doubt operated against the show.

No deaths occurred during the year amongst the Government stallions. One, which had become useless through age, was sold and another was given away. 10 horses, 12 galloway and pony stallions, and 6 donkey stallions have been added to the stud. 1,881 mares were covered against 1,825 in the previous year.

Horse
Breeding.

PRODUCTION
AND DISTRIBUTION.

The average cost of each horse's keep was Rs. 29-13-9 per men-sem; the number of stallions including donky stallions was 81; and the number of stations among which they were distributed was 15. The greatest number of mares covered by one stallion was 59. The greatest use seems to be made of the stallions at Ahmednagar, Sirúr, Káthiáwár, Khándesh, Poona and Ahmedabad. The average cost of each mare covered was Rs. 10-8-5 against Rs. 11-6-0 in the previous year.

Advances to Cultivators. The sums advanced to cultivators for agricultural stock and for the permanent improvement of their holdings are shown in the following table:—

DISTRICT.	For Seed, Cattle, &c.		For permanent improvements.	
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	...	...	200	...
Panch Mahals	1,323	2,311	...	...
Broach	1,341	5,832	...	...
Pháns	619	401	...	...
Khándesh	539	244	700	1,050
Násik	595	1,175	1,975	...
Ahmednagar	3,783	6,540	1,350	2,250
Poona	...	175	...	...
Sholápur	8,120	1,370	1,000	1,500
Sátára	2,045	8,937	1,050	200
Belgaum	281	...	500	100
Dhárwár	...	3,601	...	...
Kaládgi	10,840	3,393	...	...
Kurrachee	32,400	16,123	...	...
Hyderabad	8,745	3,190	1,000	...
Tar and Párker	6,500	10,215	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier	3,800	4,400	623	400
Total	81,030	73,407	8,398	5,590

No advances were made in the remaining six districts. Advances made for the purchase of seed and cattle again decreased, indicating that the ráyats are becoming more independent of aid from Government. More than half the aggregate amount was advanced in Sind and most of the remainder in those districts of the Presidency proper where the rat plague was most aggravated. The advances made for permanent improvements were smaller than ever. Losses sustained during the late bad seasons have no doubt rendered the cultivating classes less able to invest capital on improving their holdings, and have impaired their power of furnishing the security required to obtain an advance from Government; but after making every allowance for these considerations it is to be regretted that they avail themselves to so small an extent of the aid offered, and show so great a lack of eagerness to secure themselves against future failures.

Agricultural
Stock.

The Statistical Table A. (4) in Chapter IV. of Part III. shows the agricultural stock of the whole Presidency in every detail. The returns therein embodied, received in the first instance from the village authorities, are far from accurate or reliable, and can,

at most, he said to convey only a general idea of the actual resources of each district and of the comparative resources, comparing one year with another. The following table shows the total amount of each description of agricultural stock for the year under review, and for the preceding year; it also shows the variations in 1879-80:—

Description.	1878-79.	1879-80.	Variations in 1878-79, as compared with 1878-79
Bullocks	2,808,794	2,841,052	+32,258
Cows...	1,751,106	1,774,045	+22,939
Horses, &c.	174,501	172,068	-2,413
Buffaloes	1,310,492	1,313,091	+2,599
Sheep and Goats	2,723,866	2,738,539	+9,673
Ploughs	994,099	1,036,548	+42,449
Carts	369,010	364,853	-4,157

The increase in bullocks, cows, buffaloes and ploughs is satisfactory; the decrease in horses, &c., may be accounted for by the number bought up during the year for transport purposes in Southern Afghanistan, but the decrease in carts is less easily accounted for. In the case of buffaloes a large increase is returned in male animals and a large decrease in females; the inconsistency serves to illustrate what has been observed regarding the irreliableness of the returns. Although, on the whole, an increase of stock is shown since last year, yet all the totals, excepting that of carts, are far below what they were returned prior to the famine. Nor is this surprising: a succession of two or three bad years will kill as many as perhaps a dozen or score of good seasons are required to replace.

The year was, on the whole, a favourable one for cattle; fodder,

District.	In 1878-79, more or less.	In 1879-80, more or less.
Ahmedabad	-4,931	-3,762
Kaira	-5,855	-6,921
Broach	-28,821	-4,792
Surat	-5,177	-3,021
Thána	+143	-5,089
Kolába	+837	-2,028
Panch Maháls	+1,487	+4,311
Rhándesh	-5,160	+16,448
Nasik	-15,904	-15,253
Ahmednagar	+13,740	+16,462
Poona	+12,662	-80
Sholápur	+12,895	-1,428
Sátara	+5,788	+3,289
Belgaum	+1,582	+7,371
Dhárwar	+4,238	+11,201
Kaládgí	+16,506	+12,284
Kánara	+127	-1,248
Ratnágiri	-3,518	-8,898
Thar and Párhár	+5,960	+1,265
Upper Sind Frontier	-3,440	-3,644

except in Sind, being abundant and disease not unusually prevalent or virulent. The presence of any especial disease is only mentioned in the Kaira, Surat, Thána, Kolába, Ahmednagar and Khándesh Collectorates; and it only seems to have been virulent or particularly fatal in Thána and Kolába. For agricultural purposes bullocks are the most important item of stock; he-buffaloes also are used in some parts for draught and ploughing, but by no means generally. The increase in number of bullocks is hence especially satisfactory. It amounts to 32,258, the total

2,841,052. In 1875-76 the total number was 3,313,326, exceeding this year's total by 472,274. In 1876-77 the decrease was 43,286, in the following year 459,747, and last year 1,499; the favourable change has now set in and an increase once more exhibited. The marginal table above shows the variations last year and this, each compared with its predecessor, in the number of bullocks for each district. Throughout Gujarát the decrease has continued, the distress and scarcity in that province having ended comparatively recently. In the Central Division there has been no general rule, and one district shows a large decrease and its neighbour an equally large increase. * These inconsistent fluctuations may possibly be due to the fact that in the Deccan many herds of cattle, while scarcity lasted, were driven from one district to another where more abundant fodder offered. In the Southern Division, excepting in Kánara, there was a general increase.

Sind.

Returns for three of the Sind Collectorates are, as usual, not available owing to the absence of village establishment which elsewhere takes the annual census. Fodder was everywhere scarce and the cattle must have suffered, though no epidemic has been reported from the Province.

Weather and Crops.

METEOROLOGY.

The Meteorological Department of Western India has hitherto been almost exclusively employed in the regular observation and registration of the pressure, temperature, humidity and movement of the atmosphere, together with the rainfall and the general character of the weather,—that is to say, in the collection of all the information which is necessary for the development of the *climatology* of this portion of the country.

Numerous small meteorological observatories have been established; all have been provided with good verified instruments; observers have been trained, and a system of periodical inspection has been instituted. The registers are collected in the Central Office in Bombay, where they are carefully examined, corrected and reduced, and so prepared for incorporation in the general annual reports of the Indian Meteorological Department.

The work has been undertaken under the conviction that much light would thus be thrown upon the causes of the drought and famines to which India is unfortunately subject, and in the hope that a knowledge of their causes would afford the means of forecasting them; so that preparations might be made to meet them. Unfortunately, at this stage of the enquiry, viz., that at which the raw material may be said to have been collected and at which discussion and original investigation should begin, the work of the Bombay Office is abruptly brought almost to a close, for financial pressure has hitherto been so great that Government have been unable to provide the necessary assistance for its further effectual prosecution. Nevertheless, working without this assistance, a very important relation between the amount of the rainfall of the whole Presidency and the abnormal variations of barometric pressure has been deduced, and an intimate connection between the general state of atmospheric pressure in India and the Indian Ocean and the average area of the spots on the sun's surface has been traced out. These relations afford very valuable suggestions for the direction of further enquiry, and hold out some definite prospect of the variations of the rainfall being eventually predicted. The grounds for this belief are briefly as follows:—It has been found that when the barometer stands at a lower elevation than is usual for the season of the year, the rainfall is generally greater than the average; for instance, when at Bombay during the rainy season the barometer falls only as much as a tenth of an inch below the average height for the season, the rainfall becomes more than

half an inch per day heavier than usual; and throughout the Presidency generally the experience of the past few years has shown that when the atmospheric pressure is lower than usual, the rainfall is greater than the average, an abnormal fall of pressure of but a tenth of an inch, being accompanied by a general increase of rainfall amounting to *over one hundred per cent.* of the average fall. Similarly, when the barometer stands *above* the average height for the season, the rainfall is proportionately less than usual. Very good reasons can be given why, on physical principles, this connection should exist, so that the relation above-mentioned between the barometric pressure and the rainfall cannot justly be regarded as a purely empirical one. Then, again, it has been found that when the mean height of the barometer for a considerable period (say, upwards of three months) is much above the average at one place in India, it is also high throughout the country, and also over the Indian Ocean, as far south as several degrees beyond the equator. And, further, when these general variations of the barometric pressure over large tropical areas are compared with the average area of the spots on the sun's surface, it is found that, as a rule, the pressure is high when the spotted area is small, and *vice versa*, but with this very important difference; the variations of pressure *lag behind* the corresponding variations of the sun spots, not by a few days or months merely, but in some cases by as much as two years, a large and long continued disturbance of the solar atmosphere, as indicated by a large and continuous outburst of spots, being followed, at a long interval, by a large and long continued disturbance of the barometric pressure. It is thought there can be no doubt about the reality of this connection of the *average* state of pressure with the *average* area of the sun spots, and if this be true on the average, it is in all probability true in individual cases of solar and barometric disturbance, although the exact nature of this connection still remains to be worked out. But if the nature of this relation can be firmly established, and if the individual cases of barometric disturbance should be found to *lag behind* corresponding cases of solar disturbance in the same way as the long continued disturbances of atmospheric pressure do lag behind those of the solar atmosphere, it is clear that observations of the changes going on in the sun will give warning of impending barometric changes, and hence of the character of the coming rainfall.

The observations recorded at the numerous observatories in Western and Southern India, are at present only available for the development of the climatology of the country, but if they were telegraphed daily to Bombay they would also become available for the prognostication of storms. No storm-warning system has, however, been established up to the present time, partly because of the expense that would be involved, but mainly because the weather in the Indian seas, and particularly on the west coast, is, compared with that experienced in higher latitudes, usually of a settled character; and the necessity for a storm-warning system is consequently not kept constantly in view by the frequent occurrence of destructive gales. In the

month of May 1879, however, a violent storm swept the western coast, causing the loss of many lives and of property which is estimated to have been worth upwards of £500,000 sterling. This deplorable event has been the means of again bringing the subject to notice, and proposals for the establishment of a storm-warning system for the Bombay coast are now under the consideration of Government.

OBSERVATORIES.

The Government Observatory at Colába has been maintained throughout the year in its usual state of efficiency. The autographic instruments which were maintained in continuous action were the following :—

- I.—Declination Magnetograph.
- II.—Horizontal Force Magnetograph.
- III.—Vertical Force Magnetograph.
- IV.—Barograph.
- V.—Thermograph—dry and wet bulb.
- VI.—Pluviograph.
- VII.—Anemograph—direction and velocity.

Of these the first six register photographically, and the last mechanically; they are all in good order, and have worked well during the year. The results have been carefully reduced and checked. More or less complete registers have also been received from twenty-two observatories, exclusive of Bombay.

A very important new observatory, furnished with good verified instruments from Bombay, has been established at Zanzibar on the East Coast of Africa. Recent investigation having shown that the peculiar characteristics of the monsoons of different years are intimately related to the general meteorological conditions of the Indian Ocean, it becomes of great importance that early and reliable information of these conditions should be obtained. As Zanzibar is now in telegraphic communication with Bombay, it has become possible to obtain such information. Nine of the observatories were inspected during the year and found in a satisfactory condition. The instruments were compared and defective ones replaced by fresh ones verified in Bombay.

With one or two trifling exceptions the registers from all the observatories have been accurate and trustworthy throughout the whole of the year. The general character of the work is now as perfect as it possibly can be under existing circumstances.

*SKETCH OF THE METEOROLOGY OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The meteorology of the year 1879 was, on the whole, of a normal character, for although considerable abnormal variations took place in the values of most of the meteorological elements, more particularly in those of the rainfall, the deviations from the average conditions were of opposite character in the different months, being sometimes above, sometimes below the normal, and so, on the whole, mutually compensatory. These variations

* This sketch is by Mr. F. Chambers, Meteorological Reporter for the Presidency of Bombay.

are, however, not without interest, for they confirm the existence of the very definite meteorological relations which were pointed out in the sketches for the three preceding years, especially as regards the connection between the variations of barometric pressure and rainfall. It is not too much to say that this latter relation is sufficiently definite to justify an attempt to raise it from the mere qualitative stage to the quantitative one, and so to prepare the way for its utilization in framing forecasts of the probable character of coming seasons. This attempt will therefore be made after briefly describing the salient features of the meteorology of the year.

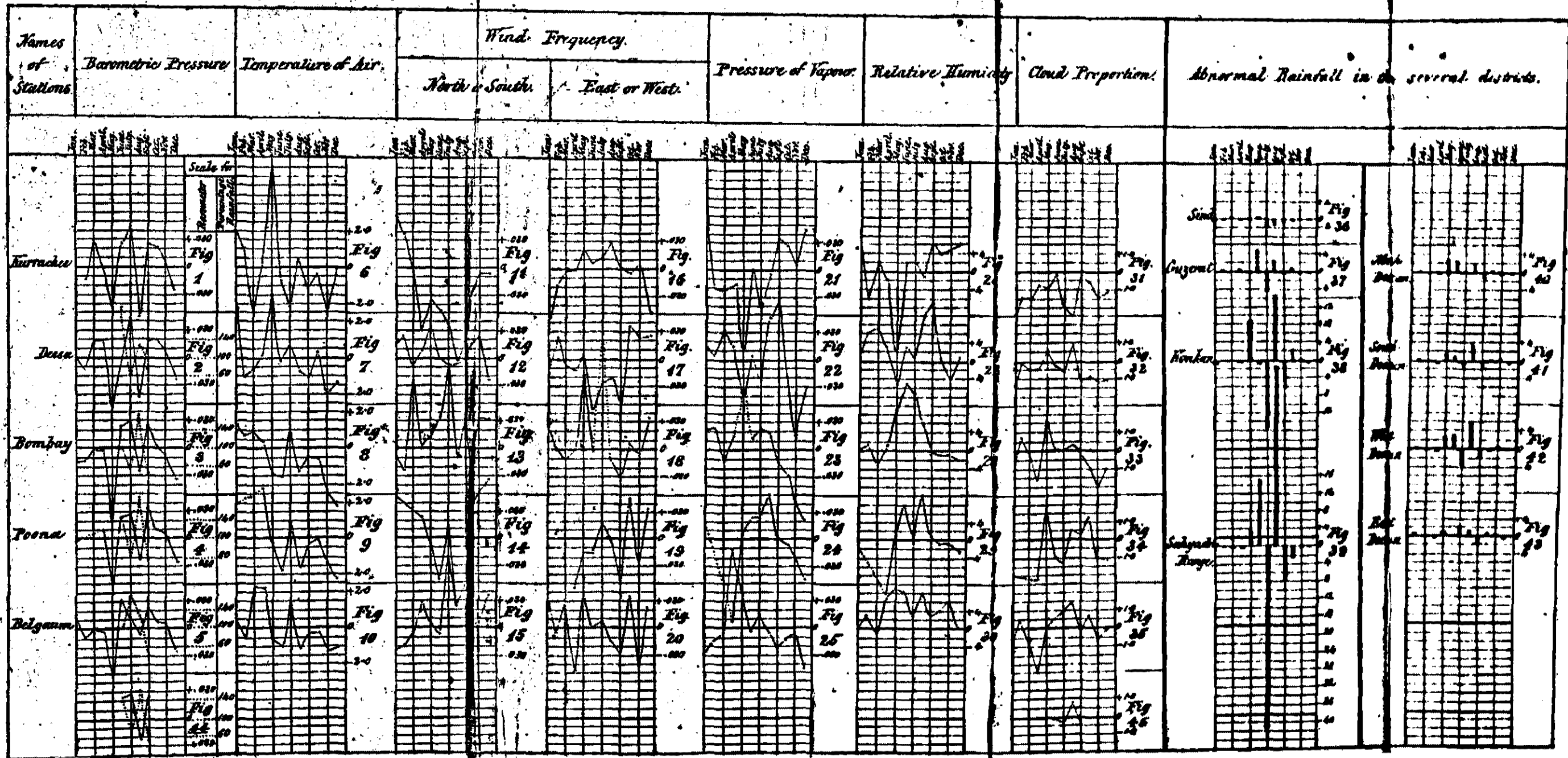
Tables and Diagrams.—The mean monthly values of the several meteorological elements, and the deviations of these values from those of a normal season, are given in Part III. (Ch. IV—B 3 to 10) for each of the five stations Kurrachee, Deesa, Bombay, Poona and Belgaum. The deviations are also represented in the usual manner by figures 1 to 35, which are sufficient to show the special characteristics of the meteorology of the year except as regards rainfall. With respect to this element additional information is given under the subsequent heading "rain," and graphically represented by figures 37 to 43.

Abnormal Variations.

Barometric Pressure.—The abnormal variations of barometric pressure are shown by figures 1 to 5, which, as in previous years, are generally similar in form at all the stations, although the range of variation, as in the case of the great annual fluctuation, is greater in the north than in the south. This is shown in the following table by the first line of numbers, which numbers are the sums of the barometric rises and falls between the months March, May, July, August, September and December for each station respectively. For comparison with these numbers the ranges of the annual fluctuation at each station are given in the third line of the table, and percentages are entered in the second and last lines to enable the comparison to be readily drawn. In both cases the percentages rapidly increase in passing from Belgaum to Kurrachee, although the extreme difference in the first case (viz., $124 - 69 = 55$) is less than in the second (viz., $158 - 53 = 105$). From this fact it may be inferred that the abnormal barometric variations during 1879 were, like those of the year 1876, largely of the character of simple variations in the intensity of the usual seasonal movements, although the nearer approach to uniformity in the first set of percentages than in the second implies that at least some portion of the abnormal variations of 1879 influenced a wider area than the Indian monsoon region.

	Kurrachee.	Deesa.	Bombay.	Poona.	Belgaum.	Mean.
Sums of monthly abnormal rises and falls ...	406	354	356	301	230	229
Percentage of mean ...	124	108	108	92	69	...
Normal annual fluctuation, July to December ...	559	401	283	280	189	355
Percentage of mean ...	158	130	80	79	53	...

Abnormal Variations of the Meteorological Elements in 1879.



Abnormal Variations of Barometric Pressure

1876

1877

1878

1879

Kurrachee

Deesa

Bombay

Belgaum

Common
Variation

Variation
of
Gradients

Fig. 46

Fig. 47

Fig. 48

Fig. 49

Fig. 50

Fig. 51

Fig. 52

Fig. 53

Fig. 54

Fig. 55

Fig. 56

Fig. 57

Fig. 58

Fig. 59

Fig. 60

Fig. 61

Fig. 62

Fig. 63

Fig. 64

Fig. 65

Fig. 66

Fig. 67

Fig. 68

Fig. 69

Fig. 70

Fig. 71

Fig. 72

Fig. 73

Fig. 74

Fig. 75

Fig. 76

Fig. 77

Fig. 78

Fig. 79

Fig. 80

Fig. 81

Fig. 82

Fig. 83

Fig. 84

Fig. 85

Fig. 86

Fig. 87

Fig. 88

Fig. 89

Fig. 90

Fig. 91

Fig. 92

Fig. 93

Fig. 94

Fig. 95

Fig. 96

Fig. 97

Fig. 98

Fig. 99

Fig. 100

Temperature.—The abnormal variations of temperature are shown by figures 6 to 10. Unlike the barometric curves they are very dissimilar at the northern and southern stations, although, on the whole, the curves for the two northern stations, Kurrachee and Deesa, bear some resemblance to each other, and so do those for the three remaining stations, especially during the monsoon months, when the changes of temperature are evidently traceable to the variations of the rainfall, an unusually heavy fall of rain being accompanied by a general fall of the thermometer and *vice versa*. The most prominent features are the very high temperature at Kurrachee and Deesa in the month of May, when the thermometer read 5° and 3° respectively above the average; the low temperature in the month of November, when 2° below the normal were recorded at both stations, and also at Bombay; the high temperature at Poona and Belgaum in March and April, when 2° above the average were registered; and the low temperature at Bombay and Poona in December, when 3° and 2° respectively below the average were observed.

Wind.—The abnormal wind variations are shown by figures 11 to 20, which present very few features of general similarity, although the larger perturbations shown by one figure are usually more or less decidedly confirmed by similar inflections in the next preceding or following one, as in figures 13, 14 and 15 during the monsoon months, and in figures 17, 18, 19 and 20 during the later months of the year. The most noteworthy peculiarity is the general weakness and unusual northerly deflection of the monsoon current in the month of July.

Vapour Pressure.—Figures 21 to 25 exhibit the abnormal variations of this element. As in previous years, the figures for Kurrachee and Belgaum are, on the whole, the reverse of each other. From May to September the variations at Deesa closely correspond with those at Kurrachee, but from September onward the changes at the former station are much larger than at the latter. The figures for Bombay, Poona and Belgaum agree in showing a general fall during the latter half of the year.

Relative Humidity.—The abnormal variations of this element are represented by figures 26 to 30, which in many particulars resemble the corresponding curves of vapour pressure, more especially at Kurrachee, Deesa and Poona, showing that the abnormal variations of the relative humidity were to a considerable extent dependent on those of the vapour pressure, and not merely on the inverse variations of the temperature. On the other hand, the figures of Bombay and Belgaum, when inverted, resemble more nearly the corresponding temperature curves; and the influence of an abnormal rise or fall of temperature in abnormally decreasing or increasing the relative humidity is clearly seen in almost all the figures; from which it follows that the variations of the absolute quantity of atmospheric moisture do not, as a rule, keep pace with the varying capacity of the air to receive more or less vapour as the temperature rises or falls. Indeed, in some cases it would appear that an increase of temperature is attended by an actual decrease of the vapour pressure

PRODUCTION
AND DISTRI-
BUTION.

instead of by an increase. This was notably the case at Kurrachee and Deesa in the month of May, and also at Poona in April.

Cloud.—The abnormal cloudiness is shown by figures 31 to 35 which exhibit unusual clearness of the skies in the months of April and November, and excessive cloudiness in May and August except at Kurrachee, where, in the latter month more especially, the sky was remarkably clear.

Rain.—The monthly and annual rainfall of the several districts is given in the following table, each number in which is an average of the amount of rain gauged at several stations in one district. The stations are enumerated in the sketch for the year 1877.

District averages of monthly and annual rainfall in the year 1879.

District.	Number of Stations.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year 1879.
		Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
Sind	6	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.04	0.02	0.34	0.48	1.61	0.26	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03
Gujarat	10	0.06	0.35	0.00	0.09	0.25	0.37	0.67	12.30	5.20	1.09	0.70	0.00	35.34
Konkan	6	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.28	20.10	20.10	35.61	5.45	5.02	0.76	0.00	107.02
Sahyadri Range ..	3	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.79	48.56	29.56	95.78	8.77	1.84	0.20	0.00	201.84
North Deccan	6	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	3.41	8.17	4.37	6.29	2.86	3.02	0.36	0.00	29.16
South Deccan	6	0.00	0.33	0.22	0.62	3.13	8.34	5.91	8.62	1.42	4.37	1.43	0.00	32.79
West Deccan	6	0.00	0.04	0.00	4.4	4.35	10.15	5.90	19.06	2.30	3.24	1.41	0.04	39.93
East Deccan	7	0.00	0.67	0.28	0.45	2.63	4.26	5.90	6.08	1.49	4.73	0.90	0.00	26.76

A comparison of the above figures with those of an average year, gives the following results which show to what extent the rainfall of the year 1879 differed from that of a normal year :—

Monthly and annual abnormal rainfall in the year 1879.

District.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
Sind	-0.37	-0.23	+0.08	-0.06	-0.12	+0.24	-3.30	-1.31	-0.44	-0.09	-0.73	-0.10	-4.79
Gujarat	-0.02	+0.17	-0.03	-0.02	-0.13	+0.03	-4.45	+2.36	-0.20	+0.03	-0.15	-0.08	-2.07
Konkan	-0.35	0.00	0.00	-0.17	+0.18	-0.30	-15.02	+14.47	-0.72	+2.12	+0.14	-0.09	-2.33
Sahyadri Range ..	-0.35	+0.09	-0.22	-0.44	+3.92	+14.53	-41.46	+41.04	-2.67	-2.59	-0.40	-0.14	+18.23
North Deccan	-0.42	+0.10	-0.10	-0.34	+2.65	+2.69	+0.16	+2.00	-1.32	+0.10	-0.23	-0.24	+5.10
South Deccan	-0.15	+0.51	-0.04	-0.35	+1.42	+0.62	-0.77	+3.74	-1.82	+0.13	+0.34	-0.06	+3.64
West Deccan	-0.25	+0.01	-0.15	-0.47	+2.97	+3.21	-3.43	+6.01	-1.76	-0.50	+0.37	-0.22	+5.97
East Deccan	-0.20	+0.64	0.00	-0.20	+1.07	+0.01	+3.21	+1.11	-2.22	+0.41	+0.45	-0.70	+3.20

The numbers of the above table are represented in the usual manner by the black vertical lines of figures 36 to 43.

The rainfall of the monsoon months June to October, and of the whole year, is reproduced in the following table in the percentage form for convenience of comparison with the fall of an average year, the excess or defect of these percentages above or below 100 showing at a glance whether the rainfall was above or below the average, and by what per cent. of the normal fall. This table also enables a comparison to be readily drawn between the rainfall of different districts, having regard not to the absolute quantity, but to the proportion which it bears to the normal fall :—

Percentage rainfall in 1879.

District.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Year.
Sind	141	17	57	37	28	43
Gujarat	210	61	124	95	194	109
Konkan	97	56	173	46	173	102
Sahyadri Range	144	42	175	54	42	111
North Deccan	158	103	147	63	104	121
South Deccan	115	89	177	46	103	113
West Deccan	146	63	196	60	87	116
East Deccan	101	165	131	41	115	112

With the exception of a few light showers in various localities, there was, as usual, no rain during the first four months of the year; but in the month of May, which is generally a dry month, there was an unusually heavy fall of nearly 10 inches in the Konkan, $5\frac{1}{2}$ along the Sahyadri Range, and about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches on the Deccan, most of which was precipitated during, or shortly after, the passage of a cyclone, which swept the western coast towards the end of the month. In June the quantity which fell was everywhere either equal to, or considerably above, the average; but in July a general deficiency occurred, except in the eastern portions of the Deccan, where the fall amounted to nearly twice the usual quantity. In August, however, the rainfall was very heavy in all the districts except Sind, thus compensating for the deficiency in the previous month. In September and October similar oscillations occurred, the former being an abnormally dry month, while the latter was, on the whole, fully as wet as usual. In November also somewhat more than the usual small quantity fell in the Southern Maratha Districts, but December was nearly rainless.

• *Physical Relations of the Abnormal Meteorological Variations.*

In attempting to trace relations amongst monthly abnormal variations of different meteorological elements, it is necessary carefully to bear in mind the peculiar conditions under which the observations of each element are made, and to remember that while some of these observations (as for instance those of barometric pressure) may be taken as measuring the condition of a large portion of the surrounding atmosphere, others, such as the observations of temperature, can only be regarded as indicating the state of but a very limited portion of the surrounding air. Accordingly, when the observations recorded at one station are compared with those registered at another, it is found that while the abnormal variations of barometric pressure agree well amongst themselves, those of temperature, wind, vapour pressure, and humidity show many discordances, which are to be attributed to the local peculiarities of the lower stratum of air in which the observations are made. The observations of cloud and rainfall, though chiefly dependent on the conditions of the higher atmospheric strata, are also largely influenced by elevation and the direction of the prevailing winds; but when due allowance is made for these circumstances, it is

possible to trace many similarities of form between the variations observed at different stations, and to see that they are closely related to those of the barometric pressure. To show this the monsoon rainfall percentages for Gujarat, the Konkan, the western and eastern portions of the Deccan have been plotted in dotted curves over figures 2 to 5. As a rule, it will be seen that the rainfall percentages of different districts rise and fall together, and that a general increase of the rainfall percentage corresponds to a general fall of the barometric pressure, and *vice versa*. This latter relation is even more decidedly observable in figure 44, the continuous curve of which shows the mean abnormal variation of pressure, and the dotted curve the mean rainfall percentage for the whole Presidency exclusive of Sind. There is, however, one remarkable exception to this rule in the high rainfall percentage in the eastern portion of the Deccan in the month of July, but this is fully accounted for by the unusual weakness of the monsoon wind in that month; for, as was explained in the sketch for 1877, the probability of rain in this district increases when the velocity of the westerly monsoon wind diminishes. The mean abnormal amount of cloud over the whole Presidency (exclusive of Sind) as represented by figure 45 also agrees with the mean percentage rainfall in showing variations the reverse of those of barometric pressure. It is clear, then, that the rainfall is largely influenced by the abnormal barometric variations, and it is therefore important that further enquiry should be made to ascertain the nature of these abnormal barometric movements, and that an attempt should be made to lay down, with some approach to mathematical accuracy, the character of the relations which exist between the rainfall and barometric variations, with a view to their ultimate utilization for the purpose of prognosticating the general character of the rains.

Now, the experience of the past four years has shown that the abnormal barometric variations are mainly of two kinds: 1st, those which may be regarded as simple variations of the usual monsoon gradients, like most of the movements which occurred in 1876 and 1879, and, 2nd, those which are common to the whole Presidency, and which seem to affect all the stations nearly equally, as in 1877 and 1878. The fact that the movements of the latter class are nearly of the same magnitude at all the stations is sufficient to show that they affect *very wide areas*, as was first inferred from the observations of 1876, afterwards confirmed by those of the following year, and conclusively proved in the sketch for 1878 from the observations of distant stations. The observations of 1879 afford further confirmation of this inference. Hence it is allowable, as a first approximation, to regard the actual variations which occur as made up of, 1st, a variation which is proportional to the annual variation of pressure, and therefore not of the same magnitude at each station, and, 2nd, a variation which is common to all the stations, and of the same magnitude at each. Cyclonic disturbances and all others, if others there be, may be looked upon as irregularities which may be dealt with hereafter when the more important portions of the variations have been satisfactorily elucidated. From this point of view it becomes possible, by the application of a well-known mathematical method,

to separate the variations into two constituent parts, the first showing how much the monsoon gradients have been greater or less than usual, the second showing whether, and to what extent, the barometric pressure has been generally higher or lower than the average height for the season. After performing this analysis, it is easy to determine, by means of a similar mathematical method, how the rainfall of each district is related to each of the component parts of the barometric variation. The data for this enquiry are given in the two following tables, the first of which contains the monthly barometric abnormalities at the four stations, Kurrachee, Deesa, Bombay and Belgaum for the four years 1876 to 1879, the second the monthly abnormal rainfall percentages for the monsoon months of the same years in the districts of Gujarát, the Konkan, the Sahyádrí Range, and the western and eastern portions of the Deccan.* The barometric data are also represented by figures 46 to 49.

(1.)—Monthly abnormal barometric pressure.

	Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
		Ina.	Ina.	Ina.	Ina.	Ina.	Ina.	Ina.	Ina.	Ina.	Ina.	Ina.	Ina.
Kurrachee	1876	-.049	-.019	-.011	-.056	-.035	+.030	-.044	-.008	+.012	+.033	-.081	+.008
	1877	+.029	+.015	+.008	+.013	+.036	+.051	+.073	+.023	+.041	+.044	-.024	-.010
	1878	+.039	+.039	+.046	+.012	+.001	+.018	+.017	-.045	-.040	-.030	-.060	-.047
	1879	-.026	-.033	+.019	-.013	-.066	+.013	+.033	-.049	+.018	+.010	-.044	-.089
Deesa	1876	-.017	-.002	-.017	-.034	-.014	+.029	-.032	+.005	+.020	+.034	-.027	-.029
	1877	+.021	+.034	+.003	+.029	+.039	+.036	+.069	+.036	+.039	+.038	-.008	-.028
	1878	+.024	+.047	+.024	+.028	+.011	+.024	-.005	-.042	-.069	-.046	-.079	-.047
	1879	-.011	-.024	+.003	+.003	-.062	+.001	+.033	-.053	+.007	+.009	-.002	-.026
Bombay	1876	-.022	-.009	+.001	-.047	+.003	+.024	-.034	+.010	+.026	+.040	-.012	+.016
	1877	+.031	+.023	+.021	+.021	+.029	+.059	+.091	+.045	+.030	+.029	+.012	-.024
	1878	+.008	+.030	+.033	+.018	+.022	+.023	-.003	-.064	-.090	-.087	-.014	-.057
	1879	-.019	-.018	-.007	-.008	-.068	+.019	+.024	-.033	+.019	+.008	-.012	-.041
Belgaum	1876	-.008	.000	-.003	-.042	+.004	+.012	-.011	+.007	+.010	+.034	-.004	+.019
	1877	+.021	+.018	+.015	+.013	+.021	+.043	+.079	+.041	+.035	+.044	+.018	-.004
	1878	+.013	+.057	+.039	+.003	+.009	+.007	-.009	-.044	-.039	-.046	-.040	-.062
	1879	-.013	-.029	-.025	-.028	-.074	+.010	-.010	-.028	+.002	-.013	-.016	-.047

* On the assumptions made above, each of the numbers in the first table furnishes an equation of the form $B=C+aR$, in which B is the barometric abnormal, C and a are unknown quantities which are regarded as constant during the same month, and R is half the range of the annual variation of pressure at the particular station. The four values of B for the four stations furnish for each month four similar equations, from which the values of C and a for that month can be found. Then putting the numerical values of C and a in equations of the form $x C + y a = p$, in which x and y are the unknown quantities (which for the present are supposed to be constant for the same district) and p is the corresponding abnormal percentage rainfall for the district to which x and y apply, there are obtained, from the sixteen values of p given in the second table, combined with the corresponding values of C and a , sixteen equations of the above form, from which x and y can be found. The value of x will then show to what extent proportionality obtains between the general variations of pressure and the abnormal variations of the percentage rainfall, and y will show how much the rainfall is affected by a variation of the monsoon gradients.

(2.)—Monthly abnormal percentage rainfall.

	Number of Sta- tions.	1876.				1877.			
		June.	July.	August.	September.	June.	July.	August.	September.
Gujarāt ..	10	-67	+15	+10	+26	-40	-70	-99	-1
Konkan ..	10	-48	-4	-49	-44	-12	-68	-29	+10
Sahyādri Range	10	-48	+23	-4	-38	-12	-68	-29	+13
West Deccan ..	10	-35	+41	-34	-71	-71	-71	-26	+22
East Deccan ..	10	-45	+11	-8	-88	+49	-28	-6	+28

	Number of Sta- tions.	1878.				1879.			
		June.	July.	August.	September.	June.	July.	August.	September.
Gujarāt ..	10	+4	+78	+100	+79	+120	-38	+24	-5
Konkan ..	10	+4	+23	+113	+108	-3	-44	+73	-54
Sahyādri Range	10	-32	+3	+38	+193	+44	-68	+76	-85
West Deccan ..	10	-44	+31	+80	+147	+40	-57	+58	-65
East Deccan ..	10	-88	+73	+159	+114	+1	+66	+31	-69

The application of the method of analysis just mentioned to the numbers in the table on percentage rainfall in 1879 gives the following results, which are graphically represented by figures 50 and 51 :—

(3.)—Uniform variations of pressure in fractions of an inch.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
1876 ..	+006	+007	+008	-030	+027	+010	+001	+016	+009	+024	+009	+031
1877 ..	+087	+020	+020	+028	+015	+037	+080	+058	+028	+037	+038	-001
1878 ..	-007	+057	+035	+002	+021	-007	-019	-050	-085	-059	-080	-069
1879 ..	-010	-021	-012	-024	-001	+014	-018	-066	+006	-024	-023	-040

(4.)—Variations of monsoon gradients in terms of the normal gradient. †

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
1876 ..	-187	-003	-074	-031	-200	+078	-164	-065	+102	+114	-148	-150
1877 ..	-045	-063	-071	-024	+064	+096	-043	-068	+058	+019	-111	-134
1878 ..	+147	-002	+004	+066	-054	+178	+103	+023	+124	+087	-085	+063
1879 ..	-037	-023	+219	+081	+115	-014	+290	-219	+016	+129	+073	+044

† The normal gradient is assumed to be that derived from half the ranges of the annual variations of pressure at the several stations.

That the component parts of the abnormal barometric variations given above do really represent nearly the whole of the monthly variations which have occurred, will be seen from the smallness of the numbers in the following table, which shows to what extent the variations, as calculated* from the above numbers, differ from the observed variations given in Table (1):—

(5.)—*Residual differences between the calculated and observed abnormal barometric variations.*

	Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.
Kurrachee	1876	-.011	-.004	+.002	-.000	-.007	-.001	-.003	-.008	+.000	-.003	+.001	+.010
	1877	+.004	-.004	+.011	-.000	-.003	000	-.004	-.004	+.002	+.004	-.004	+.006
	1878	+.008	-.002	+.017	-.002	-.003	+.007	+.007	000	+.011	-.007	+.002	-.001
	1879	-.006	-.004	000	-.011	+.001	+.004	-.004	-.004	+.002	-.007	-.002	-.008
Deesa	1876	+.014	+.008	-.005	+.012	+.007	+.001	+.003	+.008	-.007	+.008	-.001	-.024
	1877	-.009	+.006	-.004	+.003	+.003	-.001	+.001	+.004	-.001	-.001	+.004	-.007
	1878	-.004	+.003	-.012	+.010	+.003	-.011	+.002	-.006	-.003	-.003	-.004	+.002
	1879	+.008	+.003	-.002	+.013	+.002	-.009	+.002	+.004	-.003	+.002	+.003	+.008
Bombay...	1876	-.002	-.002	+.005	-.001	+.004	+.003	-.003	+.002	+.008	+.010	000	+.008
	1877	+.001	+.002	+.006	-.002	-.008	+.004	+.008	+.004	-.004	-.009	+.004	-.008
	1878	-.008	-.009	-.001	+.002	+.000	+.003	+.001	-.007	-.003	-.006	-.006	000
	1879	-.004	+.006	+.004	+.005	-.011	+.008	+.014	+.003	+.008	+.001	000	+.003
Belgaum	1876	000	+.001	-.002	000	-.008	-.002	+.001	-.003	000	000	+.001	+.008
	1877	+.001	-.002	-.004	-.001	-.002	-.002	-.004	-.004	+.004	+.004	-.003	+.003
	1878	+.003	+.006	+.004	-.003	-.007	-.001	+.001	+.004	+.010	+.004	+.002	-.001
	1879	000	-.008	-.003	-.006	+.000	-.003	+.008	-.003	-.003	-.001	-.001	-.002

Combining the abnormal rainfall percentages of Table (2) with the corresponding numbers of tables (3) and (4) and applying the mathematical method of analysis in order to ascertain how much the rainfall of each district is influenced by a variation of the monsoon gradients and how much by a general rise or fall of abnormal pressure, the following results are obtained:—

Variation of percentage rainfall resulting from the duplication of the normal barometric gradient.

	Gujarat.	Konkan.	Sahyadri Range.	West Deccan.	East Deccan.	Mean.
Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) ...	+ 72	+ 134	+ 207	+ 191	—27	+ 117

Variation of percentage rainfall accompanying a general abnormal fall of one inch of barometric pressure.

	Gujarat.	Konkan.	Sahyadri Range.	West Deccan.	East Deccan.	Mean.
Percentage increase ...	1,065	1,333	1,202	1,129	1,010	1,152

* By the formula $B = C + a R$ in which the values of R for Kurrachee, Deesa, Bombay and Belgaum are .277, .235, .142 and .093 respectively, see Meteorology of the Bombay Presidency, page 123.

From these tables it is seen that an increase of the barometric gradient is attended by very different effects on the rainfall of different districts. It largely increases the percentage rainfall in the Sahyádrí Range, in the West Deccan and the Konkan, increases it to a less extent in Gujarát, but actually diminishes it in the East Deccan. On the other hand, a general fall of pressure all over the Presidency is seen to produce a large and more uniform effect on the rainfall of each district, the percentage increase for a fall of an inch of pressure being everywhere more than one thousand per cent. of the normal fall.*

The reason why a variation of the barometric gradient produces such different effects in different districts is already fairly well understood. An increase of gradient produces an increase of the wind velocity, just as an increase of the slope in a river bed causes the stream to flow faster, and this wind, blowing against the hill sides, is deflected upward to a height which varies with the elevation of the hills. The air in rising is cooled by expansion, and the vapour which it contains consequently becomes condensed and precipitated as rain. But after passing the barrier presented by the hills, the air begins to descend, following the downward slope of the country beyond, and in consequence becomes compressed and heated, thus giving rise to the dispersion of the clouds and the cessation of the rain. The reason why a general increase of pressure is attended by a general decrease in the quantity of rain precipitated is, however, not so obvious. Indeed, the fact that such a relation exists is quite a new one. But reasoning from the analogy of the great annual fluctuations of pressure and temperature, it would appear that a general increase of pressure denotes a general decrease of temperature, which would be accompanied by less evaporation from the surface of the sea, and consequently would give rise to a smaller rainfall. It would appear, therefore, that the general state of atmospheric pressure, as distinguished from a mere variation of the monsoon gradients, affords in itself, a measure, in some sense, not only of the temperature, but of the quantity of moisture contained in the upper atmospheric strata; and hence the general state of pressure presents a certain criterion for the formation of a judgment on the probable character of impending weather. But the great desideratum is some means of forecasting the variations of pressure, for if this could only be accomplished, the relations above established would render prediction possible. Now, with regard to the variations of the monsoon gradients, figure 51 shows that they are perpetually oscillating first to one side of the normal and then to the other: indeed, it would appear that, as a rule, the greater the departure is in one monsoon month to one side, the greater is the change to the opposite side in the next following month. It is otherwise, however, in the case of the general variations of pressure shown by figure 50, for these continue, for

* After having obtained these results, a number of obvious refinements in the method of procedure at once present themselves, such as the calculation of the constants for shorter intervals, and the introduction of additional terms; but as the adoption of these would very greatly increase the labour of reduction and render it desirable that a longer series of observations should be dealt with, the above must, for the present, suffice.

months together, on the same side of the normal line, sometimes being for many consecutive months above the average height, sometimes as persistently below it, and when a great change has once begun, it appears usually to continue in the same direction for a considerable time. So far, therefore, as these movements serve as a guide, it is possible, even now, by watching the march of current barometric changes, to form some opinion of the general character of a monsoon season.

There is, however, ground for believing that an opinion of this kind may, by the adoption of suitable means, be formed several months in advance, for a recent investigation, which is not yet ready for publication, has brought to light the very remarkable fact that the general variations of pressure in India are not only connected with the varying condition of the sun's surface (as indicated by the increase and decrease of the number and extent of the sun spots) but that they form part of great atmospheric disturbances, which, like the cyclones of higher latitudes, travel round the earth from west to east, but at a rate which is very much slower than that of the extra-tropical cyclones. A system of observation stations, differing widely in longitude would therefore afford the means of watching the progress of these disturbances in their passage from west to east, and would enable prognostications of the general character of coming changes at the more easterly stations to be framed from the observations recorded at the more westerly ones.

WEATHER AT BOMBAY.

Rainfall.—The monsoon rains of the year 1879 were preceded by a storm of great violence, accompanied with heavy rainfall, lasting from the 23rd to the 26th May, and it would appear that the atmosphere was so far relieved by this storm from the state of approaching instability that usually precedes the commencement of the rains, that no sudden and violent outbreak of the nature of an Elephanta storm was afterwards experienced. In its local characteristics the storm of May had much resemblance to the well known "Elephantas," but whilst they are phenomena of local origin which appear in succession further and further north along the line of the Western Ghâts, its previous path had been from eastward across Southern India. The rainfall of the four days, May 25th to 28th, was 4·68 inches.

The rainy season may be divided into periods of excessive and deficient rainfall as follows:—

Period.	Number of Days.	Rainfall in Period, Inches.	Excess above Average, Inches.	Defect below Average, Inches.
May 29th to June 12th	15	0·80	.....	5·73
June 13th to 23th	16	15·71	2·33	.....
June 29th to July 29th	31	4·19	.....	15·89
July 30th to August 6th	8	15·99	11·90	.....
August 7th to September 1st.	26	13·95	3·01	.....
September 2nd to October 7th.	36	5·68	.....	4·66

It thus appears that, after the storm in May, there was a relatively dry period lasting 15 days, then a normally wet period of 16 days, then 31 days of comparative drought, after that 8 days of excessive rainfall, then a normal period of 26 days, and finally 36 days yielding little more than half the normal rainfall. Of days whose rainfall exceeded 2·00 inches there were six in the year, giving an aggregate fall of 17·97 inches, and of days exceeding 1·00 inch each there were, besides, fifteen yielding an aggregate of 21·66 inches. The greatest fall in one day (the 30th July) was 3·78 inches.

The total of the year was 61·40 inches or 8·90 inches below the average. The number of rainy days was 111, the first being the 26th March when a slight shower fell, the next the 21st May, and the last the 7th October.

The additional capacity of the air to receive vapour, in other words, the dryness of the air, was defective in all the four periods of excessive rainfall, May 25th to 28th, June 13th to 28th, July 30th to August 6th, and August 7th to September 1st, the respective abnormals having been —·241, —·074, —·075 and —·060 inch.

Temperature.—The year 1878 was remarkable for the protracted duration of a period of abnormally warm weather, all the months from February to December having had mean temperatures above those of the same months respectively for the typical year. The same warm period was further prolonged through the first four months of the year 1879: on the other hand, the last five months of the past year were all abnormally cold, there having been many subordinate periods of cold weather without any compensating oscillations in the opposite direction. The principal oscillations of the year, including all excursions of more than 2° above or below the normal temperature of the season, are exhibited in the following table, which shows also the duration of each warm or cold period and its average excess or defect of temperature. The days intervening between these periods were, in respect of temperature, of a normal character:—

Period.	Excess (+) or defect (—).	Period.	Excess (+) or defect (—).
January 1st to 5th...	+2°	July 11th to 17th ...	+2½°
" 10th ...	—2½°	" 20th to 21st...	+2½°
" 18th ...	+2½°	" 23rd to 26th ...	+2½°
" 23rd to February 8th	+2½°	" 31st to August 6th...	—2½°
February 10th to 12th ...	—1½°	August 9th ...	—2°
" 27th to 28th ...	+2½°	" 13th to 17th ...	—1½°
March 3rd to 4th ...	—2½°	" 19th to 30th ...	—3°
" 10th to 11th ...	+3½°	" 22nd to 24th ...	—3°
" 16th to 18th ...	+2°	September 27th ...	—3½°
" 23rd to 27th ...	+2°	October 7th ...	—3½°
" 30th to April 2nd.	+3°	" 26th to November 8th	—2°
May 23rd ...	+4°	November 11th to 20th ...	—2°
" 24th to 29th ...	—5½°	" 24th to December 6th	—4½°
" 30th to June 6th ...	—2°	December 9th to 13th ...	—4°
June 17th to 18th ...	—3½°	" 16th to 19th ...	—4°
" 24th to July 1st ...	—2½°	" 24th to 29th ...	—3°

The mean temperature of the year 1879 was 78°·6, or 0°·6 below that of the typical year.

Wind.—The stormy periods of the year 1879 were May 23rd to 26th, June 19th to 28th, July 20th to 30th and October 3rd to 8th : in the first period, the wind blew with great violence from 9 P.M. of the 23rd to 4 A.M. of the 26th, 2,009 miles having passed over Colába in the 55 hours ; and the middle of the storm (from noon on the 24th to 10 A.M. on the 25th) was even more violent, the aggregate motion having been 973 miles in 22 hours ; the direction throughout was from the south-east quadrant : the greatest movement in any one hour in the year was 56 miles between 5 and 6 P.M. of the 24th May. The storms of the three later periods were of a much milder character, the velocity of the daily abnormal wind never exceeding 25 miles per hour. On the whole, there were 25 days in the year when the velocity of the daily abnormal wind exceeded 10 miles per hour, 11 more when it exceeded 15 miles, 6 more exceeding 20 and under 25 miles, and 2 more when it was 37 and 43 miles per hour respectively ; the winds of the remaining 321 days were all within 10 miles an hour of the normal winds of the respective seasons.

Tables showing the average monthly and annual values of the several meteorological elements, and the greatest and least values in the year, will be found in Part III. of the Report.

CROPS.

On the whole the season of 1879-80 must be considered unusually favourable, but it was not equally so throughout. The rainfall was generally average, but was not everywhere timely. In different parts damage occurred through excessive moisture and through inopportune drought. Slight frosts occurred in many districts towards the close of the calendar year, but there was an absence of blights and of locusts. The rat plague threatened to become grievous calamity in nine districts, but was energetically met and overcome.

Throughout the Northern Division the crops were the best known for many years. Only in the Thana district was damage done to the rice, first by a long spell of drought and then by heavy rain ceasing early. Slight frosts did barely perceptible damage in the most northerly districts.

In the Central Division the general outturn was certainly inferior to that in the Northern Division. A good deal of damage was done by excessive moisture in July, and by the absence of later rain when required for the cold-weather crops.

In the Southern Division the final results were good but the season was an anxious one. Sowing operations for both monsoon and cold season crops were conducted under trying circumstances, and in many parts had to be repeated a second and third time before any prospect of a crop was assured.

This season, so far as rainfall and crops are concerned, was a most favourable one. The fall of rain was slightly above the average, but it came at the most suitable times and never was so copious as to cause injury by floods or so long delayed as to do harm by drought. The crops of all kinds, both kharif and rabi, were of the most excellent character, such as have not been known for many years.

Ahmedabad.

PRODUCTION
AND DISTRI-
BUTION.

Kaira.

So also in Kaira the season is described as exceptionally good ; the rainfall was average and of a good soaking character. The kharif crops were fully 16-anna ones, and the rabi was excellent, though tūr, vegetables, and in some places cotton were damaged by severe frosts which occurred in the northern portion of the collectorate during February. The gross outturn was considered greater than that of any season for the last 15 years.

PanchMahals.

In the Panch Mahals also the season is reported the most favourable known for many years. The rainfall was average and well distributed, the crops excellent. The kharif crop was a full one, but the rabi, consisting chiefly of wheat and gram and confined principally to two subdivisions, was damaged to some extent by frosts and the outturn reduced below what is considered average.

Broach.

In Broach prosperity depends mainly on the rabi crops and cotton. The season was especially favourable to these. The cotton crop was exceptionally good, the quality being first-class and the quantity in excess of that realized for several years. Cereals of all kinds turned out well, and water and fodder were abundant. The rainfall was a little below average but was general and well distributed.

Surat.

The rainfall in Surat was average and fell opportunely. The crops generally were good and the harvest abundant.

Thána.

In the Thána Collectorate the rainfall was average but fell unseasonably. In July a long break impeded agricultural operations, this was followed by a very heavy fall of rain in August and hardly any subsequently. The early rice crops were in consequence damaged, and those on salt lands almost entirely failed. Fortunately the inferior crops of nágli and wari, which form the staple food of the poorer classes, gave a fair yield.

Kolába.

The rainfall was considerably below average in Kolába but owing to its being timely and in fairly sufficient quantity the monsoon and the rabi crops were up to the average.

Khándesh.

The fall of rain in Khándesh was above average. It was generally timely, but in some parts the kharif suffered from excessive moisture. On the whole the outturn was good. Cotton suffered more and yielded a comparatively small outturn. The rabi crops were better than the average of ordinary years.

Násik.

In the neighbouring collectorate of Násik also the rainfall was slightly above average. It set in early and was generally opportune ; but in some parts the kharif suffered from excessive moisture. The outturn on the whole was good. The rabi was sown under favourable auspices, but suffered from absence of any cold-weather rain. There were some sharp frosts in November and December which did some damage to irrigated crops.

Ahmednagar.

The crops in Ahmednagar yielded but half an average outturn. The kharif suffered first from excessive moisture and then from a long spell of drought, and was further damaged by rats, 1½ millions of which were destroyed under a system of rewards offered by Government. The rabi crops suffered from absence of

the later rains and from frosts, and the outturn varied from 14 annas to as little as 2 annas. The crops on low-lying bāgaīt lands especially suffered from the frosts.

In Poona the kharif was much less damaged by excessive moisture and the outturn was generally 12 annas. Rice suffered from want of rain at the time when it most required it and the yield was only medium. The rabi crops suffered from failure of the later rains and in some parts produced nothing; in others it varied from 10 to 12 annas. Rats caused a considerable amount of damage but only 300,000 were destroyed.

Poona.

The kharif in Sholapur yielded a very inferior harvest. It suffered first from want of rain and then from excess, and much of it was destroyed by rats. The rain was equally unfavourable for the rice crops. The rabi outturn, though a little damaged by untimely rain and by slight frosts, was on the whole good. The irrigated crops also were good.

Sholapur.

The rainfall was average in Sātara and was favourable for the kharif harvest, which produced an ordinary yield. The season was very favourable everywhere for the sowing of rabi, and this and the unusual cold enabled the crops to reach maturity notwithstanding failure of the later rains. The outturn was generally good and in parts excellent. This district enjoyed comparative immunity from the plagues and blights which not unfrequently attack its crops.

Sātara.

The rainfall in Belgaum was average and set in early. At one time kharif prospects, owing to excessive rain in some parts and the plague of rats (about 1½ millions were destroyed) in others, were very gloomy, but the ultimate outturn was generally a good average. The sowing of the rabi was delayed for want of rain, but was ultimately carried out under favourable circumstances and gave a good yield. The sugar-cane crops proved a bumper.

Belgaum.

The rainfall was less than the average in Dhārwar but fell favourably. On the whole the rice, jowāri, wheat and gram crops were fairly good. A plague of rats threatened general destruction of the kharif, which in parts had to be resown more than once; every possible exertion was made to destroy them, and in a short time 9½ million rats were killed.

Dhārwar.

The season was generally favourable in Kalādgī and the rainfall nearly average. The rains were late in setting in, but then fell seasonably, and good crops were in general obtained. The early crops yielded over a 9-annas outturn and the late crops over 13-annas. Rats threatened as complete destruction as in Dhārwar, but were got under; over 4 millions were destroyed. Resowing, however, was necessary in many places.

Kalādgī.

The crops in Kānara did not yield an average outturn. The early sowings were mostly washed out by heavy rain and the later sowings withered from a long spell of drought. The rainfall in August and September was good but hardly compensated for mischief already done. Good lands scarcely produced the average and the high lands a very poor crop. The garden lands

Kānara.

suffered but little. The dry season crop sown in January and reaped in April was satisfactory. The rabi was poor.

Ratnágiri.

The season in Ratnágiri was on the whole favourable and the crops good. The monsoon set in unusually early and was followed by a long spell of drought which caused anxiety. Subsequent abundant rain removed this. The early crops suffered a little from rain when ripening, but the later crops did better. The yield was a 12-anna one. Locusts appeared, but were fortunately too late to do much damage.

Sind.

Throughout Sind the rainfall was scanty, falling far below the average. The inundation subsided rapidly, and an unusually small extent of land was brought under cultivation. Fortunately there was a general absence of locusts and the yield of such crops as reached maturity was good. In Kurrachee forage was scarce in consequence of the deficient rainfall. Some canals were badly breached and a good deal of damage resulted to crops. The season is described as unfavourable. In Hyderabad the season was generally above the average; some subdivisions suffered from the rapid fall of the floods and forage was scarce everywhere. In Shikárpur the season is described as fairly good, but partial failures occurred in two subdivisions from scarcity of water. In the Thar and Pákar District the season was decidedly favourable. There was a sufficiency of water in both the Nára and Desert valleys, and the kharíf and rabi harvests were alike good. In the Upper Sind Frontier Division the season was average, but the harvest small owing to restricted cultivation.

PRICES.

The average prices fetched, in the different districts, by the chief marketable products are given in the statistical table [B.—Weather and Crops (11)] in Part III. On comparing them with those similarly recorded last year, there appears a fall in the price of wheat in all districts excepting Kaira, Panch Maháls, Thána, Kolába and Násik. The rise in these five collectorates is trifling. The fall is most considerable in the Southern Division, being in Dhárwár over 50 per cent. Rice of the better sort also fetched a lower price in all but five districts, Thána, Khándesh, Ratnágiri, Kurrachee and Shikárpur. The decline was most marked in the Northern Division, Sholápur and Dhárwár. Common rice fell everywhere except in Shikárpur, and there the rise was little more than nominal. The price of bájri fell very considerably in Kaira and Surat; it rose in two districts, Khándesh and Sátára; elsewhere there was a slight decline. Jowári also fell very considerably in Kaira and Surat; it rose about 20 per cent. in Násik and Khándesh, and slightly in Poona; elsewhere it showed a decline. Cotton fetched better prices in Broach and Dhárwár; in the other districts its price remained stationary. On the whole it may be said that prices fell considerably but unequally during the year under review.

WAGES.

The rate of wages of skilled labour rose in Broach, Dhárwár, Kaládgi, Ratnágiri, Kurrachee and Upper Sind Frontier, and

fell in Ahmedabad, Panch Maháls, Kolába and Ahmednagar; in the other districts it remained stationary. The rate of wages of unskilled labour rose in Ahmedabad, Broach, Ahmednagar, Sholápur, Sátára, Kaládgi, Ratnágiri, Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Thar and Párkar, and Upper Sind Frontier. It declined in Panch Maháls, Khándesh and Dhárwár; in the other districts it was stationary. All details will be found in Part III. [B.—Weather and Crops (12)]. The returns cannot be commended as very reliable, especially in the matter of skilled labour. Unskilled labour is rarely paid in cash except by Government officers. More usually payment is made in kind; and, for continued service, in kind and clothes and only a small portion in cash at the close of the period of service. Wages of unskilled labour depend more on the supply and demand of labourers than upon prices.

Horticulture.

Ganesh
Khind.

The Ganesh Khind Gardens have recently been constituted the recognized chief botanical gardens of this Presidency. It has been decided that arrangements be made for forming in them as complete a collection as possible of the indigenous plants of Western India, a *Herbarium* of which is to be kept permanently on the spot, along with a select library of diagrams and botanical works of reference. During the year under review the room, formerly occupied by the oil-pressing machinery, has been partially fitted up with herbarium furniture, and now contains several specimens of about 1,700 species, arranged according to their natural order. Some of these have been identified and the remainder sent to the Royal Herbarium at Kew for comparison. Considerable additions have been made to the library which is used by a large number of botanical and agricultural students. Botanical teaching has been continued during the year at the gardens and at the adjacent Poona College. The attendance at the gardens has fallen off from an average of 51 to 19. This is attributed to the students being able to pass their examinations without attending at the gardens. Six trained mális were sent out during the year; the demand continues much greater than the supply.

Experiments with the "thornless opuntia" have proved interesting. It is closely allied to the common prickly-pear, but its branches are much larger and more succulent. The cattle will not eat it in its natural condition, but when the skin is removed—a very easy operation—bullocks eat it freely; and it is thought that if the plant was generally utilized for fences, it would form a store of cattle food for times of scarcity. The growth is said to be more rapid than prickly-pear, but, as it does not propagate itself by seeds, it does not spread where it is not wanted.

The yield of the *Euchlæna luxuriens* forage grass seems to be very nearly the same as that of guinea grass, which sown in November and cut in April gave 16 tons per acre of green forage at one cutting.

Fifty mango-trees of the finest varieties have been planted out for stock, from which grafts can be taken for distribution.

A steady increase continues in the demand for imported seeds. £69 worth sufficed in 1875, and now £124 worth are required.

Experiments with *Lucerne* grass seem to prove the French variety superior to that which has become acclimatized. The plant is reported to be quite as vigorous, the stalk more delicate, and the seed only half the weight.

The receipts from the gardens amounted to Rs. 9,461-13-1 and expenditure was Rs. 15,540-3-2. The net deficit was Rs. 6,078-6-1 as against Rs. 5,400 last year.

There are six public gardens in Bombay, maintained at the cost specified in the margin. The Victoria

Bombay.

	Rs.
Victoria Gardens ...	15,235
Elphinstone Circle...	683
Falkland Road Garden ...	393
Sir Cowasji Jehangier's	
Garden ...	234
The Northbrook Garden ...	1,108
The Kennedy Sea Face	
Garden ...	1,837
Total ...	19,545

Gardens are of chief importance. Improvements in the shape of new flower beds and promenades have been introduced, and have added to the general effect, but the design is faulty, and it is feared the re-arrangement desired would be costly. The collection of rare plants has been very considerably added to,

and the menagerie enlarged by various gifts. The Northbrook and Falkland Road Gardens seem to be highly appreciated by those living in the immediate neighbourhood. The necessity for renewing the soil in the Elphinstone Circle Gardens is becoming pressing, and at present but little will thrive there.

Forests.

There are three Forest Divisions in this Presidency each under a Conservator. The Northern Division comprises the revenue districts of Gujarát and the Deccan, as well as Ratnágiri, Thána, and Kolába below the Gháts. Under the Conservator of the Southern Division are the forests of Kánara and the three Western Karnátic districts above the Gháts. The third Conservator has charge of the forests in Sind.

Area.

The total forest area in the two principal Divisions was approximately 14,424 square miles.

Division.	Reserved.	Protected.	Total.
	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.
Northern ...	7,904	1,896	9,800
Southern ...	1,062	3,562	4,624
Total ...	8,966	5,458	14,424

The increase in the Northern Division has consisted of 638 square miles of "reserved" and 81 square miles of "protected forests." In the Southern Division an addition of only 4,237 acres has been sanctioned; but on

re-classification, a large area has been added to reserved forests at the expense of protected forests. In Sind the only changes have resulted from erosion and alluvion: no less than 8,480 acres were washed away during the year, including 3,550 acres of valuable forest land; on the other hand, 11,115 acres of new land were thrown up by the river on forest frontages.

In the Northern Division operations have been generally confined to the selection of waste and other lands suitable for forest, to the demarcation of forest boundaries by "cairns," to surveying, and here and there to the buying up of land immediately wanted. In Ratnágiri, under Bombay Act I. of 1880, all "varkas" lands, other than inámi lands, which have not been tilled for a period of 20 years have been made liable to be constituted reserved forest. It is provided that the Khot shall protect them, and in return he is to receive one-third of the net revenue. The large addition of the year has occurred in Khándesh, where all the available waste lands in 11 sub-divisions have been gazetted under section 4 of the Forest Act as reserved forests. Forest protection in this district is more complete than in any other; the hills and watersheds have generally been included in reserves, and the banks of the rivers in many directions occupied by bábul plantations. In Sholápur a great deal of land has been selected for forest during the year, and, if the proposals be sanctioned, the protected area will be increased from 48 square miles to 430, or nearly one-tenth of the whole area of the district. Waste salt lands

of considerable extent have been selected for bábul plantations in the Surat and Broach Districts, and experiments are to be made during the rainy season to ascertain whether bábul will grow on them. An arrangement has been made with the Pant Sachiv for the conservancy of the hill slopes in his territory which, though satisfactory as a commencement, is far from being either sufficient or complete. A large area of hill and uplands in the Poona District, which had been declared to be reserved forests by the notification of March 1879, has since been carefully inspected by the Forest Settlement Officer, and such parts as were found unsuitable for forests have been replaced under the Revenue Department. The expenditure during the year has been as follows:—Demarcation and boundary marks Rs. 3,676; compensation for land Rs. 987; surveys Rs. 6,743. In the Southern Division the work of classification and final settlement is in progress. Some boundary cairns have been erected, but this work has now been generally deferred until village forest areas are sanctioned. In Kaládgi and Dhárwár considerable areas of assessed and unassessed waste have been selected as suitable for protection. The expenditure on demarcation lines and boundaries has been Rs. 3,258, on compensation for land Rs. 2,866, and on surveys and working plant Rs. 12,694. In the Sind Division Rs. 7,371-9-0 were spent in keeping banks in danger of erosion clear of timber. A part of the cuttings realized Rs. 1,956, and Rs. 2,951 worth remained on hand at the close of the year. Preliminaries are being arranged for the addition of 1,927 acres to forest in the Hyderabad District and of 7,101 acres in Lárkhána; and 787 square miles of waste lands have been inspected and selected by forest officers for the same purpose. Boundary paths and marks have been kept clear and in repair.

Several suits and appeals were brought against Government during the year by landholders claiming *toak* growing on lands in their occupation and were decided uniformly in favour of Government. Settlement Officers, usually the Assistant Collectors in charge of the respective sub-division, have everywhere been appointed to enquire into private rights in forest lands, and the work of enquiry is progressing. The work of defining and regulating the nature of the rights of all holders of alienated lands and villages is one of special importance. No objection is usually made to occupants cutting down and disposing of trees, other than those of reserved kinds, growing on their estates, provided they obtain permission before cutting them and a "forest pass" to cover the removal of the material. In the Southern Division satisfactory arrangements have been made for the supply of firewood to Belgaum and its vicinity and to Dhárwár, on the system known as the "clean cut," in supersession to a grant extent of the "náka" or fee system. The "clean cut" involves the cutting of everything on a limited area and affords all the advantages of concentration on a small area, which afterwards is easily closed for re-production. Grazing rights have been duly arranged for in the Southern Division almost everywhere; in exceptional localities, village forests, conveniently situated for all, will so soon as possible be assigned and declared.

Private rights
and public
requirements.

PRODUCTION
AND DISTRIBUTION.

Free Grants
of Timber.

The amount of timber granted gratis for objects sanctioned by

DIVISION.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.
Northern ...	10,156	9,669
Southern ...	7,248	7,417
Total ...	17,403	17,086

Government was Rs. 17,086 as shown in the margin. The amount is very nearly the same as for 1878-79. Government during the year prohibited the free grant of timber for any purpose whatever without its previous sanction.

In the Northern Division the largest grants were in Thána (Rs. 3,422) and Surat (Rs. 2,054); in the Southern Division in Kanara (Rs. 6,147), and in Belgaum (Rs. 1,230).

Protection.

The marginal table gives the number of prosecutions for

DIVISION.	Prosecutions.		Percentage of Convictions.		Amount of Fines Inflicted.	
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Northern ...	2,309	2,360	81	96	11,214	8,824
Southern ...	160	233	90	85	1,328	1,909
Sind... ..	75	50	70	66	414	240
Total ...	2,544	2,643	...	...	13,056	10,973

offences connected with forests and the result of the trials. Most of the offences were trivial thefts detected by the subordinates of the Department; but in one case

in the Southern Division a man of some position was punished for stealing wood from a reserve, and in a second case a subordinate of the Public Works Department was caught red-handed setting a forest reserve on fire. There has been some small increase in the number of offences, but this is probably rightly attributed to greater vigilance on the part of the subordinates and greater assistance obtained from other departments, in consequence of the orders of Government that half the fines inflicted are to be paid in rewards. In Sind 193 cases of illicit grazing and 33 cases of theft were disposed of under the Forest Act by District Forest Officers in addition to the cases entered in the table. In the Southern Division the short-handedness of the permanent establishment, arising from the great increase of late years in forest area, was supplemented by the engagement of temporary assistance.

Forest Fires.

Forest fires did no unusual harm in Sind. In the Southern Division fires were of less frequent occurrence than usual. They are there mainly attributed to Gavlia, who purposely set fire to grazing lands for the sake of the green grass that rapidly springs up on a burnt area and supplies fodder to their cattle, to shikáris, and to collectors of dry wood who often "fire-trace" their stacks and also wantonly set fire to forest lands in order to manufacture dry wood for future removal. In the Northern Division fires are stated to be less frequent, and more willing assistance is met with from the villagers in extinguishing them; but, nevertheless, in 11 districts out of 15 for which returns

have been received, only 5,298 square miles out of 9,800 were successfully protected from fire.

In the Northern Division energetic efforts have been made in most districts to effect the reboisement of denuded hill slopes and other forest lands. Four systems prevail:—(1) rearing seedlings and then planting them out; (2) ploughing and sowing in lines; (3) sowing in pits; and (4) sowing broadcast and depending on protection only. The first three systems are expensive, and are usually only adopted in plantations and where the soil is good. The fourth is the only one feasible over large tracts of country. In Thána 736 acres of plantations were made, broadcast sowing answered well, and Casuarina seedlings were reared in selected spots and are being planted out on sandy waste land near the sea. In Ratnágiri over fifty thousand seedlings were reared and planted out on blank spaces in reserved forest. The Cashewnut or Kájú, *Anacardium occidentale*, has proved very successful. Sixteen fields planted with over thirty thousand seedlings were fenced in and are flourishing. In Khándesh 520 acres were sown. The bábul sowings in the eastern sub-divisions were attended with great success. In Násik seed was sown over 3,227 acres by forest guards, and was also sown by hired labour. The forest guards usually sowed in pits, a very large number of which were dug without charge to Government. In Ahmednagar some 5,000 acres were sown, but with poor success. About one-fifth of the whole forest area was closed this year and sown broadcast. In Poona over 40,000 acres were planted or sown, and the results are stated to be promising. Extensive areas have likewise been sown in Sátára, Sholápur, and Akalkot State. In Gujarát the railway strips have been sown broadcast, and seed was scattered wherever vegetation was considered insufficiently dense. In the Southern Division a considerable amount of broadcasting has been carried out, and the numerous plantations have been kept up. A variety of experiments have also been made with *Pinus maritima*, Mahogany seed, *Eucalypti*, the Hirda tree, *Pithecolobium saman*, Carob, Casuarinas, &c. The *Pinus maritima* has hitherto proved a complete failure: it germinates freely but soon dies off. The Mahogany seedlings are more promising, but are found liable to attack from insects which enter at the joints of the leaves near the top and find their way into the pith. No way has yet been discovered of protecting the young plants from this insect. In Dhárwár some Casuarinas planted two years ago have attained a height of 20 feet. Divi-divi trees have been found to grow well and produce an abundance of valuable fruit in ten years. It is thought that, if planted extensively, the large demand would ensure satisfactory results. The "Hirda" tree was found to grow excellently in "kumri" land; and the Conservator of the Southern Division thinks that, if taken in hand in earnest, the Ghát people might be easily satisfied as regards their kumri requirements and the valuable "Hirda tree" made to take the place of the useless "Karwi" (*Strobilanthes*) everywhere along the Gháts. In the Northern Division experiments with *Pithecolobium saman* have met with poor success except in Sholápur, where seedlings two years old are from 12 to 15 feet high. Experiments have also

Management
and improve-
ment.

been made with *Eucalypti* and Mahogany. In Sind experiments were made with *Eucalypti* and with Date seed. Up to the 1st April 1880 nearly 70,000 acres of forest land had been enclosed for natural reproduction, and 579 acres have been treated artificially. Two hundred and forty-five thousand five hundred and ninety-nine maunds of fuel were disposed of to the Kandahar Railway. The total quantity disposed of is as follows—

	Maunds.
Supplied to railways, steamers, &c.	1,387,691
Sold at depôts	68,576
Removed by purchasers and permit holders	226,513
Total ...	1,672,780

an excess of 430,070 maunds over the amount disposed of in the previous year. The forests which are being extensively worked for railway fuel in Upper Sind and the forests of Mani and Matari near Hyderabad have been cut up into squares of half mile sides by cleared paths to facilitate the plan adopted of clearing out the forest block by block and closing each block as it is cleared for reproduction. Three thousand three hundred and nine acres have been cleared and enclosed in Upper Sind.

Forest Works

There is very little of interest to notice under this head. The

DIVISION.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.
Northern ...	1,425	2,056
Southern ...	28,287	18,354
Total ...	29,712	20,410

marginal table gives the total spent in each of the chief Divisions during the year, and during 1878-79 on roads and bridges, buildings, and other works. The most important item is for constructing 3 miles of road connecting the Haliyal and Yellapur road with that from Yellapur viâ

the Ganesh Gudi Ghât near the Kânara Saw Mills. In Sind no works of this description were undertaken.

Finance.

The financial results of the year's administration are shown

	Estimate, 1879-80.	Actuals, 1879-80.	Surplus or Deficit.	Actuals, 1878-79.
A.—Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division..	6,31,000	6,07,626	—13,375	1,48,240
Southern do. ..	5,16,000	5,06,629	—9,371	3,80,227
Sind do. ..	4,82,700	4,10,458	—72,242	3,51,907
Total ..	16,30,000	15,24,712	—105,288	11,80,374
B.—Expenditure.				
Northern Division..	5,47,100	4,87,867	—59,233	4,00,000
Southern do. ..	3,36,000	2,81,195	—54,805	5,20,133
Sind do. ..	2,96,452	2,87,251	—9,201	2,69,038
Total ..	11,79,552	10,56,313	—1,23,239	6,89,168
Excess of Income over Expenditure.	4,40,749	4,68,399	27,651	1,82,416

in the margin. There was a considerable falling off in receipts in all three Divisions from what was expected, but this was onbalanced by savings in expenditure resulting in a net revenue larger than was expected by Rs. 27,651. The net revenue amounted to Rs. 4,68,399 compared with

Rs. 1,82,416 in the previous year. In the Northern Division

receipts largely exceeded the estimates in Tháná, Ratnágiri, and Khándesh; and in all other districts, owing to the unfavourable condition of the markets for timber and other forest produce, they fell short. The large saving in expenditure was effected under the heads of "Conservancy" and "Works." In the Southern Division the estimated figure for receipts would have been fully realized but for a bad "Hirda" season, and the produce fetching lower prices than was anticipated. It is noteworthy that in this Division expenditure has actually decreased, while receipts have exceeded those for the previous year by Rs. 1,25,902. In Sind the receipts depend very much upon the demands for fuel by the State railways. The estimates were based on the assumption that the Indus Valley State Railway would continue to burn wood, whereas coal was substituted without any warning having been given.

The Kánara Saw Mills were worked at a net loss of Rs. 2,223 during the year. The reasons seem to be: (1) absence of demand for sawn timber, (2) low prices obtained for teak and junglewood scantlings, and (3) the inferior quality of timber supplied, many of the logs having turned out hollow. The mill worked 228 full days, cut up 1,040 logs of about 26,043 cubic feet contents, the wastage was 8,242 cubic feet, and the value of the outturn Rs. 33,004. On the other hand, the working expenses and 10 per cent. on capital outlay amounted to Rs. 10,786, and wood supplied in the rough, at the auction sale rates, cost Rs. 24,442, —total Rs. 35,228. In the previous year these mills were worked at a net profit of Rs. 3,687. Miscellaneous

Mines and Quarries.

There is nothing to report under this head.

Manufactures.

The number and description of mills at work during 1879-80 will be found in Chapter IV.—C. of Part III. At the end of 1878-79, there were 32 cotton mills in Bombay, some of which, however, were in liquidation and had temporarily ceased working. Two of these recommenced work during the year under their old titles and four others under fresh titles; a seventh continued under liquidation. There were thus, at the end of the year, 31 mills working in Bombay and one under liquidation.

The number of mills working in the mofussil was 10, as in the year before.

The number of spindles and looms in all the mills within the Presidency was as follows during each of the last three years:—

	Spindles.	Looms.
1877-78...	1,095,162	10,631
1878-79...	1,147,310	12,311
1879-80...	1,151,220	12,212

The consumption of cotton by the Bombay mills is reported to have been 110,027 candies, equivalent to about 449,089 bales, during the year, as against 89,848 in the preceding year and 98,368 in 1877-78. The consumption by up-country mills was 18,677 candies against 16,024 in 1878-79 and identically the same amount in 1877-78. The total consumption of all the mills was 22,832 candies in excess of that of the previous year. There was a slight decrease in the total number of cotton gins worked by steam power in 1879-80. In Ahmedabad the number increased from 259 to 310, and in Surat from 508 to 538. In Broach the decrease was 92, in Dhárwár 19, and in Khándesh 2. The number of cotton presses licensed to work during the year under review shows an increase of 2 compared with those licensed for 1878-79. The number worked by steam power decreased from 110 in 1878-79 to 101 in 1879-80; but those worked by manual power increased from 128 to 139. Of the steam cotton presses there were only 59 working in Bombay against 65 in the previous year. One press in Dhárwár, two in Kárwár and three in Kurrachee also were closed. On the other hand, three additional steam presses were set up, one at Dhulia, one at

Manmád and one in Ahmednagar. Of the presses worked by manual labour Ahmedabad and Broach each show an increase of 6, while the number in Kaira has diminished by one.

The amendments proposed in the law relating to the inspection by Government agency of steam-boilers and prime movers, have been detailed in the section on Legislation. The law, as at present existent, has, except financially, worked well; but there does not appear any prospect of any financial improvement until the amendment Bill alluded to has passed into law, and this has been deferred for the present. During the year, 230 boilers were examined as against 239 in 1878-79. Seven were new ones, and of these in 3 cases it was found necessary to order pressure to be reduced. Seven other boilers were rendered sound by repairs. No boilers were condemned, and no new boilers required to be strengthened.

The number of engines inspected was 179 as against 200. Only 2 were new ones. None were condemned. There were no appeals made against the Inspector's decisions.

The number of applicants for certificates of proficiency in one or other of the three different classes of engineers was 36, as compared with 46 in 1878-79. Of these 3 passed in the 1st class, 7 out of 9 passed in the 2nd class, and 13 out of 24 in the 3rd class. Three applicants received certificates under section 19 of the Act, and one a service certificate. The fees paid for examination amounted to Rs. 364 as compared with Rs. 335 in the previous year.

The fees realized from inspection of boilers came to Rs. 5,415 against Rs. 6,800, while expenditure was Rs. 9,324 compared with Rs. 9,447. The deficit was therefore Rs. 3,909.

The following statement indicates the financial position of the Steam Boiler Inspection Fund for the year :—

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.
Fees for inspection of boilers.	5,415	Salary of Inspector ...	7,200
Fees for examination of Engineers	364	Conveyance allowance to ditto ...	1,200
Deficit... ..	4,419	Office Establishment	720
		Fee to Auditor	50
		Fees to Examiners	840
	10,198	Refunds	34
		Contributions to Accountant General's Local Funds Estab- lishment	28
		Contingencies	126
			10,198

Trade.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

(1.)—PORT OF BOMBAY.

The total value of the entire trade for the year 1879-80, inclusive of the interportal trade, amounts to 64 $\frac{3}{10}$ crores of rupees, exceeding that of last year (1878-79) by Rs. 7 $\frac{8}{10}$ crores, but nearly 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ crores less than that of the year 1877-78.

Government and private transactions during the last three years have been as follows :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS INCLUDING RE-EXPORTS.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government stores	1,06,94,074	70,09,876	75,68,181
Do. treasure	44,29,475	64,08,611	1,20,64,185
Private treasure	14,80,54,311	9,06,75,333	10,25,35,209
Do. merchandise	51,44,33,047	46,00,86,653	52,08,50,245
Total ..	67,70,10,807	56,41,80,473	64,30,17,800

The value of the trade for the year, exclusive of the interportal trade, i.e. the trade with British ports within the Presidency, amounts to nearly 58 crores. This, though nearly three crores less than the figures for 1877-78, is nevertheless about 7 $\frac{7}{10}$ crores in advance of last year's figures, as shown below :—

IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government stores	1,04,23,244	68,49,318	72,58,968
Do. treasure	17,43,000	45,73,080	1,08,37,000
Private treasure	14,16,28,435	8,42,77,199	9,70,01,963
Do. merchandise	45,49,89,836	40,67,68,502	46,41,76,132
Total ...	60,87,84,515	50,24,68,099	57,92,74,083

Private trade, exclusive of treasure transactions, taken by itself shows an increase of 5 $\frac{7}{10}$ crores over last year's figures. It also exhibits an advance of nearly a crore on those for 1877-78. An improvement is observable in each of the three subdivisions—imports, exports and re-exports—as will be seen from the following statement :—

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.	Re-Exports.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1877-78 ...	18,96,51,852	22,64,76,267	3,88,61,717	45,49,89,836
1878-79 ...	17,21,51,200	19,48,73,824	3,97,43,418	40,67,68,502
1879-80 ...	19,14,14,416	22,61,05,824	4,66,55,862	46,41,76,132

The distribution of the private trade, inclusive of treasure, between the Port of Bombay and (1) Foreign ports, (2) British ports in other Presidencies, and (3) Foreign Indian ports, during the years 1878-79 and 1879-80, is given in the next statement:—

CLASS.	Foreign Ports.		British Ports in other Presidencies.		Foreign Indian Ports.		Total.
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	

1878-79.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports ...	13,47,88,920	4,88,74,636	3,80,80,656	49,461	43,03,684	35,90,771	27,43,66,128
Exports ...	16,94,80,370	...	1,71,13,412	...	83,11,043	...	19,48,73,824
Re-exports..	1,99,13,078	3,07,97,155	1,60,71,313	10,01,176	81,67,133	2,64,001	7,18,05,749
Total ...	32,41,52,363	7,96,71,791	6,64,44,290	10,60,636	1,67,71,850	38,54,772	49,10,45,702

1879-80.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports ...	14,11,13,915	8,02,53,487	4,36,18,115	49,600	76,84,486	16,92,814	27,34,35,217
Exports ...	20,67,90,075	...	1,52,04,831	...	51,10,648	...	22,81,05,854
Re-exports..	1,97,40,933	1,29,88,488	2,35,07,294	8,23,150	34,07,636	11,39,524	6,16,57,024
Total ..	36,76,45,923	9,32,42,975	8,13,27,240	8,72,650	1,62,02,770	29,32,338	56,11,78,095

The general result is an increase of $4\frac{1}{2}$ crores and $3\frac{1}{10}$ crores, respectively, in the total imports and exports of merchandise and treasure taken together, and a decline of about a crore in the total re-exports. Taken collectively the net increase this year is about $7\frac{1}{10}$ crores.

IMPORTS.

In contrast with the previous year imports from foreign ports show an increase of Rs. 63,26,895, from British ports in other Presidencies of Rs. 95,55,459, and from foreign Indian ports of Rs. 33,80,802. The aggregate increase thus amounts to $1\frac{1}{2}$ crores of rupees. Viewed generally, the import trade of the year under review, when compared with that of last year, displays a marked improvement.

Foreign
Ports.

The items in which increase or decrease worthy of notice have occurred are detailed below:—

Apparel.—The increase is very small compared with the large decrease shown last year. The tendency to fall off is no doubt due to increased use of the parcel post whereby this year $13\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees' worth of apparel (not included in these figures) were imported.

Arms, Ammunition, &c.—The increase is exclusively due to the inclusion under this head of dynamite and submarine apparatus. If these items be omitted the decrease noticed last season is fully maintained.

Building and Engineering Materials.—The further increase of Rs. 92,577 is attributable mainly to the fact that large drainage works are in progress in Bombay.

1877-78...	Rs. 2,06,273	Rs. 92,577
1878-79...	" 2,49,500	
1879-80...	" 3,42,077	

Cabinetware and Furniture show an increase of Rs. 22,729, nearly 40 per cent. on last year's figures, but not altogether making up for the decrease then recorded.

1877-78...	Rs. 95,996
1878-79...	" 58,085
1879-80...	" 80,814

Candles.—The increase has been brought about by lower rates in the home market and a fair demand for certain kinds in India notwithstanding the popularity of kerosine.

1877-78...	Rs. 2,33,719
1878-79...	" 1,40,085
1879-80...	" 2,26,929

Clocks and Watches.—The increase is mainly attributed to the importation of large quantities of cheap metal watches for the use of officers and troops in Afghanistan.

1877-78...	Rs. 1,60,872
1878-79...	" 2,11,003
1879-80...	" 2,96,389

Coals show an increase of Rs. 11,47,371. Of this about 6 lakhs are contributed by importations from Australia, which have this year assumed some importance for the first time. The importations of coal may naturally be expected to show a steady increase, corresponding with the spread of railways and the extended use of steam machinery. It is noticeable that the trade has shown a tendency to develop itself in triennial periods.

1874-75...	Rs. 43,72,767
1875-76...	" 42,61,377
1876-77...	" 66,53,468
1877-78...	" 66,63,793
1878-79...	" 64,72,962
1879-80...	" 76,20,333

Cotton Twist and Yarn.—The increase of Rs. 13,29,341, though considerable, does not entirely make good the decrease noticed last year under this heading. The chief cause of revival has been the larger demand from the manufacturing districts of the interior consequent on the favourable result of last monsoon.

1877-78...	Rs. 72,99,461
1878-79...	" 57,04,629
1879-80...	" 70,33,970

In water 30's, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, of last year's decrease of $12\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, have been recovered.

In mule 40's, little or no improvement is observable; but mule 80's, 50's, and 60's, show an increase of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, 1 lakh and $\frac{1}{2}$ a lakh respectively. In turkey red the imports display an increase of nearly 5 lakhs over and above the increase of 8 lakhs recorded last year.

The fluctuations in orange and other coloured yarns are trifling, and do not call for any remark.

Cotton Piece-goods.—These show collectively a net increase of nearly 79 lakhs. In grey piece-goods there is an increase of nearly 58 lakhs, importations of grey shirtings, T cloths under 18 reed, madapollams and drills having been 69 lakhs, 6 lakhs, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs and $\frac{1}{2}$ lakh, respectively, in excess of last year, while, on the other hand, there is a decrease of $19\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in other items, viz. grey jacconets, mulls, printers' dhooties, saries and other sorts. The remaining 21 lakhs is made up of $13\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs on white, $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs on coloured piece-goods and $\frac{1}{2}$ a lakh on handkerchiefs.

The facts above stated must in a great measure be explained by the improved condition of the country consequent on the good outturn of last season's crops. The removal of the import duty,

which, until the issue of Government Notification No. 59 of 13th March 1879, was leviable on a large portion of grey piece-goods, and the exceptionally low rates for grey shirtings (which is the staple in greys most affected by the state of the country), ruling in the home markets from June to December 1879, doubtless influenced consumption and stimulated imports.

Drugs and Medicines.—The increase is due chiefly to increased importation of quinine (Rs. 43,000), camphor and Socotra aloes; assafetida, black aloes and cassia lignea show a falling off.

Dyeing and Colouring Materials.—An increase of Rs. 3,34,634, 1877-78... Rs. 9,91,898 against a falling off last year of 1878-79... " 7,74,993 Rs. 2,16,893, has to be accounted for. In 1879-80... " 11,09,627 saffron alone, although the quantity is

smaller, an increase in value of Rs. 1,41,534 has been registered. During the last few years spurious imitations of saffron have been imported in considerable quantities. Being of low value, these seem at first to have tempted traders. Apparently they have now been condemned, and the genuine and higher priced article is resuming its place in the market. Cochineal displays an increase of nearly a lakh against a decline of 1½ lakhs in last year.

In aniline dyes, there is a steady increase amounting this year to Rs. 1,36,000. A demand for these dyes is springing up in the local silk mills, and their use appears to be spreading at Delhi, Amritsar, and other centres of the shawl trade.

Gums and Resins.—Olibanum, which is chiefly imported from Aden and Muskat, shows an increase of a 1877-78... Rs. 5,56,783 lakh and a half, and gum arabic of about 1878-79... " 4,80,251 Rs. 30,000. Favourable rates induced 1879-80... " 6,33,312 large re-exports of gum-oilbanum to the United Kingdom and China, and to this probably is principally due its increased importation.

Ivory and Ivoryware.—The increase is probably attributable in part to increased local demand arising 1877-78... Rs. 19,82,192 out of the fact that the year was one of 1878-79... " 17,02,880 those sanctioned for Kunbi marriages in 1879-80... " 18,46,238 Gujarát, which can be celebrated only once every 8 years. The imports from the United Kingdom, Aden and Mozambique have fallen off; but those from Zanzibar have increased.

Jewellery.—The increase of Rs. 1877-78... Rs. 19,62,180 1,58,249 only accounts for about a fourth 1878-79... " 13,58,376 of last year's falling off. 1879-80... " 15,16,625

Leather.—Larger imports of saddlery, boots, shoes and sundry other items made of leather 1877-78... Rs. 3,87,166 have contributed a large increase of 1878-79... " 4,23,304 Rs. 1,17,885. 1879-80... " 5,47,189

Liquors.—The increase in spirits is chiefly attributable to larger imports of brandy from Bordeaux 1877-78... Rs. 29,78,785 and Cognac. Whisky has also been im- 1878-79... " 24,87,937 ported to a considerable extent this year, 1879-80... " 26,61,652

whereas formerly but a small quantity of it found its way into the Bombay market. The remaining items under this heading, viz. wines and liquors, show collectively a decrease of Rs. 81,717 in value and 18,889 gallons in quantity. This is due to smaller imports of champagne by 1,000 gallons, of claret by 4,000 gallons, of port by 8,000 gallons, and of sherry by 8,000 gallons. The inference to be drawn from these facts, coupled with the increase in spirits above given, is that the use of the latter, especially whisky, is very considerably affecting the trade in wines.

Oils.—Notwithstanding the very large increase in the imports of this article last year, a further advance is observable. The net increase of Rs. 95,282 results from an increase of nearly 2½ lakhs on account of mineral oils and a decrease of 1½ lakhs in vegetable oils. Coconut oil alone, imported from Ceylon, shows a decrease of Rs. 1,87,000.

1877-78...	Rs. 6,24,904	<i>Paints and Colours.</i> —The increase nearly balances the decrease of the previous year.
1878-79...	" 5,33,163	
1879-80...	" 6,10,598	

Paper and Pasteboard.—The increase of Rs. 89,394 is but small when compared with the large decrease shown by last year's figures. The trade is, however, still above the average of the last five years.

Provisions.—Taking into consideration the value of the trade recorded under this heading, this year's increase of Rs. 1,32,545 is nothing very remarkable. It is attributable to larger imports of dates from Arabia and Turkey in Asia. Ghee imported from Turkey in Asia has fallen off considerably.

Railway Plant and Rolling Stock.—Large quantities of materials imported for the Western Rajputana State Railway, His Highness the Gaekwád of Baroda's narrow gauge railway and other lines or extensions in course of construction, account for the increase of Rs. 9,92,427 recorded under this heading.

Silk (raw) displays an increase of Rs. 9,69,096 in value and 184,977 lbs. in quantity. This, however, is far short of the decrease exhibited last year. The imports of Cochin China and Yellow Shanghai together show an increase of nearly ten lakhs, but, on the other hand, there is a decline in the imports of the superior kinds of China silk. In Siam silk there is a slight improvement. The re-exports of raw silk to Egypt during the year aggregated Rs. 5,50,713 in value, whilst the corresponding amount last year was only Rs. 65,696.

Spices.—In cloves alone there is an increase of upwards of five lakhs. Betelnuts show a falling off to the extent of a lakh and a third. It is probable that the failure of last year's Indian crop of betelnuts created an opening for the introduction

of Ceylon produce, the demand for which has fallen away this year as the Indian crop has proved a good one.

Tea.—Green tea from China exhibits an increase of nearly nine lakhs. Last year a decrease of about four lakhs was shown. It is asserted that on the outbreak of the Affghan war, trade through Affghanistan and its surrounding districts collapsed, but that during the past year it has revived to some extent. This will, in a measure, account for the enhanced importations.

The re-exports of tea to Kurrachee have this year aggregated Rs. 3,64,000, whereas last year their value was but Rs. 96,000. This would seem to establish the correctness of the theory above stated, there being good reason to believe that the major portion of these re-exports find their way into Affghanistan *via* Kurrachee. Black tea shows a decline of a little over a lakh, thus reducing the increase to Rs. 7,70,120.

Woollen Piece-goods.—The increase recorded under this heading is to some extent attributable to the demand for warm clothing for the troops in Affghanistan. German broadcloth has also been of late imported in large quantities, and the market is said to be overstocked with this description of woollen goods.

1877-78... Rs. 13,12,351	<i>Glass.</i> —The importations, notwithstanding a decrease of Rs. 71,263, continue above the average for the past five years.	<i>Decrease.</i>
1878-79... " 15,47,651		
1879-80... " 14,75,588		

Machinery and Millwork.—The large decrease of Rs. 17,34,572 is probably attributable to a great extent to the embarrassed condition of some of the large mill-owners, which has resulted in the temporary closing of several of the mills.

Metals.—Taken collectively, these display a net decrease of Rs. 20,38,143. Copper, iron, steel, tin and spelter together show a falling off of upwards of 28½ lakhs; while mixed or yellow metal, lead and quicksilver show a total increase of about 7½ lakhs. The falling off of Rs. 1,31,494 in copper is attributable to the high rates ruling in the home market, induced, no doubt, by the state of affairs in Chili. These remarks are also applicable to zinc or spelter, which shows a decrease of Rs. 1,59,115.

Iron exhibits by far the largest decline amongst metals, the decrease being Rs. 23,82,642 in value. This is attributed to the fact of a very large stock being on hand at the close of 1878-79, and to a rise of price in the home markets.

Tin is obtained largely from the Straits Settlements. Large demands raised prices and restricted imports; hence the decrease of Rs. 1,74,779.

Mixed or yellow metal is extensively used in the manufacture of cooking and other utensils employed by natives generally, but more especially by the poorer classes, it being almost as durable

as, and at the same time less expensive than, copper. The increase in this article, amounting to Rs. 4,48,003, is probably attributable to some extent to the demand arising from replacement, at the least possible cost, of copper utensils parted with during the famine.

The increase of Rs. 1,55,358 in the importations of lead is doubtless due, in some degree, to the removal of misapprehension regarding the necessity for obtaining licenses from the Police authorities for its sale.

In quicksilver the increase of Rs. 1,71,333 is attributed to the fact that the China market is glutted with the article, and consequently large quantities have been forced on the Bombay market.

Sugar, Refined and Unrefined.—The decrease is owing to the exceptionally heavy imports of 1878-79.
 1877-78... Rs. 77,42,430
 1878-79... „ 1,41,99,015 The Mauritius crop fell short of that
 1879-80... „ 98,46,176 obtained in the two preceding years,
 while the yield in India this year was good.

Tobacco exhibits the very considerable decrease of Rs. 89,269.
 1877-78 ... Rs. 2,22,267 This is principally due to lesser imports
 1878-79 ... „ 2,50,512 of manufactured tobacco, the demand
 1879-80 ... „ 1,61,243 during the year having been somewhat
 limited. The comparative cheapness and improved quality of
 cheroots and cigars of Indian manufacture have a natural ten-
 dency to reduce the consumption of foreign manufactured
 tobacco.

1877-78 ... Rs. 3,45,810
 1878-79 ... „ 5,35,003
 1879-80 ... „ 4,49,674
Umbrellas.—The decrease is attributa-
 ble to the exceptionally large imports of
 1878-79.

*Coasting Trade.

The trade with British Ports in other Presidencies taken col-
 lectively displays a net increase of upwards of 9½ lakhs.

British Ports The trade with Bengal shows a further slight decrease, due
 in other Presi- chiefly to smaller imports of rice, jute, and gunny bags; that with
 dencies. Madras improved by upwards of 52 lakhs, mainly attributable to
 larger imports of cotton, coffee, cocoanuts, rice, ghee and dried
 fruits. Trade with British Burmah and Sind also improved
 largely.

British Ports Last year's trade with British ports within the Presidency
 within the showed a decrease of about 32½ lakhs, but this year there is an
 Presidency. improvement of about 49½ lakhs, principally owing to extensive
 transactions in raw cotton.

Foreign Taken collectively the trade with the nine foreign Indian
 Indian Ports. ports shows a net increase of upwards of 14½ lakhs. There is an
 increase in the case of Cutch, Káthiáwár, Pondicherry, Diu, Mahi
 and Travancore, and a decrease in the case of the foreign
 Konkan, Goa and Daman.

EXPORTS.

Foreign Ports. During the year under report, the exports of Indian produce
 from the port of Bombay show an increase of upwards of 3 crores

* The figures under this heading include treasure.

and 63½ lakhs of rupees when compared with last year's figures, which were short of the exports for 1877-78 by 3 crores and 33½ lakhs of rupees. The larger exports of raw cotton, the principal item of the trade of this port, and of opium, have greatly contributed towards the increase. The improvement observable in these items is one crore and 87 lakhs and one crore and 19½ lakhs, respectively.

These favourable results are almost entirely due to the good outturn of the season's crops, the season having been a late one. The full effect, however, will not be observable till next year.

The items in which increase or decrease, worthy of notice, have occurred are detailed below:—

Coffee.—The exports to the United Kingdom and France together account for nearly ½ of the increase of Rs. 8,13,504, and those to Muskat, Austria, Italy and Egypt for the remainder. The exports to Egypt, amounting to Rs. 40,000, are five times as much as they were last year. In the exports to Mauritius and Turkey in Asia there is a slight improvement, but in those to Persia a trifling decline is observable.

Cotton (raw).—This, the principal article of the export trade of this Presidency, exhibits an increase of Rs. 1,87,26,840, which would have been very considerably larger had the bulk of the shipments been made earlier in the season. Exports to every country, except Russia, have improved. Those to the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Austria account for a very large portion of the increase.

The exports to Hongkong (China) have aggregated Rs. 11,05,425, though last year they were only Rs. 4,57,190.

The trade with Barcelona (Spain) shows a still more marked improvement, being Rs. 6,74,400 against Rs. 2,39,500 last year.

Holland and Germany give increases of Rs. 1,88,005 and Rs. 1,14,990 respectively.

With Belgium last year there was no trade, but this year exports amounting to Rs. 50,000 have been made.

To Russia the exports have only been worth Rs. 70,000, whereas last year they reached Rs. 8,03,700.

The principal and almost only reason that can be given to account for the increased exports of this staple, is the abundant outturn of the season's crop.

Cotton Twist and Yarn.—From the figures given in the margin it will be seen that the trade in this important branch of local manufacture is steadily improving, the increase this year being 23 per cent. on last year's exports. The improvement seems to be attributable almost entirely to a grow-

ing demand in China and Japan. The former country has taken this year nearly nine-tenths of the whole quantity exported, the exports being Rs. 96,14,926 against Rs. 75,87,727 for last year, while Japan has taken Rs. 7,22,799 against Rs. 4,74,459 last year.

	Yds.	Rs.	Cotton Piece-goods.—There
1874-75...	6,960,721	12,78,190	is evidence of a steady improve-
1875-76...	8,100,688	15,34,330	ment in the trade in these
1876-77...	9,792,053	17,32,354	articles. The chief exports
1877-78...	12,231,262	20,32,763	have been to Aden, Mozam-
1878-79...	17,485,963	26,72,266	bique, Zanzibar and some
1879-80..	20,556,631	29,88,427	Arabian States.

It is worthy of notice that the increase is almost entirely in long-cloths, T cloths show a general decline to all ports.

Dyeing and Colouring Materials.—Larger exports of indigo to the United Kingdom and Persia, and of myrabollans to the former place, account for the increase of Rs. 8,88,190.

Exports of indigo to the United Kingdom show almost a seven-fold increase, the figures being Rs. 5,11,278 against Rs. 75,418 last year. With Persia an improvement of Rs. 90,000 on last year's trade of 1½ lakhs is observable, while with Egypt and some Arabian States there is a slight decline. Exports of myrabollans to the United Kingdom, aggregating Rs. 12,62,181, show an increase of Rs. 3,81,860.

Grain and Pulse.—The increase of Rs. 18,39,708 has been chiefly contributed by larger exports of wheat to the United Kingdom, Turkey in Asia, France and Persia, and of rice to Muskat, Persia and Turkey in Asia.

The exports of wheat to the United Kingdom are double what they were last year; to Turkey in Asia and Persia they are Rs. 3,51,722 and Rs. 1,05,254, respectively, whereas last year they were nil and Rs. 116; to France they are Rs. 1,32,337, showing an increase of Rs. 1,20,317; and to Italy, Mauritius and Muskat Rs. 75,203, Rs. 54,966 and Rs. 20,096, respectively, against nil, Rs. 38 and Rs. 2,836 last year.

Aden is credited with an increase of Rs. 34,247. Ceylon is the only place of importance to which the exports have declined. The total exports of wheat aggregated upwards of 20 lakhs, whereas last year they reached only about 7½ lakhs.

The exports of rice show a net increase of about 3½ lakhs. Although to Muskat, Persia and Turkey in Asia increases of about 9 lakhs, 5½ lakhs and 3 lakhs, respectively, are shown, against these a decrease of upwards of 8½ lakhs in exports to the United Kingdom, and of about 5½ in those to Zanzibar, Mauritius, Arabia (other States) and other places has to be set.

Opium.—As shown in the margin, this year's figures show an advance upon last year of 9,849 chests and Rs. 1,19,61,984. The crop was a fairly good one and the high prices ruling stimulated exports.

	Chests.	Rs.
1877-78 ..	43,114	6,09,73,198
1878-79...	36,272	6,25,15,271
1879-80...	46,121	7,44,77,255

Wool (raw) exhibits an increase of 1,925,626 lbs. in quantity and Rs. 10,88,621 in value. Last year the increase shown was even greater. This export trade seems to be rapidly improving. The immediate reason seems to be favourable prices owing to a large demand in America.

Hides and Skins.—Last year there was a decline of upwards of *Decrease.*

1877-78...	Lbs. 15,268,004	Ra. 60,61,931	17½ lakhs and this year there is again a
1878-79...	18,074,870	71,71,046	decrease of Rs 4,83,670. This is attri-
1879-80...	20,000,496	82,59,667	buted to the diminution of the stock of

cattle during the recent famine years.

Oils.—The decrease is owing to the exceptionally large exports of 1878-79.

1877-78...	Ra. 2,65,775
1878-79...	" 9,02,546
1879-80...	" 7,56,446

Seeds.—The decrease is only apparent. Shipments have been made late in the season. The exports of linseed show a large increase, the crop having been a good one; but rape-seed was exported in small quantities partly owing to better prices within the country and partly owing to a poor outturn. The exports of til seed also declined.

Shawls.—The decrease of Rs. 8,07,579 shown this year is but the continuation of a steady decline in the trade in this article.

1877-78...	Ra. 13,93,820
1878-79...	" 11,46,484
1879-80...	" 8,33,905

Exports of Indian produce and manufactures to British ports in other Presidencies, taken collectively, show a net decrease of upwards of 19 lakhs. *British Ports in other Presidencies*

There is a decrease of nearly 8½ lakhs of rupees in the trade with British ports within the Presidency, chiefly owing to smaller exports of jowári, bájri, other grains and ghee. *British Ports within the Presidency.*

A decrease of more than 32 lakhs has occurred in the trade with foreign Indian ports. The trade with Káthiáwár alone has fallen off by more than 26 lakhs, viz. 22 lakhs in jowári and bájri and 4 lakhs in rice and other grains. *Foreign Indian Ports.*

RE-EXPORTS.

The value (exclusive of treasure) of the re-export trade of the port of Bombay with foreign external ports for the year under review shows a small decline of nearly 1½ lakhs. The exports of cotton piece-goods and sugar have decreased by upwards of 4½ and 6½ lakhs respectively. On the other hand, exports of raw silk and other articles of merchandise generally increased.

In the coasting trade, under this head, an increase of upwards of 83½ lakhs is noticeable. Of this more than 68½ lakhs have been contributed by the trade with British ports in other Presidencies, 12½ lakhs by that with British ports within the Presidency, and

PRODUCTION
AND DISTRI-
BUTION.

2½ lakhs by that with foreign Indian ports. The increase of 68½ lakhs is chiefly in cotton twist and piece-goods. This year's exports to Sind exceed last year's by upwards of 47½ lakhs. Exports of other articles, such as apparel, raw silk, silk and woollen piece-goods, tea and sugar, to other Presidencies, are also on the increase. The twelve lakhs increase with British ports within the Presidency is principally due to the larger exports of railway materials.

The increase of 2½ lakhs (on a trade of 32 lakhs) with foreign Indian ports is scarcely worth noticing.

Treasure.

Foreign
Ports.

The imports of gold and silver from foreign ports have increased by Rs. 26,12,905 and Rs. 2,90,70,946 respectively. The re-exports of gold show a decrease of Rs. 1,98,44,183, but those of silver an increase of Rs. 20,35,516.

British Ports
in other
Presidencies.

The imports of gold from British ports in other Presidencies have fallen off by Rs. 2,050, while those of silver have increased by Rs. 2,089. The re-exports of both gold and silver have decreased by Rs. 3,693 and Rs. 1,74,332 respectively.

British Ports
within the
Presidency.

The imports of gold from British ports within the Presidency show an increase of Rs. 1,97,685, but a falling off of Rs. 8,33,848 in those of silver is apparent. The value of re-exports of gold this year is Rs. 2,300 against *nil* last year. A falling off of Rs. 2,81,025 in silver has taken place.

Foreign
Indian Ports.

Imports of gold and silver from foreign Indian ports have decreased, the falling off being Rs. 5,15,457 in gold and Rs. 18,52,500 in silver. The value of re-exported gold is Rs. 1,000 against *nil* last year. Re-exports of silver are also larger by Rs. 9,24,523.

The transactions in private treasure at the port of Bombay are summarized in the following statement:—

	1877-78.			1878-79.			1879-80.		
	Imports.	Re-exports.	Total.	Imports.	Re-exports.	Total.	Imports.	Re-exports.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold ..	91,69,737	1,10,98,981	2,02,68,718	96,27,069	2,38,62,338	3,34,89,407	1,19,30,145	30,18,012	1,49,48,157
Silver ..	11,66,20,530	1,11,65,863	12,77,86,393	4,45,91,728	1,30,27,944	5,76,19,672	7,14,48,425	1,81,48,829	8,95,97,254
Total ..	12,57,90,267	2,22,64,844	14,80,55,111	5,42,18,800	3,68,90,282	9,11,09,082	8,33,78,570	51,66,831	10,25,45,411

The imports of both gold and silver have been greater this year than last. The figures for the British ports within the Presidency are included in the statement.

In gold the increase in the imports is nearly 23 lakhs. The re-exports, however, show a decline of 198½ lakhs, their value being only about a seventh of what it was last year.

The imports of silver show an advance of 268½ lakhs in value. Last year the enormous decrease of nearly 7 crores was shown, so that this year's imports are still far below those of 1877-78, which aggregated upwards of 11½ crores. ₹.

The re-exports of silver are larger than those of last year and 1877-78 by 25½ and 50 lakhs respectively.

The entire transactions in treasure (silver and gold), both imports and re-exports taken collectively, display an increase of 119 lakhs in comparison with last year but a decrease of 455 lakhs when compared with the year 1877-78.

General.

The exports of raw cotton from the port of Bombay alone were 2,536,421 cwts. showing an increase of 471,990 cwts. They are given in Part III. in the tabular statement Trade—D (9).

The quantities of raw cotton exported from Bombay to the principal countries during the last two years are shown below :—

COUNTRY.	1878-79.	1879-80.	COUNTRY.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Cwts.	Cwts.		Cwts.	Cwts.
United Kingdom ...	913,462	1,071,160	Italy ...	338,530	421,879
Austria ...	315,418	399,778	Russia ...	28,020	2,450
France ...	343,756	466,981	Spain ...	8,925	20,335
Germany ...	47,571	51,275	China ...	16,476	38,019
Holland ...	51,320	59,982	Other countries ...	953	4,462

From the above it will be noticed that the exports to all countries display an improvement, with the exception of Russia.

The following table shows the value of merchandise (exclusive of treasure) exported, imported and re-exported during the year to the various countries which have traded with Bombay :—

COUNTRY.	Exports to.	Imports from.	Re-exports to.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	5,13,82,272	9,86,28,126	29,13,916
France ...	2,11,62,469	19,20,427	73,381
Italy ...	1,48,17,860	19,53,957	46,279
Other countries in Europe ...	1,69,74,681	10,35,688	30,051
Eastern Coast of Africa ...	13,57,313	29,23,813	20,41,247
Mauritius ...	6,10,374	82,66,316	1,41,144
Other countries in Africa ...	2,53,154	1,97,903	6,21,765
United States ...	6,90,022	18,91,191	1,83,643
Aden ...	32,68,708	8,11,904	8,42,838
Africa ...	38,14,173	23,77,509	14,80,123
China ...	8,60,69,134	1,23,48,365	11,86,345
Persia ...	24,73,040	48,63,438	69,86,778
Straits Settlements ...	5,05,247	11,14,356	18,89,575
Turkey in Asia ...	9,70,572	15,20,735	9,18,408
Other countries in Asia ...	14,17,080	5,95,437	3,71,006
Australia ...	24,516	6,62,718	14,353
Total ...	20,57,90,675	14,11,13,815	1,97,40,923
INDIAN PORTS.			
British ports in other Presi-			
dencies ...	1,52,04,531	4,26,16,115	2,35,07,294
Do. do. within the Presi-			
dency ...	91,94,057	2,88,31,557	84,48,499
Foreign Indian ports ...	51,10,648	76,84,486	24,07,628
Total ...	2,95,09,236	8,91,32,158	3,55,63,429
Grand Total ...	23,52,99,911	23,02,45,973	5,53,04,352

From the above statement it will be seen that the total imports from foreign external ports are nearly $6\frac{1}{2}$ crores less than the total exports of country produce made to them during the year. When each country is separately viewed, however, imports from the United Kingdom, Eastern Coast of Africa, Mauritius, the United States, Persia, the Straits Settlements, Turkey in Asia and Australia exceed in value the exports of country produce that have been made to each of them, while the reverse is the case with France, Italy, other countries in Europe, other countries in Africa, Aden, Arabia, China and other countries in Asia. Re-exports are only slightly smaller than they were last year.

The imports from British ports within the Presidency, from those in other Presidencies and from foreign Indian ports are in value greatly in excess of the exports of country produce that have been made to them.

Re-exports (i.e. exports of Foreign merchandise) to each of the above groups also display, in comparison with last year's figures, a large improvement.

The entire value of merchandise (inclusive of coasting trade) imported into Bombay, when compared with the total value of the exports (excluding re-exports), shows a deficiency of upwards of half a crore of rupees in the former.

The figures quoted in the margin represent the entire value of imports and exports of private merchandise exclusive of treasure. The value of re-exports and of goods passing between British ports within the Presidency and the port of Bombay is excluded. In round numbers the exports bear to the imports the ratio of Rs. 11 to 9.

From the subjoined table it will be seen that the year under review is the first of the seventh quinquennial period. The total value of the export and import trade together, exclusive of treasure, amounts to $41\frac{1}{2}$ millions. This, though short of the average during the fourth period, is greater than that of any of the other periods. The average of the whole of the six periods is exceeded by about $8\frac{1}{2}$ millions :—

YEAR.				Value of Trade exclu- sive of Treasure.
				Rs.
First period average from 1849-50 to 1853-54	...	...	...	131 millions.
Second " " 1854-55 to 1858-59	...	...	...	192 "
Third " " 1859-60 to 1863-64	...	...	...	38 "
Fourth " " 1864-65 to 1868-69	...	...	...	49½ "
Fifth " " 1869-70 to 1873-74	...	...	...	41½ "
Sixth " " 1874-75 to 1878-79	...	...	...	392 "
1879-80	...	...	...	41½ "

The next table shows the fluctuations in the quantity of each of the principal items, of the import and export trade of the port of Bombay with foreign external ports only, during the six quinquennial periods, and during the first year of the seventh in comparison with the last of the sixth :—

YEAR.	Imports from Foreign External Ports.							Exports of Indian Produce to Foreign External Ports.							
	Twist.	Spirits.	Wines.	Metals.	Silk.	Sugar.	Tea.	Cotton.	Twist.	Grain.	Opium.	Oils.	Seeds.	Spices.	Wool.
Average from	Lbs.	Gls.	Gls.	Cwt.	Lbs.	Cwt.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Cwt.	Cts.	Gls.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Lbs.
1 1849-50 to 1853-54 ..	39	1	1	3	11	2	1,778	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	49
2 1854-55 to 1858-59 ..	62	1	1	3	12	1	2,189	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	131
3 1859-60 to 1863-64 ..	67	1	1	3	14	1	2,574	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	173
4 1864-65 to 1868-69 ..	101	1	1	3	16	1	4,246	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	167
5 1869-70 to 1873-74 ..	74	1	1	3	19	1	4,114	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	164
6 1874-75 to 1878-79 ..	82	1	1	3	17	1	3,737	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	162
1878-79 ..	68	1	1	3	15	1	2,311	212	7	1	1	1	1	1	160
1879-80 ..	80	1	1	3	16	1	2,840	254	11	1	1	1	1	1	160

The figures in the above table represent lakhs.

From the above statement it will be seen that the imports of cotton twist and tea display a large improvement when contrasted both with the preceding year's figures and with those for the sixth period. Metals show a considerable falling off. Spirits and wines are nearly the same. In silk there is an increase in comparison with the last year only. The imports of sugar are about the same as those of the sixth period, but are less than those of last year. Of the exports in raw cotton, twist, grain, opium and wool, there is an improvement over the last year; but oils and seeds have fallen off. In comparison with the sixth period, improvement is shown in twist, opium, oils and wool. The exports of spices have remained stationary.

The various fluctuations that have occurred in the arrival and departure of both sailing and steam vessels, laden as well as in ballast, that have visited the port of Bombay during the year under review are as follows:—

VESSELS.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
		No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Arrivals.					
From Foreign Ports ...	Sailing ...	632	327,250	564	274,051
	Steam ...	312	367,072	369	449,581
From British Ports in other Presidencies ...	Sailing ...	1,453	143,309	1,397	101,442
	Steam ...	184	170,232	199	215,628
From British Ports within the Presidency ...	Sailing ...	42,013	635,856	36,965	616,598
	Steam ...	212	27,706	207	33,072
From Foreign Indian Ports.	Sailing ...	5,266	142,080	3,749	104,972
	Steam ...	71	32,715	63	14,778
Total ...	Sailing ...	49,364	1,249,485	42,675	1,097,033
	Steam ...	779	617,815	638	713,069
Departures.					
To Foreign Ports ...	Sailing ...	454	209,015	376	116,282
	Steam ...	315	384,176	338	416,054
To British Ports in other Presidencies ...	Sailing ...	1,153	234,465	1,340	264,582
	Steam ...	191	186,494	225	237,435
To British Ports within the Presidency ...	Sailing ...	31,684	502,597	30,481	432,124
	Steam ...	210	26,851	207	32,876
To Foreign Indian Ports...	Sailing ...	4,678	137,624	3,121	105,715
	Steam ...	76	37,328	67	18,071
Total ...	Sailing ...	37,969	1,063,701	35,316	918,703
	Steam ...	792	634,849	837	706,456

Sailing ships arriving from Foreign ports show a decrease of 68 in number and 53,199 tons in burthen; but steamers an increase both in number and tonnage (vessels 57 and tons 61,509).

Sailing ships leaving for foreign ports show a decrease of 78 in number and 92,733 in tonnage; but steamers an increase of 23 in number and 88,878 in tonnage.

The number of sailing vessels arriving from British ports in other Presidencies is less by 56 and their burthen by 41,957 tons than last year, while that of steamers is greater by 15 and their burthen by 46,396 tons.

Both sailing vessels and steamers leaving for British ports in other Presidencies show an increase in number as well as tonnage; the former by 187 vessels of 30,117 tons and the latter by 34 vessels of 50,961 tons.

Sailing ships arriving from British ports within the Presidency were fewer by 5,048 vessels and 19,288 tons, while steamers, though less by 5 in number, were greater in burthen by 5,276 tons.

Sailing ships leaving show a decrease of 1,203 vessels and 70,473 tons, while steamers, though 3 less, are greater by 6,025 tons in burthen.

FOREIGN INDIAN PORTS.

Both sailing ships and steamers arriving from foreign Indian ports exhibit a decrease in number as well as in burthen; the former by 1,517 vessels and 38,008 tons, and the latter by 8 vessels and 17,937 tons.

A decrease of 1,557 vessels and 31,909 tons appears in sailing ships, and of 9 vessels and 19,257 tons in steamers leaving for foreign Indian ports.

General.

The exports of raw cotton from the whole of British India during the year, to foreign external ports, are given in tabular statement IV—D (8). From this statement it will be seen that the aggregate quantity exported from India during the year under review was 3,948,651 cwts., which, when compared with the preceding year, exhibits an increase of 982,591 cwts.

The total quantity exported from the Bombay Presidency during the year was 2,536,741 cwts. The slight improvement noticed last year in the exports of cotton from this Presidency to the United Kingdom, is more marked in this year's exports, the increase being more than 150,000 cwts. The exports this year to other countries on the continent of Europe, Russia alone excepted, are also larger than they were last year.

Balance of Trade.

In private merchandise and Government stores there has been in value an excess of exports and re-exports over imports of 7½ crores of rupees. From the subjoined statement it will be seen that in value the imports of treasure have exceeded the re-exports of it by 5½ crores of rupees.

YEAR.	Excess in Value of Exports and Re-exports over Im- ports for all Government Stores and Private Merchandise.	Excess in Value of Im- ports over Re-exports for Treasure only.	Net excess Value of Exports over Imports.
	£	£	£
1870-71	11½ Millions.	2 Millions.	9½ Millions.
1871-72	11½ "	5½ "	6½ "
1872-73	8 "	1½ "	6½ "
1873-74	8 "	2½ "	5½ "
1874-75	10½ "	3½ "	7 "
1875-76	6½ "	2½ "	4½ "
1876-77	9½ "	4½ "	4½ "
1877-78	6½ "	10 "	3½ "
1878-79	6½ "	1½ "	4½ "
1879-80	7½ "	5½ "	2½ "

* Imports over exports.

On the whole the results seem to indicate, in comparison with last year's figures, a healthy reaction in the state of trade.

The total trade of the whole Presidency (excluding the province of Sind) both imports and exports (inclusive of re-exports,) foreign as well as coasting, is summarized in the following statement:—

		1878-79.	1879-80.	Increase in 1879-80.	Decrease in 1879-80.
		Total.	Total.		
IMPORTS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign Trade	Private Trade ..	13,48,46,079	14,11,83,055	63,16,976	....
	Government Stores ..	57,11,015	62,46,745	5,35,730	....
	Private Treasure ..	4,85,74,030	5,02,59,457	1,65,85,351	....
	Government Treasure ..	....	....	....	....
Total Rs. ..		18,91,31,730	22,78,69,257	3,86,36,527	....
* ..					
British Ports in other Presidencies	Private Trade ..	3,47,74,664	4,43,62,670	95,88,006	....
	Government Stores ..	16,423	35,458	19,035	....
	Private Treasure ..	55,162	50,546	....	5,616
	Government Treasure ..	....	....	....	....
Coasting Trade ..	Private Trade ..	5,46,71,540	5,84,29,530	37,58,991	....
	Government Stores ..	3,34,266	1,72,557	....	1,61,709
	Private Treasure ..	54,90,140	42,00,000	....	12,90,140
	Government Treasure ..	28,88,306	12,90,350	....	15,97,956
Foreign India Ports.	Private Trade ..	52,49,522	57,18,466	4,68,944	....
	Government Stores ..	976	....	....	976
	Private Treasure ..	36,06,667	15,00,459	....	21,06,208
Total Rs. ..		10,68,46,609	11,86,32,055	1,17,85,446	48,48,546
Total Foreign and Coasting Trade.	Private Trade ..	22,39,41,811	25,29,74,721	2,90,32,910	....
	Government Stores ..	59,62,654	84,54,738	24,92,084	....
	Private Treasure ..	57,73,615	5,80,74,497	2,53,00,872	....
	Government Treasure ..	28,34,306	12,90,350	....	15,43,956
Grand Total Imports ..Rs.		38,54,78,399	34,56,00,342	4,98,78,057	14,41,981

PRODUCTION
AND DISTRIB-
UTION.

		1878-79.	1879-80.	Increase in 1879-80.	Decrease in 1879-80.
		Total.	Total.		
Exports, INCLUDING Re-Exports.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign Trade ..	{ Private Trade ..	19,99,07,482	22,55,56,343	2,56,48,860	....
	{ Government Stores ..	2,40,729	91,219	....	1,49,510
	{ Private Treasure ..	3,07,97,153	1,29,38,439	....	1,78,58,667
	{ Government Treasure ..	5,23,030	7,70,000	2,46,970	....
Total Rs. ..		22,14,68,408	23,94,06,605	1,79,38,197	....
Coasting Trade ..	{ British Ports in other Presidencies. } Private Trade ..	8,53,74,973	3,93,69,379	44,94,406	....
	{ } Government Stores ..	9,18,567	8,78,556	....	42,109
	{ } Private Treasure ..	10,14,801	8,56,739	....	1,58,062
	{ } Government Treasure ..	40,56,000	1,00,60,900	60,10,000	....
Coasting Trade ..	{ British Ports within the Presidency. } Private Trade ..	5,95,36,220	6,11,35,073	16,08,854	....
	{ } Government Stores ..	1,35,233	3,09,856	1,74,623	....
	{ } Private Treasure ..	47,87,800	60,24,840	12,37,040	....
	{ } Government Treasure ..	6,74,914	3,78,464	....	2,96,450
Foreign Indian Ports.	{ Private Trade ...	1,30,46,289	1,08,26,174	....	27,20,115
	{ Government Stores ..	4,911	9,138	4,227	....
	{ Private Treasure ..	2,69,391	11,90,509	9,21,118	....
	{ Government Treasure ..	....	30,560	30,560	....
Total Rs. ..		11,97,32,940	13,11,27,027	1,14,60,917	52,16,736
Total of Foreign and Coasting Trade.	{ Private Trade ..	29,79,54,550	33,68,87,514	3,90,32,964	....
	{ Government Stores ..	12,00,482	12,90,664	....	13,004
	{ Private Treasure ..	3,66,48,984	2,11,29,676	....	1,57,23,187
	{ Government Treasure ..	52,37,994	1,12,36,964	59,98,970	....
Grand Total, Exports Rs. ..		34,12,51,290	37,05,33,622	4,50,23,504	1,57,41,181
Total of Imports and Exports.	{ Private Trade ..	52,67,00,784	58,95,62,235	6,27,61,451	....
	{ Government Stores ..	72,62,216	77,41,306	4,79,090	....
	{ Private Treasure ..	3,45,34,333	10,71,96,074	1,26,10,666	....
	{ Government Treasure ..	80,28,390	1,25,38,349	44,89,949	....
Grand Total Rs. ..		43,67,29,693	71,79,38,964	8,00,04,260	....

The entire trade of the year, both private and Government, shows in comparison with last year, an improvement of upwards of 8 crores of rupees, of which 5½ crores have been contributed by the import and the remainder by the export trade.

IMPORTS.

Foreign Trade. Private trade has increased by 63½ lakhs and Government stores by 5½ lakhs. Last year decreases of 59½ lakhs and 38½ lakhs, respectively, were recorded.

Coasting Trade. Private trade with British ports in other Presidencies, and with British ports within the Presidency, and with foreign Indian ports shows increases of nearly 96 lakhs and of upwards of 43½ and 84½ lakhs, respectively.

An increase of Rs. 19,000 is shown in the imports of Government stores from British ports in other Presidencies, but from British ports within the Presidency and from foreign Indian ports a falling off of Rs. 61,703 and Rs. 956, respectively, is recorded.

EXPORTS (INCLUDING Re-EXPORTS).

Foreign Trade. Private trade exhibits an increase of nearly 3 crores and 56 lakhs, while a decline of nearly 1½ lakhs in Government stores is shown.

Private trade to British ports in other Presidencies and within the Presidency has increased by nearly 45 lakhs and 18½ lakhs respectively, but to foreign Indian ports it shows a decline of 27½ lakhs. Exports of Government stores to British ports within the Presidency and to foreign Indian ports show increases of 1½ lakhs and of Rs. 4,244, respectively, while to British ports in other Presidencies their value has declined by Rs. 42,109.

Treasure.

Imports.—Private treasure, which last year showed a large decline of upwards of 7 crores of rupees, this year shows an increase over last year's imports of 3½ crores. No treasure has been imported from foreign ports on Government account during the last three years.

Foreign
Trade.

Imports.—Private treasure from each of the three sections of the coasting trade, viz: British ports in other Presidencies, British ports within the Presidency and foreign Indian ports, shows a decline. The decreases recorded are Rs. 4,576, 14½ lakhs and 19 lakhs, respectively. Government treasure is only imported from British ports within the Presidency. In this there was a decrease of 15½ lakhs.

Coasting
Trade.

Exports.—Private treasure has fallen off by nearly 1½ crores. Exports on Government account, however, mark an increase of Rs. 2,46,920.

Foreign
Trade.

Exports.—Private treasure to British ports in other Presidencies has fallen away by Rs. 1,58,062, but to British ports within the Presidency and to Foreign Indian ports increases of over 13½ lakhs and 9½ lakhs, respectively, are shown. Exports of Government treasure to British ports in other Presidencies are more than 60 lakhs in excess of last year's figures. Against British ports within the Presidency a further decline of nearly 3 lakhs has to be recorded.

Coasting
Trade.

To foreign ports there were no exports of Government treasure last year, but this year exports to the extent of Rs. 80,500 have been made.

Shipping.

Laden steamers entering from foreign ports exhibit an increase of 52 vessels and 59,056 tons, and sailing ships, though 51 less in number, are of 51,520 tons greater burthen. Steamers in ballast are more by 5 vessels and 2,453 tons; but sailing ships are 11 less in number and 5,437 tons less in burthen.

Laden steamers clearing to foreign ports are more by 22 vessels and 33,342 tons and sailing ships by 6 vessels and 1,468 tons. Steamers in ballast are the same as last year in number but less by 303 tons in burthen. Sailing vessels show a decrease of 78 in number and 94,173 tons.

Laden steamers entering from British ports in other Presidencies exhibit an increase of 10 vessels and 39,115 tons, while sailing vessels, though more by 104 in number, are less by 85,306 tons. Steamers in ballast show an increase of 3 vessels and 9,219 tons, but sailing vessels a decrease of 131 ships and 6,672 tons.

Laden steamers clearing to British ports in other Presidencies show a decrease of 4 vessels but an increase of 9,441 tons. Sailing vessels show an increase of 64 ships with a decrease of 5,309 tons. Steamers in ballast show an increase both in number and burthen—13 vessels and 16,120 tons, and sailing vessels of 402 ships and 37,224 tons.

Laden steamers entering from British ports within the Presidency show a decrease of 19 steamers with an increase of 32,352 tons burthen, while sailing ships show a decrease both in number and tonnage (3,310 ships and 11,703 tons). Steamers in ballast show a decrease of 69 vessels in number, but an increase of 36,899 tons in burthen. Sailing vessels are more by 584 ships and of 41,011 tons heavier burthen.

Laden steamers clearing to British ports within the Presidency show a decrease of 69 in number but an increase of 23,020 in tonnage. In sailing vessels a decrease, both in number and tonnage (32 ships and 11,672 tons) is shown. Steamers in ballast show a decrease of 5 vessels with an increase of 73,089 tons; but in sailing vessels a decrease of 359 ships and 49,827 tons is observable.

Laden steamers entering from foreign Indian ports exhibit a small increase both in number and tonnage (2 vessels and 472 tons), while sailing vessels have decreased by 1,389 ships and 23,482 tons. Both steamers and sailing vessels in ballast show decreases: steamers, 18 vessels and 16,780 tons, and sailing vessels, 183 ships and 14,692 tons.

Laden steamers clearing to foreign Indian ports show an increase of 16 vessels and 1,472 tons; but sailing vessels, a decrease of 595 ships and 38,386 tons. Steamers and sailing vessels in ballast both show a decline of 23 steamers and 17,865 tons, and 935 sailing ships and 3,028 tons.

(2).—SIND PORTS.

The total value of the whole sea-borne trade of the Province of Sind for 1879-80, inclusive of Government stores and treasure, amounted to Rs. 8,95,16,587 against Rs. 5,76,47,336 in the previous year.

Or, if all Government transactions in stores and treasure be excluded, it amounted to Rs. 5,55,13,518 against Rs. 3,74,54,367, an increase of 48 per cent. The average of the three years preceding 1878-79 was Rs. 4,69,16,007; the value of the present year exceeded this figure by Rs. 85,97,511, or 18.32 per cent.

The following table indicates the value of each of the two main divisions of the trade:—

				Foreign Trade.	Coasting Trade.	Total.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1878-79	...	...	...	1,54,05,206	2,20,49,181	3,74,54,367
1879-80	...	...	...	2,23,46,529	3,31,66,989	5,55,13,518
Increase in 1879-80				69,41,323	1,11,17,808	1,80,59,131

The accounts of the value of imports and exports of all Government stores and treasure are kept separate from the value of the general trade of the port.

The following table exhibits the total value of imports and exports on Government account alone, both from and to foreign countries and interprovincial ports, for the past two years, so far as it has been possible to obtain statistics from the several Government departments:—

		1878-79.	1879-80.	Increase or De- crease in 1879-80.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Foreign Trade.</i>				
Imports ...	Merchandise ...	14,40,815	33,53,788	+19,12,973
	Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....
Exports ...	Merchandise ...	31,041	12,513	-18,528
	Treasure ...	3,43,750	93,200	-2,50,550
Total ...		18,15,606	34,59,501	+16,43,895
<i>Coasting Trade.</i>				
Imports ...	Merchandise ...	10,63,719	17,84,569	+7,21,850
	Treasure ...	1,71,70,000	2,86,23,000	+1,14,53,000
Exports ...	Merchandise ...	1,44,644	1,35,999	-8,645
	Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....
Total ...		1,83,77,363	3,05,43,568	+1,21,66,205
Grand Total ...		2,01,92,069	3,40,93,069	+1,38,10,100

The large increase of Rs. 1,38,10,100 over last year is due to the Afghan war. State railway material for the Kandahar line contributed in a great measure to swell the figures in the foreign trade, and treasure in the coasting trade.

General
Trade.
(1) Foreign
Trade.

The marginal table contrasts the total value of foreign imports

		1878-79.	1879-80.	Increase or Decrease in 1879-80.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Imports.</i>				
Merchandise ..	Free ..	29,46,975	49,37,349	+20,40,374
	Dutiable ..	22,03,957	31,47,508	+7,43,551
	Total ..	51,50,932	80,84,857	+29,33,925
Treasure ..		31,100	2,62,749	+2,31,649
Total ..		52,77,032	83,47,606	+30,70,574
<i>Exports.</i>				
Merchandise ..	Free ..	91,73,583	1,20,39,370	+28,65,787
	Dutiable ..	2,72,117	6,12,608	+3,40,491
	Total ..	94,45,700	1,26,51,978	+32,06,278
Treasure ..		3,16,361	2,11,049	-1,05,312
Total ..		97,62,061	1,28,63,027	+30,90,966
Grand Total ..		1,54,09,093	2,28,40,633	+74,31,540

and exports of merchandise and treasure at Kurachee from and to foreign countries during the current year with that in 1878-79. From it it will be seen that the total value of imports of foreign merchandise exceeded that of the preceding year by Rs. 27,88,925 and in treasure by Rupees 2,71,649. The value of im-
ports of merchan-

dise in 1879-80 was more than double that of any of the 3 years preceding 1878-79; it exceeds their average by Rs. 46,24,895, or 132 per cent. The total value of the exports of foreign merchandise in 1879-80 were also above that of 1878-79, by Rs. 39,85,410, but below the average of the 3 previous years by Rs. 29,66,189. The year 1878-79 was an exceptionally bad one for exports, as the cotton and seed crops proved a failure.

The value of the trade with the United Kingdom amounted to

Increase.		Decrease.	
Imports.		Exports.	
	Ra.		Ra.
Coal	2,64,362	Metals ..	1,34,163
Cotton goods ..	1,76,276		
Liquors	5,94,756		
Railway plant, &c.	17,21,098		
Exports.			
Indigo	1,71,255	Raw cotton	1,87,815
Rape	7,17,958	Hides &c...	1,07,161
Tea	21,641	Raw wool	4,08,083

Rs. 1,28,94,800 against Rs. 90,15,838 in 1878-79, an increase of Rs. 38,79,467. Imports contributed Rs. 30,27,491 to this increase and exports Rs. 8,51,976. The value of imports amounted to more than double that of any of the four preceding years. The items of imports and exports in which fluctuations were most noticeable are given marginally.

The marginal table shows the fluctuations in trade with the seven

Country.	Imports.		Exports.		Total.		Increase or Decrease in 1879-80.
	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	
France	51,911	21,83,030	22,34,941		22,34,941	+12,79,641	
Austria	11,638	1,10,000	1,21,638		1,21,638	+69,846	
Italy	1,68,053	7,94,251	9,62,304		9,62,304	-73,612	
Arabia	1,85,350	4,74,372	6,59,622		6,59,622	+4,01,061	
Persia	4,91,968	5,00,635	9,91,603		9,91,603	-73,775	
Turkey in Asia ..	6,68,564	10,30,829	16,97,583		16,97,583	+5,15,642	
Mekran and Somniani..	8,49,214	3,75,706	12,25,009		12,25,009	+4,54,100	

other principal countries. With France, notwithstanding the increase, it is still below the average of preceding years. With Austria the average is maintained; the trade is mostly to and from the port of Trieste. With Italy there is but little trade. With Arabia trade seems to be steadily increasing; imports consist chiefly of dates and raw silk, and exports of grain and pulse to Jeddah. With Persia there was some decline, entirely owing to smaller imports of grain and pulse. With Turkey in Asia, there has been a large decline in imports and a yet greater increase in exports. This is attributed to the falling off in imports of dates and to the fact that in the current year scarcity in Turkey has drawn food grains thither, whereas in the year preceding they were drawn thence to Kurrachee. The trade with Mekran and Somniani has nearly doubled as regards imports, chiefly rape seed and raw wool. Exports have only slightly improved. Trade through the Suez Canal, both on private and on Government account, contrasts favourably with that of any of the four preceding years. Imports amounted to Rs. 90,08,985 against Rs. 42,68,501 in 1878-79; exports to Rs. 82,74,549 against Rs. 66,33,819; and the total trade to Rs. 1,72,83,534 against Rs. 1,09,02,320.

ARTICLE.	1878-79.	1879-80.	Increase or Decrease in 1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Apparel	45,737	65,500	+19,763
Coal and coke .. Tons.	1,65,001	4,21,457	+2,56,456
Cotton twist and yarn .. Lbs.	11,036	2,939	-8,097
Cotton goods	2,15,768	3,61,976	+1,46,208
Glass and glassware	35,438	43,849	+8,411
Grain and pulse	10,75,350	1,05,775	-9,70,575
Hardware and cutlery	81,184	65,199	-15,985
Liquors Gallons.	8,65,190	13,13,623	+4,48,433
Machinery and millwork ..	2,40,768	1,00,362	-1,40,406
Metals Cwts.	7,91,034	6,67,200	-1,23,834
Provisions	10,06,503	11,69,247	+1,62,744
Railway plant and rolling stock.	3,67,213	20,81,311	+17,14,098
Raw wool Lbs.	2,79,834	4,24,371	+1,44,537
Woolen goods	23,604	33,622	+10,018
Seeds Cwts.	14,565	3,65,974	+3,51,409

The principal articles of import are shown marginally with their fluctuations since the preceding year. With the exception of four items, cotton twist and yarn, grain and pulse, machinery and millwork, and metals, all others show an improvement.

Imports.

Apparel.—Imports are chiefly from the United Kingdom, and show a steady improvement.

Increase.

Coal and Coke.—The consumption was larger owing to the requirements of the Indus Valley State Railway and the Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway.

Cotton Piece-goods and other Manufactures.—The figures for "foreign grey piece-goods" show an improvement, while those for white and coloured show a decline. These latter are largely imported coastwise from Bombay. Including the coasting trade the value of imports under this head was Rs. 1,06,22,471 against Rs. 65,89,503.

Liquors.—The great increase under this head is owing to the operations in Afghanistan. Large consignments also have passed through Kurrachee for the Punjab.

Provisions.—The increase is chiefly owing to the inclusion under this head of dates, Rs. 1,37,387.

Railway Plant and Rolling Stock.—The large increase under this head was owing to the Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway Company importing material for rolling stock and construction.

Seeds.—The very remarkable increase under this head is owing to the fact that camel carriage is no longer available for bringing rape-seed from the Sonmiani and Mekran Coast Districts; it is therefore now brought by sea.

Raw Wool.—This item shows steady improvement, and comes chiefly from the Sonmiani and Mekran ports.

Cotton Twist and Yarn.—The market has been glutted with these goods coastwise, and hence imports from foreign ports have declined.

Grain and Pulse.—The falling off is attributable to considerable scarcity prevailing at the Persian Gulf ports, whence in the preceding year large quantities were imported to meet requirements in British India.

Decrease.

Machinery and Millwork.—The decrease is merely owing to exceptional imports in the previous year.

Metals.—In this item also, imports in 1878-79 were exceptionally large, and hence a falling off was to be expected. The trade is principally in iron and steel.

Exports.

The total value of the re-exports of foreign merchandise to foreign ports in 1879-80 amounted to Rs. 10,90,805 against Rs. 2,66,071 in the previous year, or about 8 per cent. of the whole foreign export trade. The principal articles re-exported were cotton goods, Rs. 57,472 against 57,669; liquors, Rs. 20,289 against Rs. 9,658; and rape-seed, Rs. 9,17,302 against Rs. 51,597. A large proportion of the cotton goods and liquors passed to Mekran and Sonmiani and the Persian Gulf. Of the rape-seed the United Kingdom took 96 per cent. and the rest was divided between Belgium and France.

The principal articles of Indian produce and manufacture ex-

Item.	1878-79.	1879-80.	Increase or Decrease in 1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton raw.	29,07,001	29,71,818	+64,817
Do. piece-goods	1,54,438	1,15,847	- 38,591
Dyeing, &c. (indigo)	2,50,782	4,21,431	+1,70,649
Wheat	1,23,678	15,34,024	+14,10,346
Rice	21,455	1,33,112	+1,11,657
Other sorts	8,223	2,87,208	+2,78,985
Hides and skins	8,80,587	6,98,808	-1,81,779
Rape-seed	10,80,661	24,59,819	+13,79,158
Gingelly seed	610,241	1,05,944	-5,04,297
Wool, raw	83,07,093	30,29,206	-5,27,887

ported to foreign ports are shown marginally. The total value amounted to Rupees 1,26,06,478 against Rupees 94,45,802 in 1878-79, being an increase of Rs. 31,60,676. The only items in which there was a falling off are

piece-goods, hides and skins, gingelly or til seed, and raw wool.

Increase.

Raw Cotton.—The increase does not make good the falling off in the previous year.

Indigo.—The exports are chiefly to the United Kingdom and Persia; to the former they show a marked improvement.

Grain and Pulse.—The increase is owing to the scarcity in Turkey in Asia, Arabia and Persia, whither much wheat was sent.

Rice.—The same remark applies to the increase under this head, and also to that under *Other sorts of grain*.

Rape-seed.—The increase is due to larger crops and to stocks derived from the coasting trade.

Decrease.

Cotton Piece-goods.—The decrease is very small and confined to value, not amount.

Hides and Skins.—The exports in the previous year had been exceptional, owing to great mortality among cattle.

Gingelly-seed.—The diminished exports are attributed to smaller production, owing to increased demand for food grains.

Raw Wool.—The falling off is due to smaller imports from Afghanistan owing to the disturbed state of the country.

The following table shows the imports into and exports from

	1878-79.	1879-80.	Increase or Decrease in 1879-80.
<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Foreign merchandise..	1,01,96,205	1,53,01,997	+51,05,792
Indian produce ..	38,96,413	64,34,356	+25,37,943
Total ..	1,40,91,618	2,17,36,353	+76,44,735
<i>Exports.</i>			
Foreign merchandise..	8,23,847	3,55,850	-4,67,997
Indian produce ..	69,21,290	1,01,51,977	+32,29,687
Total ..	77,45,137	1,05,07,827	+27,62,690
Grand Total ..	2,18,36,755	3,22,44,180	+1,04,07,425

the port of Kurrachee during the years 1878-79 and 1879-80, from and to ports in Bengal, Bombay, Madras, British Burmah, within the Province of Sind, and Indian but not British. The total increase is Rs. 1,06,88,934, or 50 per cent.

Coasting
Trade.

The imports show an increase of Rs. 76,44,735, or 54.6 per cent. The chief imports are of cotton twist and yarn, piece-goods, metals and sugar, and come almost entirely from Bombay. *Imports.*

The exports improved by Rs. 29,93,699. The principal items are raw cotton, indigo, hides and skins, seeds and raw wool. Those in raw cotton of Indian production rose from Rs. 3,79,178 to Rs. 7,78,049, in indigo there was an increase of Rs. 2,99,318, and in hides and skins of Rs. 1,65,278. The exports of seeds increased from Rs. 4,27,263 to Rs. 5,69,234, and raw wool from Rs. 32,43,853 to Rs. 58,31,710. *Exports.*

Subordinate Ports.

The foreign trade of Keti is very insignificant, amounting in value for imports to Rs. 250 only and in exports to Rs. 1,698, making a total of Rs. 1,948 in merchandise and Rs. 1,400 in treasure, a decrease of Rs. 1,022 from the previous year. *(1) Keti.
Foreign
Trade.*

The total amount of imports and exports under the head of interportal trade amounted to Rs. 9,79,684 against Rs. 9,05,350 in merchandise and Rs. 1,04,899 against Rs. 88,622 in treasure. The principal articles of import are cotton piece-goods, turmeric, bottles, leather manufactures, kerosine oil, iron, spices, dried fruits, silk piece-goods, sugar and tobacco. The exports are rice, ghee and seeds. *Interportal
Trade.*

The port of Sirganda has no foreign trade. The value of the interportal trade in merchandise was Rs. 1,46,008 against Rs. 1,28,878 in 1878-79 and in treasure it was Rs. 7,355 against Rs. 11,448. The exports in rice improved considerably. The import trade is small and consists chiefly in cotton piece-goods, dates, spices and sugar. *(2) Sirganda.*

The following table shows the number and tonnage of the steamers and sailing vessels, which entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast at the port of Kurrachee from and to foreign and coasting ports during the years 1878-79 and 1879-80:—

PRODUCTION
AND DISTRI-
BUTION.

	FOREIGN TRADE.				COASTING TRADE.				TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND COASTING TRADE.			
	With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
<i>Entered.</i>												
1878-79.												
Steam ..	88	80,036	2	397	128	79,186	3	3,062	216	150,222	5	3,459
Sailing ..	242	23,045	20	1,211	1,233	55,990	541	18,031	1,475	79,035	561	19,842
1879-80.												
Steam ..	120	111,868	5	3,503	133	89,911	1	1,615	253	201,576	6	5,019
Sailing ..	247	26,653	11	339	1,560	77,272	524	19,142	1,907	103,399	535	19,481
<i>Cleared.</i>												
1878-79.												
Steam ..	95	87,274	3	2,341	117	67,573	4	3,659	212	154,847	7	6,603
Sailing ..	198	15,327	60	5,912	1,518	67,170	260	10,546	1,709	82,497	320	16,458
1879-80.												
Steam ..	107	97,167	2	3,047	120	73,911	27	28,265	227	170,978	29	30,371
Sailing ..	278	29,382	85	5,561	1,687	69,595	453	17,926	1,963	95,977	638	28,487
<i>Total Entered and Cleared.</i>												
1878-79 ..	618	205,742	85	10,464	2,964	269,919	808	35,398	3,612	475,481	893	46,362
1879-80 ..	552	264,273	103	11,459	3,400	310,589	1,005	66,848	4,232	574,964	1,108	78,293

The number which entered and cleared during the year under review contrasts favourably with that for the previous year. The increase from foreign ports is due to the large number of vessels which entered with State railway material.

(3.)—ADEN.

Imports.

The trade at this port consists chiefly of merchandise passing to and from other countries, the Settlement itself producing and consuming little. The total value of sea import trade during the year 1879-80 was Rs. 1,88,64,990, or Rs. 21,49,523 in excess of the value in the preceding year. The total is exclusive of Government stores and treasure. The following statement shows the value of merchandise and treasure imported from each country in the year 1878-79 and 1879-80, respectively :—

Countries Imported.	Total Import Value.		1879-80.	
	1878-79.	1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom ..	27,81,415	31,42,472	3,61,057	.....
Austria ..	2,48,135	4,00,655	1,52,520	.....
France ..	2,15,320	99,243	.....	1,16,277
Italy ..	66,612	8,045	.....	48,567
Other countries in Europe ..	33,317	81,906	48,589	.....
Abyssinia ..	3,92,895	2,69,929	.....	1,23,066
East Coast of Africa ..	14,13,069	23,13,768	9,00,699	.....
Zanzibar ..	4,79,947	5,46,537	66,590	.....
Egypt ..	3,53,392	4,43,060	89,668	.....
Mauritius ..	2,69,739	3,02,275	32,536	.....
Persia ..	.....	27,078	.....	.....
Turkey in Asia ..	2,78,762	3,47,754	96,070	.....
United States, America ..	8,37,277	8,98,003	50,726	.....
Arabia ..	44,06,384	41,76,141	.....	2,30,243
Hongkong ..	29,899	49,854	19,955	.....
Straits Settlements ..	4,84,872	4,16,004	.....	68,868
Other countries in Asia ..	22,600	13,365	.....	9,235
Bombay ..	37,50,802	43,98,866	6,48,064	.....
Kurrachee ..	1,024	13,601	12,577	.....
Malabar Coast ..	78,065	55,327	.....	22,738
Madras ..	115	180	65	.....
Calcutta ..	4,22,961	7,22,738	2,99,777	.....
Cutch and Kathiawar ..	1,58,665	1,48,289	.....	10,376
Total ..	1,67,15,467	1,88,64,990	27,78,893	6,29,370

The principal increases occurred in the trade with the United Kingdom, the East Coast of Africa, Bombay and Calcutta. In the case of the United Kingdom the chief items showing increase are coal, drugs and medicines, hardware and cutlery, metals, ships and parts of ships, soap and cotton twist. From the East Coast of Africa larger consignments of coffee and hides and skins were received. From Calcutta the imports of rice and grain increased largely, and from Bombay the increased imports are spread over a very large number of heads.

There was a notable falling off in imports of wines, spirits and treasure from France, and of ivory from Abyssinia; the decrease in case of Arabia was spread over a multitude of items including coffee.

The marginal statement shows the value of the principal

Increase

Decrease

Articles of
Import.

ARTICLE.	1878-79.	1879-80.	Increase or Decrease in 1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals. { Sheep	8,04,710	8,33,147	+28,437
{ Cattle	29,895	41,545	+11,650
Coals	19,87,234	24,76,329	+4,89,095
Coffee, clean	26,74,007	29,37,039	+2,63,032
{ Raw	93,262	84,945	-8,317
{ Twist	5,57,689	5,39,811	-17,878
{ Piece-goods	24,03,180	25,80,271	+1,76,141
Cotton	4,89,553	5,32,691	+43,138
{ Do.	22,361	27,193	+4,832
{ Do.	2,366	2,779	+413
{ Do.	2,12,233	2,79,350	+67,117
Feathers	5,79,508	12,72,818	+6,93,310
Grain and Pulse	5,57,680	5,60,192	+2,512
Gums and Resins	1,19,791	2,32,148	+1,12,357
Hides, raw	1,60,719	1,07,496	-53,223
Skins, raw	24,038	1,21,104	+97,066
Ivory	1,07,382	62,414	-44,968
Liquors	1,40,911	1,34,191	-6,720
Metals { Wrought	47,677	90,839	+43,162
{ Unwrought	4,58,543	5,16,879	+58,336
Provisions and Oilman stores	3,26,174	4,29,946	+1,03,772
Ditto wet sales	76,072	66,023	-10,049
Goods	71,364	77,937	+6,573
Shells, mother-of-pearl	1,15,177	94,212	-20,965
{ Raw	1,14,940	1,40,107	+25,167
{ Piece-goods	33,457	24,957	-8,500
{ Do.	5,187	2,702	-2,485
{ Do.	4,00,343	5,77,845	+1,77,502
Spices	3,58,987	3,23,001	-35,986
Sugar { Refined	1,66,168	71,283	-94,885
{ Unrefined	4,66,098	7,39,109	+2,73,011
Tobacco	15,24,560	12,30,422	-2,94,138
Treasure			

articles of merchandise and treasure imported during the last two years, and their fluctuations. The most noticeable increases occur in the following items:—
Coals.—To meet a greater demand.
Cotton Piece-goods.—The increase is chiefly in city greys from Bombay.
Grain and Pulse.—Large importations were made from Calcutta, Bombay and Kurachee to meet a local scarcity.
Raw Hides.—

These came in large quantities from Berbera and other ports on the East Coast of Africa where cattle-disease prevailed. **Gums and Resins.**—These came chiefly from the Mijerten part of the Somali Coast. **Wet Dates.**—High prices prevailed in the Red Sea ports and created a demand. **Spices.**—These were chiefly cloves from Zanzibar. **Tobacco.**—This has arrived from Gujurát *via* Bombay in large quantities. The largest decrease has occurred in *ivory* from Mussowah owing to decline in the demand for that article. **Liquors** also show a large decrease, which is explained by the fact that large stocks were imported before the new Abkari Act came into operation.

The import trade from Berbera shows an increase in every article

Berbera and
Zelle Trade.

except ivory. 7,187 more sheep were imported than in 1878-79, and 349 more cattle. The number of hides imported increased from 56,000 to 90,000. With reference to Zaila, imports of merchandise increased from Rs. 13,11,099 to Rs. 21,78,150, but imports of treasure decreased from Rs. 43,167 to Rs. 23,222; exports rose from Rs. 11,34,318 to Rs. 17,43,938, inclusive of treasure. The total trade was thus valued at Rs. 89,45,805 against Rs. 24,88,584 in 1878-79, an improvement of over 50 per cent. The entire trade with these ports has nearly doubled since 1875-76.

Exports.

The total value of the sea exports (exclusive of Government stores and treasure) was Rs. 1,51,85,222 during the year under review, being an increase of Rs. 25,94,569. The following table contrasts the value of merchandise exported to each foreign country during the past two years:—

COUNTRY.	Total Export Value.		1879-80.	
	1878-79.	1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	13,24,670	19,25,237	6,00,566	.....
Austria	6,58,710	7,21,695	64,985	.....
France	21,00,728	14,37,448	.....	6,63,280
Holland ... ..	.....	1,350	1,350	.....
Italy	52,933	30,072	.....	22,861
Other countries in Europe	13,156	16,271	3,115	.....
Abyssinia	3,10,286	5,62,225	2,51,939	.....
East Coast of Africa ...	12,04,204	18,75,497	6,71,293	.....
Zanzibar	3,21,902	12,43,455	9,21,553	.....
Egypt	1,65,045	2,39,373	74,328	.....
Mauritius	2,10,985	1,41,660	.....	69,325
United States of America	13,20,528	21,07,089	7,86,561	.....
Arabia (including Muskat)	33,01,982	33,37,782	35,800	.....
Other countries in Asia	7,892	625	.....	7,267
China (Hongkong) ...	31,209	37,973	6,764	.....
Japan	2,120	998	.....	1,122
Java	1,912	2,850	938	.....
Persia ... ..	.....	17,591	.....	35,300
Turkey in Asia	1,00,325	47,434	.....	7,100
Straits Settlements ...	81,524	74,424	.....	7,100
Bombay	12,96,205	13,24,816	28,613	.....
Calcutta	11,913	4,004	.....	7,909
Cutch and Kathiawar ...	58,801	31,241	.....	24,560
Kurrachee	15,824	1,110	.....	14,514
* Total	1,25,90,663	1,51,85,222	34,47,797	8,53,238
Net Increase ... ..	.....	.....	25,94,569	.....

The export trade has increased with the *United Kingdom* chiefly in coffee, raw caoutchouc, gums (arabic, myrrh and olibanum), hides and shells; with the *East Coast of Africa* in cotton piece-goods, wet dates and treasure; with *Zanzibar* chiefly in treasure; and with the *United States of America* in coffee, caoutchouc and raw hides. The only large falling off has occurred with *France*, and this was exclusively in coffee.

The marginal statement shows the value and quantity of the principal articles of merchandise and treasure exported during

the years 1878-79 and 1879-80, as also their respective increases and decreases:—

Articles.	1878-79.	1879-80.	Increase or Decrease in 1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coffee, clean ..	45,13,677	46,03,981	+2,90,304
Do. berries and husks ..	2,62,450	3,38,817	+76,367
Raw ..	77,769	42,170	-35,599
Twist ..	1,84,680	2,15,448	+30,768
Piece-goods ..	20,09,229	20,89,222	+80,000
Cotton ..	2,55,821	3,37,379	+81,558
Do. ..	6,743	16,898	+10,155
Do. ..	1,902	406	-1,496
Feathers ..	1,00,040	1,10,300	+10,260
Grain and Pulse ..	6,05,597	6,74,321	+68,724
Gums and Resins ..	4,33,537	6,01,707	+1,68,170
Hides, raw ..	1,43,677	2,38,485	+94,808
Do. ..	2,32,530	3,42,150	+1,09,620
Ivory ..	4,61,708	3,02,378	-1,59,330
Metals, wrought ..	41,368	84,359	+42,991
Do. unwrought ..	19,861	28,560	+8,699
Provisions and Oilman stores ..	1,62,646	2,10,818	+48,172
Do. wet dates ..	1,01,578	2,46,967	+1,45,389
Seeds ..	30,247	22,784	-7,463
Shells, mother-o'-pearl ..	76,987	1,30,380	+53,393
Silk, raw ..	27,166	33,962	+6,796
Do. piece-goods ..	69,103	78,840	+9,737
Ditto ..	16,901	12,637	-4,264
Ditto ..	4,394	3,358	-1,036
Spices ..	2,38,731	4,71,276	+2,32,545
Sugar, refined ..	2,20,673	1,01,439	-1,19,234
Do. unrefined ..	71,592	48,744	-22,848
Tobacco ..	1,83,018	2,34,654	+51,636
Treasure ..	12,65,190	23,15,654	+10,50,464

and decreases:—
Coffee.—This chief produce of Arabia is exported to four great centres, London, Marseilles, Trieste and New York. This year 6½ lakhs less went to Marseilles and ½ lakh less to Trieste, whereas London and New York took 4½ and 5½ lakhs respectively more. **Grain and Pulse.**—Large shipments were made to all the ports in the Gulf of Aden and Red Sea where scarcity prevailed. **Gums and Resins.**—Unusually large shipments were made

to the United Kingdom, Trieste, Egypt, Arabia, China and Bombay. The very large increase of treasure exported went to Zanzibar, for and on account of Bombay merchants, for purchases of ivory and cloves exported direct thence to Bombay and the United Kingdom. This results from there being no means of obtaining advances on goods shipped in Zanzibar.

The following table may prove useful as showing at a glance the increases and decreases in the total value of the principal articles of import and export during the year under review:—

INCREASES.		Articles.	DECREASES.	
Imports.	Exports.		Imports.	Exports.
Value.	Value.		Value.	Value.
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
...	2,90,304	Coffee ..	46,968	...
...	61,256	Cotton, raw ..	63,315	30,599
3,45,304	1,73,734	Do. twist ..	15,879	...
56,115	...	Do. piece-goods ..	...	23,740
2,93,352	2,69,224	Feathers ..	...	...
2,02,512	2,58,150	Grain and Pulse ..	...	...
1,03,352	1,45,858	Gums and Resins ..	...	...
6,777	1,12,519	Hides ..	...	...
...	...	Skins ..	1,34,768	...
...	...	Liquors ..	2,30,642	2,59,398
...	...	Ivory ..	...	...

INCREASES.		Articles.	DECREASES.	
Imports.	Exports.		Imports.	Exports.
Value.	Value.		Value.	Value.
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
...	...	Metals—Wrought ...	15,720	6,009
...	5,899	Do. Unwrought ...	21,948	...
47,246	56,170	Provisions and Oilman stores ...	...	...
1,03,772	85,289	Do. Dates ...	...	...
...	...	Seeds ...	10,050	7,463
6,693	43,400	Shells—mother-of-pearl ...	...	...
...	...	Silk, raw ...	20,953	3,204
25,267	19,738	Do. piece-goods ...	7,925	4,515
1,71,203	1,32,555	Spices ...	...	...
...	...	Sugar ...	68,800	54,081
2,71,101	41,546	Tobacco ...	...	...
3,96,025	10,60,464	Treasure ...	...	...

As was noticed last year, the imports and exports, with but few exceptions, vary similarly, showing how little local requirements affect the general trade.

Inland Trade. The total number of laden camels that entered Aden in 1879-80 was 256,189, or 31,821 in excess of the number that entered in 1878-79.

The number of camel-loads of principal articles of merchandise for local consumption, &c., brought into Aden during the past two years, is shown in the following statement. The daily average was 702 loads against 615 in the previous year:—

	Number of Camel-loads in 1878-79.	Number of Camel-loads in 1879-80.
Coffee ...	11,727	10,151
Fruits and Vegetables ...	9,411	9,117
Fodder ...	60,283	54,888
Grain and Pulse ...	29,302	25,692
Water ...	48,189	83,990
Wood and Charcoal ...	58,271	65,778
Miscellaneous ...	6,185	6,573
Total ...	224,368	256,189
Per Mensem ...	18,697	21,349
Per Diem ...	615	702

The value of the land import trade aggregated Rs. 25,84,582, or Rs. 1,37,872 less than in 1878-79. The excess number of camels therefore carried articles of comparatively smaller value. The total value of the land export trade amounted to Rs. 11,37,032, a decrease of Rs. 17,466 on that of last year, but in excess of 1877-78.

1879-80.]

TRADE.

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Chap. IV.
PRODUCTION
AND DISTRI-
BUTION.General
Results.

The external trade at this port by sea as well as by land
 Average Imports...Rs. 1,97,94,718 amounted in imports to Rs. 2,13,99,572
 Do. Exports... ,, 1,43,90,570 and in exports to Rs. 1,63,22,254,
 giving a total of Rs. 3,77,21,826
 Total... 3,41,25,283 against Rs. 3,31,83,083 in the previous
 year. The averages for the last 5
 years are given marginally.

The following statement shows the number and tonnage of
 merchant vessels, steam, sailing and country craft, respectively,
 that entered and cleared at the port of Aden during the year
 1879-80, as compared with the previous year:—

Shipping.

Description.		1878-79.		1879-80.		Increase or Decrease.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Entered	{ Steam ...	837	1,161,008	891	1,244,861	+ 44	83,653
	{ Sailing ...	15	13,535	27	26,636	+ 12	13,101
	{ Country Craft.	1,051	44,393	1,209	55,218	+ 158	10,825
	{ Total ...	1,903	1,218,936	2,117	1,326,515	+ 214	107,579
Cleared	{ Steam ...	840	1,164,110	881	1,242,475	+ 41	78,365
	{ Sailing ...	15	14,137	27	26,891	+ 12	12,754
	{ Country Craft.	1,019	44,043	1,178	51,399	+ 159	7,357
	{ Total ...	1,874	1,222,290	2,086	1,320,765	+ 212	98,476

456 steamers landed cargo or passengers, 47 brought coal, 326 called for coal, 4 entered for orders and 32 came for fresh provisions. 75 per cent. were British steamers; 83 per cent. passed through the Suez Canal.

Public Works.

Early in May 1879, shortly before the commencement of the financial year, orders were received from the Government of India to the effect that owing to the financial pressure caused by the fall in the exchange with London and the war in Affghanistan, all avoidable expenditure should be deferred and no new works costing over Rs. 2,500 should be undertaken except with special sanction. Expenditure on public works under the heads Imperial and Provincial was accordingly restricted to that necessary for the continuance of works which had already made considerable progress, and to unimportant minor works and repairs.

In India—	Rs.
Imperial ...	14,32,910
Provincial ...	25,84,348
Contributions ...	3,30,370
Local Funds ...	19,11,618
Local Loans...	62,59,246
Total ...	63,41,924
In England ...	4,30,143
Grand Total ...	67,72,067

The entire expenditure of the year was Rs. 67,72,067, as per margin. The expenditure in India was Rs. 63,41,924, or, excluding Local Loans, Rs. 62,59,246, of which, in round figures, 21 lakhs were on new works, and 26½ lakhs on repairs, the balance being for establishment 14½ lakhs, and tools and plant ½ lakh.

A.—ROADS AND BUILDINGS BRANCH.

MILITARY AND NAVAL.

The entire expenditure under the head Military was Rs. 9,35,548, of which Rs. 2,78,235 was for original works and Rs. 4,58,880 for repairs; the balance being for establishment (Rs. 1,79,433) and tools and plant (Rs. 19,000).

Fortifications.

The only work of importance in progress during the year was the protection of a portion of Manora Point at the entrance of the Kurrachee Harbour, where encroachment of the sea had endangered the site of the batteries, constructed in the previous year, and of the proposed fort. Concrete and rubble blocks have been placed to protect the foot of the cliff, and the top has been sloped away for a length of 200 yards: cost Rs. 96,656.

At Butcher's Island in the harbour of Bombay a gun-cotton magazine was constructed and other alterations undertaken in connection with the submarine mining defences: estimate Rs. 30,227, expenditure incurred Rs. 17,509. The works were not quite completed.

Two bungalows of semi-permanent construction for the use of officers at Steamer Point, Aden, were rebuilt at a cost of Rs. 11,000. The stabling for the Aden troops, including stalls for 50 horses and for 6 sick horses, was completed at a cost of Rs. 23,269. The water-supply to the European infantry barracks at Colába was improved at an outlay of Rs. 3,432.

In the Poona Districts, an armourer's shop was constructed at Sirúr for the use of the Poona Horse, and the hospital and guard-room at that station were completed at an aggregate cost of Rs. 32,931. Work in connection with the scheme for additional barrack accommodation at Ghorpuri has, owing to the restriction on expenditure, made but little progress: Rs. 2,92,821 in all have been spent out of an estimated cost of Rs. 4,36,500. At Devlâti, in the Násik Districts, a guard-room and other alterations and improvements were commenced, but were subsequently suspended in consequence of the receipt of the orders above alluded to. The artillery barracks at Ahmedabad were completed at a total cost of Rs. 3,13,945. In connection with the Affghan Expedition, staging bungalows have been erected at intervals along the new military road beyond the frontier between Jacobabad and Dadur. Four have been completed and materials for a fifth collected. The cost varies from Rs. 4,494 to Rs. 5,541. Portions of the road near Barshori, Naova, Kasmi-ka-joke, and Kaovani have been raised, and 16 temporary bridges built: Rs. 14,304 have been spent, the estimate being Rs. 54,932. Tanks have been excavated at Barshori and Nihal-ka-gate, and a feeding channel excavated to the Desert Canal at a cost of Rs. 2,761.

A store-shed on the Arsenal Bandar, a laboratory shed attached to the magazine in the Arsenal and a powder barrel-house in the Gunpowder Factory at Kirkee have been completed, respectively, for Rs. 5,127, Rs. 5,507 and Rs. 57,936.

Ordnance.

At Aden the socket pipes laid a few years ago in connection with the water-supply were found to leak seriously; new 4" flanged pipes have in consequence been substituted at a cost of Rs. 10,261. A settling reservoir with filtering arrangement was constructed at Kirkee in connection with the tank at Páshán which supplies the cantonment. The reservoir cost Rs. 24,875, and Rs. 5,849 in addition were spent in laying on the water. The dam at Páshán also has been raised at a further cost of Rs. 10,277. The only other item under this head is a sum of Rs. 18,997 debited to the military grant on taking over a branch of the Mutha Left Bank Canal, constructed by the Irrigation Department for irrigational purposes.

Water
Supply.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

The expenditure under this head was Rs. 14,36,768, Rs. 7,29,988 being for original works and Rs. 4,06,294 for repairs; the balance being for establishment (Rs. 2,92,035) and tools and plant (Rs. 8,451).

The marshy ground in the vicinity of the distillery at Dádúr was levelled and drained, and various other improvements and alterations were made. Quarters for the Salt Department establishment

Revenue.

PRODUCTION
AND DISTRI-
BUTION.

at Bháyndar, ninechaukis in the Sálsette subdivision, and a gauging and testing house for spirits at Mora Bandar have been constructed. In Ahmedabad alterations and additions have been made to the Sadar distillery. A Mámlatdár's kacheri has been nearly completed at Deorukh in Ratnágiri, and the water-supply to the Khárághoda salt-works has made considerable progress.

Post Office.

A post office at Gadad in the Dhárwár Collectorate and new quarters for the Postmaster at Sátára have been completed. The post office at Karád and quarters for post office servants at Steamer Point, Aden, have made progress. At Jacobabad a bungalow for the use of the post office was purchased.

Telegraph.

A building for the submarine cable-making machine of the Persian Gulf telegraph at Manora, near Kurrachee, was commenced.

General.

Under the head "General" come the following items :—Rs. 30,010 for purchase and alteration of a bungalow for the Stranger's Friend Society; Rs. 2,45,000 for purchase of 9,800 square yards of land from the Port Trust for the purpose of preserving an open space in the vicinity of the Mint at Bombay; Rs. 20,689 for alterations and additions to the Adálát Wáda at Sátára to fit it for the residence of Sardár Rájárám Bhoslay; and Rs. 7,141 for restoring the Vishrámbág Palace at Poona.

Ecclesiastical.

The only ecclesiastical work in progress was the church at Sukkur which has been completed at a cost of Rs. 19,725, of which Rs. 12,054 were contributed by the congregation. Further progress with the church at Ahmedabad was delayed for want of funds.

Educational.

Furniture has been provided for the University Library at Bombay, and the clock tower has been completed during the year. The clock and joy-bells have not, however, yet arrived from England: expenditure Rs. 5,59,042. The Frere-Fletcher School has been completed, the funds having been supplied from contributions. The Elphinstone High School has also been virtually completed: cost Rs. 5,59,773. The John Cunnon High School and Cathedral High School buildings have made progress. The St. Peter's school-house has been completed, and the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution has been commenced. In Ahmedabad a building for the local medical school is in course of erection. In the Kaira Districts two school-houses have been built, and in the Dhárwár District three. School-houses are under construction at Chandgad in Belgaum, Mangoli, Tálikoti and Nálatwád in Kaládgi, Retri Budruk and Dudhgam in Sátára, Dhulia, Jalgaon and Dharangaon in Khándesh, and at Kashmir and Mirpur in Sind. A school-house for native girls at Kurrachee was commenced.

Judicial.

The building for the new High Court at Bombay has been completed and handed over to the judicial authorities furnished: the total outlay has been Rs. 16,44,528.

Police lines for the preventive post at Surat have been erected. A Court for the Subordinate Judge at Bulsár has been completed, and one at Deorukh in Ratnágiri commenced. Lines

for the accommodation of 20 police constables at Kaira were nearly completed.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Under this head the total expenditure was Rs. 10,56,796, of which Rs. 7,22,448 was for original works and Rs. 1,78,539 for repairs; the balance being for establishment (Rs. 1,56,100) and tools and plant (Rs. 4,709).

To check the erosion of the left bank of the river Tápti at Surat, which threatened to endanger some of the buildings on the river bank, a series of groynes and wooden spurs were undertaken, and, with some little training of the bank above, served to divert somewhat the course of the river. The works are still in progress. In order to prevent further damage being done to the wall of what is known as the Dutch Bandar in front of the travellers' bungalow at Surat, and to relieve it from all pressure from behind, pockets of brick masonry walling, founded on light pile-work, have been constructed in rear of that part of the retaining wall which was subjected to a turning movement.

Municipal
Works.

The water-supply of the Kaira District was improved by constructing wells at five different villages and by improving 19 tanks. At Ahmedabad the summer-house in the Naginawári in the Kankaria Tank has been restored. A tank at Navalgund in Dhárwár has been improved, and the restoration of the Begum Tank which is intended to supply the town of Bijápúr with water through the old conduits has been taken in hand. A well has been excavated at Shiráli in Sátár; and an abundant supply of water secured at Singpur in Khándesh by construction of another well.

A Dioptric Mirror was fixed in the Manora light, and has extended the range in the south-west monsoon besides effecting a saving in consumption of oil. The breakwater stood the monsoon well. One thousand five hundred and sixty-three tons of hard rubble were thrown in to strengthen the base, chiefly near the outer end on the sea side. The concrete capping is making gradual progress. Dredging was continued, 134,345 tons of material having been removed. Five hundred and nine tons of stone also was quarried by divers from Deep-water Point. By these means the harbour and entrance channel were found, on occasion of the usual annual survey, to show a general tendency towards improvement. A dredger, the *Niarchus*, and two hopper barges, the *Sindi* and the *Baloochi*, have been purchased and fitted up at a cost of Rs. 4,01,926, a steam-launch supplied from England, and tenders invited by the Kurrachee Harbour Board for the execution of the proposed ship pier at Keamari.

Harbour Im-
provements.
(1) Kurrachee.

A portion of the foreshore, contained within a line joining the eastern head of the saluting pier and the extremity of the P. and O. bandar on the eastern side of the said pier, was reclaimed at a cost of Rs. 27,005, and the office accommodation in the Port Officer's quarters at Steamer Point has been enlarged.

(2) Aden.

The pier at Kodibág was completed by providing the approach and rough rubble to prevent scour.

(3) Kdnara.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The total outlay on communications, including roads, bridges, and accommodation for travellers, was Rs. 32,60,277, of which Rs. 8,09,805 was for original works, and Rs. 16,14,057 for repairs; the remainder being for establishment (Rs. 8,17,323) and tools and plant (Rs. 19,092). The works comprise many items, only the more important of which it is possible to make mention of here.

In the Northern Konkan two roads were in progress and the surface of a third was improved to enable it to stand heavy traffic. In Surat and Broach two roads were completed and opened for traffic. Two others are being improved by the addition of slab-drains and culverts, and that from Surat to Bardoli, about 18½ miles in length, is under construction at the joint cost of Government, the Baroda State, and the Municipality of Surat. The work of hardening the surface of the Broach and A'mod road, on which the traffic, especially during the cotton season, is very heavy, was proceeded with. In the Kaira District the metalling of the Godhra-Páli, Dákor-Kapadvanj and first portion of the Singpur-Jhálod road has made progress. The road from Godhra to Jhálod has been improved. Three roads (1) from Kaira to Naika, (2) from Vásva to Naika, and (3) from Vásva to the Sábarmati river were completed and metal was spread. The metalling on the road connecting Nadiád and Mátár with the Kaira and Dholka road was completed. Metal was provided for the Nadiád and Mahudha road, and the earthwork of the British portion of the A'nand-Pitlád road was completed. In Ahmedabad the earthworks of a road from Sánand and Sarkhej to the Sábarmati Railway Station were commenced; and in Kánara the sea-beach road at Kárwár was completed. In Dhárwár five roads were in course of construction or repair, and rubble stone was collected and broken for the purpose of metalling the 17 miles of road between Dhárwár and Haliyál. In Belgaum three roads were improved and the important road from Saukeshwar to Gad-Hinglaj was in progress. In the Ratnágiri District two roads were completed, a third improved, and the approach to the Ghát and some heavy cutting and banking undertaken on the very important Ambághát road. Three roads were improved in the Sátára Districts. In Ahmednagar one was improved, and the earthworks of a second completed. In Násik, the 2nd section of the Násik-Dindori and Kalvan road was advanced another 3 miles, making in all 25; and in Khándesh the Dhulia-Pimpalner road was completed up to the 38th mile, the masonry works on the 2nd section of the road from Songir to Naudurbár completed, and active progress was made with the road from Yával to the river Tápti. In Kurrachee only a single line of road was undertaken, the Bhán and Johi, which was embanked where necessary; 17 culverts were built.

The most important bridges built were those over the Krishna at Oodgaon in the Belgaum Collectorate, over the Várna near Kanegaum in Sátára, and over the Tauli in the same district. The first-named was completed at a cost of Rs. 4,46,782, and good progress was made with the other two. The arches of the Várna river bridge, also in Sátára, have been turned, and all the masonry works completed at a cost of Rs. 46,802. Minor bridges were completed or in progress in ten other districts, as follows : in the Northern Konkan one in progress ; in Surat and Broach two completed ; in Ahmedabad one completed ; in Kánara three completed ; in Dhárwár two in progress ; in Jacobabad nine culverts were completed ; in Shikárpur a sluice bridge was completed ; in Hyderabad four bridges were completed and one was in progress ; and in Kurrachee one bridge was completed, two commenced, and 22 culverts were built.

In the Kaira District 6 village cháuris were completed and 14 are being constructed. An upper storey is being added to the rest-house for European officers near the Nadiad Railway Station. In Dhárwár a dharmshála was completed at Nalaudi, and in Ahmednagar one was built near the railway station at Rákhuri.

RAILWAYS.

Length of
Lines.

The following statement shows the length of lines, guaranteed and State, under survey or construction, and open to traffic, under the control of the Government of Bombay during the year under review :—

Gauge.	RAILWAY.	Open during any part of year.	Under construction.	Under survey.	Remarks.
5'6"	G. I. P. Railway	1,287½	..	..	Guaranteed Railway.
5'6"	B. B. & C. I. Railway ..	421½	..	..	Ditto.
5'6"	Patri Branch	22½	..	..	State Railway worked by B. B. & C. I. Railway.
5'6"	Dhond and Manmád	145½	..	..	State Railway.
Metre.	Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State (to Jowra)	180	..	..	Ditto.
"	Western Rajputána, South Section	82½	..	..	Ditto.
"	Bombay Eastern Dockyard	..	60	108	Famine Relief Work.
2'6"	Miyágam-Dabhol	20	..	..	Belonging to H. H. the Gaekwád of Baroda constructed and worked by B. B. & C. I. Railway.
"	Dabhol-Bahadepur	8½	..	..	
"	Dabhol-Chandod	10½	..	..	
"	Dabhol-Baroda	..	18½	..	
Metre.	Káthiáwar State	..	193	..	Native State Railway.
	Guaranteed	1,703½	..	..	
	State	430	60	108	
	Native State	40	211½	..	
	Total	2,179½	271½	108	

The total length of lines open in 1878-79 was 2,071 miles: hence there has been an addition during the year of 108½ miles. The increase will be explained by the following table :—

RAILWAY.	Mileage.	Remarks.
	Decrease.	
Nizám's State Railway	121	{ Worked up to 31st December 1879 by G. I. P. Railway.
Berar Branch	14½	
Wardha Coal State Railway ..	46½	
Total	181½	
	Increase.	
Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railway	180	{ Transferred to the Government of Bombay from 14th April 1879, opened in 1879 and placed under control of Bombay Government.
Western Rajputána Railway ..	82½	
Gaekwád Railway	20	
G. I. P. Railway	7	
Patri Branch	½	
Dhond and Manmád	½	
Total	200½	
Balance increase	108½ miles.	

Besides the above it is necessary to refer to (1) the Kandahar State Railway, which for purposes of construction as far as Sibi was placed under the Government of Bombay by the Government

of India; and (2) the survey of the railway from Marmagao to Hubli, for which the greater part of the staff has, under instructions of the Secretary of State, been supplied by Government.

The construction of the Kandahar line was determined on in September 1879. The Government of India found the staff and made all arrangements for its construction but placed its immediate supervision and direction under His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. Plate-laying was commenced at Rukh, the junction of the new line with the Indus Valley State Railway, on the 5th October 1879, and the line was brought into Sibi on the 14th January 1880. The total length is 183½ miles, and this was laid in 101 days. The Government of India resumed direct charge of the railway on the departure of Sir Richard Temple to England in March 1880.

Kandahar
State
Railway.

The Marmagao-Hubli line will be about 120 miles long. In December 1879 the Engineer appointed by the Stafford House Committee arrived in Bombay with two assistants to commence the survey in accordance with the provisions of the Portuguese Treaty. The remainder of the necessary staff was provided by the Government of Bombay. A practicable line has been surveyed: construction will only be difficult in two or three places.

Marmagao-
Hubli
Railway.

State Railways.

The growth of State lines directly under State management has considerably increased the work and responsibility of the Railway Department.

Dhond and
Mannád
State
Railway.

During the rainy season of 1879, 86 miles of the Dhond and Mannád State Railway, out of 145½, were kept open. Through running was re-established on the 10th November 1879, and, as the four large bridges have been completed since the close of the year, it will not again be interrupted.

The construction of these bridges has been the main work of the year under report. Their names and the most interesting details are given below:—

Name of Bridge.	Length and Description.	Cost.	Work.	
			Began.	Ended.
		Rs.		
Mhina	26 arches of 50' span. ..	4,25,000	March 1879	June 1880.
Prâra	18 do. of 40' do. ..	2,30,000	February 1879	5th June 1880.
Godâvari	34 do. of 50' do. ..	3,77,000	Do.	25th May 1881.
Mula	4 girders of 147' do. ..	2,90,000	May 1879	June 1880.

Great difficulty was experienced in getting in the foundations of the Mula bridge, 25 feet of running sand having to be worked through and a large flow of water to be contended with. The line is now completed with the exception of the stations, staff-quarters, and fencing. Ahmednagar station has been commenced, and both the goods and passenger station have, on the urgent representation of the local authorities, been placed on the town side of the line.

Proposals for the transfer of the working of this railway to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company have been suggested by the Government of India.

Financially the railway has hitherto been under the disadvantage of being partially closed during the rains. The earnings and expenditure in 1879 were as follows—

	Receipts.	Expenses.
	Rs.	Rs.
1st half of 1879	3,23,077	2,59,486
2nd do.	1,39,480	2,35,735
	4,62,557	4,95,221

—the loss being Rs. 27,664.

The sanctioned completion estimate of the line is Rs. 1,34,92,441 (or Rs. 93,051 per mile). It has been three years under construction, during two years of which it has been open to traffic, though partially closed during the rains.

Holkar and
Sindia-Neem-
much State
Railway.

This line has been one year under control of the Government of Bombay. An extension of 20½ miles to Jowra was opened to traffic on the 25th February 1880. Two further extensions to Mandasaur and Neemuch have been completed since the close of the year.

The chief works in progress have been (1) a new joint station at Khandwa for the interchange of goods with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, (2) some temporary workshops at the same place, and (3) additional sidings at Patal Pani, at the top of the ghât.

Wood fuel exclusively is burnt on this line. Negotiations are in progress with the Forest Department of the Central Provinces with a view to obtaining a cheaper supply, and the construction of a tramway into the forest reserves is under consideration. The present average cost is Rs. 7½ per ton. The earnings and receipts of the two years compare as follows:—

	Earnings.	Expenditure.	Net Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1878	9,29,045	6,27,123	3,01,917
1879	11,45,838	8,54,010	2,91,828

The percentage of profits in 1879 on the capital cost of open line was 1·46. No marked improvement is to be expected until through communication is established with the Rajputana Railway, as the country through which the line passes beyond Indore does not at present afford a large traffic.

Western Raj-
putana State
Railway.

After the question of gauge on the Western Rajputana State Railway had been finally settled by the Secretary of State in his Despatch dated 24th April 1879, arrangements were at once made with the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company for the carrying out of the junction arrangements at Ahmedabad and Sabarmati, the narrow gauge line crossing the Sabarmati bridge between the rails of the broad gauge line and running into the Ahmedabad station of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway along-side their line. The works, commenced in August, were carried out very expeditiously and the line was opened to traffic to Palanpur, 80 miles, on the 15th November 1879.

The bridges have during the season been nearly completed and the line properly ballasted. It is anticipated that through communication with the Rajputana Railway will be opened next cold season.

The line has been worked during the few months it has been open under great difficulties, but already local traffic is exceeding expectations and yields receipts amounting to Rs. 200 per mile per week.

It was decided to begin the Bombay Eastern Deccan State Railway as a famine relief work at the close of 1878-79. The survey and earthwork were commenced early in April 1879. By the end of the year the earthwork was completed from Hotgi, 9 miles south-west of Sholapur, to Bijapur, about 60 miles further south, and the general direction of the line was determined between Bijapur and Gadak. The work was then discontinued owing to the cessation of relief operations, and the survey of the line south of Bijapur has still to be completed. The number of labourers employed on the earthworks rose to 4,700 in the beginning of June 1879, and reached the maximum of 12,258 in August, decreasing to 5,937 in the beginning of November. Fifty per cent. on an average of the number employed were in the weak gangs.

Bombay
Eastern
Deccan State
Railway.

The cost of the work, Rs. 3,21,532 up to the 31st March 1880, was written off to "famine" expenditure. The estimate for completing the line as a fair weather metre gauge railway to Chimalgi on the banks of the Krishna, a distance of 90 miles, is Rs. 28,12,674.

The country between Hotgi and Bijapur is exceedingly poor, but beyond the Krishna it is fertile and gives every prospect of a paying traffic. The construction, however, of a railway from Marmagao to Hubli, Gadak and Bellary will attract the cotton and other products of the fertile district between Gadak and the Krishna river to that line as being the nearer route to the sea.

The Gaekwád's State lines have been almost entirely constructed and worked from the commencement by the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company on behalf of His Highness the Gaekwád of Baroda, the Company receiving a percentage in addition to actual expenses. Two extensions have been opened during the year, and a third to Baroda, 18½ miles, is nearly ready. The cost of construction will amount to about Rs. 23,650 per mile inclusive of rolling stock. The Dabhoi line meets the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway about 1½ miles south of the Baroda Station.

Gaekwád's
State Rail-
way.

The opening of these extensions has been followed by a remarkable development of traffic. That of the second half of 1879 is nearly double the traffic of the corresponding period of 1878, and has yielded a return of 4.05 per cent. on the registered capital outlay.

The Káthiáwár State Railway consisting of a main line from Bhávnagar to Wadhváu, 105½ miles, and a branch from Timbi, or Dhola, on the main line to Dhoráji, 88½ miles, were begun in the end of April 1879.

Káthiáwár
State Rail-
way.

During the season severe scarcity existed throughout Káthiáwár, and the railway works afforded immense relief to the starving population. In the third week of July no less than 18,000 persons were employed on them, but these dwindled down to 1,000 in November. The materials for the permanent way began to arrive in February 1880 and the first train ran through to Wadh-wán on the 8th June, the last 54 miles of plate-laying having been done in 33 days. It is hoped the line to Dhoráji will be opened by the end of the year. Both lines are at present only suited for fair weather traffic, no bridges having yet been erected. These lines have been undertaken by the Bhávnagar and Gondal States under special terms of agreement with Government. The cost so far has amounted to Rs. 10,28,519.

Miscellaneous

The cost of police on State lines, which previously formed a charge against the railways, is now charged to the civil department and no longer appears in the railway accounts.

A State railway stores depôt has been formed during the year at Párel: up to 31st March expenditure amounted to Rs. 52,749. Further construction is in abeyance pending consideration of proposals for exchanging sites with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, whose stores at Byculla are inconveniently distant from their shops. At the close of last year a storekeeper directly under the Director General of Railways was appointed to Bombay, and thereby the despatch of stores for the Kandahar and Káthiáwár State Railways has been greatly facilitated. A new agreement has been entered into with the Port Trustees for the landing and despatch of State railway stores at a reduced rate. During the year 545 vehicles have been erected in the workshops of the guaranteed railways for State lines. Of these 345 were for the Western Rajputána line, 56 for the Dhond and Manmád, and 85 for the Gáekwád's lines.

The number of accidents classed as "serious" which have occurred on the State railways under the control of this Government are as follows:—

Dhond and Manmád	...	...	6
Western Rajputána State Railway	...	...	4
Holkar and Sindia-Nemuch Railway	...	...	2
Gáekwád's State Railway	...	...	4

None were, however, of sufficient importance to call for special mention.

Guaranteed Railways.

G. I. P. Rail-
way.

The principal works carried out on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway during the year have been as follows:—

The Bori Bandar terminal station and offices have been proceeded with. The station roofing has been erected, sidings laid in, and platforms built. The Government of India considered the offices in excess of the present requirements of the Company, and have urged the joint occupation of the buildings by the two Bombay Companies. Meantime sanction has been accorded to complete the buildings to the top of the first floor. The erection of 72 additional bays, 40' x 40', is in progress at the Párel shops. The line has been quadrupled as far as Nesbit Lane Cross-

ing. Five spans of 30 feet girder openings have been added to the bridge over the Suki Nála. The clearing of the slopes of the Bhorghát is progressing slowly. The addition of an 8th sleeper to 24 feet rails has been completed with the exception of a distance of 55 miles.

The block system of signalling has now been introduced throughout the line, and Saxby & Farmer's interlocking apparatus has been fixed at stations between Lanávli and Poona as an experiment. The junction works at Nágpur Station have been nearly completed, but those for the transshipment of goods at Khandwa are not yet commenced. The State railway portion of the station is nearly complete.

The opening of the Prince's Dock has influenced the Company to cancel their intention of removing the principal goods terminus from Wádi Bandar to the Bori Bandar; and in the month of January the Agent opened the former as the principal goods station of the railway. The effect has been to concentrate a very large traffic at Wádi Bandar, for which the area of land permanently allotted to the Company is likely to prove insufficient. Temporary, pending final, arrangements have been made to meet this difficulty.

Consumption of Warrora coal fell to little more than half of that consumed last year owing to an addition of Rs. 3 a ton to the rate at which it was delivered to the Company, and to the mines being stopped for some time. A new agreement has been concluded by the Company with the Central Provinces Administration, under which, from the 1st April 1880, the Company are to take 50,000 tons annually at Rs. 5 a ton free of all royalty and other charges except carriage. The Company have also agreed to carry all Warrora coal at 6 pies per ton over the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Experiments were made to test the value of this coal as compared with English coal. The consumption per gross ton mile of the two coals under similar circumstances was:—

Warrora
Coal.

English	...	...	...	0.96 lbs. per ton mile.
Warrora	...	...	...	1.93 do.

showing that it takes about 2 tons Warrora coal to do the work of 1 ton English in Bombay.

The outturn and delivery of Mopani coal continues to be so irregular as to mar its economical use in the district near the mines, where it should be used exclusively so as to secure the full benefit of the lower price.

Mopani Coal.

No new measures have yet been taken by the Company for the better education of the children of their employées. The three existing schools have, however, this year been more favourably reported on by the Government Educational Inspector.

Education.

There were in all 299 cases of accidents. Of these 44 were cases of running over cattle, 48 of fires in trains, 22 of collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains, 77 of goods trains or parts of them leaving the line, 14 cases of running over obstructions, and only 11 axle failures. No passengers' lives were lost, and only in two cases those of employées, one was a

Accidents.

PRODUCTION
AND DISTRIBUTION.

case of collision between a Great Indian Peninsula Railway engine and a Bombay Baroda & Central India train, when a shunting porter lost his life.

B. B. & C. I.
Railway.

The chief work in progress on the Bombay Baroda & Central India Railway is the new viaduct across the Narbada. It has made good progress, but the greater depth to which the piers have had to be sunk than was originally anticipated, has added considerably to the work. Of the 25 180-foot spans, 13 will have the girders erected before the end of the season, and the piers will nearly all be down to their full depth. Some additions to the original design to strengthen the bridge against wind pressure will add about £25,000 to the cost of the bridge. An experiment made before the rains of 1879, with a view to prevent the erosion of the south bank of the river by flattening the slopes and covering them with fascines of brush wood, was unsuccessful; and it is anticipated that protective measures, on a more extended scale, will be required to protect it.

The junction arrangements required for interchange of traffic with the Western Rajputána Railway at Ahmedabad and Sábar-mati, and the laying the narrow gauge line into the former station, were completed during the year; and a plan for similar arrangements as regards the Káthiáwár State Railway, at Wadhván, has been agreed to. A new station at Parel, where there is a large and increasing passenger traffic, has been commenced.

A general reduction of fares for all classes has been attended with success, both numerically and financially. A large reduction in the rates for cotton has had the effect of bringing a considerable amount previously shipped by sea to the railway.

Accidents.

There were 41 accidents in all, 19 due to goods trains leaving the line, and 6 to trains running over cattle. One life (of a Company's servant) was lost, and three passengers and three employés were injured.

During the year the Railway Company have, from time to time, continued to urge the extension of their Páli branch line to Godhra (17 miles), as part of their guaranteed undertaking. A Minute on the subject was drawn up by Sir Richard Temple, Bart., and concurred in by the Members of Council, strongly supporting the Railway Company's application on the grounds that, from statistics carefully collected by the Executive Engineer, Kaira District, and from the earnings of the Anand Páli branch, there was every prospect of the line paying a dividend of 4½ per cent. on the capital cost, which is estimated at 10 lakhs, including a low level bridge over the Mahi river. The sanction of the Government of India to its commencement has not, however, yet been obtained.

Working and
traffic on four
chief Railways
open during
year.

The table below will show the most important details regarding the working of, and the passenger and goods traffic on, the four most important lines which have been open for the whole 12 months. The Dhond and Manmád Railway, however, it must be remembered, was partially closed during the monsoon:—

Details,	Great Indian Peninsula Railway.	Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway.	Holkar and Sindia Neemuch State Railway.	Dhond and Marathwada State Railway.
Number of miles open for traffic ...	1,275½	444	171½	145½
Breadth of gauge ...	5' 6"	5' 6"	3' 3½"	5' 6"
Number of stations open...	157	74	22	19
Cost of construction ...	Rs. 21,20,59,214	7,03,81,870	2,06,48,110	83,38,917
Cost of rolling stock ...	" 3,65,24,231	1,19,40,567	26,57,168	12,04,587
Total, including stores, &c. ...	" 23,48,19,208	8,61,12,142	2,52,63,827	98,90,760
Cost of construction per mile...	" 1,66,223	1,58,493	1,47,290	57,312
Do. stocking do. ...	" 28,629	26,889	15,473	8,348
Gross earnings for the year—				
1879 ...	" 2,52,12,657	71,52,788	11,45,838	4,67,557
1878 ...	" 2,83,83,915	69,05,678	...	...
Gross expenditure—				
1879 ...	" 1,50,57,714	33,59,890	8,54,010	4,95,221
1878 ...	" 1,38,93,559	32,18,552	...	...
Net earnings—				deficit.
1879 ...	" 1,01,54,943	37,92,898	2,91,828	27,604
1878 ...	" 1,44,90,356	36,87,126	...	...
Percentage of earnings for 1879 on capital cost ...	4.00	4.40	1.15	...
Maintenance expenses per mile open ...	" 3,319	1,629	1,003	692
Receipts from passenger traffic ...	" 60,82,221	23,20,268	3,07,908	1,43,473
Do. goods do. ...	" 1,85,21,797	46,17,278	7,08,909	2,46,822
Number of passengers carried one mile ...	303,500,373	146,847,800	31,304,720	8,573,067
Number of tons do. do. ...	370,290,076	89,105,608	9,062,811	4,832,852
Average number of passengers in one vehicle ...	10.82	15.95	9.08	11.65
Do. do. tons in do. ...	3.98	3.67	2.08	3.78

From the above it will be observed that there has been a net decrease in earnings on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway of Rs. 31,71,258. The chief items of decrease were under the heads:—(1) 2nd and 3rd class passengers; (2) luggage, baggage and parcels; (3) general merchandise; and (4) amount for working State lines. On the other hand, receipts from (1) cooli class passengers, (2) coal and (3) hire and mileage of vehicles have largely increased.

The ordinary passenger traffic is found to have improved to the extent of Rs. 47,820, the great increase in the cooli class having outbalanced the losses on 2nd and 3rd class passengers. The following table shows that the net increase in the number of passengers was 9,329:—

	1878.	1879.	Increase.	Decrease.
1st Class ...	32,317	32,210	...	107
2nd do. ...	161,137	153,565	...	7,572
3rd do. ...	487,013	451,613	...	35,400
Cooli do. ...	3,907,757	2,860,165	52,408	...
	4,488,224	4,497,553	52,408	43,079
Net Increase ...			9,329	...

G. I. P. Railway Traffic.

The average distance travelled, as taken from the analysis of the Revenue Accounts, by each passenger was 133.48 miles in 1879, as compared with 132.80 in 1878.

The falling off in receipts from luggage, baggage, and parcels, &c., is due in great measure to the smaller "troop and police" traffic; the rest is probably the result of passengers sending more luggage by goods train, and to the movement of less specie.

The decrease under the head "general merchandise" is chiefly owing, during the first half of the year, to the conveyance of less cotton, and during the second half of the year, to carriage of less food-grains. The amount of cotton carried was less than last year's by 768,473 maunds; the decrease was almost entirely from the Berars, where the outturn was poor, and from the South-East Line. The amount of food-grains carried was 891,086 maunds less than in 1878, in which year considerable quantities of food-grains were attracted to Gujarát and Káthiáwár which were threatened with scarcity, and increased the Railway Company's earnings abnormally. The increased receipts from carriage of coal, Rs. 77,885, are principally due to payments being received from the State railways, which, during 1878, were worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and from which, therefore, there was no receipt of this nature during that year.

The other principal fluctuations in goods traffic receipts will appear from the table subjoined :—

Increase.	Rs.	Decrease.	Rs.
Cocoanuts	65,612	Bagging	65,260
Green fruits	47,860	Ghee	1,17,442
Groundnuts	25,937	Grocery	1,24,293
Hides and horns	28,348	Linseed	72,303
English piece-goods	1,90,509	Metals and hardware	64,591
Country do.	33,907	Railway materials	3,45,281
Salt	1,18,892	Spice seeds	3,26,739
Opium	88,936	Tobacco	31,715
Sugar and jagree	1,73,452	Oilseed	22,986
Til seed	47,741	Commission stores	26,130
		Wines, spirits, and beer	17,568

Receipts from piece-goods, salt and til seed have steadily increased for some years.

The amount of decrease owing to not working any State lines is Rs. 6,33,500; in the previous year the expenses of working the Berar, Wardha Valley, and Nizám's State Railways, were included with the other expenses, and the payments to the Company were treated as miscellaneous receipts. On the other hand, increased earnings to the extent of Rs. 1,89,303 have resulted from the hire and mileage of vehicles on foreign lines. Those on hire are leased to Government for use on adjoining State railways.

The working expenses have increased by Rs. 11,64,155 notwithstanding the fact that no State railways have been worked during the year. This increase is almost entirely under the heads of maintenance of way, works and stations, and is due

mainly to loss by exchange on English stores used, and to payments made on revenue account, which had not been previously charged. The increased revenue expenditure was on the maintenance of the line; but a portion of this is due to the exhaustion (in 1878) of the Permanent Way Fund which, so long as it lasted, bore the cost of renewal of permanent way material.

The goods traffic interchanged with other lines shows a considerable increase, spread generally over all connected railways, excepting the Holkar State Railway. The increases shown in the following table, in connection with the Berar, Wardha Valley, and Nizám's State Railways, are results arising from the working of those lines by the State, and their consequent treatment for the first time as foreign railways:—

				Increase. Rs.
Goods traffic interchanged with East India Railway...				11,16,373
Do.	Madras Line	...	...	86,949
Do.	Baroda	...	...	81,021
Do.	Dhond and Maunád	...	...	2,07,757
Do.	Khámgaon	...	...	4,85,408
Do.	Amráoti	...	...	7,40,317
Do.	Wardha Valley	...	...	3,52,370
Do.	Nizám's	...	...	6,07,267
Total increase				36,80,471
Deduct—Decrease with Holkar State Railway..				89,348
Net increased earnings (G. I. P. portion) from traffic interchanged with other lines				35,91,123

The principal articles in which increases occurred were:—

With the East India Railway	...	Commissariat stores.
		Food grain and wheat.
		Railway materials.
		Sugar and jagree.
		Til seed.
With the Madras Line	...	Piece-goods
		Food grain.
		Ghee.
		Groundnuts.
		Spices.
With the B. B. & C. I. Railway.	...	Til seeds.
		Cocoanuts.
		Salt.
		Ghee.
		Cotton.

and the decrease in traffic interchanged with the Holkar lines was principally due to less bagging, cotton, food grain, wheat, sugar and jagree.

The special funds connected with the Company are now reduced to two in number: (1) the Extraordinary Casualty to Works Fund and (2) the Fire Insurance Fund; the former at the commencement of the year showed a balance of Rs. 14,75,992-0-1 and at the close Rs. 15,02,747, including Rs. 94,532-3-7 worth of stores; the latter opened with a balance of Rs. 1,13,811-0-5 and closed with Rs. 85,346-10-6. Rs. 2,459-3-8 were added as interest

on balances in treasury, and Rs. 8,400 and Rs. 23,264-3-7 were debited to it for vehicles and goods burnt.

Capital. The state of the capital account at the close of 1879 was as under :—

	£.
Capital authorized	27,595,466
Do. received	23,632,833
Amount of capital expended on—	
Final heads	22,786,816
Stores and suspense	571,611
Total amount expended	23,358,427
Balance available of—	
Capital authorized	4,237,039
Do. received	274,406
Amount expended on open line	19,438,761
Cost of construction per mile	15,234
Amount expended on rollingstock, &c.	3,348,055
Cost of stock per mile (exclusive of stores in hand)	2,624
	Rs.
The capital expenditure amounted during 1879 to	22,83,371
And the credits to	2,098
Leaving net of	22,81,273

The expenditure was principally on the following works :—

WORK.	Amount.	Remarks.
<i>Engineer's Department.</i>		
	Rs.	
Bori Bandar new terminal works	4,90,093	Completed.
Do. administrative offices	99,978	
Additional 8th sleeper to every 24' rail	1,31,812	
Locomotive workshops at Parel	86,520	
Saxby and Farmer's interlocking apparatus	58,445	
Quadrupling line, Muzgaon overbridge to Nesbit Lane Crossing... ..	58,422	
Flattening slopes, Bhorghat	49,865	
Crossing stations, Bhusaval to Jabalpur	49,707	
Do. do. to Nagpur	48,680	
Additions and alterations to sidings at Kuskera and Igatpuri	30,984	
Suki Nala, additional waterway	25,678	
Dhond new junction station	25,456	
<i>Locomotive Department.</i>		
Erection of covered and open waggons	6,62,284	Completed.
Construction of additional goods engines	1,77,927	
Additional machinery, fittings, &c., Parel shops	73,699	
Compound axle and wheel boring lathes	4,242	

The value of stores in hand in India, excluding those transferred to the Extraordinary Casualty to Works Fund, amounted to Rs. 80,26,679 at the beginning and Rs. 62,35,763 at the end of the year, the reduction during the 12 months having thus been equal to Rs. 17,87,916, which has brought the stocks in India (i. e. excluding value of stores in transit) below the limit

assigned for this line by the Government of India, viz., Rs. 63,00,000.

The guaranteed interest on capital paid to the Company for 1879 amounted to Rs. 53,585 in India, and £1,135,957 in London, or £1,140,869 altogether, in addition to which a sum of Rs. 6,18,949 (₹56,279) has been paid to the Company as moiety of surplus profits after deduction of Rs. 19,800 for interest on overdrawn capital during the months of January, February, and March 1879. The net earnings of the line amounted to Rs. 1,01,90,601 or ₹934,138, but owing to the surplus in the one-half of the year, of which Government only receives a moiety, and to the deficit in the other, which Government has to bear entire, the amount made good by Government was ₹268,010 (equal to Rs. 28,69,260). Against this, however, it may be noted, that a sum of over Rs. 7,81,000 was saved to Government in the special rates for conveyance of troops and stores, besides which there was the service rendered to the Post Office.

On this line there was an increase in earnings of Rs. 2,47,110 almost exclusively due to improvement of goods traffic. On coaching traffic there was a falling off of Rs. 47,134, although 544,042 more passengers were carried than in the previous year; the explanation lies in the facts (1) that there was a reduction of the ordinary 3rd class fare and (2) that each passenger travelled on average 52.60 miles instead of 55.97 miles as in 1878.

B. R. & C. I.
Railway.

The following table contrasts the passenger traffic for 1879 with that of the previous year :—

	NUMBERS CARRIED.		Increase in 1879.	Decrease in 1878.
	1878.	1879.		
First Class	21,082	18,594	2,488	.....
Second Class	142,215	143,497	.....	1,282
Third Class { Ordinary	4,880,302	4,234,379	645,923	.....
Mail	322,285	425,372	.....	103,087
Total	5,365,884	4,821,842	644,041	104,369
Net increase in 1879 ...			544,042	.....

The local and suburban coaching traffic, including season tickets, shows a steady development both in numbers and earnings; the figures for the last 4 years are :—

1876	2,434,312	passengers at Rs. 1,80,808
1877	2,546,173	do. " 1,93,248
1878	2,816,327	do. " 2,01,213
1879	3,134,366	do. " 2,18,112

About one-half the total number of passengers carried during the year are of this description.

There has been a steady falling off of earnings from carriage of parcels during the last 5 years, Rs. 7,033 being the decrease

alone since last year. No satisfactory explanation appears to be obtainable of this.

The improvement in goods traffic comes mainly under the head of "General Merchandise."

There are also small increases under the heads of "Coal" and "Railway Materials for Construction," and decreases under "Military Stores" and "Live Stock."

Under "General Merchandise" no less than 10,103 tons of jagree in excess of last year's amount were carried, representing increased earnings of the value of Rs. 1,42,610.

The subjoined table shows the other chief fluctuations in goods traffic receipts:—

Increase.	Rupees.	Decrease.	Rupees.
Cocoanuts	16,684	Cotton, half pressed ...	60,604
Cotton, fullpressed ...	27,635	Do. seeds	15,677
Do. unpressed	19,249	Grain	3,21,494
Fruits and vegetables ...	11,153	Ghee	16,181
Mowrah	56,835	Grass	12,945
Salt	1,19,786	Machinery	13,106
State railway stores ...	3,59,329	Opium	53,014
Tobacco	24,218		

The chief item of decrease was, as will be observed, grain, an unusual amount of which was carried in the previous year to meet the scarcity in Káthiawár.

The amount of goods traffic interchanged with other railways has increased in a remarkable manner, and is very satisfactory. The figures for the last 3 years have been 65,927 tons in 1877, 91,597 in 1878, and 124,370 tons in 1879. The Company's proportion of receipts therefrom this year was a little more than one-fourth of its total receipts from public merchandise traffic of all kinds. The greatest increases have occurred in connection with the East India Railway and the Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railway, and the commodities regarding which they occurred besides salt are grain, colour, cotton seeds, ghee, jagree, kuppas, mowrah, seeds and sundries imported, and cocoanuts, dry fruits, country piece-goods, jagree, sugar, tobacco and sundries exported. The salt traffic is the chief feature in this interchange with foreign lines. The following figures show its rapid growth during the past three years:—

Interchanged with	Quantities.			B. R. & O. I. Railway's share of receipts.		
	1877.	1878.	1879.	1877.	1878.	1879.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G. I. P. Railway	23,171	27,353	29,677	1,55,372	1,96,966	2,17,892
E. I. Railway	3,040	4,912	7,673	24,919	53,784	58,123
Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railway ..	242	1,301	6,182	2,696	14,935	69,939
Other lines	1,449	1,790	5,564	6,666	6,363	12,927
Total	27,902	35,356	48,096	1,99,653	2,69,108	3,83,356

Gross expenditure was Rs. 1,41,838 in excess of the total for 1878. The increase is almost entirely under the heads of "Locomotive Expenses" and "Carriage and Waggon, &c." There is a considerable decrease under the head "Maintenance of Way." The increase under the first-named head is owing first to increased consumption of fuel and its higher price, and secondly to loss by exchange; under the second head it is mainly attributable to a larger reserve having been made for renewal of stock. It may be noted further that the Company's contribution towards the education of their European employes was increased by Rs. 1,200 during 1879.

The following figures contain particulars of the capital account at the close of 1879 :—

	£
Capital authorized	8,675,000
Do. received	8,156,937
Amount of capital expended on—	
Final heads	7,346,223
Stores suspense	347,389
Total amount expended	7,893,612
Balance available of—	
Capital authorized	781,388
Do. received... ..	263,325
Amount expended on open line	6,451,672
Do. rolling stock	1,094,551
Cost of construction per mile	14,531
Do. rolling stock	2,465

The capital expenditure for the year, allocated to final heads, Capital, amounted to Rs. 8,80,449 after deduction of Rs. 5,79,477-12-4 on account of surplus profits, contributed by revenue in reduction of the cost of the new Narbada bridge. The amount was principally spent on the following projects :—

	Rs.
New cylinder bridge on the Narbada	8,41,610
Sabarmati junction works	56,400
Bhalaj, loop-siding	14,260
Purna Bridge, deepening piers	14,014
Lengthening loop-sidings at various stations... ..	16,562
Ahmedabad water reserve accommodation	10,527
Vetnes Bridge, covering girders... ..	7,983
Additions and alterations to Parel Station and Dádar south junction	9,037
Renewal of 60 waggons to replace those sold to Government	25,348
Rebuilding 128 ballast, as covered waggons	40,100
Additional machinery, Parel shops	8,999
Establishments	47,950

The capital locked up in stores at the end of 1879 was Rs. 37,89,705, which was a slight reduction on the value in hand at its commencement. This balance is, however, still in excess of the limit fixed for this line by the Government of India, viz., Rs. 21½ lakhs, but it is expected that the sales of bridge-work to Government, which have been effected since the close of 1879, and the completion of indents for State railway rolling stock,

which necessitated large imports of waggon-work, will tend to a sensible reduction of stocks during the current year.

The guaranteed interest for the year amounted to £400,515; the net earnings remaining in the hands of Government after paying to capital the surplus profits earned during its first half were £294,564, so that the net loss to the State on the year's working may be stated to be £105,951.

CANALS.

INDUS CONSERVANCY, &c.

There are no navigable canals in this Presidency. The operations of the Indus Conservancy Department are chiefly directed to keeping the main navigable channels of the river clear of trees and obstructions. A tug and two weigh-boats are employed for this purpose. The erosion during the inundations of the previous year were unusually great, and hence the work of this season was the heaviest on record. In all, 322 large trees, one pukka well, and one sunken wreck were removed at a cost of 1,925 lbs. of powder. The severity of the work, however, lay more in the size of the obstructions than their number; the trunk of one banian tree alone was 70 or 80 feet in circumference, and very many of them required piecemeal removal, involving sometimes as much trouble and time as the removal of 20 or 30 small trees. Much labour of removal would be saved if the banks of the river, where forests exist on the edge, are kept clear of trees; and the attention of the Forest Department has been called to this point. The tug employed is reported unsuited for the special work on which it is employed, and much time has been lost and extra labour involved in its tendency to drag its anchor and its inability to make way against strong currents. It is also unfortunate that the crew has to be discharged during the off season, and thereby efficiency and experience are sacrificed. The receipts and disbursements during the year have been Rs. 89,882-15-0 and Rs. 89,018-7-10 respectively. The former are some Rs. 3,000 below the budget estimates, owing to the stagnation of traffic on the river arising both from the state of the local markets and from the opening of the Indus Valley State Railway. Expenditure has been kept at the lowest possible, but the cost of executing extensive repairs to the tug has raised it slightly above the income.

The inundations during the last hot weather were gradual and promising. Considerable difficulty is reported in collecting the registration fees owing to the boatmen doing all in their power to evade payment and to want of assistance from the police.

In connection with the conservancy work is the working of the sea and river pilotage in the Province of Sind. No accident is reported under either division. The river pilots are reported to be generally efficient and of good conduct. The receipts under this head have been Rs. 12,014, and disbursements Rs. 11,954,—surplus Rs. 64. The sea pilot boats are maintained in their usual efficient state, and are from their size first-rate sea boats; they have fully answered the purpose for which they were constructed. Receipts have been Rs. 3,409, as against Rs. 3,365 during the previous year, and disbursements have been Rs. 2,947 as against Rs. 2,863.

River
Pilotage.

Sea Pilotage.

TELEGRAPHS.

Bombay
Division.

The length of telegraph line open at the close of the year in the Bombay Division was 1,830 miles, and the length of wire was 6,472 miles. During the year only 3.33 miles of new line were added, and none was dismantled. The additions are in connection with the cantonments at Secunderabad; they have been constructed at the request of the Government of Madras, and are worked by military signallers.

No change has been made in the number or class of offices open during the year. They are as follows:—

First Class.—Two permanent.

Second do. —Nine do.

Third do. —Thirteen do.

There is also an office at Devlali, which is first-class during the trooping season and third-class during the remainder of the year; and there are three offices for the use of His Excellency the Governor at Ganesh Khind, Malabar Point and Parel, respectively, which are graded first class.

The total number of messages sent was 333,326, against 285,977 in the previous year. The largest number of messages were sent from Bombay and Poona, then come Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar and Hyderabad. The fewest (218) were sent from Shahabad.

Sind
Division.

In the Sind Division, at the end of the previous year, 1,437 miles of line were open. During the year 262 miles were added, making the total length of line 1,699, and the total length of wire 4,677 miles. The addition was on account of the Kandahar State Railway. There were first class offices at Kurrachee and Sukkur, second class at Hyderabad, Jacobabad and Dera Ghazi Khan, and third-class at five other stations. The total number of messages sent was 93,040. The largest numbers were despatched from Kurrachee, Sukkur and Jacobabad, and the fewest from Asjirpore.

Indo-
European
Telegraph.
Persian Gulf.

The gross tariff value of the traffic transmitted over the lines of the Indo-European Telegraph, Persian Gulf, amounted to Rs. 13,97,687, and the net earnings to Rs. 6,01,023, being an increase of Rs. 2,99,710 over the gross, and Rs. 1,54,952 over the net receipts of the previous year.

The total number of paid messages and words carried was 42,487 and 872,796, respectively, or 6,842 messages and 169,170 words in excess of the number in 1878-79.

The comparative details are as follows :—

	1878-79.		1879-80.	
	Number of Messages.	Number of Words.	Number of Messages.	Number of Words.
Government official	1,906	91,177	1,088	87,846
Commercial and private	40,411	685,198	33,849	541,162
Special press messages	170	96,423	108	72,328
Total	42,487	872,798	35,045	701,326

The traffic was conveyed uninterruptedly, and was promptly transferred to the lines of the adjoining Telegraph Administrations.

The gross value of the traffic audited and of the accounts prepared in the Traffic Manager's Office of messages interchanged with the Indian, Persian, and Turkish lines was Rs. 23,30,727,

				Rs.
viz., with India	...	...	...	11,17,133
„ Persia	...	...	...	10,83,497
„ Turkey	...	...	...	79,874
Stations of the section	...	...	...	50,223
Total ...				23,30,727

being Rs. 5,80,051 higher than the total of the same accounts in the previous year.

The proportion of the traffic carried by the Teheran and Turkish routes was 85·73 and 14·27 per cent., respectively. The mean rate per message between the United Kingdom and Kurrachee *via* Teheran was 39 minutes only, and, but for the very heavy traffic that passed at the end of the year, the results would have been still more satisfactory. In the working of the through line *via* Turkey, there has been great improvement. The increase of speed in the average monthly rate of transmission was maximum 2 hours 25 minutes, minimum 1 hour 58 minutes, and the mean rate of transmission was 2 hours 44 minutes. Accuracy of transmission over the section was 90·64 per cent., compared with 99·52 per cent. in the previous year. Errors of a serious nature have fallen to the low figure of one-eighth per cent., and the total inaccuracies discovered in the examination of 795,335 words, transmitted between Kurrachee, Bushire and Fao, was but one-third per cent. Thirty-five complaints from the public of errors, delay and non-delivery were referred for investigation. Only one case of error occurred on the lines of this section. Thirty-six thousand two hundred and ninety-seven messages were examined in the check branch during the year, and the irregularities discovered were brought to the notice of the officials in fault. This important work tends very

	Percentage for 1875-80.	
	Over that of 1873-79.	Under that of 1873-79.
Gross value of traffic carried ..	27	..
Net receipts of the section ..	34	..
Number of messages transmitted ..	10	..
Do. words do. ..	24	..
Mean average speed, Fao to Kurrachee ..	25	..
Accuracy of transmission ..	125	..
Errors in transmission ..	..	125
Complaints from the public ..	..	37

The results of the year, both as regards traffic and working, compare most favourably with those for 1878-79, as will be seen from the marginal table.

POST OFFICE.

Two important changes were made during the year: (1) the introduction of a system of inland and foreign post cards, and (2) the transfer of the money order business from the Treasury to the Post Office Department. These changes have not yet had full trial, but promise success. The first has been in force since 1st July 1879. The prices of the cards are, respectively, $\frac{1}{4}$ anna and $1\frac{1}{4}$ annas, and the number of each used in the nine months was 912,548 and 38,925. The second measure has only been in operation since 1st January 1880. While this department was under the Treasury it worked under many disadvantages. These have now been removed, and its operations have been extended. The transactions for the three months terminating 31st March 1880 are summarized below :—

Money Orders.	Inland.			Foreign.		
	Number issued or paid.	Amount.	Commission.	Number issued or paid.	Amount.	Commission.
		Ra.	Ra.		Ra.	Ra.
Issued	21,412	7,17,839	8,154	536	26,542	549
Paid	22,770	7,11,331	7,838	75	3,009	65

The number of post offices open at the close of the year was 730, the same number as on the 31st March 1879. During the twelve months 15 were closed, and 15 either opened or transferred from other circles. Of the new offices, 7 were transferred from the late Sind and Persian Gulf Circle, 5 were permanently established, and 3 were opened experimentally. Those closed had been experimentally opened previously and failed to prove self-supporting.

The number of village postmen was 513 against 528, a decrease of 15. The decrease is attributable partly to the opening of new post offices at places formerly served by village postmen, and partly to the failure of results in cases where village postmen had been experimentally entertained. The number of letter-box peons increased from 19 to 29. The 10 additional men were entertained to effect an early morning clearance in the city of Bombay. There were 1,324 letter-boxes at the close of the year against 1,286 in the preceding year.

The total mileage of postal lines was 10,763½ against 11,002½. The decrease of 239 miles is partly due to the abolition of the horse dāk and camel dāk lines between Ahmedabad and Sidhpur, and Sidhpur and Deesa, respectively, consequent on the opening of the railway to Pālanpur, and partly to lines being closed and transferred from the Imperial to the District Post.

The Overland Parcel Post has worked very satisfactorily. The number of exchanges was six, identically the same as in 1878-79, viz.—Between (1) India and the United Kingdom, (2) India and Austro-Hungary and Germany, (3) Aden and the United Kingdom, (4) Aden and Bombay, (5) Bombay and Ceylon, and (6) Bombay and Straits Settlements. The success of the scheme can be judged from the table given below :—

YEAR.	Number of Parcels received.	Number of Parcels despatched.	Aggregate Value of Parcels received and despatched.	Net profit to the Department after deducting Post Office charges.
			Rs.	Rs.
1878-79	47,602	21,583	15,05,272	1,01,360
1879-80	50,059	21,865	15,69,684	1,08,300
Increase	2,457	282	64,412	7,140

In 1873-74 there was only a single exchange; the number of parcels received and despatched aggregated 21,925 of a total value of Rs. 5,46,352, and the net profit amounted to Rs. 20,557.

The post office at Zanzibar having proved self-supporting has been made permanent. Arrangements were made during the year to obtain addressees' acknowledgments for registered letters sent to foreign countries to which registration is available, on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas.

The Southampton route for overland letters was abolished from the 1st February 1880, when the revised contract with the P. & O. Company came into force. The postage-rate on soldiers' and seamen's letters *via* Brindisi was consequently reduced from 2½ annas to 1½ annas.

Five out of 7 post office clerks, on their way to serve in Afghanistan, were drowned in the B. I. S. N. Company's s.s. *Vingoria* which foundered on her way to Kurrachee, and insured articles were lost to the value of Rs. 31,111.

The system of insuring registered articles and parcels has proved decidedly successful, as a comparison of the figures given in the following table will show. The increase would

	Number of Articles insured.	Insured Value.	Insurance, &c.
		Rs.	Rs.
1878-79	36,704	1,26,40,750	44,101
1879-80	60,742	2,67,71,124	69,287
Net Increase..	24,038	1,41,30,335	25,186

have been considerably larger but for the facts (1) that small remittances are now sent by money orders, the rates being cheaper; (2) that it was found necessary to stop the system in Káthiáwár owing to a succession of

mail robberies; and (3) that owing to the unsafe state of the main road between Poona and Dhárwár, it was necessary to suspend the system for a few months in the Deccan and Southern Marátha Country. The amount of compensation paid on account of insured articles lost was Rs. 46,679.

The value-payable parcel scheme is developing. Three thousand eight hundred and thirty-five articles were posted of an aggregate declared value of Rs. 55,152; the commission amounted to Rs. 1,773. The figures for 1878-79 were 763, Rs. 13,608, and Rs. 413, respectively. The commission was reduced during the year from Rs. 2 for every hundred rupees value or fraction thereof to 8 annas.

The Native States in the Bombay Circle have been allowed to use service stamps in prepayment of postage on State correspondence, with effect from 1st November 1879.

The half-yearly enumeration returns give an aggregate of 26,220,974 letters, newspapers, parcels, packets, and post-cards dealt with by the post offices in the Bombay Circle against 24,113,284 during the previous year, displaying an increase of 2,107,690.

The number of highway mail robberies was 7 against 16 in 1878-79. Two occurred in British territory, 1 in the Baroda State, 1 in the Mahi Kántha, 2 in Káthiáwár and 1 in Pálanpur. Two cases were very serious, entailing a loss of Rs. 16,455. In five cases the contents of the plundered mail were partially recovered, and in one case the entire mail was recovered. In two cases compensation was obtained from the relations of the known robbers and from the Native State in which the robbery occurred, respectively. There were also two unsuccessful attempts made, but the would-be robbers could not be traced.

The number of offences committed by Post-Office officials was 47 against 64 in the preceding year. Prosecutions succeeded in 22 cases, and failed in only 3; in 3 cases the offenders absconded, and 19 were treated departmentally. The number of offences against the Post-Office was 55,—54 related to fraudulent use of postage stamps, and the remaining one was a breach of the exclusive privilege of carrying letters vested in Government. In 24 cases the prosecutions succeeded and failed in 21.

This branch of the service is supported from Provincial Funds District Post. with the view to afford means for the extension of postal facilities to out-of-the-way places. The only changes made were the transfer of a line of 12 miles to the Imperial establishment, and of two lines of 15 and 9 miles length, respectively, from the Imperial to the district establishment; and a new line of 9 miles was opened. The strength and cost of the District Post Establishment was as shown below :—

	Number of District Post-offices or Receiving Offices.	Number of District Post Village Postmen or Post-boys	Number of District Post Letter- boxes.	Distance in miles of District Post lines	Contribu- tions from Imperial, Provincial or Local Funds.	Expendi- ture.	Provincial Grant.
						Rs.	Rs.
1878-79	2	560	564	107	..	61,261	66,200
1879-80	3	504	576	129	..	65,753	66,944
Increase	..	..	12	21	..	..	2,430
Decrease	..	3	..	..	..	5,508	..

The following table summarizes the results of the operations of the District Post Establishment during the year, and contrasts them with the results of the previous year :—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	Decrease.	Percentage decrease.
Total number of articles sent for delivery	881,961	808,362	73,599	8.34
Portion of the above received back	54,966	49,425	55,741	10.08
Number of articles collected by District Post Village Postmen ...	228,505	212,826	15,679	6.86

Last year also there was a considerable decrease. 6.11 per cent. of the total correspondence for delivery was returned undelivered as against 6.23 in 1878-79.

The marginal table shows the distribution of the undelivered

	Number.	Proportion.
Refused	11,379	23.1
Redirected	24,738	50.0
Missent	2,622	5.3
Unclaimed	10,686	21.6
Total	49,425	...

correspondence, and the ratio of each class to the total number of covers returned. A comparison with last year's ratios shows that almost the same proportion has been maintained. The percentage of undelivered correspondence was low in Ratnágiri, Kolába, Násik, Khándesh, Kaládgi,

Broach and Dhárwár; in Kolhápúr it was very high; in Belgaum, Ahmedabad and Kaira there was a slight increase, and in Sholápúr an improvement.

The receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 41,869 against Rs. 57,206 in 1878-79. The receipts have thus decreased by Rs. 15,337. Expenditure has decreased by Rs. 5,506 only.

Irrigation.

Owing to continued distress in certain talukas of the Poona, Sholapur, Sátara, Kaladgi and Ahmedabad Collectorates, it was considered necessary, following the practice of the previous two seasons, to re-open some of the irrigation works which were commenced during the famine year 1876-77 as relief works. The maximum weekly average number of people employed was 27,967 for the week ending 26th July 1879. Thereafter the numbers gradually decreased; but, although the prospects of the season improved, the works opened for relief purposes could not, with safety, be closed till 31st March 1880.

Relief
Operations.

In Gujarát and the Deccan 24 new works, open for irrigation

General.

YEAR.	Area irrigated.	Average rainfall.
1875-76 ...	7,206	29.83
1876-77 ...	17,059	14.65
1877-78 ...	25,362	22.01
1878-79 ...	17,286	32.69
1879-80 ...	22,412	20.91

and commanding in all 365,112 acres, of which 232,850 acres are irrigable, were maintained in proper order. The marginal table contrasts the area irrigated this year with the area previously irrigated. The increase, as compared with last year, was principally in kharif crops, owing to deficient rainfall in some parts of the Presidency. The assessment

of water rates increased 44 per cent. as compared with 1878-79, and 46 per cent. as compared with 1877-78 when the area irrigated was actually greater. This indicates a continued improvement in the area of the better classes of crops under irrigation. The irrigable area under command at the end of the year was 232,850 acres, hence irrigation is taken advantage of only to the extent of 9.62 per cent. of what is available.

In addition to the above works, water supply schemes were in progress or under investigation for the following places:—Khurághoda, Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Belgumá.

Considerable progress also has been made in the repairs and improvement of old works throughout the Deccan and Gujarát. In Sind, the inundation was below the average throughout the season, although the maximum level was 16 feet 1 inch on the gauge at Bukkur on the 20th August 1879, the highest level registered during six years. Possibly owing to the limited duration (of 22 days only) over 15 feet, no serious flood found its way down the left bank, so that little damage occurred above the line of the Eastern Nára works. Nor did any breaches occur in the Kashmir Bund, or line of right bank defences, and thus the

districts under their protection were saved from those very destructive floods which have been frequent in recent years.

The rainfall in Sind in 1879 was below average, ranging from 4.05 inches at Hyderabad to 1.03 inches at Sukkur.

Accounts.

The marginal table shows the grant and outlay for works in the

	Final Grant.	Outlay.	Saving.	Excess.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works and repairs ..	20,14,082	17,78,772	2,35,310	..
Establishment ..	4,58,333	6,21,596	..	1,53,153
Tools and plant ..	32,345	83,589	..	1,254
Profit and loss ..	....	....	..	..
Suspense balances ..	....	—3,570	3,570	..
	25,14,860	24,30,327	2,38,880	1,54,407
Deduct—				
Receipts on capital account ..	....	8,725	..	..
Expenditure in England ..	7,300	1,606	..	..
Total ..	7,800	5,331	1,968	..
Grand Total ..	25,07,500	24,24,996	4,39,911	1,54,407

Bombay Presidency during 1879-80. A further sum of Rs. 54,508 was spent from contributions and other funds supplied in addition to the Budget grant, and the total expenditure in India by Irrigation officers, including works

executed for other departments and contributions, was Rs. 29,06,995. The cost of establishment comes to 23.53 on the outlay, and the direct revenue from irrigation works realized during the year amounted to Rs. 2,79,379.

Gujarāt and
the Deccan.
Ahmedabad.

The Hāthmati Canal was maintained at a cost of Rs. 5,758, and an outlay on capital account of Rs. 1,130. Two thousand mango trees were planted on its banks and seedlings of the Australian Acacia are being raised for planting out next season.

The Khāri cut works were commenced as a famine relief work. The scheme is to supplement the supply of water to six tanks in the vicinity of Ahmedabad and to enable the irrigation of 2,325 acres from which a revenue of Rs. 13,275 will be derived. The cut from the river Khāri to one tank has been completed. The expenditure during the year has been Rs. 30,879. The Bhādur River works were also undertaken as relief works, and have been completed at a cost of Rs. 18,955. The project was to re-divert the river into its original course, and this was sought to be done by a series of cuts, 80 feet wide, in the bed of the river where silt has accumulated. The longitudinal slope of these cuts was made 4 feet per mile. Besides minor works there was another important project carried on in Ahmedabad during the year, viz., that to supply the Government salt-works at Khārāghoda with drinking water. It consists of a storage tank draining 48 square miles formed by a low earthen dam 4,260 feet long and 21 feet in maximum height, estimate Rs. 1,33,648. The dam and waste-weir are now complete, cisterns and works of distribution are in progress. Expenditure up to 31st March has been Rs. 83,804.

Surat.

The Tāpti Canal project still remains in abeyance.

Khānīsh.

General repairs to 22 old works were executed at a cost of Rs. 3,508 from Imperial Funds, and to 42 works at a cost of Rs. 5,215 from the Pātfalla Fund. Improvements were made to the Hartala Tank and the banks of the Mhaswa Tank were

sown with bábul and anjan seed. The Mukti reservoir did not quite fill. A training embankment is being constructed to prevent recurrence of damage, already once done, by the overflowing of the western waste weir. Owing to failure of the supply of the Pánjbra River, water for the whole of the irrigated lands was furnished by the Mukti Tank from 11th May to the 15th June. The area irrigated was 788 acres, an increase of 182 over the area of the previous year. The total expenditure up to date has been Rs. 2,66,765. The right and left bank Jámda Canals were maintained at a cost of Rs. 5,740, and some cross drainage works completed for Rs. 4,560. The total area irrigated was 1,074 acres, an increase of 260 acres on the previous year.

Nothing further has been done, pending provision of funds, *Nasik.* for the completion of the Chankápur reservoir scheme. The survey for a storage reservoir on the Manár River at Saigam is still in progress. The area under command of the Pálkher Canal has been increased from 6,510 acres to 13,140 acres by progress made in the construction of distributaries. The area actually irrigated was 1,087 acres, as compared with 509, 1,076, and 1,258 acres, respectively, in 1876-77, 1877-78, 1878-79. The supply of water was sufficient at the close of the rabi season. The maintenance of the work cost Rs. 2,490. The Wadáli Canal and Ojhár Tambat Bándhára were maintained at a cost of Rs. 225 and Rs. 518, respectively, and irrigated 218 acres and 181 acres against 207 and 87 in 1878-79. The work on the Wághád Tank has been suspended pending the provision of funds. One new bándhára was completed and two are in progress. Repairs to 44 old works have been completed, and are in progress on 13 others. The project to supply Yeola with water has not been resumed pending provision of funds by the municipality.

The Ojhár Canal proper was maintained at a cost of Rs. 3,213. *Ahmednagar.* The area irrigated was 712 acres as compared with 1,840 and 538 acres in 1877 and 1878. The total expenditure to date has been Rs. 1,49,070. The extension of the canal made progress during the year. The area which will ultimately be commanded is 16,728 acres. Of this 9,811 acres are now under command. The area irrigated was 238 acres as compared with 48 acres in 1878-79. Rs. 13,690 were spent during the year,—total expenditure Rs. 57,569. Rs. 6,167 were spent on the Láksh Canal bringing up the total to Rs. 2,56,535. Last year the water failed in April and again this year it ran very short in May. Storage reservoirs are necessary to supplement the supply and give the villagers confidence. The area irrigated was 66 acres compared with 1,541 and 122 acres in 1877 and 1878 respectively. Complete plans and estimates have been prepared for the Máládevi Tank project on the Pravara River to supplement the supply to the Ojhár and Láksh canals. The tank is designed to contain 5,140 million cubic feet; the estimated cost is Rs. 9,24,355. Rs. 729 were spent on maintaining the Bhátoli Tank. The area irrigated was 732 acres, an increase of 43 per cent. on the area of last year.

The waste weir at Lake Fife was raised before the monsoon of *Poona.* 1879 to full height. At the commencement of the year the water

stood 16.73 feet above the sill of the canal sluices. The minimum was reached on the 23rd May, when the water stood 9.8 feet above the sill; and on the 27th June water began to flow over the waste weir, about 28 feet above the level of the sill. The full supply level was maintained until the 25th October, and on the 31st March the level had again fallen to 13.9 feet above the sill. During the monsoon and rabi seasons water was passed down for irrigation to 64½ miles from the head and 23 new temporary outlets for irrigation were given. The area irrigated was 7,319 acres, an increase of 2,406 acres on that of the previous year. The outlay on maintenance and repairs, including that on Poona water supply, was Rs. 29,952. The total cost up to date has been Rs. 46,27,392. The settling tanks and filter beds at Páshán were completed, and water distributed to the military buildings at Kirkee at a cost of Rs. 996 for maintenance and repairs. The Mátoba, Kásurdi, and Sirsuphal tanks were maintained. The areas irrigated from them were 508, 84, and 701 acres respectively. The works on the tank at Bhadalvádi were carried on partly as a relief work and partly by ordinary labour. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 55,258. The earthwork of the Níra Canal works was carried on as a relief work and is nearly completed from the head works to the 96th mile. Surveys were continued, and the whole line finally located. The head works at Vir were in progress. The weir has been raised 7 feet and the wing walls and sluice wall have been nearly completed. The estimate for the whole project is Rs. 33,39,260, the expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,72,800, and the total expenditure up to date Rs. 5,58,151.

Sholápur.

The Ashti Tank was in progress as a relief work and also gave employment to an extramural convict gang. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 87,890 and, besides, the gang earned Rs. 31,421. The dam across the river has been nearly completed; it has a total length of 12,700 feet. Other details have made progress and 4 miles of aloe fence and 8,000 trees have been planted on the margin and in rear of the tank. The principal operations in connection with the Ekrak Tank have been the lowering, by one foot, of the crest of the waste weir on the left bank and further increasing the discharging capacity by excavating a notch of 250 feet in width through the centre of the channel. The plantations in the vicinity of these works are very promising, and in a few years will be valuable. The lowest level reached by the water was on 12th June, when it stood 31½ feet above the low level and 6½ feet above the high level canal sills. The maximum level was reached on the 31st August and was within 1½ feet of full supply. The area irrigated was 1,223 acres, about 30 per cent. more than in the previous year. The expenditure on original works was Rs. 8,566, cost of maintenance was Rs. 11,064, and the total capital expenditure up to date has been Rs. 9,76,356. The Pandharpur water works were maintained at a cost of Rs. 2,903, and a project to supply the town of Sholápur with water has been commenced. The estimate is Rs. 1,93,894 and Rs. 19,319 has been expended up to date.

Siddra.

The Rewári Canal, Yerla Canals and Gondoli Canal have been duly maintained and have irrigated respectively 762, 862 and 357 acres, as compared with 674, 228 and 116 acres in the previous year. Progress has been made with the storage works on the Yerla at Nehr. Rs. 1,01,225 have been expended during the year and Rs. 8,55,682 in all up to date. The Mhaswad Tank was resumed as a relief work and considerable progress made with the earth-works of the dam. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,64,074 during the year. The Maini Tank has been virtually completed. The total cost has been Rs. 2,34,086. The area irrigated was 1,088 acres against 668 acres in 1878-79. The area irrigated from the Chikhli Canal was 269 acres as compared with 214. The Krishna Canal cost in maintenance and repairs Rs. 8,819; the total expenditure has been Rs. 6,17,276. The area irrigated was 2,755 acres as compared with 2,594 acres in the previous year. The canal has been planted for miles with bábul and other trees; these have now grown into fine timber, the thinning of which will annually produce a considerable revenue.

Rs. 21,048 were expended on restoring the old Begum Tank continued as a relief work. Progress was similarly made with the Muchkundi Tank. Various surveys in connection with irrigation projects were carried on, but no work of importance was undertaken.

Kaládgi.

Early in the year His Excellency the late Governor of Bombay visited the locality of the Gokák Canal scheme and proposed to include in it the Jamkhandi territory and a portion of the Kaládgi Collectorate. An estimate for the survey was prepared and has been sanctioned. Meantime the first section of the project has been commenced, including a weir and headworks on the Ghatprabha River, with 2½ miles of main canal and a branch canal 11 miles in length. This section commands a tract of country measuring 25,000 acres of good culturable land. The cost is estimated at Rs. 4,16,725 and it will irrigate 8,600 acres. A convict gang 600 to 800 strong was employed, throughout the year, on the first two miles of the canal, which is in hard rock cutting. They did work to the value of Rs. 14,112. A site in the Nandi valley has been selected for a storage tank. The catchment basin measures 155 square miles. The dam to be raised will be 1,980 feet in length and have a maximum height of 75 feet. The waste-weir will be 1,600 feet in length and the storage capacity of the tank will be 768 million cubic feet. It is believed the people will eagerly take the water, and the net revenue is estimated eventually to amount to Rs. 30,300.

Bilgaum.

The Madag Tank was maintained at a cost of Rs. 711. The area irrigated was 420 acres compared with 392 last year. Several other tanks have been maintained and improved, but seem to call for no remark. The bank of the Mávinkop Tank repeatedly subsides. Shafts have been sunk to ascertain the cause of this, but results are not yet ascertained.

Dhédodr.

No new works were carried out in connection with the "Desert Canal." The usual establishments were maintained during the inundation season at a cost of Rs. 2,443.

*Sind.
Begdri Divi-
sion.*

The Káshmor Bund, as has already been stated, resisted the inundations during the year under review. All weak points and leaks have since been cut out and carefully refilled. A strong establishment, of about 700 persons, was maintained throughout the inundation season and the usual number throughout the year. The expenditure on raising and strengthening the bund was Rs. 1,23,248, of which the Railway Department contributed Rs. 57,249. The cost of establishment was Rs. 31,481. On the Bégári Canal two road bridges have been nearly completed and the combined regulator and stop bridge at the mouth of the Sonwáh has been brought up to springing level. The expenditure was Rs. 41,293, bringing up the total to Rs. 10,00,598. Rs. 46,750 also were spent on repairs and establishment during the inundation.

Ghár Division.

The head regulator of the Sind Canal was completed, all breaches closed, and the annual silt clearances made. The Sukkur-Bégári Bund has been raised and strengthened, and an entirely new bund of strong section, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, has been constructed on the spot where the spoil banks were washed away in 1878. The expenditure has been Rs. 84,430, including Rs. 37,690 out of the grant made by the railway. The mouth of the Western Nára was entirely filled up by a heavy deposit of sand owing to the whole strength of the Indus setting against it. A channel 70 feet wide has been cleared through this for a distance of 2 miles, and as the set of the river is apparently now changin it is hoped that the supply will be better and more permanent than it was during the year under review. The expenditure was Rs. 50,393. The Kasimpur Bund having been found too low was raised and strengthened. The usual inundation establishments were maintained on the Sukkur, Saidabad and Ghár Canals, and on the Jhali Bund; clearances were made, and weak and low parts strengthened and raised. A new head was cut to the Wehurwáh Canal.

Eastern Nára Division.

The Rata Bund was topped and breached in many places during 1878, and the increased flood, which thereby came on the Jalab Bund, breached it also, and damaged cultivation under its protection. An estimate was therefore submitted for strengthening and extending the Rata Bund, and a portion of the work has been done and has answered its purpose. The maintenance establishment has also been strengthened. A cut has been completed by which the Mithrau Canal has been extended for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles up to the Ramhordhora, into which the surplus water can be run off at will through a masonry sluice fitted with drop gates.

The expenditure on maintenance of the Mithrau Canal and its branches during the year was Rs. 7,619, on ordinary and special repairs it was Rs. 10,195, and the cost of repairing the breaches caused by the flood of 1878, which was the highest on record, was Rs. 27,324. The Nára convict gang labour and ordinary labour have been concentrated on the protection bund on the left bank of the Nára below the 9th mile, above which point it was not breached in 1878, and the bund has been completed to its full section from the 9th to the end of $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The probable expenditure, including that due for prison labour, is Rs. 35,751.

In this division the only expenditure incurred debitable to capital was Rs. 9,572 for improvements to the Marakwah. This sum was expended in widening the transverse sections and on sloping the aides on two of the tail branches, and, like all outlay hitherto incurred on improving the Marak, will give an immediate and large return. The expenditure incurred on revenue account was Rs. 86,270 by the Executive Engineer and Rs. 15,322 by the Revenue authorities. Rather heavier clearances than usual had to be carried out in the Gharo, Rano, Bhanot and Makundi, which feed the canals in the sub-divisions south of Sâkrand.

The Hajipur Bund was raised to a height of two feet above the flood level of 1878, and was thoroughly repaired and strengthened at a cost of Rs. 19,712. Twenty masonry sluices were constructed at the heads of zamindâri kurriahs, half of which were entirely paid for by the owners of the kurriahs, and the other half were half paid for and half met from grants by Government. The clearances were of an ordinary character and cost Rs. 1,01,504.

Rs. 11,290, of an estimate of Rs. 60,591, were allotted, and Rs. 11,260 actually spent on the Pinyâri head regulator. Its object is to enable the supply to be kept under control, and thus prevent breaches in the main canal and branches which are of such constant occurrence during times of flood or rain. The expenditure on canal and bund maintenance was principally confined to repairs to river embankments and to repairs to breaches in canal banks. The balance of the repair assignment left for ordinary clearances of canals was very small, and only allowed of the mouths of the principal canals being cleared of silt and accumulations of brushwood and floating rubbish. The expenditure on this head was Rs. 73,178.

The following table shows the areas in Gujerât and the Deccan of the principal crops irrigated for 4 years, 1875-76 to 1878-79. Details for the year under review are not available :—

	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
<i>Cereals.</i>				
Wheat	1,233	3,434	4,957	2,348
Jowâri (Great Millet)	423	3,670	4,121	1,723
Bajri (Spiked Millet)	39	499	3,474	275
Rice	471	882	991	806
Chino, Bala, and Wara	337	449	873	1,341
Barley	10	81	148	422
Others	85	711	857	235
Total	2,598	9,726	15,421	7,170
<i>Pulses.</i>				
Groundnuts	921	1,253	1,755	3,436
Grams	393	1,297	1,662	884
Others	33	13	94	25
Total	1,347	2,563	3,511	4,345

	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugarcane	1,582	1,721	1,574	1,957
Vegetables	813	992	1,516	1,808
Fodder	120	701	1,126	170
Condiments	298	584	644	708
Others	451	635	744	525
Total ...	3,264	4,613	5,604	5,166
* Grand Total ...	7,209	16,902	24,536	16,631

The chief falling off was in cereals and fodder, and is explained by the sufficiency of the rainfall of the year 1878-79.

* These totals do not agree with the figures in the tables at the commencement of the section, owing to the exclusion of two works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are not kept.